



AMERICANS ARE 60 MILES INTO MEXICO

Carranza Forbids Entry Into City.

CAMP OUTSIDE IS PERMITTED

Garrison Commander at Casas Grandes Gets Orders.

OUTLAWS BURN BRIDGE

Tension Between Nations at El Paso and Juarez Increases—Children on Mexican Side Throw Mud on Passing Americans.

EL PASO, Tex., March 17.—American troops will reach Casas Grandes at midnight tonight, General Gabriel Gavra announced at Juarez late today. Casas Grandes is a little more than 60 miles from the point where Colonel George A. Dodd's column entered Mexico, so that the Americans have been moving more than 30 miles a day. General Gavra announced that he had a telegram that a courier from the Americans already had reached Casas Grandes, announcing that the United States troops might be expected about midnight. The general said he had telegraphed Lieutenant Colonel Refugio S. Davila, in command of the Constitutionalist garrison at Casas Grandes, not to permit the Americans to occupy that city.

Occupation of Cities Forbidden. His instructions from General Carranza, said General Gavra, did not give him authority to let American troops occupy a city. It would be contrary to General Carranza's orders, he said. "Would you instructions prevent the Americans from passing by Casas Grandes?" General Gavra was asked. "No." "Would they forbid the Americans to camp outside the city?" "No," the general replied, "but they are not to occupy the city."

Outlaws Burn Bridge. Simultaneously with the news of the whereabouts of the American column came the news that Villa's followers had burned a railroad bridge on the Northwestern Railroad of Mexico, between Summit and San Pedro, Chihuahua.

The burned bridge is directly in the line of advance of the main expeditionary force, which started from Columbus and would strike the railroad at Guzman, 40 miles north of Corralitos. It was close to the latter place that the bandits are said to have murdered the Mexican ranchers on Sunday and to have driven off their horses. Arrivals from Columbus today reported intense activity at the American military base. They said fresh troops were being sent forward across the border both night and day, and that one company had already joined the forces in Mexico. Seven other companies are flying over the border continually in scouting expeditions.

Pens May Support Villa. With the practical certainty that the American soldiers had at last reached the Villa territory, the questions of absorbing interest on the border are how many men has Villa and will he fight or run. Americans from the Casas Grandes region assert that the pens there are certain to support Villa, partly through his system of terrorism and partly through the glamor of his reputation as a warrior.

The Carranza officials here and in Juarez insist that Villa has disbanded whatever men he had with him and will not offer to fight, but will rely for safety on his knowledge of the almost inaccessible mountains of the Sierra Madre, which he knows by heart.

Americans who know Villa and the country in which he has taken refuge are equally confident that he will attempt to check his pursuers by a guerrilla campaign.

Tension on Border Increased. The tension between the two nations at this point on the border was noticeably sharper today, as far as Juarez was concerned. Few Americans visited Juarez today, and those few returned with word of a decidedly hostile attitude shown toward them by the Mexicans.

In some instances the children in the streets threw mud at passing Americans and shouted insults after them. Customs officials on the American side of the international bridge reported that they had heard scattered shots fired in Juarez the past two nights, but were unable to ascertain the cause of the shooting.

COLUMNS SOON TO DIVIDE

Pershing Nearly Ready to Begin Systematic Search.

SAN ANTONIO, March 17.—Calculations about Army headquarters here today indicated that General Pershing soon will be in position to re-divide his forces and form near the heart of the region, where Villa has been operating. Official reports to General Pershing began a systematic search for him. Official reports to General Pershing began a systematic search for him. Official reports to General Pershing began a systematic search for him.

\$40,000 A DAY IS COST OF PURSUIT

ARMY OFFICERS GIVE FIGURES ON VILLA CAMPAIGN.

Carranza Officials Hope American Soldiers Will Not Be Called On to Garrison Cities.

