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Train No. 63.—Leaves Independence at 11:05 a. m., Monmouth at 11:20 a. m., and arrives at Dallas at 11:45 a. m.

Train No. 70.—Leaves Independence at 6:15 p. m., Monmouth at 6:30 p. m., and arrives at Dallas at 6:55 p. m.

From Independence to Airline.

Train No. 61.—Leaves Independence at 6:30 a. m. and Monmouth at 6:40 a. m., and arrives at Airline at 7:15 a. m.

Train No. 73.—Leaves Independence at 3:35 p. m. and Monmouth at 3:45 p. m., and arrives at Airline at 4:20 p. m.

From Dallas to Independence.

Train No. 73.—Leaves Dallas daily at 3:20 p. m. and Monmouth at 3:55 p. m.

Train No. 65 leaves Dallas daily at 8:30 a. m. and Monmouth at 8:55 a. m., and arrives at Independence at 9:15 a. m.

Train No. 69.—Leaves Dallas daily at 1:00 p. m. and Monmouth at 1:25 p. m., and arrives at Independence at 1:40 p. m.

Train No. 71.—Leaves Dallas at 7:20 p. m. and Monmouth at 7:45 p. m., and arrives at Independence at 8:05 p. m.

From Airline to Independence.

Train No. 62.—Leaves Airline daily at 7:25 a. m. and Monmouth at 8:00 a. m. and arrives at Independence at 8:15 a. m.

Train No. 72.—Leaves Airline daily at 5:00 p. m. and Monmouth at 5:35 p. m., and arrives at Independence at 5:45 p. m.

From Independence to West Salem.
Train No. 124.—Leaves Independence daily at 8:20 a. m. and arrives at West Salem at 9:00 a. m.

Train No. 125.—Leaves Independence at 4:05 p. m. and arrives at West Salem at 4:45 p. m.

From West Salem to Independence.
Train No. 123.—Leaves West Salem daily at 9:50 a. m. and arrives at Independence at 10:25 a. m.

Train No. 125.—Leaves West Salem daily at 6:30 p. m. and arrives at Independence at 7:15 p. m.

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CENSOR STOPS MEXICAN NEWS

Madero Agents Keep World in Dark Regarding War.

Americans Fleeing From Scene of Trouble—Embassies Aid All Foreigners in Flight.

City of Mexico—The strictest censorship on all dispatches has been established in Mexico City.

Government officials took charge of the cable offices shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday night and discarded messages of correspondents to their papers. Code messages and all messages containing any expressions whatever that might be construed as a sign of the important happenings in the capital were confiscated.

Nevertheless several dispatches of a somewhat detached nature escaped censorship, and an early bulletin was flashed through that the armistice, signed at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, had been broken and that both sides were fighting savagely.

The Mexican government was unable, however, to shut off the official dispatches of the diplomatic representatives, but as these are sent in cipher, there is considerable delay in translation, and the fear is expressed that many things may occur in the Mexican capital detrimental to the foreign residents before the exact situation is learned by the home governments.

Brief dispatches giving a general idea of the situation prior to the fresh outbreak of hostilities were passed but the government apparently is determined that not a word of the fighting which has torn the city asunder for eight days shall be communicated to the outside world, if that can be prevented.

Washington, D. C.—Hurried preparations were made Sunday in Mexico City for the flight of American women and children to the United States.

The American embassy staff and the committee appointed by Ambassador Wilson began assembling the women and children at the embassy. Many who hitherto had paid no heed to the warning of the ambassador to leave the city, now were eager to embrace any measures which meant their deliverance from the panic which has followed in the wake of a week's disorders.

The easiest way to safety is via Vera Cruz, only a short distance by rail. Once arrived there, the refugees will have full protection pending the continuance of their journey by steamer to American soil.

While preparations for the flight of the women and the younger members of the American colony were going forward, the work of removing all foreigners from the danger zone was begun and hundreds sought safety.

REBELS ROB EXPRESS TRAIN

\$700,000 Bank Shipment Taken—Cities Sacked.

