

OJEDA FLEES TO UNITED STATES

Indians Capture Naco and Exterminate Garrison.

Guard of 15 Left to Cover Retreat Die Fighting—Federalists Spike Guns and Destroy Supplies.

Naco, Ariz.—General Pedro Ojeda, commanding the remnants of his federal garrison of 300 troopers at Naco, Sonora, surrendered to the United States troops on border patrol here Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, after having withstood a siege of state troops which lasted for five days, and in which more than half his troopers were killed.

The surrender was hastened by the attack on the federal garrison by the band of Yaqui Indians under General Alvaro Obregon, commanding state troops. The latter force at daybreak burst in on the little garrison and fought viciously. The dead on both sides have been estimated at 200, and the fortifications at Naco, Sonora, are veritable slaughter pens.

General Ojeda, true to his promise, refused to surrender. While the fighting was at its height he attempted to march across the border with his small band. The fire from the enemy was demoralizing, and Ojeda and his men ran and became scattered. Not even then did the firing from the rebels cease.

Captain H. A. Sievert, Company A, Ninth United States cavalry, ran alone to Ojeda's assistance.

The American officer grasped the Mexican general by the arm, and together they ran in a hail of lead to where an automobile was waiting.

Captain Figueroa, of the federal garrison, with 15 men, remained behind to cover General Ojeda's flight. One by one he and his fellows died in the barracks, surrounded by a horde of yelling, slaughtering Yaquis.

ATTEMPTS TO KILL ALFONSO

Anarchist Fires at Spanish King, Who Escapes Uninjured.

Madrid—For the third time in his reign, King Alfonso narrowly escaped Sunday from being the victim of an anarchist attempt against his life. Three shots were fired at the king in the streets of the capital by a native of Barcelona, Rafael Sanchez Allegro, who was immediately overpowered.

King Alfonso owes his escape to his courage, quickness and skilled horsemanship. Accompanied by his horse he was riding along the Calle de Alcalá, returning from the ceremony of swearing in recruits, when a man sprang from the sidewalk and seized the bridle of the king's horse with one hand, pointing a revolver point blank with the other. The king, realizing the situation with lightning rapidity, dug his spurs into his horse, which reared violently.

His quickness saved his life. The bullet, instead of burying itself in the king's breast, struck the horse. So close was the range that the king's left glove was blackened by the powder discharge.

Before the assailant was able to pull the trigger again a secret service man sprang upon him. The two men fell to the ground locked in each other's arms, struggling furiously. The assassin managed to free his revolver arm and fired two more shots in rapid succession, but the officer knocked his arm aside and the bullets flew harmlessly through the air.

Permit Denied Friedmann.

Washington, D. C.—Surgeon General Blue, of the public health bureau, told Dr. Friederich Franz Friedmann Saturday that until the exact nature of his tuberculosis vaccine and the method of its preparation had been revealed and the claims made for it substantiated by official tests and investigations, a license for its sale in interstate commerce could not be issued. This was the surgeon general's answer when the Berlin scientist asked what steps would be necessary for him to take to obtain such a license.

Pullets Killed By Bees.

Porterville, Cal.—Two hundred pullets belonging to W. F. Weems, a poultry raiser in the Plano district, were stung to death when a swarm of bees attacked them. The bees, which belong to the Kern County Land company, are brought to this district every year during the orange blossom season. Besides the chickens which were killed, several scores of others were so badly stung that they will also die.

Madero Gift Still Held in Trust.

Washington, D. C.—A watch which the late President Madero, of Mexico, wanted to present to Major Charles J. Hagadorn, Twenty-third United States infantry, is the subject of a bill introduced by Senator McLean. American officers are forbidden to accept gifts from foreign rulers, except by express consent of congress. The State department is holding the watch in trust.

Titanic Memorial Services Held.

New York—Services in commemoration of the first anniversary of the sinking of the Titanic, when more than 1500 lives were lost, were held Sunday at St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church, and in many other churches special prayers were said.

DON'T UNDERSTAND ISSUE

President Said to Be Misinformed on Japanese Situation.