EL PASO, Tex., March 17.—The United States' pursuit of Villa, under present arrangements, is costing the Government \$40,000 a day, according to estimates made here today by Army officers. Carranza officials, it was learned today, have been discussing with some concern whether American troops during the Villa pursuit would have to occupy any Mexican cities and the effect of such occupation on Mexican public sentiment. The Carranza officers have frankly expressed the hope that the garrisoning of the cities can be left to their own troops. The American Army's choice of the Chihuahua desert as its place of entry precludes for the present such a problem as city garrison duty.

WATER PURIFIERS ORDERED

Precautions Taken Against Disease in Mexican Campaign.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Orders were received by the United States depot quartermaster here today for 125 water purifiers to equip the American troops in their campaign against Villa in Mexico. The purifiers are intended to prevent the spread of disease which might follow the drinking of unsterilized water from pools or rivers. They are canvas-covered rubber bags, each with a capacity of 20 gallons. When the water is dipped from pools and placed in the bags purifying chemicals are added, and after 10 minutes the water can be drunk without danger, it is asserted. This system is not effective against poisoned water.

CHILD LABOR BILL DISLIKED

Representatives of Mothers Say Some Training Is Valuable.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mrs. A. A. Binney, secretary of the National Mothers' Congress, and Miss Mary A. Garrett, of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court and Probation Association, today opposed the Keating-Owen child labor bill before the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission. The Mothers' Congress, the committee told, was composed of 100,000 mothers who were becoming more convinced that any cast iron rule applied to child labor was a mistake, and that a moderate vocational training in various industries was a good thing for the children.

HEN LAYS 1,000 EGGS

Oregon Fowl Breaks World's Record in Agricultural College Test.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, March 17.—(Special.)—"Oregon," a White Leghorn hen at the Agricultural College, has laid her thousandth egg. "This," said Professor Dryden, "is the greatest long distance trap-neat record known to the world." At the end of her fifth year the hen had laid 937 eggs. She has now laid, at the beginning of her sixth year, the 13 necessary to make her a 1,000-egg hen. Formerly it was believed the domestic hen could lay 600 eggs and no more in her lifetime.

LINN VETERANS ARE READY

Men Who Know Spanish Language Could Be Mobilized if Needed.

ALBANY, Or., March 17.—(Special.)—Frank C. Stellmacher, past department commander of the United Spanish War Veterans of Oregon, announced today that he could raise a company of 100 veterans in this vicinity if they were needed. The Albany post has a membership of about 50 and the veterans of Corvallis, Lebanon, Brownsville, Toledo, Philomath, Newport and also have sent word they are ready for service. Mr. Stellmacher says all these men are familiar with the Spanish language.

STOLEN BILL USED IN SPAIN

Ninth of 20 Gold Notes for \$10,000 Each, Taken in 1912, Reappears.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A United States Government \$10,000 gold note, one of 20 of the same denomination stolen from the mail in September, 1912, on the way to New York from Havana, Cuba, was received today by a bank in this city, from the American Bank of Madrid, Spain. It was the ninth of the stolen notes to reappear since the theft. As the notes appear they are given to the insurance company which paid insurance covering the amount of the theft.

MEXICANS STAB AMERICAN

Fight Follows Attempt to Stop Hostile Speech in Spanish.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., March 17.—John Lightburn was stabbed and probably fatally wounded in an anti-American outbreak late today at Point Isabel, Tex., 23 miles below here on the Gulf Coast. He attempted to stop a Mexican who was making an anti-American speech in Spanish and sustained his wounds in a resulting fight. Officers stopped the outbreak. One Mexican was arrested. Point Isabel was reported quiet tonight.

LIND'S INTEREST IN GRANT LANDS LARGE

Tract Worth \$150,000 Held for Debt.

LETTER TELLS OF TRANSFER

Sum Due From Smith Lumber Company Is \$63,000.

