

TROOPS RUSH SOUTH

U. S. Army to Look After Foreign Affairs in Mexico.

England and Germany Want Their Interests in Mexico Protected—Taft Takes Action.

Washington, March 8.—The most extensive movement of troops and war vessels ever executed in this country in time of peace is now under way by order of the president, the objective being the country north of the Mexican boundary and the waters of the two oceans at either end of it.

Twenty thousand soldiers—more than one-fourth of the army of the United States—of all arms of the service are moving toward the Mexican border. Four armored cruisers comprising the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, have been ordered from Northern waters to the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba. Most of the Pacific fleet is, or shortly will be, on its way to assemble at San Pedro and San Diego, Cal., and 2,000 marines are preparing to make the Guantanamo station their temporary headquarters.

It was officially announced at the White House and at the War and Navy departments that the purpose of this great mobilization, unprecedented save in war times, is the training of officers and men under service conditions and practice in co-operation between the land and naval forces. Other pains were taken by all officials concerned in the matter to give this color to the sudden activities; but these statements were accepted with increasing reserve. The executive offices were steeped in mystery; the entire morning was given over to conference with officers of the War and Navy departments.

This thick atmosphere of mystery, and the efforts to minimize the importance of the business, lent a significance to the fact that Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, in an effort to elude interviewers, slipped out of one of the rear windows of the president's office and beat a retreat through the secluded portions of the White House grounds to a rear entrance of the War department.

The real significance of this activity, which has been confined apparently to the last 48 hours or less, is thought to relate very directly to conditions in Mexico, and to the growing belief that the situation there is by no means as satisfactory as the Mexican government would have it believed. There are persistent reports that the physical condition of President Diaz has lately become such as to alarm his adherents and that momentous developments are to be prepared for.

One report current here today was that the Pearson syndicate, heavily interested in enterprises in Northern Mexico, had appealed to the British government for adequate protection of its own and other foreign interests in preparation for the chaotic conditions that would almost certainly follow any serious loss of prestige, to say nothing of the collapse of the Diaz government.

SIRE IMPERSONATES SON.

He Takes Civil Service Job Boy Won. Both Are Arrested.

San Francisco.—Because he took a position in the postoffice here which his son had won by competitive civil service examination, George J. Regley Sr., was arrested on an indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud the United States government. Regley's son, George J. Jr., was arrested on the same charge.

The son passed the examination some time ago and was placed on the eligible list. When a position became vacant, his father appeared at the postoffice to claim the place. The father filed a bond and assumed the duties of the position before it was discovered that he was impersonating his son.

Bill Leads to Arrest.

San Francisco.—After listening spellbound to the discussion and hearing the assembly pass a bill abolishing capital punishment, Joseph W. Cooney, wanted as the murderer of his cousin, walked over to the senate chamber and gave himself up to Senator Thomas Finn, who is also sheriff of San Francisco city and county. "I'm Joe Cooney and they want me, Tom," he said when the senator appeared. "All right," replied Finn, "come along." The two left the senate chamber without attracting notice.

\$30,000 Is Boy's Profit.

New York.—W. J. Ronan, a telephone boy in the office of James R. Keene, made \$30,000 in a Wall street speculation, according to his testimony in the bankruptcy proceedings of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., one of the stock exchange firms caught in the collapse of the Hocking pool. Creditors are endeavoring to show that Mr. Keene was responsible for the failure of the pool and that young Ronan turned his knowledge to good account.

Rebels Fight With Dynamite.

El Paso, Tex.—Mail advices from Torreon say that American Consul Agent Carothers has received official advices of severe fighting at Tapia, Durango, in which dynamite was used. The rebels left the city after many had been killed on both sides, and then destroyed the water works.

DIAZ IS REASSURED.

Taft Explains—He Has Nothing to Fear From Maneuvers.

Mexico City, March 9.—Setting at rest all rumors that the United States is preparing for intervention in Mexico, President Taft today sent to President Diaz a telegram in which he says the military maneuvers being conducted along the frontier in Texas have no significance which should cause concern to Mexico.

The message was transmitted to the department of foreign relations by Fred M. Deering, charge d'affaires of the American embassy. Following is the text:

"I have the honor to advise your excellency that I am in receipt of instructions from my government directing me to inform his excellency, President Diaz, through the medium of your excellency, that the president of the United States wishes to express the hope that no misapprehensions will result from unfounded and sensational newspaper conjectures as to the military maneuvers about to take place in Texas and elsewhere, and to give President Diaz assurance that the maneuvers have no significance that should cause concern to the friendly neighbors of the United States to the South."