Portland, Or.—"The hope of President Wilson that anti-Japanese legislation in California may not be objectionable to Japan, if understood, is certainly not founded on a knowledge of the Japanese mind," is an opinion expressed by Rev. A. M. Williams, of this city, who has just returned from that country. Mr. Williams is educational superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School board and has been in the Philippines, China and Japan on a several months' tour.

"Some queer things get into the dispatches about conditions in the Orient," continued Mr. Williams. "One of these is the statement that Americans may not own real estate in Japan, as implied in the President's statement to newspaper men recently. Not only do many large foreign business concerns own real estate there, but the various missions have valuable property and many individuals have private realty holdings."

"That the passage of the land bill by the California legislature may prove a death blow to the Christian movement in Japan, as suggested in a Tokio dispatch, is putting it too strongly, but any anti-Japanese movement in America naturally wounds the pride of the people over there and of course becomes a bar to the progress of Christianity."

TOIL SEVEN DAYS EACH WEEK

Fifteen Percent of Men in Iron Mills Observe No Sunday.

Washington, D. C.—Fifteen per cent of the employes of the iron and steel industry as a whole and more than 50 per cent of the blast furnace workmen toil seven days a week, an investigation by the bureau of labor discloses. Commissioner Neill has made public the third volume of the bureau's investigation dealing with working conditions and the relations of employers and workmen.

The report states that since 1910, when the main investigation was made and when the normal working day for the majority of steel workers was 12 hours long, with practically 30 per cent of the entire force regularly working seven days a week, a number of steel companies have been putting into effect various plans by which none of their employes are required or permitted to work more than six days a week. Between 40 and 50 per cent of the employes formerly working seven days a week have been affected by these arrangements, but 15 per cent still work every day in the week. Extensive interviews with the workmen brought out the fact that in their opinion the six-day arrangement does not repay them advantages commensurate with the loss of a day's pay each week.

The day of enforced rest does not give them a holiday either on Sunday or on any other day on which their fellow workmen generally are also at leisure. On any day except Sunday, the workmen say, there is nothing to do except to sleep all day or go to saloons.

SENATORIAL BATHS MUST GO

Caucus Cuts Off One Luxury and Aims at Another.

Washington, D. C.—Senators who have been accustomed to splash luxuriously in the fine baths in the senate office building will splash no more. The big baths, by order of the Democratic caucus of the senate, have been locked up and the bath attendants have had their official heads cut off. All this in the way of economy, it was said.

The next move is to be against the senate barber shop, where senators are allowed to have their whiskers trimmed and their hair cut free of charge. The barber shop may be continued, but each senator will have to pay for his own shave or haircut.

Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, is one of those who believe that the free haircuts should be dispensed with and last session unsuccessfully attempted to get a bill of that kind passed.

Says Madero Was Assassinated.

New Orleans—Martias Oviedo, former private secretary to President Madero, of Mexico, arrived here with a sensational narrative of the manner in which Madero and his vice president, Pino Suarez, met their death. After Oviedo escaped from Mexico City he joined the Carrancistas in Coahuila. Senor Oviedo reiterated a report that the investigation of the killing of Madero and Suarez has revealed that both, while prisoners in the palace, had received narcotics in their food and had then been shot to death.

Memorial for Major Butt.

Washington, D. C.—A monument to Major Archibald W. Butt, military aide to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and who was lost when the Titanic sank, almost a year ago, will be dedicated May 30 in Arlington National cemetery upon a spot Major Butt selected in 1903 for his burial place when he was depot quartermaster here and in direct charge of the cemetery. The monument will be a 12-foot granite Latin cross.

Tuberculosis is Decreasing.

Paris—Lecturing before the Lyceum club of France, at a recent meeting, Professor Metchnikoff declared that tuberculosis was decreasing, and had been doing so steadily for the last 40 years.

WILL NOT OPPOSE ANTI-ALIEN LAW

Government to Take No Official Action in California.

Japan Not Singled Out—Wilson and Bryan Work to Avert Threatened Trouble.

Washington, D. C.—While President Wilson let it be known Thursday after a conference with Representative Raker, that the Federal government would not interfere with the action of the California legislature in the pending alien land bill law there, aimed principally at Japanese, it is understood in official circles that neither President Wilson nor Secretary Bryan will desist using their good offices in a personal way to avert what the Japanese government might construe as an affront.

