

MEXICAN REVOLT
APPROACHING END

General Orozco to Ask Huerta to Agree to Policing of Chihuahua by Rebels.

GUERRILLA WARFARE FEAR

Federals With 6000 Men Control Situation—Garrison at Juarez to Evacuate—Insurrectos in Desperate Need of Money.

CHIHUAHUA, June 23.—General Pascual Orozco, the rebel chief, has decided to ask General Huerta, the federal commander, advancing northward with 6000 men, to agree to other points of this city by a rebel garrison whose neutrality should be respected by the government. Though declining to admit that he is contemplating an evacuation, General Orozco said today he did not wish to submit the city, with its numerous foreign residents, to the perils of a fanatical mob.

Guerrilla Warfare Feared. Officials at rebel headquarters are reticent as to their plans, but the intention to send an emissary to General Huerta to negotiate for the possible abandonment of Chihuahua is taken to mean, in connection with other symptoms of disorganization here, that the Mexican revolution will pass in a few days from an organized revolt against the Madero government into guerrilla warfare, uncontrolled and irresponsible. The garrison at Juarez may be the first to evacuate and begin guerrilla tactics.

It is virtually certain that there will be no big battle at Bachimba, 46 miles south of here, as has been expected. The rebels may put up a lively fight for a brief interval in order to hold the federal back, but an orderly retreat is really being planned, together with the destruction of every bridge and culvert between Bachimba and Chihuahua, further to delay the government advance.

Rebel Army Desperate. Efforts to convert into cash gold bullion confiscated within the last few days indicate the desperate straits of the rebel army. Discontent within the ranks and at headquarters is also apparent. When General Orozco evacuated the city it is feared that certain leaders will satiate grudge and that the disgruntled element will seek recourse in mob violence.

It is in anticipation of this that General Orozco wishes to leave 200 or 300 men and officers here with the understanding that on the entry of General Huerta's federal forces, the garrison be allowed to depart with its arms.

This dispatch escaped the censorship of the rebel authorities. Significance attaches to the granting of honorables to the rebels today. Sam Drobin, of Philadelphia; Tracy Richardson, of Lamar, Mo., and Jack Zimmerman, of Pulaski, Pa., three American soldiers of fortune, who had handled the artillery for the rebel column under General Campa, operating recently around Torreon. The Americans, after the southwest campaign, returned here, but decided to abandon soldiering in the rebel army with its present outlook. Most of the foreigners fighting in the rebel army were killed for and been granted discharges.

BRIDE IS LOTTERY PRIZE
5000 Tickets Being Sold for Right to Marry Beautiful Russian.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—(Special.)—A remarkable bachelors' lottery is being organized at Swolensk. The prize is a beautiful young wife, and 5000 tickets at half a crown each are being sold.

Not every one who pays half a crown can, however, hope to win the bride. She is to be "drawn" every day for a week to the ticket holders, and after interviewing them, if she does not approve of some candidate as a possible husband, his money is to be returned to him and the ticket withdrawn.

Another stipulation of the scheme is that when the winner eventually comes to claim his bride, he may yet be rejected by her, but receives by way of compensation half the sum of the total proceeds from the sale of the tickets.

The drawing of the lottery, which has been sanctioned by the authorities, will take place shortly.

Fleury Cure for Hysteria. Kansas City Star. Rev. Anthony Kuhls, of Kansas City, Mo., now retired, once was awakened about midnight by a woman who had crept to the ticket holders, and after interviewing them, if she does not approve of some candidate as a possible husband, his money is to be returned to him and the ticket withdrawn.

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Summer House in Oak Tree. Providence (R. I.) Journal. One of the finest and most remarkable trees in the state is the mammoth oak on the estate of William Barber in the town of Exeter. The tree is about 18 feet in circumference at the base and five great branches which leave the trunk about 12 feet above the ground form the support for a spacious platform which in times past was used by the owner of the farm as a summer house.

The lowest of these branches, which form the principal support for the platform, leaves the trunk of the tree almost at right angles and the others form a symmetrical dome which provides a canopy over a dancing platform, which has been built beneath the tree on the ground.

