

CUBAN PRESIDENT READY FOR REVOLT

Government Makes Plans to
Put Down Any Outbreak.

LOAN BILL NOT YET PASSED

Liberals In Opposition to Government
Have Fifteen Thousand Rifles In
Their Possession—Ammunition Like-
wise Shipped to That Country—Ad-
ministration Prepared For Conflict.

Havana.—The Cuban government is adopting plans to prevent other outbreaks similar to the recent uprising of the banditti in Santa Clara province. It expects to be so firmly entrenched in authority that should actual revolution occur it can be put down quickly. President Menocal has announced he will not brook armed opposition to his administration, and those who attempt it will have their necks "twisted." The administration has quietly prepared itself should conflict occur. The army is generally regarded as loyal.

It is known that about 15,000 rifles and many thousand rounds of ammunition are scattered over the island, supposedly in the hands of the Liberals, who are opposing the administration. Information from the national palace says the island has been carefully "gone over" by government secret service men and every move of the opposition is known. "There can be no uprising of any consequence," they say. Besides the armed forces, the administration has the backing of the majority of the Cuban Veterans' association of the War of Independence. The veterans number about 20,000 men and are widely scattered. The central camp is in Havana. General Emilio Nunez, secretary of agriculture in Menocal's cabinet, is president of the veterans. They offered



PRESIDENT MENOICAL OF CUBA.

their services to the president last spring when rumors of revolution were rife.

President Menocal has not yet been able to secure the passage through congress of the bill providing for the national loan of \$15,000,000.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas, leader of the Liberals, has given out a statement saying his party was acting for the best interests of Cuba and would not force a conflict. If one came, however, the consequences would be upon the heads of Conservatives, the party of Menocal.

Colonel Orestes Ferrara, ex-speaker and at present the "strong man" of the Cuban congress, has declared himself against the proposed national loan of \$15,000,000 and some other policies of the administration. He has thrown down the gauntlet to Menocal and declares the loan will not be allowed to pass congress. He exerts great influence in Cuban political and legal affairs.

Colonel Ferrara said he was not a party to the rumored compromise between the political factions whereby the government would repay English investors amounts invested in the Ports company of Cuba in return for Liberal support for the loan measure. In fact, he did not believe the Liberals would be a party to such an agreement.

"I am not opposed to anything that tends to upbuild Cuba and its national credit," he said.

SIMPLIFIES NAVIGATION.

U. S. Naval Observatory Issues Condensed Computations.

Washington.—A contribution to safety at sea has been made by the United States naval observatory in the form of a publication which greatly simplifies and facilitates computations incident to the navigator's work.

Elaborate interpolations are done away with and all information condensed and made readily accessible. The publication contains only thirty-seven pages and a star chart, yet contains all the information ordinarily required by navigators in practical everyday work.

At present it will be issued as a supplement, but later will be included in the Nautical Almanac itself.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Mordecai Brown Mentioned
For Reds' Manager.



Photo by American Press Association.

"Three Finger" Brown, former great pitcher of the Chicago National baseball team, was mentioned recently for manager of the Cincinnati Reds. Brown said he believed he could make good in Tinker's place.

Konetchy Best First Sacker.

The National league fielding averages for the season of 1913 show a number of changes in the standing of players as compared with the records of the previous year. Konetchy of St. Louis moved from fourth to first place, his average as a first baseman being .995, while Jake Daubert of Brooklyn, who led the league in 1912, dropped to second place, four points below Konetchy.

Tommy Leach of Chicago leads the outfielders with .990 for 129 games, although Booe of Pittsburgh is the technical leader, with 1,000 for 22 games. Leach showed a big improvement over his 1912 performance, gaining twelve points in percentage, although playing 32 more games.

Grover Alexander of Philadelphia is given first place among the fielding pitchers of the league, with a perfect percentage for 47 games. Fromme, Cincinnati and New York; Rixey, Philadelphia; Crandall, New York; McQuillan, Pittsburgh, and Burk, St. Louis, are all in the 1,000 class, with Alexander, although pitching a number of games less than he did.

In the club fielding Philadelphia is ranked first with .988, and St. Louis comes second, three points below them. Pittsburgh is third, with .964, and New York, Cincinnati and Brooklyn are all tied for fourth place with .961.

Snake Ames Now In Power.

At the fall meeting of the athletic board of control at Princeton university Knowlton Ames, '30, familiarly known as Snake, was elected chairman of the graduate advisory football committee for 1914. The resignations of Ross McClave, '05, and Phil King, '03, were accepted. Donald C. Herring, '07, and Barclay Farr, '12, were re-elected to serve with Ames.

