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### Train With Refugees Arriving at Vera Cruz

United States marines guarded trains with refugees when they arrived at the Vera Cruz outposts. The picture shows a train arriving from Mexico City. It was feared that the train might be attacked as it neared the city, and it was guarded by United States sailors.

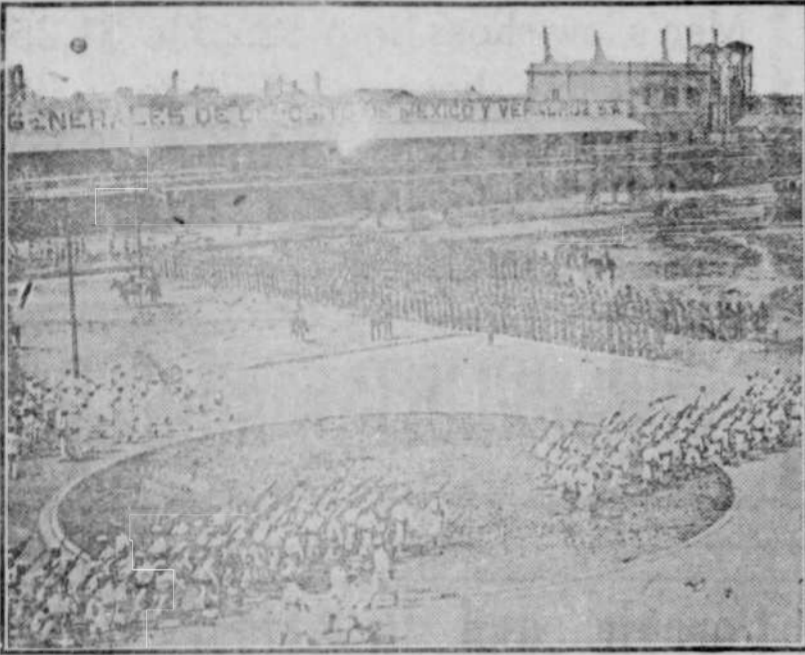
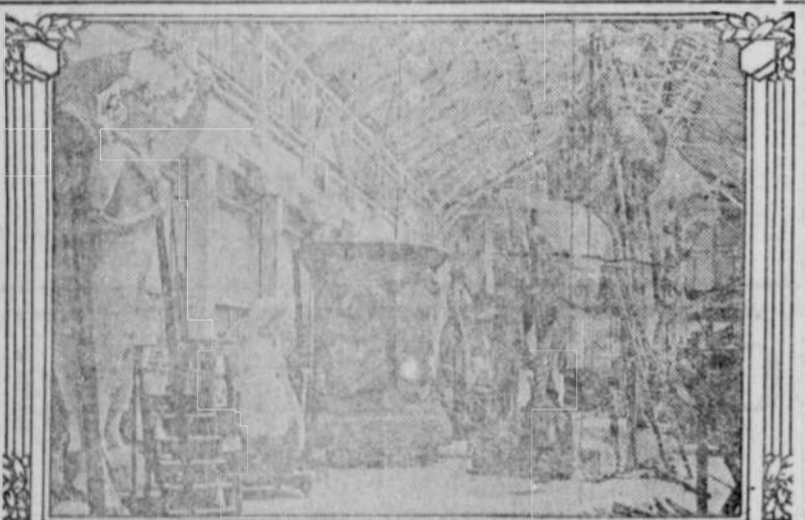


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### Funston's Men In Complete Control of Vera Cruz

United States marines are here shown marching back to their ships in Vera Cruz harbor, while the troops of Brigadier General Funston are drawn up in review. The picture gives an idea of the complete occupation of the city of Vera Cruz by American forces.



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### COLOSSAL STATUARY FOR PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

INTERIOR of one of three studios at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to open in San Francisco next year, showing the partially completed figures, some of them thirty feet in height, which will adorn the vast courts.