The great oak formed an ideal retreat for gatherings of relatives and friends of the owner. It is located not far from Beach pond, which a few years ago was a favorite retreat for a considerable number of summer visitors who made the summer house among the branches their favorite rendezvous.

MEXICAN REBEL LEADER WHO PROPOSES NEUTRAL POLICE FORCE FOR CHIHUAHUA.



GENERAL PASCUAL OROZCO, WITH AIDES.

AUTO TOLL THREE

Succession of Fatalities Occurs at Los Angeles.

ROADHOUSE IS CLOSED

Two Railroad Men and Lawyer Dead—Young Woman Expected to Die—Eight More Injured in One Day's Casualty List.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 23.—(Special.)—Three men have died in the city within 24 hours as the result of three different automobile accidents of sensational description. At 1:10 o'clock this morning Herbert D. Stokes, of this place, a railway man, was run over and instantly killed at Santa Fe and East Vernon avenues by an automobile returning from the Vernon Country Club. His blood splattered the wheels and running gear of the machine, the occupants of which, five in number, drove the car on, leaving the man's body in the road. Six hours later the automobile was found on West Pico street badly battered. The police say the wheels had been carefully washed, but the axle still showed blood stains. A. W. Spears, found in the rear seat in an intoxicated condition, was placed under arrest. He was unable to give a clear account of the affair, but admits that the party had been drinking. The police have so far been unable to locate the owner of the car, who has not returned to his home.

The victim of yesterday's auto accident on the Venice road was today identified as M. R. Fletcher, secretary to E. O. McCormick, vice-president of the Southern Pacific, in San Francisco. His machine turned over in the ditch near Inglewood as he was endeavoring to dodge a farm wagon. His companion, Miss Loraine Saylor was badly bruised, but will recover.

J. W. Hamels, lawyer and wealthy real estate broker, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning as the result of a collision between his speeding automobile and a switch engine at 3:30 o'clock Thursday morning. The members of the party admitted having been at a Vernon resort. Eight others were hurt in the collision, one of whom, Miss Lucia Parker, of Whittier, is not expected to live.

As the result of the succession of accidents, the Vernon trustees ordered the roadhouse closed.

POLITICIAN IS WRITER Assistant to Lloyd George Began as Journalist.

LONDON, June 23.—(Special.)—Financial Secretary of the Treasury C. E. G. Masterman, who has been proving himself this parliamentary session an able lieutenant of Lloyd George, first served his apprenticeship to public life in the field of journalism and literature. For some time he was literary editor of the Daily News and before that of Grant's, one of the best-known university magazines. This is one of the proofs that English political conditions are altering, for until recent years only the man with social

LENIENCY PLANNED FOR HOMESTEADER

Borah's Work in Behalf of Settler Shows Signs of Being Rewarded.

IRRIGATION RULE LIGHTER

Provision That 40 Per Cent of Construction Charge of Ditches Must Be Paid Before Patent Issues Is Omitted.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 23.—Now that the House committee on irrigation has favorably reported the Borah bill directing the issuance of patents to homesteaders on Government irrigation projects at the end of three years, if they meet the requirements of the homestead law in that time, there would seem to be very fair prospect of securing the final passage of this bill before adjournment. Only one material amendment was made by the House committee, and that amendment is in favor of the settler, and is very acceptable to Senator Borah, the author of the bill. That amendment strikes out the provision inserted by the Senate at the demand of Secretary Fisher, which provides that a patent shall not be issued when the homestead law is complied with unless the settler has paid at least 40 per cent of the construction charge assessed against his land.

Taylor Explains Law. In reporting the bill, Representative Taylor of Colorado, for the irrigation committee, said:

As the law now stands, a patent cannot be issued to homesteaders under reclamation projects until full and final payment is made to the government for the amount due for the water right. The legal title remains in the government until such final payment is made, which may be according to the circumstances, all the way from 10 to 20 years from the date of the original entry. The settler is compelled to improve the land, make payments to the government for the water right, and in most cases incur an enormous outlay for a man of ordinary means during the years when he has no title to the land, or any basis of credit or financial standing in relation to his land by which he can borrow money. He cannot dispose of his land, he cannot encumber it, and he has no assurance that he will ultimately obtain title to it. For these reasons he is materially handicapped in the development of his property and the maintenance of his home during that period.

