

# MEXICANS AND AMERICANS ARE IN ENCOUNTER

### Fight in Which 500 Shots Are Fired Lasts Nearly Two Hours

## U. S. PRIVATE WOUNDED

### Mounted Soldiers Across Border Keep Up Fire on Customs House

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 25.—For an hour and forty-five minutes tonight American and Mexican soldiers exchanged shots across the Rio Grande near the Santa Fe International bridge in the southern section of El Paso. The river at the scene of the encounter is less than 150 feet wide and upward of 500 shots were exchanged. One American, Private Linn, an infantryman, was struck in the hip by a bullet. One Mexican, who was directing the fire from the Mexican side of the river, was seen to topple from his horse.

According to the officer in command of the infantry company on duty at the bridge, the firing commenced when several groups of Mexicans supposed to have been smugglers, attempted to cross the river. It is not clear whether the first shots came from the Mexican or the American side, but within a few minutes the firing became general on both sides.

On the Mexican side, soldiers, many of them mounted, were scattered out for a distance of 300 yards and kept up a constant fire apparently directed at the customs house and the immigration service station at the American end of the bridge. The soldiers of the American bridge guard returned the fire briskly, shooting whenever they could discern a moving figure on the opposite bank of the river and at the flashes of their opponents' rifles.

At 11 o'clock the firing ceased almost as abruptly as it had begun, the Mexicans retiring from the river bank toward the business center of Juarez. Asked over the telephone for an explanation, the officer in charge of military headquarters at Juarez declined to make any statement beyond saying that the affair was trivial and that it was ended.

Since the United States authorities a month ago inaugurated a rigid enforcement of the passport regulations thousands of Mexicans have been denied admission here and the officers believe that those who attempted to cross tonight were men who had been rejected and were trying to effect an entrance into the United States under cover of darkness.

## CROZIER AND SHARPE HIT BY ENTENTE

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"The trench general headquarters estimates that we should add 5000 planes to the total," Mr. McCormick said, "and should never let the total fall below that."

## LEGISLATION FEARED BY PACKING HOUSES

(Continued from page 1)

Business. Attention was called today in this connection to the fact that the present investigation was undertaken on express orders of the president. Another report said one of the conditions in favor of the packers was that the administration "must come before the corporations as shortly for political subscriptions, as the convention is almost at hand."

## Eugene Man, Convicted of Forger, Is Caught

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 25.—E. J. Frasier, convicted at Corvallis a few weeks ago of forgery alleged to have been committed here and who subsequently fled his bond, was captured at San Diego, Calif., according to word received here tonight by Sheriff J. C. Parker.

## CAMP REVIEWED BY GOVERNOR

### Camp Lewis Has Fewest Deaths of Any, Says Minnesota Executive

TACOMA, WASH., Jan. 25.—Governor J. A. Burnquist of Minnesota today closed his tour of national army cantonments in the west with a two-hour inspection of Camp Lewis soldiers than among those of any of the western cantonments, but that the number of hospital patients was relatively the same.

The governor is accompanied by Dr. O. W. Holcomb and Adjutant General Walter F. Rhinow. The trip was prompted by complaints on health conditions at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.

Governor Burnquist said findings of the board would be made public after notes had been compared with three other members who visited

cantonments of the middle west after being at Camp Cody.

"Conditions here appear to be healthier than at any of the other camps I have visited," said Governor Burnquist. "There have been forty-nine deaths here forty-one from sickness and eight from accident, while at Deming there are only about half as many men as here, the deaths have numbered about eighty-three. In the same period there have been many more men here than at Deming."

Colonel Lewis S. Ryan, N. A., has been temporarily relieved of command of the 346th field artillery at Camp Lewis and has been ordered to report to a newly appointed board designated to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualities, conduct and efficiency of officers. The board as appointed by Brigadier General Frederick S. Foltz, consists of Brigadier General Henry D. Sayer, Colonel Pegram Whitworth, Colonel Harry La T. Cavanaugh, Colonel Sam F. Bottoms and Colonel Ralph S. Granger, all of Camp Lewis.

## Jack Dempsey Knocks Out Homer Smith in Bout

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 25.—Jack Dempsey, of San Francisco, knocked out Homer Smith of Benton Harbor, Mich., tonight after one minute and fifteen seconds of fighting. Smith was floored twice, taking counts of eight and nine before the final knock-out. The men are heavyweights. It was Dempsey's first appearance in the middle west. The contest was scheduled to go ten rounds.

