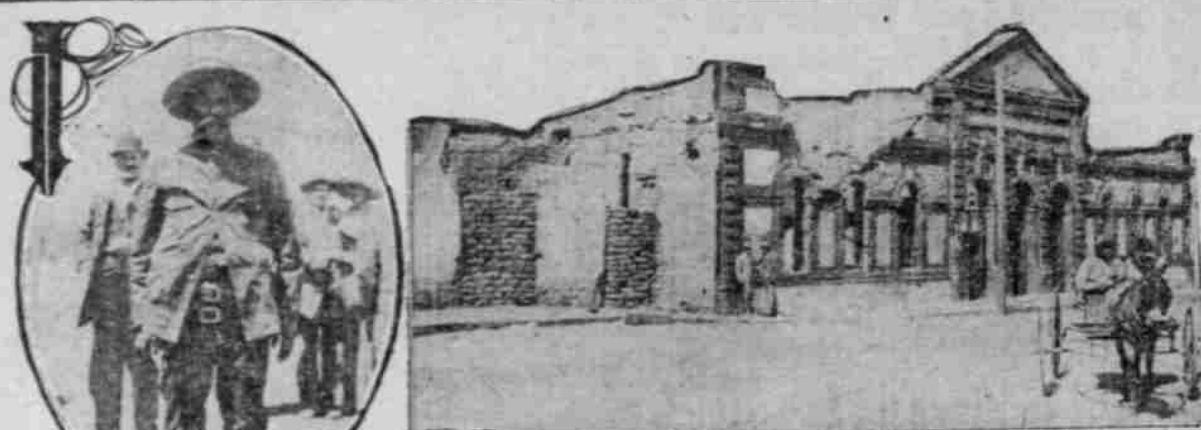


MEXICO IS "ONE OF FINEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE COUNTRIES IN WORLD"

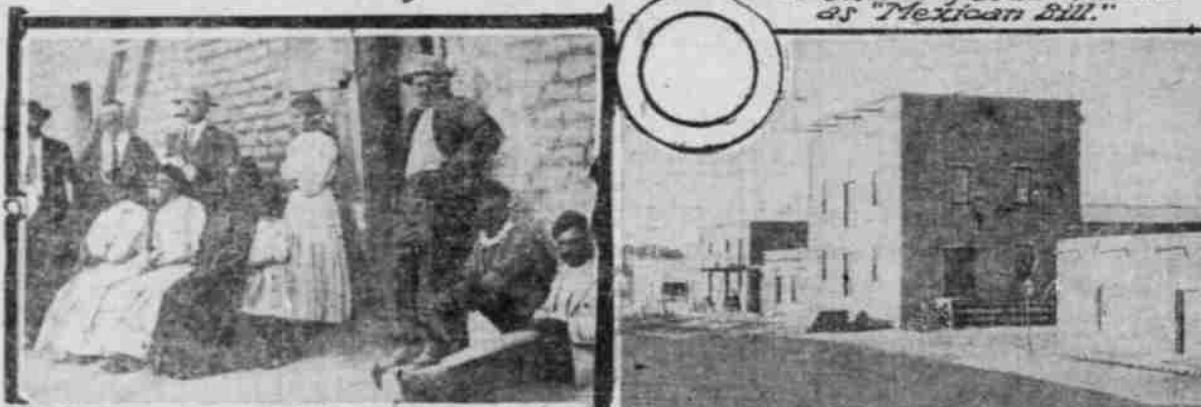
Party of Roseburg Citizens Enjoy Trip to Sister Republic and Believe With Cessation of War Great Progress Will Be More Noticeable Than Heretofore.



Ruin of Post Office Bldg after Capture of Juarez.



Band at Ahumada. Entertaining American.



Mexican Family Pose for Photograph.



Modern Freight Train.



Typical Mexican Woodyard.

BY W. A. FITZT.