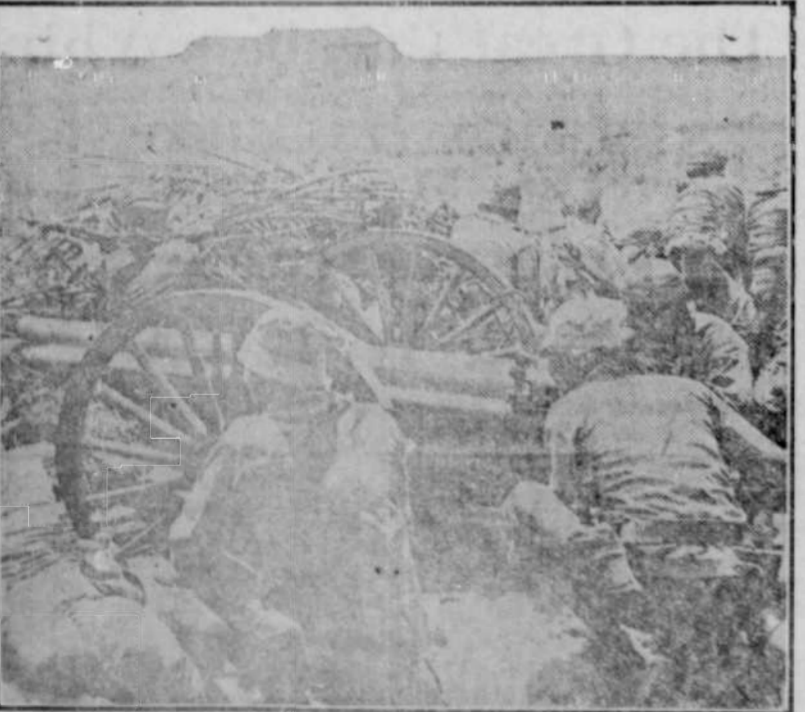


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### Guarding Waterworks Outside Vera Cruz

Here are shown United States sailors in a trench guarding the water supply of Vera Cruz. It was reported that Mexicans were about to cut off the supply of the city, and a force was immediately sent to protect it.

**Straight Talk a Virtue.**  
Everybody respects the man who talks without circumlocution and who means what he says, whose tongue is not twisted and who goes right to the mark, never seeking to mislead or to misrepresent. Straight talk is a virtue that is practiced all too little. Imagine what a different world this would be if there were no other kind in business, in domestic affairs, in society, in diplomacy—between employers and workers, politicians and people, government and governed and in the professional and the business world! How

## Our Query and Reply Department

When was Fort San Juan de Ulua built? Did we capture it when we occupied Vera Cruz in the first war with Mexico?

No naval force could capture Vera Cruz without first capturing or silencing Fort San Juan de Ulua, which was built expressly for the defense of the harbor. Vera Cruz dates from 1520, soon after the first landing there of Cortez, and the fort was built soon afterward. It was the strongest fortification of Mexico and the last post held by the Spaniards in North America, capitulating Nov. 19, 1825. Since passing into the possession of Mexico it has been captured four times—in 1838 by the French, 1847 by the Americans under General Scott, in 1861 by the French in the Maximilian movement and now again by the Americans.

What is the approximate cost of maintaining the armies and navies of the principal nations?

The estimates or budgets of the different governments covering two year periods furnish an approximate estimate: The cost of the British army, according to estimates for 1913-14, will amount to \$224,300,000. The estimates for the navy for 1913-14 are placed at \$224,140,000. The United States army appropriations for 1913-14 amount to \$84,266,145, not including the expenditure by the several states on their national guard or the enormous sum paid for pensions to ex-volunteers. The navy appropriations for 1913-14 amount to \$140,800,043. The estimated military expenditure of the German empire in the budget for 1912-13 amounts to \$183,000,000, excluding expenditures on colonial troops. The German naval estimates for 1913-14 amount to \$111,300,000. The military budget of France for 1913 shows an estimated expenditure of \$191,431,000 for the military establishment. The navy estimate for 1914 amounts to \$119,571,400. Italy during 1913-14 expects to spend about \$51,000,000 on her navy and about \$82,928,000 on her army. The military budget of Russia, ordinary and extraordinary, for 1913-14 calls for \$317,800,000 and the navy about \$122,500,000. The army estimate of Austria-Hungary for 1913 was \$82,300,000 and the navy \$42,000,000. The military expenditure of Japan for 1913-14 will be about \$49,000,000. The navy estimates for 1913-14 amount to \$46,500,000.

When was Nelson O'Shaughnessy appointed to Mexico and how long has he been a representative of the United States?