## German Admits Connection With Fire Bomb Plotting

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The transcript of an alleged confession by Ernest Becker, who, with Franz von Rintelen, a German naval officer and fifteen others is on trial here charged with conspiracy to place fire bombs on ships in New York harbor was admitted in evidence today. Becker, who was deck electrician on the liner Frederick Der Grosse, which was moored in Hoboken during August, 1914, is said to have admitted having made the tubes which were used as fire bombs.

## MORE DEMANDS FOR INSPECTOR

### Salem Business Men See Need of Local Meat Examiner With Authority

By W. C. COWGILL.

Making a thorough canvass of the city, and interviewing all who have primary reasons for desiring the appointment by the city, or the state, of a meat inspector, F. W. Steusloff, chairman of the Marion county food conservation committee, expressed the opinion of all when he said: "If necessary to invoke the aid of the governor of the state of Oregon, in order to have a meat inspector appointed for the city of Salem, I say we should make the move to that end."

Ivan G. Martin goes a little bit farther in his ideas along these same lines. He says: "Yes, I can readily see the need of a meat inspector for Salem, but I think that a state commission should make the appointment of a skilled man in the business, and the commission should also fix prices on meat, and if I should happen to be in the next legislature, I would favor such a bill."

F. G. Deckebach, who formerly handled meats bought from farmers in trade, stated that it was certainly an important matter and a skilled man in the business should be appointed by the city, or the state.

A. W. Schrank, who deals largely in meats bought from farmers, but ships very little just now, said he coincided with the opinion of Mr. Deckebach.

W. S. Fitts, who runs the fish market on Court street, said yesterday that he is in hearty sympathy with the move.

Manager Andresen of the Farmers' Produce company on High street said yesterday he is shipping meat daily to Portland, and had to take his chances on inspection in that city.

"We need an inspector of our own — if need be a federal man — whose certificates will stand in Portland, or any other town in this or any other state," he said.

I called again yesterday on E. Speight, the English butcher, who has his shop at 119 1/2 South Twelfth street, and who in times past and not very long ago at that had much trouble with state inspectors, who, he says, endeavored to put him out of business.

"I am selling all the meat I can handle now in my own neighborhood," said Mr. Speight, "and I pay the best prices to farmers for beef and veal, but when times are lively I want a square deal or none at all."

A meeting may be called, or other steps taken by Mr. Stensloff, in order to get the subject into the proper channel for results.

## Document for Abolition of House of Lords

NOTTINGHAM, England, Jan. 25. A resolution for the abolition of the house of lords, and against any form of second chamber, was reported today to the labor conference in annual session here.

Representatives of the railwaymen told the conference that the railway employees had reached the breaking point and that the union men would not accept of lack of food. The responsibility, they said, would be due to mismanagement on the part of the government.

# WILLIAMS HEADS STATE BIRD MEN

### Salem Man Elected President of State Poultry Breeders' Association

According to the election commissioner of the Oregon States Poultry Breeders' association, C. F. Williams of this city was selected president of the organization for the year 1918. Other officers elected were, B. F. Keeney, Eugene, vice president; C. D. Minton of Portland, secretary; E. D. Paine, Eugene, treasurer; members of the executive board, E. J. McClanahan and J. A. Griffin.

The membership of the Oregon association is the largest in the United States, although organized but five years ago. This society is a branch organization of the American Poultry association which has the largest membership of all livestock organizations in the world. Counting life and annual members of the various states there are over 350,000.

Mr. Williams has just returned from a business trip to Walla Walla, Boise, Ogden and Salt Lake in the interests of the Northwest Poultry Journal, to learn of his election and also to hear that his pen of White Leghorns in the All-northwest egg-laying contest at the Washington state college, had pulled down the honors by heading the honor roll again for December with hen 251 with a record of twenty-eight eggs in the thirty-one days. In November this hen laid twenty-nine eggs in the thirty days. The pen of five birds came from seventh place to third place in the one month. There are over 1600 hens in this contest so the competition is very keen. Every egg laid by hen 251 has been marketed as a class 1 egg which brings the highest price—they must weigh twenty-four ounces to the dozen.

## O. A. C. Beats University of Washington, 19 to 8

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 25. Basketball score: Dayton high school, 19; Walla Walla high school, 73.