ROSEBURG, Or., May 18.—(Special.)—That Mexico is one of the finest and most productive countries in the world, and is destined to become the mecca of the American investor, is the declaration of W. L. Cobb, one of Roseburg's best-known capitalists, who recently returned from that country after an extended visit. While in a turmoil at the present time, Mr. Cobb predicts that the existing difficulties in Mexico will soon be settled, whereupon the country will come into its own.

Speaking of his Mexican trip, Mr. Cobb said:

"Our party landed in rebel territory, which includes the whole State of Chihuahua, and arrived in Juarez April 21.

"Our first experience was to be thoroughly inspected by American soldiers in order to see that we carried no arms or ammunition from the United States into Mexican territory, following which we were inspected by the soldiers to see that we had no letters or documents that would be of any use or information to the federal soldiers. From this point, we took the train to go into the interior of the State of Chihuahua. The rules and regulations allowing foreigners to pass into the interior are very strict.

"Gun Goes Off Without Injury.

"While being examined and our belongings inspected, one of the Mexican guards, or soldiers, accidentally discharged his Winchester into the crowd of about 400 Mexicans and Americans, but no one was injured.

"At the first station, about 12 miles out, where the train stopped for water, we had our first experience with the rebel soldiers away from the American border. At first they appeared very timid and suspicious of us, but after we had been able to make them understand that our mission was a friendly one, they became very cordial.

"At this place there was a large settlement of people, or laborers. They were all very anxious to have their pictures taken. After a few minutes' stop, we proceeded to Candelaria, where one of our Douglas County citizens is operating a hotel. He is known in Mexico as 'Mexican Bill' and was formerly known (while in Oregon) as 'Tiller Bill.' We were shown about the country by 'Mexican Bill,' the mode of transportation being a Mexican automobile, which was four mules and a 'lead axle' Mitchell wagon.

"We Visit 'Bill's' Neighbor.

"On the first day out, we visited one of 'Bill's' nearest neighbors, which was about seven miles away. On arriving there we were met by the owner of the premises, who was a typical Mexican. After our party had been introduced to him, he proceeded to call his entire family from the adobe hut. This family consisted of seven or eight boys, five or six girls and a half dozen or more youngsters. The women all greeted us with a hearty handshake; the men and boys took off their hats in a manner that would make the American 'dude' blush. The greeting over, they all lined up and the father disappeared for a moment in the adobe house; a few seconds later he appeared, calling all the family into the parlor, and inviting us to follow. The parlor consisted of a rude mud or adobe room

for our party the band proceeded to play Mexican tunes, and some of our latest American music for two hours.

The Colonel Is Peacock.

"Before the entertainment was over the Colonel appeared on the scene, with the aid of an interpreter, and he treated us very cordially. We then asked permission to take his picture, which favorably Mexican seemed to be a very glad surprise. He figured up in his best, with guns, pistols and swords and broad-brimmed sombrero, and posed for the picture. After which he invited us to a picture of his army, which he proceeded to call from the barracks and line up in full parade, with himself in the lead of the line. As soon as this picture had been taken he asked us to wait a few minutes, as he would like to have another picture taken. He sent a messenger to the camp to get a large tow sack filled with Mexican silver dollars. He said he wished to have his picture taken with the money, and he wanted to show that the 'Red Flaggers' had plenty of money to pay their soldiers. We afterwards learned that the report was groundless, as the soldiers were deserting because of non-payment. He also voluntarily gave us a document which he said would protect us, proving his sincerity in showing us through his mistake, but, so far as we know, it might have been an order to hang us.

"As soon as these people became aware that one of us was to go away connected with their troubles, and that we were friends, they seemed to delight in showing us every civility within their power, and they were never treated better by any people or country than we were by the Mexican people.

"We had a wait of about three hours for our train, and as far as we could determine the entire population of the town waited with us.

Army Has Varied Equipment.