The vacancies caused by the resignation of McClave and King were not filled. Both Herring and Farr are advocates of the open style game, while Ames is the upholder of the kicking game in open work. Should the two other members who will be elected in the future be for the open game the Tigers doubtless will resort to that style of football in place of the conservative old style game to which they have held so tenaciously and which has been the cause of much adverse criticism.

Clabby Wins Friends.

Jimmy Clabby entrenched himself more solidly still with the San Francisco sports by his workmanlike handling of Frank Logan at Daly City, Cal. After seeing Clabby in all his variety the western fight followers have almost concluded that he is the most versatile young fist flinger that ever appeared in a San Francisco ring.

In the engagement with Logan Clabby acted like a fellow who is subject to whims. The first few rounds showed that he had his opponent sized up to a dot. He made Logan miss by snapping his head back a very few lances.

When he felt like ringing the changes in his system of defense he used his shoulder as a barricade, and if by any chance Logan's right wandered too close to the Clabby jaw Jimmy permitted his head to roll with the punch and robbed it of its sting.

Continental Europe Alive.

The Americanization of athletic training methods abroad continues apace. Sweden, Germany, Austria and Italy have already engaged American trainers to coach their athletes for Berlin, and at the moment the Norwegians are negotiating with Mike Ryan with the idea of getting the winner of the 1912 Boston Marathon to go to Christiania.

U. S. Athletes at Athens Meet.

The Irish American Athletic club has decided to send at least ten men, headed by Melvin W. Sheppard, the hero of several Olympic series, to represent it in the Athenian Olympic games to be held in Athens during May of next year.

Will Tammany Hall Pass? Multiple Powers Are Arrayed Against It

It is prophesied that the knell of Tammany Hall will ere long be sounded and that what is left of its power and prestige will not be able to save it from oblivion. Prominent Democratic organizations in New York city are arraying themselves against it and gradually forming a combine that may go far toward cutting off from Tammany all political patronage, and without such patronage Tammany will have a hard struggle to keep itself alive.

Tammany is the oldest political institution in the United States. The history of the organization that with comparatively rare intermissions has ruled New York city more than a century began in 1789, when it was founded by William Mooney. It was organized in 1789. Since 1800 Tammany has controlled New York city politics more than two-thirds of the time. With its hold upon the metropolis of the nation it has exerted a powerful influence upon state and national politics. It has maintained its strength and standing notwithstanding the fact that many of its leaders from Mooney down have been guilty of various crimes.

Mooney himself was modest in the amount of his embezzlements, but when Tweed came into power as Tammany's boss the city treasury was looted by him and his associates of over \$100,000,000. Richard Croker, a successor of Tweed, after several years' control of the big political machine retired several times a millionaire. The fortune enjoyed by the present boss, Charles F. Murphy, is believed to surpass that of Croker.

Murphy's career as boss has been singularly successful in some ways and unsuccessful in others. No previous boss ever succeeded in becoming state leader. Kelly was often ruled out of state conventions, and even the magnificent Croker could never get himself recognized as leader of the party in



Photo by American Press Association.
CHARLES F. MURPHY, BOSS OF TAMMANY HALL.

the state. Wood's rule was confined entirely to New York city, and while Tweed bossed the legislature for awhile, he never assumed the title of state leader.

Murphy has done that, but he has been the most unsuccessful of Tammany's bosses in trying to control the politics of the city. He is the only boss of Tammany Hall who never succeeded in electing a single mayor who would be subservient to his will. Murphy's real boss-ship began in 1903, in which year George B. McClellan was elected mayor, but neither McClellan nor his successor, Judge Gaynor, was tractable to Murphy's rule. Now the control of city affairs, since the last election, has passed entirely from Murphy's influence, and his fall from power seems imminent. He is being attacked both within his own organization and without, and his foes think his downfall sure.

The attitude of the administration at Washington, according to current belief, is by no means favorable to Murphy or to Tammany, for President Wilson has not consulted any of the Tammany leaders in making political appointments, and it is quite apparent that Tammany's influence has not been felt in a political way in the capital city. Like the Huerta provisional government in Mexico, it has not been "recognized" by the Washington administration. Mr. Wilson has not appointed Tammany men to office, nor has he or any of his associates called into political conference any leader or member of the Tammany organization.

It is perfectly well known that the incoming New York city administration and President Wilson are at one with respect to their attitude toward Tammany Hall. It is the clear understanding of the administration that no man affiliated with Tammany or no man friendly to Tammany will be appointed to office or shown any political consideration by Mr. Mitchell and his associates. Tammany is to be starved out of existence, or at least a serious attempt to drive it from its lair is about to be made.