The President let it be known that it was not his purpose to attempt interference with the sovereignty of a state, but that, of course, any state legislation affecting treaty rights was subject to review by the Supreme court.

Though the measure is aimed primarily at Japanese, the fact that it makes no discrimination of race in its contents, as well as the desire of the President not to interfere with the sovereignty of the state, has precluded any action by the Federal government at this time.

The President was told by Representative Raker that the people of California would enact the law through the initiative and referendum if the legislature refused. He declared the sentiment was five to one in favor of the law.

The President's position had been merely that of an inquirer for information, following protests by the Japanese government. Representative Raker has shown the President a telegram from J. B. Sanford, a leader in the senate of California, requesting that the Federal government should not interfere with local affairs. The President's decision Raker said, would find approval in California.

Diplomats pointed out that another question, also involving treaty obligations, is pending between Japan and the United States—that of the fur seal convention. President Taft, just before leaving the White House, urged congress to pass certain laws that the United States might not "remiss in observing treaty obligations."

Great Britain, too, has made representations on what it holds to be a non-fulfillment of the fur seal treaty. It is suggested now that any charge of a breach of treaty obligation with Japan and Great Britain on the California legislation and fur seal questions might become a factor in the pending negotiations between the United States and Great Britain over the exemption of American coastwise ships from canal tolls, which Great Britain also contends to be a breach of treaty obligations.

STRIKERS DEFY MILITARY

Rioting Carmen Fired On—Bayonets Are Used.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Troops with fixed bayonets held no terror for the striking carmen of the International Railway company and their sympathizers Thursday, and the riotous scenes of former days of the strike were numerous and of a more serious nature. All efforts to resume traffic were blocked and all the cars were withdrawn at nightfall after an intermittent operation of less than four hours.

Once during the afternoon the troops used their rifles. A woman and a man were wounded and a boy received a thrust from a bayonet. The woman probably will die.

Efforts on the part of Mayor Fuhrmann to bring about a settlement by arbitration met little encouragement from the company.

Wilson Cancels Western Visit.

Washington, D. C.—According to advices received by Senator Lane from Secretary Tumulty, President Wilson will not be able to accept various invitations to visit Oregon this summer. Recently Senator Lane transmitted to the President invitations to attend the World's Christian Conference at Portland, the Chautauqua at La Grande and Crater Lake park. All these he have to be declined, as the President expects, on account of the prolonged session of congress, it will be necessary for him to remain in Washington.

Murderers Get Reprieve.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Five murderers under sentence of death will be reprieved until after the next general election in 1914, according to a statement made here by Governor Hunt. The men were reprieved last October until April 12, as the governor wished to give the legislature an opportunity to pass a law abolishing capital punishment in Arizona. The legislature took no such action, and the people will be given a chance to vote on the question.

Snow Is Deep in South Dakota.

Mitchell, S. D.—Ten inches of snow has fallen here in the last 16 hours. The storm extends west to the Black Hills district and the depth of the snow varies from four to ten inches. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway expects another blockade and has started its snow plows to work.

FIGHT BEGINS ON REVISION

Sugar and Wool Men Threaten to "Rule or Ruin."

Washington, D. C.—The fight for Democratic tariff revision began in congress Wednesday. Conferences and party plans, which have held the stage for weeks past, gave way to the first open steps for the passage of the new tariff bill. President Wilson's personally delivered message, calling on his party associates in both houses speedily to enact the party's pledges of tariff revision, was followed by a caucus of Democratic house members which will continue for several days, and in which Democrats will endeavor to settle their differences and agree on support of the Underwood bill.

Criticism of many features of the law developed in Democratic circles in the senate. In a short caucus of senate Democrats held to consider other matters, criticism was voiced by one or two Western senators against the free wool provision and the sugar schedule proposing free sugar in 1916.

The house Democrats settled none of the general tariff questions. The three-hour session was devoted to an unsuccessful fight to throw the doors open to the public, a proposal defeated by a vote of 167 to 84. Details of the new tariff bill will be taken up immediately.