He was appointed second secretary of the embassy at Mexico in 1911, while Henry L. Wilson was still ambassador. Montgomery Schuyler of New York was then first secretary of the embassy, but later O'Shaughnessy became first secretary, and on the recall of Minister Wilson he became charge d'affaires or acting ambassador.

What is meant by the mint mark on a coin?

It is a small letter stamped on the coin in the process of minting to show where it was made, the letter "O" standing for New Orleans, "S" for San Francisco, "C" for Carson City and "D" for Denver. Coins issued by the parent mint at Philadelphia have no mint mark.

First.—What is the origin of the word tango, the name of the new dance? Second.—Kindly give pronunciation of tango in France; also the pronunciation used in England. Third.—What is the accepted or preferred pronunciation of tango in our country and cite authority for same, please.

The word is supposed to be of Spanish origin, a variation of tangano (accent on first syllable), a boy's play. Perhaps a better derivation would be from the Spanish fandango (accent on second syllable), a lively Spanish dance. In early times fandango was much in vogue in this country to designate a dancing party or ball, and it is still current in Mexico. Tango, meaning a lively dance, might easily come from fandango. During the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese captured several Russian vessels and changed their names, among them being the Poltava, which was changed to Tango, and she is still in the Japanese navy under that name, or was two years ago. This would indicate that the word has some Japanese significance, but we do not know what. It seems to have been current in different South American countries, and probably applies to any dance of that particular kind, style and temperamental effect. The French pronunciation is like tang-go (first syllable nasal), but it has not yet found its way into an English dictionary.

Is it true that negro slavery existed in one state of the United States when the constitution was adopted?

Slavery was introduced at an early period and had not yet been abolished or prohibited in any of the states when the constitution was adopted in 1789. The United States census of 1790 showed that New Hampshire contained 158 negro slaves, Vermont 17, Rhode Island 852, Connecticut 2,750, New York 21,324, New Jersey 11,423, Pennsylvania 3,737, Delaware 8,887, Maryland 103,036, Virginia 263,427, North Carolina 100,572, South Carolina 107,097, Georgia 29,264, Tennessee 3,417, Ken-

tucky 11,830; total slaves, 697,897; total population, 3,929,214. Massachusetts was the only one of the thirteen original colonies that did not contain a slave in 1790.

What is the origin and meaning of the word optimistic?

It is derived from the Latin optimus, best, that being the superlative of bonus, good. In English we say good, better, best; the Latin has bonus, melior, optimus. From optimus we have optimist, optimistic, etc.

What method is used in finding the center of population of the United States?

The census bureau defines the center of population as "the center of gravity of the whole population of the country, each individual being assumed to have the same weight." This means the pivotal point on which the country would balance with the population distributed as the census shows it to be, no one individual outweighing another.

What is meant by the coast and geodetic survey? What is geodetic?

A geodetic survey means mapping large areas by methods which take the curvature of the earth's surface into account as ordinary surveys on a small scale do not. The United States coast and geodetic survey, which is now attached to the department of commerce, is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base measure, triangulation, topography and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tidewater or ship navigation, deep sea soundings, temperature and current observations along said coasts and throughout the gulf and Japan streams, determination of latitude and longitude, etc.

Please give the recipe for United States government whitewash.

Take one-half bushel of freshly burnt lime, slake it with boiling water; cover during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add to it seven pounds of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot water, one-half pound of Spanish whiting, one pound of glue dissolved by soaking well and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well and let it stand for a few days covered from dirt. It must be put on quite hot, and for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace.

How many representatives has Ireland in the British parliament as now constituted?

One hundred in the house of commons elected by the people and twenty-eight in the house of lords elected for life as representative peers by the Irish peers themselves, of whom there are 172.

How many signers of the Declaration of Independence were there, and how many were farmers?

There were fifty-six signers, of whom twenty-six were lawyers, eight were merchants, six were physicians, six were farmers and the rest were scattered, as one printer, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania; one minister, John Witherspoon of New Jersey; one sailor, William Whipple of Connecticut; one shoemaker, Roger Sherman of Connecticut. The farmers were William Floyd of New York, who commanded the Long Island militia in the Revolutionary war; Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, great-grandfather of Benjamin Harrison of Indiana; John Hart of New Jersey, who served in the colonial legislature; Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island; Francis Lightfoot Lee of Virginia; Lewis Morris of New York.

Would you kindly publish when and how peanuts are grown?