TESTIMONY IS SOUGHT

Man Who Represented Wilson in Mexico to Be Called On to Explain Why He Wanted Validating Provision Included.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 17.—John Lind, of Minnesota, who was President Wilson's personal envoy to Mexico during the Huerta administration, was shown today to have a much heavier interest in the Oregon & California grant lands than heretofore had been supposed, and after baring several important facts the sub-committee which is redrafting the land grant bill voted to summon Mr. Lind to Washington to explain fully his connection with the transaction. It is expected he will be heard Tuesday.

Representative Kent, of California, who previously sought to show that C. A. Smith had no interest in the Attorney-General's amendment, appeared today and read a second telegram from his son-in-law, G. S. Arnold, who is now land attorney for C. A. Smith. A previous telegram from Arnold said that Mr. Smith had no interest whatever in that amendment. The message read today said that Mr. Smith had transferred to Mr. Lind his interest in between 5000 and 7000 acres of Oregon & California lands in satisfaction of Mr. Lind's claim against the C. A. Smith Lumber Company, amounting to \$63,000.

Letters Established Connection. The sub-committee thought it more essential than ever to clear up Lind's connection with the Attorney-General's amendment and Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, with whom Mr. Lind recently conferred, then produced a letter from Mr. Lind saying his interest was explained in a letter he had written Senator Chamberlain. This latter letter Lenroot also read. In it Mr. Lind said that Mr. Smith owed him a large sum of money and had transferred to him a tract of Oregon & California land as security. The trustee of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company, he said, knew all about the transaction, and he further said that the transfer was on record in Oregon.

On top of this S. W. Williams, of the Department of Justice, informed the sub-committee that Mr. Lind had conferred with the Department of Justice with reference to the amendment now in dispute, and admitted further that the amendment had been suggested by Mr. Lind and was intended to protect his interests, as well as the interest (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

ASTORIA WILL HAVE \$300,000 SHIPYARD

SEATTLE CONCERN ACQUIRES FRONTAGE OF 1200 FEET.

Ground Will Be Broken Monday for Ways—Completed Plant Is to Employ 400 Men.

ASTORIA, Or., March 17.—With the acquisition of 1200 feet of frontage on Young's Bay, at the foot of Seventh street in this city, the J. A. McEachern Company, of Seattle and Astoria, today completed final details that will give Astoria a \$300,000 shipbuilding concern with expansion unlimited. Ground will be broken for the ways Monday. W. W. Clark, vice-president, who built the battleship Nebraska for Moran Bros., now with the Seattle Construction & Drydock Company, will be manager. Soundings have been made and show that deep water fronts the property with a deep channel to the main channel entrance. The concern will employ 400 men when the plant opens. The firm is low bidder on barges for the Alaska Railway Commission, and has other bids in for vessels. Timber can be secured close at hand. Local capital is interested in the enterprise. The capacity of the yards as to wooden vessels will be unlimited.

BRIDGE RULES ARE ISSUED

Jockeying for Place and Getting Out of Line Forbidden.

Vehicles crossing Portland bridges will go single file and there will be no jockeying for places. If the rules adopted by the Board of County Commissioners yesterday, as follows, are observed: "It is to be understood that all traffic shall pass over the bridges in single file in double columns; that all slow-moving vehicles shall pass on the right hand of the bridges and their approaches; fast-moving vehicles shall keep to the center and there shall be no diverging from the lines when once taken. In no case shall a vehicle pass to the left of a streetcar while on the approaches of the bridge."

BANDS NOT SENT TO FRONT

Musicians Regarded as Useless Appendage and Kept on Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 17.—There will be no music for the soldiers of either General Pershing's or Colonel Dood's commands to enjoy while on the march or in camp. Not a single regimental band has been taken with the expedition. This is because it was desired not to handicap the expedition with any useless appendage, not because the absence of martial music was expected to aid in secrecy regarding troop movements.

SLIDE KILLS 1; HURTS TWO

University Students at Salt Lake Caught While at Play.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 17.—Vincent Winter, 17 years old, was instantly killed and two other students of the Latter-Day Saints University were injured by a fall of earth and sand here today. Students and members of the faculty were gathering material for the tennis courts of the university when the accident happened.