Senate leaders are insistent that the Underwood bill be subdivided so that separate votes may be had, if desired, on the sugar and wool schedules. One plan that has been proposed to President Wilson is that schedules be grouped in such a way that the tariff will be comprised in four separate measures. These proposals are based on a growing belief that opponents of the sugar and wool provisions may muster strength enough to threaten defeat of the bill.

Many progressive Republican senators expressed their opposition to the Democratic bill because of the sweeping character of proposed reductions.

FEDERAL FUNDS TO GIVE AID

Government Loans \$2,000,000 to Banks in Flood Districts.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury department, will deposit \$2,000,000 in the national banks of Dayton, O., to relieve the money shortage resulting from the flood, accepting government, state, city and county bonds as security.

This will be the first time since 1908 that the government has accepted as security for deposits bonds other than those of the United States.

This action was decided upon as a result of the telegraphic advices from National Bank Examiner Goodhart, who has been investigating the conditions and requirements of the banks in the flood district.

All the seven national banks of Dayton will be designated as government depositories, and the funds will be deposited with them as soon as they offer security sufficient to satisfy the secretary. He expects the amount will afford effective relief to the financial stringency in Dayton.

In the last few days the government has shipped from Washington and Chicago a total of \$2,300,000 to the treasury at Cincinnati to meet the pressing demands for money.

UNCLE SAM WILL NOT WAIT

Recognition for New China, Regardless of Europe.

Washington, D. C.—Great Britain and Japan will not recognize the new Chinese republic at present. This became known positively Tuesday and indications were that Russia, France and Germany also withhold recognition for the present.

The United States alone of the six-power group, which participated in the loan negotiation, has declared recognition of the new Chinese government when the constituent assembly meets at Peking.

Brazil and probably most of the South American republics will join the United States in recognizing China, but thus far the American proposal that all governments act in concert has not met with favorable response from the larger nations who are disposed to await the adoption of a constitution and the establishment of electoral machinery.

Michigan Beats Suffrage.

Detroit—Woman suffrage in Michigan generally was conceded hopelessly defeated in Tuesday's election, when scattering returns received late Wednesday from the rural districts of the state did not tend materially to decrease the big majority rolled up against the amendment. Its opponents declared at last reports that the amendment had failed by 25,000.

A summary of late reports increased the confidence of the Republicans that they would carry the complete state ticket.

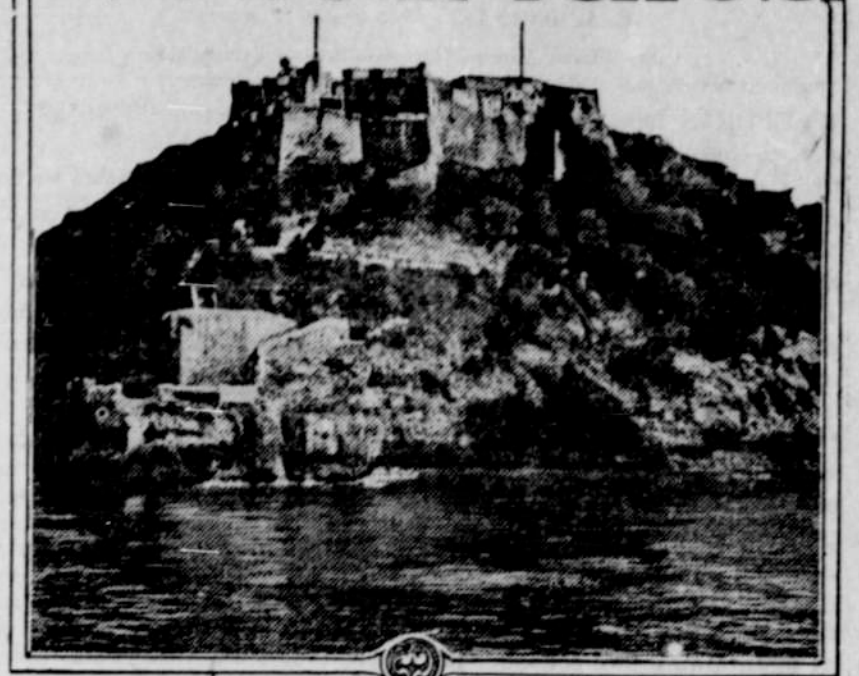
Charges Not Pressed.