A calm and dispassionate view of the mobilization appears to have been taken here by the Mexicans. No excitement followed the appearance of the news. Dailies in Spanish as well as the American morning newspapers give much space to the details of the movement.

In some quarters, nevertheless, the explanation given out at the White House as to the significance of President Taft's order was viewed with skepticism. This was particularly true as relating to American residents in the city, many of whom profess to see in it the first step in a move toward intervention.

ARMY DEFEATS ITSELF.

Internal Dissension Breaks Up Socialist Colony.

Mexicali, March 9.—Without the firing of a hostile gun, the army of liberation, which was to have established a socialistic republic in Lower California, with this little hamlet of adobe houses as the capital, has been beaten. It encompassed its own defeat. When the Federals come, in all probability, they will find nobody to fight. Dissension, rampant for more than a week, reached the crisis today. In the face of the enemy, which is expected to strike a blow any hour, a handful of insurgents manning the rifle pits again voted a lack of confidence in the leaders, Leyva and Berthold. John K. Turner, the writer, said to be close to the revolutionary junta in Los Angeles, declared them both outlaws and asserted the junta would withdraw all support if they did not obey the mandate of the men and step down. In spite of this, Leyva and Berthold remain defiant, standing pat on the coup they worked three days ago when they regained power from Captain Stanley.

REBELS AIMED AT IS BELIEF.

Insurrecto Junta Holds Diaz and "Interests" Asked for Troops.

Los Angeles, March 9.—That the massing of United States troops along the Mexican border is a spectacular attempt at intimidating the revolutionists, is the belief of the officials of the revolutionary junta here. President Ricardo Magón, of the junta, made the following statement today: "The very fact that no complaint has come from Diaz or his cabinet concerning a movement that could easily be construed as a hostile action is evidence to us that the United States and Diaz are in accord and that the rushing of American troops to the border follows an appeal to this government by Diaz and the moneyed interests of Mexico to lend them as much material support as possible. "We do not believe the United States will make the mistake of actually sending troops across the border, but will attempt by this show of force to frighten the revolutionists into abandoning active operations, which they never will do."

Intervention is Predicted.

Mexico City, March 9.—The announcement that American troops would be concentrated on the Mexican frontier created no noticeable excitement among Mexicans today. The newspapers printed the news fully, but without extended editorial comment. The official explanation at Washington that only ordinary maneuvers are contemplated is accepted by prominent Mexicans as sufficient, but the public is skeptical and the move is regarded by some as the first move of American intervention.

Women to Guide Horses.

Los Angeles, March 9.—Equestriennes and feminine whips in large numbers will add considerable interest to the Pasadena Polo club's show at Tournament Park, Pasadena, March 16 and 17. Entries closed today. The feminine horse fanciers will be included among the entries this year in larger numbers than ever before, while not a few will drive or ride their favorite stock for the ribbons and trophies.

Germans Have Not Appealed.

Berlin, March 9.—No requests for the protection of German interests have been received from the legation or consulates in Mexico. In an authoritative quarter the opinion was expressed today that it was natural for the United States, as a neighboring state, to take precautionary measures on the Mexican frontier.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

TWO MILLION HUNGRY.

Manchurians Subsist on Leaves, Twigs and Bark.

Washington, March 11.—More gruesome stories of the horrors of the Chinese famine reached the State department today from the consul general at Shanghai, who sums up conditions at the beginning of February. One traveler reported passing 13 dead bodies in 13 miles of the road.

The missionaries tell of the natives eating cakes made of leaves and stems, mixed with millet chaff, which they buy with the allowance of the government of three cents apiece. Trees had been stripped of bark, which had been eaten.

Dr. Cochrane, an American Presbyterian, missionary, said that in the whole afflicted region there were 2,000,000 starving people. In one village of 100 families, one-third were dead of hunger and pestilence. Snow was falling and many were without proper shelter or clothing.

The missionaries have attacked the work of relief with the greatest system and directness. The families in the provinces of Puchow, for instance, were divided into four classes and enumerated with this result:

"Those who had plenty numbered 17,995; those who could exist till harvest on what grain they had, 209,937; those who had a little grain, but would be in need before the end of February, 150,301, and those really destitute and in need of immediate relief, 197,681."

One thousand dollars raised by the Chinese relief commission of the chamber of commerce of Cincinnati was cabled to Shanghai today by the American Red Cross. The Cincinnati relief commission previously collected a large supply of provisions, now on the way to China on the army transport Buford.

TO STOP FILIBUSTERING.

President Gives This as Reason for Military Movement.