PORTLAND VIEW OF RATE DISPUTE GIVEN

Strate Supreme Court Lick Is Dec. Factor.

FRANK H. RANSOM ON STAND

Alleged Inconsistencies in Demands Explained.

EARLY DECISION UNLIKELY

Effort of J. G. Wilson to Read Into Record Opinions of Mr. Teal on Value of River in Rate-making Results in Tilt.

Portland lumber manufacturers insist that their position at the terminal of four great transcontinental railroads, at the foot of a water grade from the interior and in the center of an active industrial and commercial community entitles them to an advantage in freight rates over rival districts not so favorably situated. This is the substance of the contentions made before Edgar Watkins, examiner attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission, yesterday by Frank H. Ransom, manager of the Eastern & Western Lumber Company, of Portland.

Alleged Inconsistencies Explained.

Mr. Ransom apparently was the spokesman for all the other large mills operating in Portland, which are seeking a restoration of the two and one-half cent preferential rate to Southern Idaho and Northern Utah. As he was conducted through a series of questions by James G. Wilson, attorney for the Portland lumbermen, Mr. Ransom explained away the alleged inconsistency of the Portland mills in demanding a party with the Willamette Valley mills on California shipments and a preferential rate over the Valley mills on Southern Idaho and Northern Utah business.

Mr. Ransom declared that Portland's natural advantages justify the attitude of the Portland lumbermen in both instances. J. N. Teal, counsel for the Valley mills, could not shake him from this contention.

Rebuttal Evidence Given.

Mr. Ransom was introduced as a rebuttal witness and presumably for the purpose of counteracting the testimony given on Thursday by A. C. Dixon, manager for the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, who presented the views of the Valley shippers. He declared that the Portland mills have had no undue advantage over the Valley mills or over the mills of Grays Harbor and Puget Sound, even under a 2½-cent favorable differential, which existed prior to October 11 last year.

He said that the Valley mills, by reason of lower operating costs, were able to absorb the differential and to continue in competition with the Portland manufacturers.

Mr. Ransom admitted that the group (Continued on Page 7, Column 2.)

INDIANA MOOSE GET ONLY 7567 VOTES

FAIRBANKS POLLS 176,178 TO 160,423 FOR WILSON.

Progressive Candidate for Nomination for Senate Leads Party Ticket in Hopeless Race.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—Fewer than 8000 votes were polled by the Progressives throughout Indiana in the primary of March 7, according to figures contained in the report of the official canvassing board, made public today. James B. Wilson, who was proposed for the Progressive nomination for the United States Senate, received 7567, the highest number cast for any Progressive candidate. President Wilson received a total of 160,423 votes, which was the highest number announced for any candidate on the Democratic ticket. Charles W. Fairbanks, candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, polled a total of 176,178.

30,000,000 FEET IN ORDER

Great Northern Railroad Will Build Snowsheds in Cascades.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 17.—The Great Northern Railroad announced today that it would purchase immediately 30,000,000 feet of lumber to be used in the construction of new snowsheds to protect its line across the Cascade Mountains from snowfalls. The lumber will cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and will be one of the largest orders placed in the Northwest in recent years.

STUDENTS STRIKE FOR DAY

Iowa Engineers Refuse to Study on St. Patrick's and See Shows.

AMES, Ia., March 17.—Engineering students at Iowa State College went on a strike today in honor of St. Patrick's day. They held ceremonies this morning at the college and "rushed" downtown picture theaters in the afternoon. Interference was attempted by local authorities and no injuries were reported.

PEACE RUMOR IS REVIVED

Turkish Diplomat Said to Be Seeking Separate Compact.

LONDON, March 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following: "A message from Bernie says that Naby Bey, ex-Turkish Ambassador at Rome, is reported to be endeavoring to negotiate a separate peace for Turkey with the allies."

