

RUMOR HUERTA TO RESIGN SOON

Mexican Dictator Said to Seek Safe Trip to Coast.

Rebel Successes and Truth About Himself Have Turned Away Most Important Support.

El Paso, Tex.—General Obregon Sunday telegraphed to Raphael Musquiz, of the local rebel junta, that he had picked up a telegram, partly in code, from Huerta to the federal commander at Guaymas. From the undeciphered part of the message, Obregon said it appeared that Huerta either had resigned or was about to do so. The general added that of course he would not tell to what extent the code words would alter or modify this meaning.

Vera Cruz, Mex.—Persistent reports continue to circulate here that General Huerta intends to retire from the provisional presidency on condition that he be assured a safe conduct to a port and placed on board a foreign warship. It is declared in some Mexican circles here that General Huerta was ready to resign a week ago, but was prevented from doing so by internal dissensions in his cabinet.

The disappearance from the Mexican cabinet of Jose Lopez Portillo y Rojas, the foreign minister, coupled with reports that there is a growing undercurrent of feeling in Mexico City against the Huerta government, is interpreted here as foreshadowing a change in the situation in the federal capital. Some of the closest observers of the government's situation assert that Senor Portillo's resignation may clear the way for the appointment of a foreign minister who, under the Mexican constitution, could succeed General Huerta as president.

In these circles it is pointed out that, while Venustiano Carranza declined to treat with General Huerta, he might consent to enter into negotiations with his successor and thus help mediation.

The effect of the rebel successes in the north and the outcome of the pending attack on Tampico, may, according to well-informed opinion, bring about a rapid change in Mexico City.

While the federal capital was quiet, Sunday, people who arrived here said the populace there was beginning to learn that General Huerta had been deceiving the people by issuing false reports of federal successes over the constitutionalists.

The news of the peaceful way in which the Americans are occupying Vera Cruz has spread to the capital and has convinced Mexicans there that the American invasion of the port is not for conquest or aggression. Refugees assert that the inhabitants of the capital fear the coming there of Villa more than they fear that of the American troops.

Oklahoma Flood Takes New Railroad Bridge

Bridgeport, Okla.—Three men are reported missing and three others are marooned in tree tops in the roaring current of the Canadian river here as the result of a flood which carried away the new \$125,000 steel bridge of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Heavy damage was caused in the valley of the river.

Low lands are flooded and hundreds of families have abandoned their homes.

A wall of water 15 feet high came down the river and this was followed by successive rises until the stream was flowing a half mile wide.

Six men were on the railway bridge when it fell. Three of them were not identified.

Canal to Open May 12.

Panama—Plans are being matured under the instructions of Governor Goethals to put a Panama railroad steamer through the canal not later than May 12, with the approval of the Secretary of War Garrison.

At the same time a cargo steamer also will go through, and after that the canal will be open for so much traffic as the work on the Cucaracha slide will permit.

This means the informal opening of the canal at a much earlier date than had been anticipated.

Colonists Are Driven Out.

Douglas, Ariz.—Thirty members of the Mormon colony at Colonia Morales, 60 miles southeast of here, have arrived here overland. According to Frank Haymore, one of the party, a party of Mexicans called on the few colonists who still remained at their homes and told them that if they wished to avoid trouble they had better leave at once. The colonists were compelled to leave behind everything they could not crowd into their wagons.

Rare Turtle "King's" Menu.

Stockton, Cal.—Charley Why, the San Joaquin potato king, enjoyed recently the most expensive turtle on the market. It was the sole survivor of 11 which Why had shipped to him from China, the others dying enroute. The turtle was of an unusual variety and hard to get. Chinamen in the United States who feel able to indulge in this delicacy often have to wait a year before their order can be filled. The duty on Why's turtle was \$5.

HUERTA FORMALLY AGREES TO OFFERS FOR MEDIATION

Washington, D. C.—General Huerta has accepted the proposal that there be no further hostilities between the United States and Mexico pending the efforts of the envoys of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to bring about an amicable settlement of difficulties between the countries.

Restrained but none the less steady preparation for any military eventualities and the quiet progress of the mediation program being worked out behind closed doors continue, however.

Carranza Makes No Reply to Proposals for Mediation

El Paso, Tex.—While General Carranza has not replied officially to the proposition of the South American mediators for a federal-rebel armistice, his answer is said by officials here to be plainly forecast in orders promulgated for a concentrated attack on Tampico.

The federal gunboats and the land defenses of Tampico have proved too big a task for the troops of Generals Caballero and Gonzales and orders have now been issued for the mobilization of 12,000 troops from the states of Coahuila, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. It is reported also that General Francisco Villa, the first soldier of the revolution, will lead the attack.

Monclovia Herrera, whose name as a fighter has grown immensely during recent campaigns, if present plans prevail, will head the assault on Saltillo, where the remains of the federal forces from Torreón, Monterey and other places captured by the rebels are gathered.