This condition has worked a very great hardship to the settlers; has seriously retarded the settlement and development of the country and hindered the government from receiving the full amount of the investment as it otherwise would. The opinion is universal throughout the West that this situation should be changed for the general good of the government and the development of the reclamation projects.

Government Retains Lien. Your committee has adopted all of the recommendations of the department of the interior, excepting as to the suggested pro-portion of 40 per cent of the building charges. The committee believes that that is unnecessary, because the government retains a first lien on the property and the settler, in order to obtain the water right, must invest as much as \$1000 in the purchase of the water right, and in order to make that payment he must have sufficient money on the premises to pay the 40 per cent to the government within the residence period in which he is allowed to make final proof; and whenever the government retains the first lien both upon the land and water right, which additional security has been added as an amendment to this bill, it is deemed that the government is fully protected for the government for all amounts due or to become due.

If this act shall become a law, it will give the settler an opportunity to mortgage his land or to sell a part of it and much more readily pay the government. And as the government is perfectly safe and the settler is given an opportunity to obtain money with which he can improve his land and build up the country, it is confidently believed that the terms of the bill as recommended by your committee are much better than the bill as it passed the Senate.

Law Applies to Indian Land. As the bill now stands it directs "That from and after the filing with the Commissioner of the General Land Office of satisfactory proof of residence and substantial cultivation, as required by law, patent shall be granted and issued to persons who have made or shall make homestead entries within reclamation projects under the act of June 17, 1902," and the same applies to homesteaders on irrigated Indian lands. These patents shall issue, says the bill, the same as though entry had been made under the general homestead act, and upon satisfactory proof of such cultivation final water-right certificate shall issue to purchasers of water-rights for private lands under the act of June 17, 1902. No patent or water-right certificate shall be issued unless at least one-half of the total irrigable area of the entry has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes; and all charges then due to the government for building operation and maintenance, including drainage, have been paid.

Section 2 provides that every patent and water-right certificate issued under this act shall expressly reserve to the United States a lien on the land patented or for which water-right is certified, together with all water-rights ap-

portenant or belonging thereto, superior to all other claims and demands whatsoever attaching to said lands after the making of the entry or the filing of the application to purchase said water-right for all amounts then due and thereafter to become due to the United States or its successors in the control of the project on account of such entry or water-right for building, operation and maintenance charges, including drainage charges.

Under the bill default of payment will result in the forfeiture of the land to the United States subject to the right of the settler within one year to redeem the land by paying all accrued charges with interest at 8 per cent. The United States may sell any forfeited land and from the proceeds pay all amounts due the government, turning back to the settler whatever balance may be left. The government is authorized to bid in such land at not more than the amount in default and may then sell land so bought under terms to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill concludes as follows: "Upon full and final payment being made for all amounts due on account of the building charges to the United States or its successors in control of the project, the United States or its successors, as the case may be, shall issue upon request a certificate that payment of the building charge in full has been made and that the lien upon the land has been so far satisfied and is no longer of any force or effect except as to amounts charges for operation maintenance."

LONDON IS GRATIFIED

NEWSPAPERS SEND HIM TO POLITICAL GRAVEYARD.

"Hat Kicked Out of Ring"; "Roosevelt Has Ruined Party" Are Samples of Editorials.

LONDON, June 23.—(Special.)—Americans in London are rejoicing over the defeat of the third-term candidate. The London newspapers this morning send him to the political graveyard with scant words of eulogy.

The Daily News says: "The machine did no more than it always does, or than Roosevelt taught it to do when he forced Taft's nomination four years ago."

The Standard says: "His hat has been kicked ignominiously out of the ring. His passionate pleading to his followers to seize the convention by force frightened his calmer lieutenants, for a dim vision of the man on horseback began to be seen in his mad plan."

The Daily Express says: "If at his last nomination Mr. Bryan had stood on the Roosevelt platform, even he would have been howled down as a wild man. Roosevelt seems to have achieved the ruin of the Republican party."

The Morning Post says: "Failure is failure, and Roosevelt has failed. Taft has done good work, and it is absurd to pretend he is the tool of moneyed interests."