SEATTLE, Jan. 25.—Oregon Agricultural college basketball team won from the University of Washington here tonight in the first game of the schedule, 19 to 8.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Jan. 25.—The University of Idaho basketball team defeated the University of Montana here tonight, 51 to 17. The score at the end of the first half was 21 to 10, but during the second half Idaho was able to score almost at will.

## West Coast Lumbermen's Association Elects

SEATTLE, Jan. 25.—Officers were elected today by West Coast Lumbermen's association as follows: President, R. H. Burnsides, Raymond, vice-president for Oregon, E. J. Kingsley, Portland; vice-president for Washington, F. B. Hubbard, Centralia; H. F. Allen, Seattle, was re-elected secretary and manager. Delegates were in attendance from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. The annual banquet of the association was held here tonight.

# STEAMER LANDS; RUSSIAN HELD

### Papers Indicating I. W. W. Activities Early Arouse Suspicion

A PACIFIC PORT, Jan. 25.—Matthew Krulke, a Russian, carrying papers indicating him to be an I. W. W. and also documents in secret code, was arrested here today as he stepped ashore from a Japanese liner and taken to the immigration station for further investigation.

Federal authorities apparently are of the opinion that Krulke is one of the Bolshevik envoys recently reported on their way from Russia to Chicago to aid in the defense of the I. W. W. awaiting trial there for alleged pro-German activities.

Krulke has made two round trips across the Pacific since last June and it was held possible that he had been acting as a courier between the Bolsheviks and the indicted I. W. W. He was exiled from Russia seven years ago and returned with a number of fellow countrymen following the overthrow of the czar. He is 28 years old.

Officers of the Japanese liner became suspicious of Krulke because of his never-ending curiosity and when the steamer docked federal operatives were waiting for him.

PLATTITUDES.

A platitude is a truism that you do not care to hear, spoken in a manner which you do not want to encourage.

If, in an argument, your opponent accuses you or uttering platitudes,

it is a sure sign that his end is beginning to sag.

The effect of a platitude upon a company of brilliant wits is very much like that of a shovelful of soggy snow upon the silk hat of a nervous gentleman with dyspepsia.

The aggravating thing about a platitude is that you can't make it open at the joints by calling it a lot of rhetorical names.

In this respect you might just as well try to scare a touchy bulldog by telling him his face has had an accident.

We might also define it as a statement that has been proved so many times that even the hearer must forget the time-honored privilege of yawning, yow!

If many folks, who run about with a rope looking for some harmless plitudinarian, would go home and operate on their own conversations all they'd have left would be two grunts.

Society's conception of a platitude runs something like this: A platitude is a truism; a truism is an unquestionable truth; truth is that which is; therefore a platitude is a remark in a bathing-suit which ought not to be allowed on the beach.

If in company one says, "We've all got to die some day," people just naturally look embarrassed and stroll into the other room; if he says "All sky-rockets turn into charred sticks," someone offers him a contract to do a series for the Sunday papers.

And, on the other hand, if one says, "You certainly work hard to give people a good time," he gets invited again; if he says, "You certainly try hard enough," his name comes off the list.

In conclusion: Truth with its make-up on may be witty or polite, while truth with the rouge off is only a platitude.—Charles Elkin, Jr., in Judge.

# BIG RECREATION FUND IS SOUGHT FOR ARMY WORK

### Soldiers' Spare Time to Be Directed in Healthful Pursuits

### IMPROVE MORALE, AIM

### Football, Dances, "Movies," Help Keep Up Zest in Time of War

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—"Makers of Morale." That is what the workers in the war camp community recreation fund have set out to become. A \$50,000 campaign for the fund is under way here.

"A million soldiers can retreat without a fight if they lack the fighting spirit," a recent bulletin issued by the fund workers stated.

Another bulletin said, "Let the boys return with no scars other than the honorable scars of war."

The principal effort of the fund is to show that the country as a whole is appreciative of the fighter's sacrifices. The workers take the stand that a soldier who is left "sunk in his tent because of nowhere to go and nothing to do" will not "go over the top" with the same zest as the man who has been properly taken care of at home.

The idea is to make the morale of the American fighting man a bomb proof, fireproof and bullet proof. The fund workers figure that plenty of clean recreation will take care of this morale.

It is hoped to have the plan working so well in the near future that a soldier off duty may step into a dance or a football game, watch a "movie" or take a spin about the nearest town in an automobile, instead of being forced to do "bunk fatigue" with no one apparently seeming to care what he does.