Rafael E. Musquiz, a son-in-law of General Carranza and a leader of the junta, here, is among authorities for the declaration that the armistice in Northern Mexico is impossible.

It was rumored in connection with the proposition that acceptance of the proposition would have carried with it some form of recognition of the belligerency of the rebels, but General Carranza is said to have commented that he did not care to attain it in that way, as it was bound to come in due time with the complete victory of his forces.

General Villa was at Parral Saturday. It is learned that his recent trip to Juarez and his present peregrinations are on business matters connected with raising revenue. The United States is said to have suddenly become rigid in its demands for the protection of all foreign interests in Mexico, thereby embarrassing the process of raising funds by war taxes and confiscation of property.

Villa Prepares to Attack Saltillo With 15,000 Men

Chihuahua, Mex.—General Villa has taken immediate steps to mobilize his entire force, estimated at 15,000 men, around Saltillo. In the forefront undoubtedly will be Monclovia Herrera's brigade of 1300 men. Monclovia Herrera, with his brother, Luis, is credited with being the most effective "fighting man" in Northern Mexico with the exception of Villa. It was reported at one time that Carranza contemplated replacing Villa in the supreme rebel command by General Monclovia Herrera.

Many of the troops counted on to take part in the movement against Saltillo already are in the field.

Villa expects to put 15 brigades into the field. This distribution of his command does not follow the United States or foreign qualification. Some of the brigades number only 300 men, but each is definitely identified with some particular "General," whose care for his troops and fighting qualities have so endeared him to his men that the real objectives of the revolutionary movement have been subordinated in the minds of the common soldiers to the fact that they fight at the command and live under the protection of the general in whose "gente" they serve.

The federal garrison at Saltillo originally consisted of 2200 men, but the fugitives from the remnants of Velasco's Torreón army and fleeing garrison of Monterey have increased that force to 10,000.

Mexicans Feed on Fakes.

El Paso, Tex.—A copy of the Mexico City newspaper, El Imparcial, received here, tells of the "capture" of El Paso by the combined forces of General Velasco, the Federal leader, and General Villa. The story, under date of last Thursday, says that the Americans were surprised and overwhelmed and that Villa and Velasco established headquarters in the leading hotel. Negotiations ensued, says the inspired story, as a result of which the frightened Americans ceded the Southern half of the city back to Mexico.

Woolmen Meet in June.

Salt Lake City—A telegram received by D. E. Cosgriff, of Salt Lake City, from the department of Agriculture, announces that Secretary of Agriculture Houston will call a conference of Western woolgrowers and wool manufacturers of the country to meet at Washington in June. The adoption of the Australian system of preparing wool for market at its source will be considered.

Total Casualties Listed.

Washington, D. C.—The latest reports received by the Navy department of the number of American casualties at the occupation of Vera Cruz are as follows:

Killed—11 sailors, four marines, one service, unidentified. Total, 16.

Wounded—Two naval officers, 51 sailors, 14 marines, three service, unidentified. Total, 70.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

Corn Growing in Oregon.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Although it has been fully demonstrated that corn can be grown successfully in Oregon there can be no question of the fact that climatic conditions are not altogether favorable for the crop. In order to reach a fair degree of success in growing corn it is necessary to take full advantage of the soil and climatic conditions, favorable location, approved cultural methods, and perhaps most of all, carefully selected seed. When the best possible conditions are secured results rather better than the average results in the United States are achieved in growing

tures and cool nights of the growing season common to most parts of Oregon. In the Willamette valley this condition is very marked and is the chief cause of the fact that corn does not mature well enough to be harvested and handled in the ordinary way, although the growing season in the Willamette valley is unusually long—about 225 days. This long growing season is offset by low night temperatures. The same condition holds true in most coast countries. The most favorable conditions are found in Southern Oregon. Although the growing season is only about 188 days, both day and night temperatures are higher



An Oregon Corn Field. "You can't grow corn in Oregon."

corn for silage, and under the most favorable circumstances in producing a grain crop. Just what these conditions are and how best to meet them are the subjects of a corn bulletin recently prepared by Professor H. D. Scudder, agronomist of the Agricultural college, and issued by the Extension division. This bulletin is for the benefit of farmers in growing corn, especially for silage crops in connection with the wonderful revival in dairying. Free copies of the bulletin may be had by writing for them to R. D. Hetzel, director of Extension, O. A. C., Corvallis, Oregon. Ask for part one, "Corn in Oregon," extension series 2, No. 18.