The Graphic says: "That Roosevelt can gain anything by his bolt except the ruin of his party is extremely doubtful. He cannot hope to carry more than an ineffective minority with him."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Taft is an able statesman, but not a politician. In a straight fight no Democrat is Roosevelt's match at capturing the radical vote, but as the candidate of a new party his chances are impossible to forecast."

The Times says: "Roosevelt's failure in the convention has been complete, not only with the stalwarts of the regular party, but with the moderate progressives, who, accepting his principles, deprecate his action in splitting the convention, and have refused to join him."

NEW DITCH IS PLANNED

SENATOR JONES WANTS AMENDMENT TO INDIAN BILL.

Irrigation of 120,000 Acres to Cost of \$1,600,000 Is Agreed To by Senate Committee.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 23.—(Special.)—If Senator Jones can induce the House of Representatives to agree to his amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, another ditch will be constructed which will irrigate 120,000 acres on the Yakima Indian Reservation. As the amendment was agreed to by the Senate committee on Indian affairs, it provides:

That for the purpose of constructing storage reservoirs to impound flood waters of the Yakima River to provide 1500 cubic feet of water per second of time at the reservation gates for the irrigation of 120,000 acres, estimated to be necessary for the support of Indians allotted within the project for which a water supply of the cubic feet per second time is required, shall receive water free of cost.

That other lands within the project of the extent of 70,000 acres additional, more or less, shall bear the proportionate increase cost for providing said storage waters in the river.

That the claim for water of the owners of the remaining area of 18,000 acres, more or less, of irrigable Indian land, shall be equitably adjusted by the Secretary of the Interior.

That the owners of irrigable lands within the project shall pay the proportionate cost of the distribution and drainage systems

FORMER RESIDENTS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY ENJOY PICNIC AT SELLWOOD PARK.



GROUP OF EX-DOUGLAS COUNTY CITIZENS WHO ATTENDED THE FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE DOUGLAS COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Pearline
JAMES PYLE'S
PEARLINE
WASHING COMPOUND
THE GREAT INVENTION
FOR SAVING TOIL & EXPENSE
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE
TEXTURE, COLOR OR HANDS
NEW YORK
Cleans Everything

upon such terms as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. Moonlight Schools in the South. Pittsburg Leader. Mrs. Cora W. Stewart, Superintendent of Schools in Rowan County, Kentucky, is said to be the originator of the moonlight schools which are being established in many parts of the South. Most of them are in the mountain districts of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Massachusetts Also Against Duplication

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts settled the question of two electric light companies in one field, where an existing company could supply all demands, by rendering an opinion in the case of Weld vs. the State Gas & Electric Commissioners 197, Mass. 566, on an appeal from a similar decision handed down by the Commission. The court held:

"We have adopted in this state legislative regulations and control, as our reliance against the evil effects of monopoly, rather than competitive action between two or more corporations where such competition will greatly increase the aggregate cost of supplying the needs of the public and perhaps cause other serious inconvenience.

"The state, through the regularly constituted authorities, has taken complete control of these corporations, so far as it is necessary to prevent the abuses of monopoly.

"Our statutes are founded on the assumption that to have two or more competing companies running lines of gas pipe and conduits for electric lines through the same streets from time to time interferes with the pavements, street railway tracks, water pipes and other structures.

"In reference to some kinds of public service and conditions it is thought by many that regulation by state is better than competition."

If the State of Massachusetts holds to the above opinion, is it not worthy of the attention and careful scrutiny of the citizens of Portland, before there is added an additional burden to that already carried by the consumer?

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.

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Push & Tone Piano Co.
355 Washington St.
way of furnishing your
p-i-a-n-o
"direct from factory to you"—cutting out and saving you the middle-man's profits.
Investigate

While away, to free your mind from worry and thus make your outing more enjoyable, you should protect your silver, jewels, furs and other valuables against loss by fire and theft.

You may deposit all such articles in a safe deposit box or the storage vaults of the Security Safe Deposit Company. Large boxes, trunks, suitcases, etc., are stored from 50 cents per month upwards, according to size. While for your jewels, stocks, bonds, insurance, etc., a safe deposit box is the most satisfactory, costing only \$3 per year upwards.

SECURITY SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Fifth and Morrison Streets, Portland, Oregon.