Washington, March 11.—That the administration has decided to dissemble no longer its reasons for the sudden and unprecedented movement of troops to the Mexican border is indicated by a dispatch, received tonight from the staff correspondent of the Associated Press, who is accompanying President Taft on his journey to Atlanta.

The dispatch, dated at Charlottesville, Va., through which place the President's train passed tonight at 7:10 o'clock, is as follows:

"All doubt as to the purpose of the government in sending 20,000 troops to the Mexican border has at last been swept away. The United States has determined that the revolution in the republic must end."

"The American troops have been sent to form a solid wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering, and see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary."

"It is believed that, with this source of contraband supplies cut off, the insurrectionary movement which has disturbed conditions generally for nearly a year, without accomplishing anything like the formation of a responsible independent government, will speedily come to a close."

WHEAT ON FARMS SMALLER.

Agricultural Department Shows Farmers Have Reduced Stocks.

Washington.—A statement issued by the department of agriculture shows that on March 1 the quantity of wheat on farms in Oregon was approximately 2,100,000 bushels, 13 per cent of the 1910 crop. This is 200,000 bushels less than on March 1, 1910.

In Washington there was on hand 3,800,000 bushels, or 15 per cent of last season's crop, and in Idaho 2,800,000 bushels, or 22 per cent of the crop.

On March 1, 1910, there was on hand in Washington 6,400,000 bushels, and in Idaho 3,600,000 bushels. Statistics show that on March 1, 1911, Oregon farmers had on hand 3,200,000 bushels of oats; Washington, 2,200,000 and Idaho 2,100,000.

Two Lame Ducks Secure Jobs.

Washington, March 11.—International joint commission to designate and regulate the line waters between the United States and Canada, it was announced informally at the White House today, will be made up of ex-Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota, ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter and Frank Streeter, Republican national committeeman from New Hampshire. The commission is to exist under treaty of May 5, 1910.

Pierce Will Follow Ballinger.

Washington.—First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Frank Pierce announced that as a matter of courtesy to Walter L. Fisher, successor to Secretary Ballinger, he would tender his resignation soon after the new appointee takes charge of the affairs of the Interior department.

Fisher Confers With Taft.

Washington.—Walter L. Fisher, the newly-appointed secretary of the interior, had an extended conference with the President at the White House. Secretary Ballinger, who will turn the affairs of his office over to Mr. Fisher next Monday, was called into the conference.

PINCHOT FIRST TARGET.

Ballinger Will Sue ex-Forester Pinchot for Libel.

Washington, March 9.—Secretary Ballinger has not yet definitely determined upon his plans for instituting libel suits against his detractors, but it is understood he will open proceedings with a suit against Gifford Pinchot, into which he will introduce much evidence that has not yet come to the attention of the public.

He will also institute suit against Collier's Weekly, and possibly may extend his suits to others later on. He will first go to Seattle, however, and probably will perfect his arrangements there. He will leave Washington as soon as his successor arrives and takes his oath of office.

It is understood in Washington that the selection of Mr. Fisher for Secretary of the interior was brought about largely by Private Secretary Norton, who is to retire from the White House in a few years. Norton has been quietly working for some time to bring about the selection of a conservationist for secretary of the interior and last summer at Beverly inspired the story that Ballinger was to retire on September 15.

That story was given the Associated Press and other press associations on the assumption that Ballinger would regard it as a hint, but, when Ballinger saw President Taft he discovered that Norton's advice was purely gratuitous and did not reflect the wishes of the president.

OIL FOR NAVY FUEL.

Admiral Cone Says It Will Soon Displace Coal Entirely.

Los Angeles, March 9.—Questions of vital importance to the United States navy and the country and particularly to the Pacific Coast were discussed before the sixth annual convention of the Navy league of the United States, in session in this city today, by Rear Admiral Hutch L. Cone, U. S. N., chief of the bureau of steam engineering.

The maintenance of a fleet on the Pacific Coast, and the all-important question of fuel and of the use of crude oil for that purpose were the principal topics touched upon by Admiral Cone. In the latter connection he said:

"We are at present designing ships which will be particularly effective in the Pacific because of our large supply of fuel oil on the West coast. So far as can be seen at the present time, the United States navy of the future will consume oil instead of coal. In fact we have already in commission ten destroyers which burn nothing but oil. Battleships being designed for the next year's program are to be vessels that burn oil only."

TAKE UP ALASKA CASES.

New Secretary of Interior Will Investigate Coal Lands.

Washington, March 9.—It was reported today that soon after Walter L. Fisher, the new secretary of the interior, takes office, the Alaska coal land claims will be taken up for settlement.