"Statements that corn will ultimately become the most important Northwest field crop are erroneous and not founded on a knowledge of the requirements of the crop," says Pro-

cessor Scudder. "In the writer's judgment corn will never become a commercial crop in the Northwest. That is, it will never be raised for harvesting and shipping as it is in the Central states. The Oregon corn crop will doubtless greatly increase in importance and prove of much value to the farmer for feeding purposes, particularly for dairy cattle and hogs. But its rapid development and greatest value will not be secured in this state until the farmer realizes that the crop cannot be grown and handled and used in the way that it is in the corn belt."

"The principal limiting factor affecting corn growing in the Pacific Northwest is the cool day temperatures and the winter precipitation in the soil reservoir so that moisture conserving tillage methods are of greatest importance to the Oregon corn crop. On the dry farming lands of Eastern Oregon the total annual precipitation is too light for maximum production and the growing of successful crops requires special practice.

"On the other hand the sunny weather of the growing season universal to Oregon, and freedom from dry, hot winds, are conditions favoring corn. High winds in a few localities long the Columbia river and along the coast seriously affect the corn crop and in those localities land not exposed to such winds should be selected for corn growing."

Useful Utensil.
"What makes an Englishman wear a monocle?"
"Well," replied Pinte Pete, "I once taught an Englishman to play poker, and believe me, son, there's nothing like a monocle to prevent a man's facial expression from slipping."
—Washington Star.

Appropriate Treatment.
Manager (disgustedly)—What would you do if you had a half-baked fellow like that in your office?
Caller—I'd give him the fire.

Canned for 20 Years.
Mrs. Thomas Seahill of Ipswich, recently opened and used a can of blueberries which had been kept in the cellar for 20 years. They were used for pies and were as good as if they had been last season's fruit.

Russian peasants formerly sold their wine in advance to middlemen, realizing only about one-half the value of the product. Last year, however, there were only a few such transactions and the peasants expect to do without the middlemen in future.

U. S. Regular Cavalry Ordered to Strike Zone

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has extended the protecting arm of the Federal government to the state of Colorado. Torn asunder by riots and battles between the state militia, mine guards and strikers, Governor Ammons found the state militia unable to cope with the situation and asked for help. The Colorado delegation in congress, the mineowners and the miners themselves joined in the request.

It was one of the rare occurrences in American history when a state found itself impotent to assert its authority, but the President, in a telegram to the Colorado governor, expressly stipulated that the Federal troops would confine themselves to maintaining order "until the state can reassert its authority and resume the enforcement thereof."

The President issued a proclamation ordering persons engaged in domestic violence to disperse and "retire peacefully to their abodes." Secretary Garrison, after a conference with the President, ordered three troops of the Fifth Cavalry from Fort Leavenworth to Trinidad, and two troops of the Twelfth Cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Canyon City.

Colorado members of congress say the mere presence of Federal troops will restore normal conditions and prevent rioting. Efforts of the Federal government to settle the strike thus far have failed. On this point, the President made it clear that Federal troops were being sent merely to preserve order and not to interfere in the strike controversy itself.

"I shall not, by the use of the troops," telegraphed the President to Governor Ammons, "or by any attempt at jurisdiction, inject the power of the Federal government into the controversy which has produced the present situation. The settlement of that controversy falls strictly within the field of state power."

SMALLPOX BREAKS OUT AMONG MEXICAN REFUGEES

Galveston, Tex.—Smallpox was discovered on the collier Cyclops Thursday after about half of the 360 American refugees brought here had been landed. Earlier in the day the steamer Esperanza and the convoy Dixie landed their refugees and by nightfall 1000 American refugees awaited trains to depart to their homes. All on board were vaccinated and permitted to depart.

Anti-American Sentiment Wanes in Mexico City

Washington, D. C.—Sentiment changed after the truth was learned there as to what had taken place in Vera Cruz and the anti-American spirit is temporarily in abeyance, Admiral Fletcher reported. He said that he had learned this on "most reliable and personal information."

"The streets and theaters of Mexico City," continued the dispatch, "are at present crowded and the status quo is hopeful. Trains are now bringing back no refugees to Vera Cruz from the interior."

"Lieutenant Fletcher, who was in charge of one train, was informed that the Mexican officers in this vicinity have orders not to fire on our troops, but simply to keep the country free from bandits. He also was given to believe that all Americans and other foreigners who wished to could get out."

Bryan Permits Return.

El Paso, Tex.—Roberto V. Pesqueira, diplomatic agent for the constitutionalists, who has been in correspondence with Secretary Bryan, was notified that American consuls had been instructed to permit Americans who had been ordered out of Cananea, El Tigre and Nacoziari, Sonora, to return to those places. Senor Pesqueira had requested Secretary Bryan to permit the Americans to return, as the shutting down of mining properties had thrown 30,000 Mexicans laborers out of work.

McAdoo to Fight Disease.

Washington, D. C.—A new phase of the Mexican problem was brought to the attention of congress when Secretary McAdoo, on behalf of the Public health service, asked the house to appropriate and make "instantly available" \$100,000 to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases. The current year fund for this purpose is exhausted.