Washington, D. C.—Vice President Marshall Thursday afternoon declined to present to the senate a set of allegations charging a Western senator with improper conduct, and announced that he had returned the written charges to their author, Jim R. Jacobs, of Oklahoma City. Similar charges were presented to the United States attorney here and he found them insufficient to present to the grand jury.

Suffrage Amendment in Congress.

Washington, D. C.—Suffrage for women, by an amendment to the Federal constitution, was proposed in a joint resolution introduced Wednesday by Representative Raker, of California.

Favorite of the West Indies



MORRO CASTLE, SANTIAGO

At the very southern gate of the United States lies Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles. The name was given by the Spaniards, who knew what they were talking about. For some reason of soil or climate Cuba is the most favored of all the West Indian islands. Not only is the scenery of the island of wonderful beauty and variety, but the products of her soil are finer in quality than the products of any of her neighbors though they lie in practically the same latitude and grow the same things.

Wrapped up in Cuba is most of the military romance of our generation. The war with Spain was a very little affair as wars go nowadays. All the fighting that took place hardly amounted to the size of a good skirmish in the Russo-Japanese war. But it was an intensely dramatic and picturesque campaign and it was the only American war of our generation. It marked the full development of the United States as a world power. And it was the most elaborately reported war that ever took place. Naturally, therefore, we think a good deal of it, though it may seem a small affair to other nations. And as a matter of fact it was intensely interesting and amusing. If you ask any war correspondent who has attended the campaigns of the last fifteen years, which of them all he remembers with the most interest, he will certainly choose the Spanish-American war as the best experience of his life.

The reason for this lies largely in the romantic scenery of the Santiago province. The harbor of Santiago with its ancient Morro castle guarding the entrance is one of the most picturesque sheets of water in the Caribbean. It runs inland through a gap in the high rocky coast like a long sieve. Just inside the entrance the sieve turns, so that from the outside it is impossible to see the harbor at all. When Schley, with his flying squadron, was sent around the south side of Cuba to search for Cervera's fleet, he passed by Santiago and declared there was no Spanish fleet inside. That evening a coaling vessel which was being towed along by one of the warships broke the hawser and was left behind for a few hours. While the cable was being mended one of Cervera's vessels came and poked her nose out of the mouth of the harbor thinking that the American fleet had gone. She was seen immediately by the collier and Schley was brought back to bottle up Cervera. If that collier had not broken her tow-line Cervera might have come out of Santiago and proceeded to Havana; and the whole course of the war would have been different.

That would have been a pity; for Santiago provides the most wonderful setting for a campaign. Back from the rocky coast, a few miles inland, runs a high range of mountains. Between these mountains and the coast the country is covered with the richest vegetation. The American army in attacking Santiago had to advance along one narrow path through an almost impenetrable forest. When Grimes planted his battery on the famous hill of El Poso which lies about three miles from the entrance to Santiago bay along the light green of the grassy slopes, the attack had begun. The American army, after lying for hours under the galling fire of the Spaniards, had at length made up its mind to stay quiet no longer. It rose and slowly walked up the ridge of hills. That was a little bit of a battle as battles go. But size even in war is not everything. And in the history of American arms there is no more romantic page than that which describes the frontal attack on the San Juan hills without any proper artillery preparation and practically without orders.

Marvelous Changes. That block house still stands on San Juan hill to show where the American troops came up the ridge. The lane through the woods is now a fine macadamized road. But the wonderful setting remains just as it was 15 years ago when Theodore Roosevelt rode up the ridge at the head of the Rough Riders. During these fifteen years comparatively few Americans have visited the scene of our only recent war. It has been difficult of access.

New One to Him. A wealthy farmer was in a lawsuit the other day. In the trial the authorship of a certain newspaper article came up. It had been signed by his name. "I never wrote that," he said. "Why, there's words in here I never saw before." "Ah," said the other man's lawyer. "And will you point out one of them?" "Well," running a thick finger down the page, "here's one of 'em." "V-i-a."—San Francisco Argonaut.

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