After referring to Mr. Fisher's services in securing the settlement of the big traction fight in Chicago a statement given out at the White House goes on to say that Attorney General Wickham, who represented stockholders in the Chicago traction fight, and who visited Alaska last year at the request of President Taft, has now suggested that the method of adjudicating the Chicago controversy might be adopted as an equitable basis for the settlement of the Alaska coal land claims.

In the statement, Mr. Fisher is declared to be a man whose information on such subjects as irrigation, reclamation and water power sites is broad and comprehensive. In politics, it is set out that he is a Republican of strong convictions but independent action.

Fleet Under New Admiral.

Seattle, March 9.—Rear Admiral W. H. Southernland today took command of the second division of the Pacific fleet, United States navy. With no ceremony other than the hoisting of his flag at the masthead of the cruiser West Virginia, Admiral Southernland installed his staff and assumed active command. The second division consists of the cruisers Pennsylvania, Colorado and West Virginia and makes headquarters at the navy yard at Bremerton.

Lafferty Distributes Seeds.

Washington March 9.—Representative Lafferty has secured his first concession for his Oregon constituency. Although a newcomer and really not entitled to it under the rules, the new member from Oregon has made a deal with a retiring member whereby he will send out the usual consignment of garden and flower seeds to residents of his district, and the distribution will start immediately. W. L. Furburshaw was appointed Lafferty's secretary.

Insanity Case Called Farce.

Washington, March 9.—Ex-United States Senator Pies today characterized as a "farce" the proceedings in Dublin, Ireland, by which the son of Edward Corcoran, of that place is attempting to prove that the latter, because of a weak mental condition, signed away to American lawyers most of the estate inherited from a wealthy cousin, John Sullivan, of Seattle, Wash.

Winter Months on the Farm

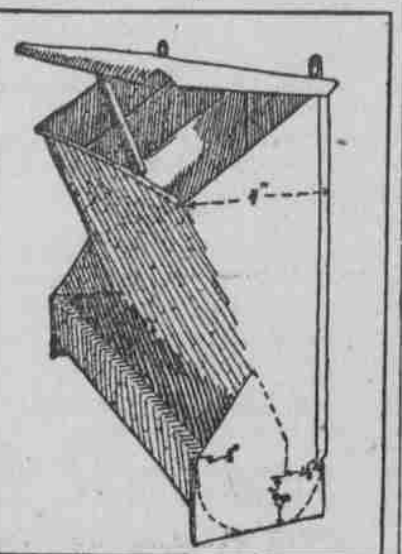
How to Improve Them

Feeding Hens for Eggs

Winter Feeding and Care of Farm Fowls to Get Eggs When Prices Are High
By PROF. J. G. HALPIN
Whitman College of Agriculture

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Many poultry raisers make radical mistakes in changing their fowls from summer to winter rations. They do not appreciate the importance of maintaining the proper proportions of meat and succulent feed in the winter ration and above all of supplying these constituents to the birds immediately at the beginning of cold weather. During summer the birds catch and eat an abundance of grasshoppers and in addition have a large supply of green food constantly available so that all their wants are satisfied. Just as soon as extensive ranging is prevented by cold weather the feeders should begin to supply succulent feed, such as alfalfa, roots and clover hay and beef scraps in the ration so



A Hopper for Grit or Dry Mash.

that it will correspond as closely as possible to the summer feeding. The feeder should not wait until after Christmas to begin this system of feeding but should commence it as soon as the fowls are off the range.

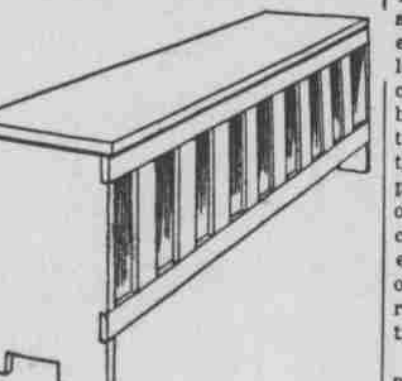
Feeding a Wet Mash.

Changes in the system of feeding hens should never be abrupt, but should be very gradual, slowly accustoming the birds to the variation in their ration. Where a wet mash has been fed to the young fowl it is preferable to continue to feed the older birds with this variety of mash. Although a wet mash is more palatable than a dry mash, it is also more trouble to prepare and has to be fed more carefully. There is always a danger of it scouring or freezing. A wet mash should be thoroughly mixed and allowed to swell and expand. This mash should be uniformly spread in the troughs so that each bird receives an equal allowance. Otherwise the stronger birds will gorge themselves while their weaker mates will starve.