"As to their army and equipment, they had arms of every description, from prehistoric times down to the present day. However, their most efficient soldiers are equipped, so far as we could see, with the latest and best. I am convinced that there is a mistaken idea about their bravery and daring. While some of the ignorant classes are inefficient, both in discipline and in use of arms, the average 'Red Flagger' feels that he is defending a just cause, and from what we could learn that cause is to secure a portion of land for each of the citizens, which has been and is at the present time, controlled by a few rich, aristocratic Mexicans.

"My observations as to the actual conditions of the country and government is that it is a very undeveloped state of agriculture, and the people as a whole are very illiterate and ignorant.

"While we were in Ahumada, Lin Perdue, of Perdue, Or., suggested that we eat a Mexican dinner. After some investigation we were directed to what was known as the 'Ahumada Restaurant.' This was located in a very rude adobe hut, with dirt floors, having boxes and blocks of wood for chairs. The dining-room and kitchen were together, as the restaurant consisted of but one room. The cook was a woman of some 40 summers, and from the appearance of the surroundings, our appetites began to fail us. We could see seven or eight cats, half a dozen or more chickens and four or five youngsters, which were so poorly clothed, we failed to see the clothes. Immediately we began to wonder what was to be the bill of fare. In a few minutes the cook took a few green leaves, which appeared to be the only vegetable in the kitchen. This she began to roll in her unwashed hands, and with a bucket of hog lard, mixed the leaves and lard and put it on a small stove. This it seemed to us would be our main diet, and, in fact, all we could see. Mr. Perdue suggested that for the trouble of preparing the food we should have our dinner, and this we did.

"From here we went to Juarez and found some difficulty in getting a permit to cross into the United States.

Mexico Is Land of Promise.

"As a country, I believe Mexico is one of the greatest lands of promise to the American people, and the best that has ever been given to any people. The great markets of the world, after the completion of the Panama Canal, I believe that Mexico will be the most densely populated and intensely farmed districts of any place of its size on the American continent. In my opinion, however, it will be restored, years before it can be restored, owing to the disposition of the people.

"American interests, outside of the old Spanish grants, seem to predominate, and are generally in the hands of the intervention of the United States. It is the opinion of both insurgents and Federalists that U.S. laws upon the Mexican people, and it is common talk among both parties that should the United States send her troops into that country they will both unite and who interfere with any other country that may interfere.

"Mr. Cobb says the fertility of the Mexican soil is equal to that of the United States, but that development and enterprise is lacking. The Americans will supply the means for the development of the country, and Cobb, 'the people of that country being of a slow and easy-going class who have little conception of progress.

"Being so well known throughout Douglas County, Mr. Cobb and his associates have been compelled to relate their experiences while in Mexico. The doctor, who is a physician, in fact, they have even received letters from a distance asking general information regarding the Mexican country and its people.

IRISH GAME IS SUFFERING

Protective Society Says Magistrates Encourage Law Breaking.

DUBLIN, May 18.—(Special.)—Lord Massey presided at the annual meeting of the Irish Game Protection Society held in Dublin this week. The report made reference to the number of prosecutions during the year, and said that in many of these utterly inadequate fines were inflicted, while in certain districts the magistrates, instead of discouraging the poacher and assisting the game laws, appeared to show a marked tendency towards the offenders.

"Dissatisfaction was also expressed at the way in which the inland Revenue 'neglects its most elementary duty to enforce the laws made for the protection of game license holders.' Year by year there was a decrease in the number of game certificates issued, while the number of £250 gun licenses continued to increase.

"The chairman's remarks were very hard to read, and the authorities to take up cases for prosecution, and Sir Frederick Shaw, in moving a resolution of protest on the subject, said that the snoring of the people who had absolutely fatal to the existence of game in the country. These weapons could only be used for poaching or a worse purpose, and the people who had these guns paid no license. This was a matter which, from a different point of view, had been protested against by nearly every Judge of Assize and County Court judge. The resolution was carried.

FINANCIER WARNS OF EXPORTING GOLD; PROMINENT MEN SEEN IN WORLD NEWS

London Capitalist Declares Metal Is Being Hoarded in India—Governor-General of Philippines Arrives on First Vacation in Four Years.