Secretary McAdoo also sought \$25,000 for establishment of quarantine facilities at Providence, R. I.

Rebels Stay Spectators.

El Paso, Tex.—The Carranza-Villa interview at Chihuahua Wednesday resulted in an agreement as to the rebel attitude toward the United States, according to a Mexican newspaper man, who left Chihuahua soon after. He said that the two leaders agreed that the rebels would remain mere spectators, so long as there is no American invasion of rebel territory.

Rebels Respect Americans.

Washington, D. C.—American Consul Hostetter has telegraphed the State department that Generals Obregon and Alvarado, of the Mexican constitutionalists, had notified their forces in the state of Sonora that any demonstration against Americans and seditious speeches would likely lead to hanging. Severe punishment for any demonstration anti-American was threatened.

AMERICANS HAVE NARROW ESCAPE

Mexicans Burn Flags and Wreck U. S. Consulate.

Preparations for Massacre Made When Vessel Supposed to Be U. S. Warship Sighted.

San Diego, Cal.—Driven from their homes and interests by a bitter anti-American outbreak, the result of the landing of Marines at Vera Cruz, 259 refugees from Mexico reached here on the German steamer Marie, Captain Julius Davidsen, which left the Mexican port of Manzanillo April 25. The majority of the refugees are from Guadalajara, the second city in Mexico, and tributary territory, the others coming from Colima and Manzanillo. There are 127 men, 60 women and 72 children.

The feeling against Americans was so intense that the majority of the refugees from Guadalajara and Colima were forced to seek the protection of the British consulate officers in those cities, and received shelter in the British consulates. Anti-American demonstrations were held at frequent intervals, the Mexican press was given over to the most alarming reports and editorials, the vilest insults were hurled at Americans in the streets and threats of wholesale assassination were made.

Antonio del Gadillo, governor of the state of Colima, concluded a speech inviting Mexicans to take up arms with the exclamation: "Mueran los gringos" (Death to the Americans.)

In Guadalajara H. L. Percy, a Los Angeles mining man, entering a store there to make purchases, was chased out of the establishment by the Mexican proprietor. In the street the Mexican yelled: "Mexicans, here is a Yankee; kill him."

A mob took after Percy and he was forced to run for his life, finally gaining the hotel, where 100 other Americans were waiting to take the train for Manzanillo.

While refugees from Guadalajara were at the wharf waiting to get their baggage off, a vessel thought to be an American warship, was sighted. Great excitement resulted, and a Mexican wearing a Red Cross badge rushed into the American consulate, tore from the walls two large American flags and carried them outside, where Mexicans tore them into strips, spit upon them, stamped on them and then set fire to them. As they were burning a Mexican flag was waved over them.

The wharf was cleared preparatory to blowing it up with dynamite, and the Americans there were marched to the consulate. Cries of "Viva Mexico" and "Mueran los gringos" were constant, and the massacre of the Americans in case warships appeared seemed certain. The consulate had previously been mined. Some time later it was determined that the ship was not a United States war vessel and the Americans were released.

Quadruple Military Force in Colorado Strike Zone

Washington, D. C.—Orders to quadruple the force of Federal cavalry in the Colorado coal strike region went from the War department late Saturday night.

The entire Eleventh regiment from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and two troops of the Twelfth from Fort Robinson, Neb., were ordered to proceed to the scene at once, Colonel James Lockett, of the Eleventh, to take supreme command of the situation.

Denver—Co-operation of state and federal authorities in an effort to compromise conditions in the Colorado strike zone marked developments Saturday, the second of federal intervention in the industrial war. Regular troops occupied the Trinidad, Fremont county and Walsenburg districts and state troops are still in service at Ludlow and in the northern coal fields.

At the direction of Major Holbrook, additional state troops were sent from Ludlow to Aguilar. The action of Secretary Garrison in granting the request of Major Holbrook and Governor Ammons for more federal troops, announced late Saturday, has served to allay uneasiness in quarters where it was feared the quota of regular soldiers would not be sufficient to maintain order.

Americans Stay in City.

Vera Cruz, Mex.—The refugees from the capital who arrived here from Puerto Mexico on board the transport Hancock Saturday, and later were transferred to the steamer Monterey, on board which they are to proceed to Galveston, said they had received good treatment on the way from the capital to Puerto Mexico. Their only suffering was due to heat. It was estimated that from 500 to 800 Americans remained in the capital, most of whom felt that they could not leave their interests unprotected.

Grain Inspector Beaten.

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of 37 to 20 the senate defeated the bill of Senator McCumber providing for the Federal inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate commerce, and designed to secure uniformity in standards and classification of grain. The bill has been before the senate for more than a year and has been the subject of much discussion in the last few weeks.