An excellent wet mash ration consists of one part alfalfa meal, one part wheat bran, one part middlings, one part cornmeal and one part beef scraps. If possible these concentrates should be moistened and mixed with skim milk and allowed to stand for several hours before feeding. Five per cent of oil meal is used advantageously in this ration, due to its value as a laxative and general tonic and stimulant. The wet mash should be fed once daily, in amount never to exceed what the birds will clean up readily in ten minutes, preferably at the noon hour.

How to Feed Dry Mash.

The dry mash is not so palatable and accordingly can be fed to the hens at any time although the stock usually eat more and thrive more rapidly if allowed access to this feed for three to four hours each afternoon. This



Trough for Feeding a Dry Mash. Slatted Front Prevents Waste.

gives the "underlings" plenty of chance to eat and lessens the possibility of the mature fowls stuffing themselves. The dry mash has the same composition as the wet mash the only difference being that it is fed in a dry form. Where ground oats and barley are plentiful they can be added to the dry mash with excellent results. Green bone is an excellent constituent to use in the ration for egg production. It must be fed in moderation about one ounce per hen three times a week and then gradually increased until one ounce is supplied daily to each hen.

Several prominent poultrymen have recently attained remarkable success by using a combination of wet and dry mashes. Their system includes a noon feed of a light, well-scattered wet mash and then during the afternoon giving the birds free access to a dry

mash. The main advantage of this method is the extra labor involved. In a well-arranged house when a dry mash is fed in hoppers one man can feed 2,000 hens in about a half hour. As ordinarily fed a wet mash for 2,000 birds requires at least two hours for mixing and distributing the feed.

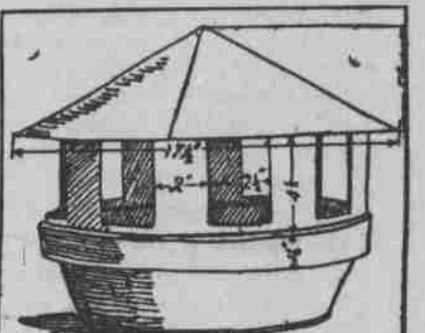
Roughage for Hens.

Where alfalfa meal is fed the demand for a succulent roughage is decreased. Even in this case, however, the addition of succulent clover or alfalfa hay is beneficial. Root crops play an important role in the dietary of poultry. Mangels may be fed entire once a day in troughs. Cabbages are best fed by suspending them by cords to keep them clean. An additional advantage is obtained here through the extra exercise necessary for the fowl to secure the feed. Where available sprouted oats can be fed. Carrots in small amounts are very palatable and tempting to the flock. Clover chaff can be fed wet or dry and is a very economical egg producer. Begin to feed the green stuff and mangels as early in the autumn as possible.

Clover Good for Poultry.

Steaming clover hay increases its palatability greatly. If free from long fiber, clover is an excellent feed to mix with bran, table scraps, or with a regular mash. A convenient way of handling the poultry flock is to thoroughly bed down the house with straw in the fall and then to add a forkful of clover or alfalfa hay every day until the litter begins to get dirty. The house should then be cleaned, the straw replaced by clean litter, and the daily forkful of clover or alfalfa continued.

The importance of litter cannot be overestimated as a means of compelling the birds to exercise in obtaining their food. A generous allowance of corn mixed with the litter works out excellently for winter feed-



Two Views of a Simple Drinking Vessel for the Small Hen House.

ing. Corn may be fed either shelled or on the ear—broken into small pieces. It is of great importance that a little grain be left in the litter overnight so that the hens have something to eat immediately after leaving their perches in the early morning. This accounts for the generous allowance of grain which is absolutely necessary in the litter. If no grain is left in the litter the birds should receive their first feed by daylight for best returns. A very detrimental practice on the general farm is to finish all the morning chores before feeding the poultry. The hens as a result remain on their perches too long, so no incentive urges them to get down and exercise. This common mistake is one of the fundamental errors which results in a diminished egg production.

Grit for the flock should be furnished by putting a load of gravel in the house each year. Oyster shell should also be constantly accessible for the flock. It may be placed in an inexpensive hopper where the birds can easily reach it. Charcoal is another article of indispensable value around the poultry house. Clean, pure water in sanitary dishes should always be available for the fowls.

Feed a Generous Ration. An essential factor in poultry feeding is to furnish a liberal, correctly balanced, fattening and growing ration. To merely supply the flock with a maintenance ration is not sufficient. Besides maintaining bodily vigor and health the hen must produce eggs and on this account requires an amount of feed in excess of that required for mere maintenance. Where a well balanced ration is supplied in abundance, and where the flock have plenty of exercise, the birds will not become over-fat, but will maintain good thrift and will produce a quantity of good quality eggs.