Norton Frewen.

Gen. Brayton Ives.

W. Cameron Forbes.

Emil Boas.

Rev. F.M. Smith.

Rev. Karl Reiland.

NEW YORK, May 18.—(Special.)—Norton Frewen is one of the world's authorities on finance. He is a resident of London, but is well-known in New York, where he has been a frequent visitor. He married one of the daughters of Leonard Jerome, of New York. Mr. Frewen has been quoted recently as saying there is great danger to the financial world in the exportation of gold to India. The natives of India have been hoarding silver for many years, but the high silver duty has now discouraged the importation of silver and the result is that they are hoarding gold, thus causing a shrinkage in the circulation.

W. Cameron Forbes, Governor-General of the Philippines, arrived in New York recently, coming home for his first vacation in four years. He brings encouraging news about the industrial condition of the islands, whose prosperity he attributes to the Payne tariff law. Contrary to expectation, the islands have not had to call on the United States to assist in the cost of administration and the progress upward seems to be steady.

General Brayton Ives is one of the foremost figures of the financial world today. He is president of the Metropolitan Trust Company. Born in Farmington, Conn., in 1840, he graduated at Yale and served in the Union Army from 1861 to 1865. He was for many years a stock broker and has been president of the Stock Exchange. He is director of many railroads and of some of the greatest industrial corporations.

Emil Boas, managing director of the Hamburg-American Line, and a director in many public bodies in New York, died in that city May 3 of pneumonia. Mr. Boas had been the general agent and afterward director of the Hamburg-American Line since 1892. During a period of 20 years he had built up the business of his company to huge proportions. It was under the supervision of Mr. Boas that the company purchased the Atlas Line and opened up business from New York to the West Indies. Mr. Boas had been decorated by the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor of Germany, the President of Venezuela, the King of Sweden, the Emperor of

Rev. Karl Reiland has been elected pastor of St. George's Church, New York. He succeeds the late Hugh Buchanan who goes to Baltimore. J. P. Morgan is senior warden of St. George's. Dr. Reiland is a native of Brooklyn and 29 years old. His parents were German. He studied at Middletown and elsewhere and took a theological course at Alexandria. He was ordained in 1901 and for three years was pastor of the church in Baltimore when he came to Grace Church as assistant to Dr. Huntington. His work there attracted much attention. In 1910 he was transferred to New York, where he has remained until the present.

Fred M. Smith is to be the head of the Mormon Church when its present President dies. He is a son of the present leader, Joseph Smith, who has designated him for the succession.

NEW YORK WANTS 100,000 WOMEN TO DO HOUSEWORK; NEW RULES TRIED

"Saturday Night and Sunday Off" Is Latest Edict of Wives Who Exhaust Every Means to Keep Domestic. Girls and Needy Mothers Prefer Factories and Smaller Wages—Lonergan Tells Oddities of Gotham.

BY LLOYD E. LONERGAN.

NEW YORK, May 18.—(Special.)—In New York City there are positions waiting for 100,000 women—to do housework.

This statement is made on the authority of City Superintendent of Licenses Robinson, who has just made an exhaustive report to Mayor Gaynor. Mr. Robinson, under orders of his chief, has made a careful study of conditions, and is able to talk authoritatively concerning them.

"The prevailing rate of wages paid servants in 1911," Robinson says, as shown from the books of East 40 agencies, are cooks, \$15.50 a month; waitresses, \$12; general houseworkers, \$13.50. The figures in the Fifth and Madison avenue agencies are much higher.

65,000 Italians Available.

"There are in New York City," continues the Commissioner, "between 60,000 and 65,000 Italian women of working age who are free to work. Half of them are in factories and the other half are at home. The latter half would be available for domestic service if they would ever consent to try it, but the Italian family instincts are so strong that in many cases a family must live in the same house. Italian parents want their daughters to marry young and will not permit them to leave their homes until they are married."