Tammany made a determined fight last fall to win control of the board of estimate of New York, but lost.

SLANG OUTWITS MEXICO CENSOR

The Mexican Herald Circumvents
Ban on Publicity.

TELLS NEWS IN HUMOR FORM

Editor Hudson Devises an Interesting
Scheme of Keeping His Readers In-
formed as to the Revolution Without
Giving Huerta an Excuse to Suppress
His Newspaper.

O. Henry in one of his stories of Latin America told of a young man who wished to cable an account of the revolution and in order to pass the censor put his message in good old American slang. It is almost in the same way, says the Kansas City Star, that Paul Hudson, editor of the Mexican Herald, published in English in the City of Mexico, is telling the truth about conditions without giving Huerta an excuse to suppress his paper. It would seem that there are a very few Americans left in the capital and that those few are far from feeling secure. As he expresses it in his daily humorous column:

Getting to be a small but very select party, no?

At least, Ashby, allow those of us who can't afford to Vera Cruz to pretend we are not afraid.

If your pumpkins are of the variety that frost will hurt better garner them now. Some of us still feel occasional effects of the altitude, but those who suffered from frapped pedal extremities have gone.

Yes, the situation is tense. We have had lots of the same in the past tense, and the future tense is always with us. Plenty of folks will be pleased if the present tense can be kept right on the job until it can be passed to the historical infinitive.

Not yet, Muriel, but anyhow keep off the toboggan slide.

What's the matter with Mexico? Well, there are too many places where life is just one blamed thing after another—with a gun.

You are right, Ashby. The number of Americans was about 10,000, but they had no artillery until after the battle of Contreras.

No, major, it seems to us more probable that when the crop of mid-November rumors start they will have more to do with blockades.

Anent the Activities of Mr. Lind. When former Governor Lind first landed, the Herald united with most of the other Mexican papers in belittling him. Later there was a different tone:

The Vera Cruz attitude agrees with the governor and his whole record—because it is on the level.

Governor Lind is still in Vera Cruz, but that is not news, for he's that way wherever he is.

But make no mistake; "fellows who have no tongue are often all eyes and ears."

When Mr. Lind learns enough Spanish to remain silent in that language as well as English and Swedish the quiet at Vera Cruz will become oppressive.

He is glad for a little protection, too, as:

Check. Here's our O. K. for keeping Admiral Fletcher, who is thoroughly familiar with the situation, on the job as long as the boats remain at Vera Cruz.

Taken altogether, the paragraphs put a deal of light in some of the dark corners and intermixed is a deal of comment on men and events in the north—the home land.

Significant Paragraphs. The following are culled from the column during the last few weeks:

Our idea of crude work is to hold up a train and not have sufficient transportation facilities at hand to carry off the loot.

Possibly it's the cut in Zacatecas that gives it so many lives.

Anyhow the fall of Juarez will not be so severe a blow as if this were her first offense.

Bombita seems to have two good reasons for retiring from the bullfight game. One is \$200,000 in the bank, and the other is a girl.

It is an unfortunate fact that the pastor who will draw the largest congregation today holds his open air meeting at 3 p. m. in a circular building.

Hard lines. Owing to the bad times and the limitations in the seating capacity in the largest hall in the world only some twenty odd thousand were able to see the fight yesterday.

Eight Americans and a few other battle-ships at Vera Cruz on a visit of courtesy do remind one somewhat of the mother-in-law jokes.

We rather like the examination paper definition to the effect that "a fratricide is a man who kills a college student."

It is difficult to tell with all those whickers whether Mr. Carranza keeps a straight face when he says all those things.

Raising the embargo on arms would raise a lot of that short and ugly definition of war.

A traveler who has just returned from the coast region of Jalisco reports the discovery of natives over there who never heard of the revolution and who had no idea that Porfirio Diaz was not president.

The prompt solicitude of Washington for Mexican officials or any one named Madero in trouble is touching.

The Sonora rebel government evidently believes in reciprocity and has voted an export tax on cattle that just balances the import tax removed by the new American tariff law.

Possibly they shouldn't have anything to say in matters of international policy, but if the foreign "material interests" were removed from some countries the modicum of progress and prosperity would suffer an appreciable diminution.

Invention an Epidemic at Montclair. Montclair, N. J., has again put forward its claim of being the most ingenious community in the United States. The annual index of the United States patent office, just issued, notes seventy-six patents to residents of Montclair. This is one patent to every 270 inhabitants for the year.

By states, according to the official statistics, the best showing was in Connecticut, which received one patent to every 1,150 inhabitants. New Jersey received one to every 1,508.

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