The movement is intended to take the place of commercialized amusements that sometimes weaken the fighting men in every way. On this account it is being strongly backed by President Wilson and all of the other forces of the administration.

Each person is asked to give \$3 or more. It is figured that this first amount will keep an enlisted man entertained for some time under the fund plan.

"Appreciate the fighters and they will appreciate us" is the theory the fund workers constantly employ.

## A MOTHER'S PLEA.

I hear the tramp of many feet, The soldiers' marching down the street. My son goes, too, my pride, my joy. But yesterday my baby boy!

But yesterday pressed to my heart! And now, to hide the aching smart Of separation, I must wear A smile, and seem without a care.

For thus a mother plays her part In the great war; if, from the start, With courage high and braver smile, She other mothers helps the while.

But as we give our very best, None of our bone, at war's behest, Oh, ye, who have no sons to send, Can ye be slow your help to lend?

And can ye hesitate to give Service that others' sons may live? To pour out money, dare refuse When daily we our children lose? —Eva D. Roberts.

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**CAMBRIDGE 'U' HAS NEW PLAN FOR ENTRANCE**

**Two Classical Languages May Not Stay As Entrance Requirements**

**MODERN WAY IN FAVOR**

**Institution Extends Welcome to Soldier-Students From America**

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, Jan. 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Responding to the stimulus imparted by the war, Cambridge University is contemplating changes which may affect the whole scheme of modern training in English-speaking universities and provide a broader basis for liberal education.

The first of these is designed to bring the examination which candidates must pass either before or af-

ter entering Cambridge more into line with the requirements of the modern world. To accomplish this it has been proposed to abolish the compulsion of candidates to study two classical languages. This applies only to the "ordinary" courses, as distinguished from the "honor" courses which latter are for the abler students.

While there is no entrance examination at Cambridge, all candidates are required to pass the so-called "previous examinations" in which at present Greek and Latin are both compulsory.

It now has been proposed that, instead of compelling the candidates to take two classical languages, two foreign languages should be required in the "previous examinations" of which Latin shall be one; and that the candidate shall have the option of offering as his second foreign language either Greek or French, or German. It is felt that the existence of classical entrance scholarships will effectively promote the study of Greek at the university by many of the abler men.

It is not proposed to make the "previous examinations" easier but to open the avenue to a degree to those who have been educated at universities where two classical languages are not compulsory.

When once the "previous examination" is passed the "ordinary" student usually proceeds to take one of more special examinations. It is suggested to increase the number of these and generally to widen the curriculum. New subjects may be introduced and re-grouping will probably follow.

A committee has recently been appointed "to consider the means of promoting collaboration with the universities of the empire and the foreign universities." This committee with its wide influence will doubtless deal with such questions as the interchange of professors, and what facilities can be afforded to young graduates from non-British universities for proceeding to post-graduate courses and degrees.

Cambridge has no Rhodes scholars, but she has numerous students from the United States, and a welcome is now being extended to the soldier-students already in Europe who cannot spend their short leaves in America. There are already over 3000 American University men, students and graduates, engaged in active war work in France, and it is expected that in a short time there may be more than 10,000. University authorities hope that next year groups of these students will visit Cambridge and spend a few days in its ancient colleges. It is already known that all the colleges are willing most cordially to cooperate in this movement and as far as possible every hospitality will be extended to the guests from across the seas.

**Your Printed Message Should Be Appropriate**

It should harmonize with the business in which you are engaged. It makes no difference whether your message be a business card, a handbill, a letter, a pamphlet, or a catalog—the rule holds good in every case.

You would not expect a machinist or a coal dealer to be attired the same as a florist or a jeweler. It would not be appropriate. Neither would it be appropriate for their printed message to be similar. The coal ad may be printed in bold, black type, on coarse, heavy paper; but the high grade jewelry ad should be printed artistically with light face type, in refined colors and on finest quality paper.

What is more, the printed message should be up to the minute in style. Old, antiquated style in printing creates just as bad an impression as would the hoop skirt, the hobble skirt or the "train" if worn today.

It's our business to make your printed message appropriate. Our printing plant is supplied with the very latest type faces, ornaments and other equipment. The plant is in charge of a printer of unusual ability—a man who makes a study of what is appropriate and timely for each printing job. His services and his advice are at your disposal.

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