Proprietors of employment agencies believe that conditions are worse in New York than in other cities, and declare that the apartment houses complicate the problem. In most flats and apartments there is really no place where a girl can entertain her relatives and friends. This, together with the long hours which many employers insist upon, makes the girl's life an unhappy one, and she speedily hunts up a job in a garment factory, where she has some time to herself.

Hundreds of Vacancies Exist.

"I have hundreds of vacancies on my list at \$5, \$10 and \$15 a week, with board and lodging free," declares the matron of one of the largest of the East side agencies, "but I am simply unable to supply the demand for girls. The trouble is that the work is too confining, and the women can have a better time, even with less money, in offices or factories."

"I know just one woman who seems to me while engaging a parlor maid recently, that she gives her girls Saturday night and Sunday off, and eats with her husband and guests at a restaurant while they are away. Then she added that she always lets them go at a specified time in the evening and

never keeps them an instant over the hour fixed.

"The trouble is that most employers believe that a girl should work early and late, and never have a moment off except the 'every other' Thursday afternoon, and even that is encroached upon at times."

Recruiting Is at Low Ebb.

These are unhappy days for the local millitamen, or rather for their officers. Recruiting is at a low ebb, and despite the efforts of the officers, it is mighty hard to get recruits.

The powers that rule the Forty-Seventh Regiment, a Brooklyn organization, decided to try novel tactics to bring the enlistments up to a higher figure. On a recent evening, the regiment, in full regalia, had a night parade about the neighborhood of the armory, and appeals were made to spectators to come in, the water is fine."

The band played, the soldiers marched and counter-marched, and everything possible was done to arouse the enthusiasm of civilian spectators. No official statement has been made as yet as to how the plan worked out.

For some reason or other, the growing generation does not take the interest in National Guard matters that was displayed by its fathers. Furthermore there is a constantly decreasing number of re-enlistments, the majority of the young soldiers seeming to be satisfied with one term with the colors.

The leaders of the Guard are working desperately to combat this condition, and the city regiments are steadily adding to their attractive features. In many of the organizations the members have all the comforts of a first-class club, and practically no expense, but even this does not seem to be able to keep them in uniform. They just simply do not want to be heroes and that is all there is to it.

Ask old officers of the Guard and they will tell you that the young men of today are lacking in patriotism. Conversations with some of the foremost young men and they will tell you that discipline is too strict, there are too many parades and besides life is too short to march around in uniform, with the chance of being called out on strike duty and losing their civilian jobs.

The case of James Monahan, police patrolman, retired, has aroused much interest and the chances are that unusual action will be taken in his case. Monahan was 35 years on the force, and from January, 1898, until he was retired a few weeks ago, had the same beat, a stretch in Far Rockaway. When Monahan was put on the pension list, he told his friends that he did not know what to do, as he had been so accustomed to police life that anything else seemed unnatural. He bought a

back and ran that for a time, but daily grew more nervous, and finally was sent to the Kings County Hospital. On two occasions since then he has made his escape, and been picked up later, patrolling his old beat. When he simply dares another man to a station that is and always has been short-handed.

Old Best May Be Returned.

Relatives of Monahan are trying to have him released and permitted to enjoy himself as a volunteer patrolman. They believe that if this course is followed he will live happily for a number of years, while if he is kept in the hospital for any length of time he will go raving mad. The matter has been put up to Commissioner Waldo, and the chances are that if the doctors agree it is advisable, about three or four stories high they have to climb a ladder to enable them to look on the inside of the mason work. This is to our opinion a nice how do you do for a woman to exclaim; even if hobble skirts are the fashion, it does not look proper to us. Respectfully,

"Citizens and Property Holders."

An Alpine Panorama.

London Echo.

The Jungfrau tunnel, which pierces in a semi-vertical direction one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, has been carried up to the site of another station, the Jungfraujoch, 11,400 feet above the sea. It is hoped that the tunnel will be finished in 1914. One of the most magnificent panoramas in the Alps, heretofore seen only by the expert mountain climber, will thus be brought within reach of the average tourist.