The peanut plant somewhat resembles clover in its foliage and has small, yellow single flowers. After blossoming, the little pods bend down and thrust themselves into the soil, when they grow into the well known thick shelled fruits. In cultivating, the pods are covered with earth, thus insuring a large crop. Peanuts are natives of tropical America, but are now grown in many warm countries. In the southern United States they constitute an important crop. The conditions best suited to the culture of the peanut are an early and warm spring, a hot and moist summer and a limy, sandy, friable loam. Lime in some form must be added to soils deficient in this element. The soil is finely pulverized from four to five inches deep and the seed planted about one inch in rows, from twenty-eight to thirty-six inches apart and from twelve to sixteen inches in the row when danger of late spring frosts are passed. About two bushels of nuts in the pod are required to plant an acre. After planting and during the growing period the soil is kept loose and open and free from weeds.



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### Fighting Fred Funston at Vera Cruz

This photograph of Brigadier General Funston was taken on the gang-plank of a transport as he was about to go ashore at Vera Cruz. Funston is in charge of the American forces at Vera Cruz.

Have animals (domestic or wild) any conscience or moral faculty?

Scientists generally agree that animals lower in the biological scale than human beings have no emotions but selfish ones. The dog is faithful because his instinct tells him that it is to his advantage to be faithful. By "conscience" the moralist understands a sense of the goodness or blameworthiness of one's own conduct, together with a feeling of obligation to do that or to be that which is recognized to be good. The animal cannot know what is recognized to be good, but only what is commanded by his master or by a stronger being.

When and where was Archimedes, the great Greek mathematician, born, and what were his contributions to science?

Archimedes was born at Syracuse, in Sicily, 287 B. C. His greatest work was in geometry, and the range and importance of what he accomplished can best be understood after reading some of his many books with the commentary of Eutocius. He was famous also for ingenious mechanical contrivances, though he regarded them as beneath the dignity of pure science. It is a matter of tradition that he devised for Hero engines of war which almost terrified the Romans and which protracted the siege of Syracuse for three years. One of his inventions was the water screw, devised for the purpose of irrigating fields in Egypt. Similar devices are said to be used in Holland at the present time.

Personal Property.

A Cleveland attorney took the Mediterranean trip a month ago. It was his first time across the water, and he stated on his return that he would have had a perfectly glorious time but for the silly questions asked him by customs officials.

It was on the pier at New York that his woes came to a climax. "Open your trunk, please," commanded the custom house officer. "Have you any thing in there but personal property?" he continued.

"What do you mean by personal property?" countered the lawyer.

"For heaven's sake! Don't you know what personal property is?" The officer looked up in amazement.

"I thought I did," answered the attorney, "and I can assure you that there is no real estate in my trunk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pepys' Library.

Pepys' library since 1724 has been in the possession of Magdalene college, Cambridge. Pepys directed in his will that his collection of books and manuscripts should be transferred on the death of his nephew, John Jackson, to either Trinity college or Magdalene college, Cambridge, and required that the college which received the books should submit to an annual visitation from the other, the purpose of which should be to ascertain whether the trust was being worthily fulfilled. "Could I be sure," Pepys wrote, "of a constant succession of heirs from my said nephew qualified like himself for the use of such a library, I should not entertain a thought of its ever being alienated from them."

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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### Drop the Blinders From Your Eyes!

By MOSS.

**EYESIGHT** is one of man's most PRECIOUS possessions. In ancient times they used to blind people with lime or scalding vinegar as a punishment. The Emperor Basil in 1014 A. D. deprived a whole army of Bulgarians of sight.

Nowadays such AWFUL THINGS seem too HORRIBLE EVEN for the IMAGINATION. Instead of blinding people purposely civilization today does everything it can to PRESERVE EYESIGHT. Those for whom the light has failed now have the advantages of BETTER public institutions than ever before. It's a GLORIOUS advance from the first public school for the blind in Paris in 1784 to the WONDERFUL methods of teaching the blind of today.

You, fortunately, are BLESSED with EYESIGHT. USE IT.

Let the eyes truly be the SEARCHLIGHTS of the MIND. One easy way you can learn to use your eyes PROFITABLY is to read what OUR BUSINESS MEN have to say to YOU in THIS PAPER.

DO IT!



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The Leader leads, but never follows.