MR. WILSON WEARS GREEN

Necktie and Sprig of Shamrock Are Gifts of John Redmond.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—President Wilson celebrated St. Patrick's day today by wearing a green necktie and a sprig of shamrock. Both were sent him by John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader in the British Parliament.

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BRITAIN PUTS BAN ON MANY LUXURIES

Drastic Order Coming to Relieve Shipping.

IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED

Autos, Cutlery, Fancy Goods and Soap Included.

FRUITS TO COME LATER

Every Vessel Under British Flag Now Under Government Control and All Cargo Space Saved for Necessities.

LONDON, March 17.—A far-reaching order in council, which will totally prohibit importation into the United Kingdom of a large number of articles which come under the general heading of luxuries, will be issued by the British government at an early date. Among the things which will be placed under the ban will be automobiles for private use, musical instruments, cutlery of all kinds, hardware, yarns, chinaware, fancy goods and soaps. The order will apply equally to all countries, including the British dominions and colonies.

Tonnage Needed for Necessities. This forecast of the coming order in council was given to the Associated Press today by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade. Mr. Runciman admitted that articles in addition to those named would be placed on the list of prohibited imports. He declared it was absolutely necessary to limit the shipment of bulky luxuries to provide room on ships for necessities.

"But please remember," said Mr. Runciman, "that the issuance of this order is forced on the country—not as a matter of policy, but entirely because of shortage in tonnage. We want exports from the United States; we want your wheat, cotton and meat, and we need other things which we cannot get if the space aboard vessels is taken up with luxuries."

All Ships Now Controlled. "Everything possible is being done to relieve the shortage in ships. Every ship flying the British flag is now controlled by the government. Immense numbers of them have been requisitioned. Others are subject to direction by way of license. Whether it will be necessary to requisition more vessels I cannot say, but for my part I hope that this will not be done."

Mr. Runciman said the importation of some fresh fruits in the larger quantities prohibited later, but he pointed out that this would affect the United States only slightly. Turning from the matter of imports to the general industrial situation in the British Isles, Mr. Runciman said there never had been greater activity in the larger industries, that wages were higher than ever before, and that the percentage of unemployment never had been so small in the history of the country.

Unemployment Almost Unknown. "In all the larger industries," Mr. Runciman continued, "there has never been greater activity, but the bulk of the output, of course, is for war purposes. The only trades relatively quiet are the building, linen and some of the luxury producing trades, but even in these there is little unemployment, the working people either having secured other employment or gone into the army. The amount of short time is comparatively small. The proportion of unemployment in the trades unions at the present is about one-half of 1 per cent. In normal times it is about 5 per cent, and in time of peace it has scarcely ever fallen below 3 per cent. The same condition prevails in the munition trades."

"Those who have joined the forces have been replaced by young people, men beyond the military age and large numbers of women. Longer hours are being worked in nearly all the trades, and it is estimated that this overtime represents an increase of 4½ per cent in the number of persons employed. A few firms have had to shut down, but among the active firms only 7 per cent of their machinery was idle during the war. This is a better record than for peace times."

Wages Generally Increased. "Because of the heavy demand for labor and the higher cost of living, wages have increased since the outbreak of the war, and nearly all classes of workers are receiving more money. About 5,500,000 people have received raises, and the increase in wages has been roughly \$1,000,000 a week. Besides this, many of the people have been transferred to the better-paying munitions industries. Labor, on the whole, in spite of one or two notable exceptions, has been reasonable in its demands since the war began. One influence which contributed to this has been the limitation of profits in industries employed in the manufacture and transportation of munitions.

"Women who have taken the places of men in various trades are doing amazingly good work. It is estimated that the number of women who have been substituted for men in the metal trades is 77,000, in the leather trades 34,000 and in the miscellaneous trades 274,000. Besides these many are in the government employ, an increasingly (Continued on Page 6, Column 2.)