San Luis Potosi, Mex.—A passenger train from Tampico, Mexico, was held up at Las Tablas, a small station half way to the coast, by a band of rebels led by Cerillo Hermanos. The rebels went through the express car and secured \$700,000 in gold and bills which was being transferred by the National Bank of Monterey to Mexico City.

The rebels gave no heed to the second class passengers of their arms and money. Forty-two rebels entered the train and 30 remained outside. They proposed to burn the train and had sprinkled the cars with petroleum, but the urgent petition of Licenado Alfredo Munoz, who was a passenger and who at one time had defended Hermanos in court, they desisted.

Americans arriving from Charcas, a town 40 miles north of here, report the rebels ransacking the town.

Wilson's Daughter Aids.

New York—The Russell Sage foundation, through its department of recreation, has sent letters to the heads of the various State Federations of Women's Clubs urging them to begin campaigns at once to secure legislation authorizing the use of public schools for social centers.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of President-elect Wilson, is interested in the movement and is assisting in the preliminary work to secure the use of all public school buildings after school hours.

\$30,000 in Bullion Lost.

San Francisco—The \$30,000 in gold bullion in the safe of the river freighter H. J. Corcoran, which was sunk recently in San Francisco bay in collision with the passenger steamer Seminole, is lost. This was determined when John Roach, a diver, explored the capsized hull of the vessel.

The Corcoran drifted, bottom up, through the Golden Gate, and was towed back to a wharf by a tug.

Czar Sends Curt Reply.

St. Petersburg—The Russian emperor's reply to the letter recently sent him by the Austrian emperor is short and decisive. He declares that Austria's attitude in recent years has impelled Russia to support the interests of her Slav brothers. At the same time the Russian emperor expresses the belief that a means will be found to maintain peace.

PICK-POCKET TRUST THRIVES

New York Judge Says City Has Many Criminal Associations.

New York—A "pickpocket trust," and other compact organizations of criminals exist in this city's underworld, according to testimony of Judge Swann, of the Court of General Sessions, a witness before the aldermanic committee investigating vice conditions. Pickpockets dispose of their loot at central "fences" after being assigned to sections of the city to ply their trade, and when they are arrested they are able to get bail readily and lawyers to defend them. The "trust" is run like any lawful business, he declared.

"Many strong associations of criminals exist, well organized and conducted for the purpose of theft," said Judge Swann. "There are, however, many different kinds of associations. For instance, there is the blackmailing association."

To crush these "trusts" Judge Swann advocated that city detectives be divided into separate groups, nominally known as the homicide group, bomb-throwing group, and so on.

Referring to the "pickpocket trust," Judge Swann told of one member being assigned to Broadway and Forty-sixth street for five years, rifling pockets and pocketbooks of men and women in the matinee crowds. This member was arrested four times and always the "trust," through its representatives, came to his defense.

FIFTH DAY'S FIGHT IS DRAW

Another American Woman Killed by Flying Shells.

Mexico City—Mrs. Greenfield, mother of Harry Greenfield, an employe of the Mexican Light & Power company, a Canadian corporation, was killed by a shell in Victoria street during Friday's fighting. This makes three women among the foreign victims of the battle.

Mexico City—Without decisive advantage to either the government or the rebel forces, the fifth day of fighting in the capital ended at nightfall Friday. Firing was continued until after sundown.

President Madero himself said two hours earlier that General Huerta would renew his efforts for the subjugation of Diaz immediately and it was authoritatively stated that the government forces were planning to take the rebel positions by assault between 6 and 7 o'clock, but the day's operations came to an end with the rebels only feebly on the aggressive.

It was another day of terror for hundreds of thousands of non-combatants. These included large numbers of foreigners, who could find in no part of the city a spot free from danger.

PRINCETON GREETES WOMEN

Suffragist Marchers Stagger Into Town Exhausted.

Princeton, N. J.—The staccato yell of Princeton university, with the appendage, "votes for women! votes for women!" greeted the "army" of suffragists which is marching to Washington, when it arrived here at 7 o'clock Friday night.

The women, 13 strong, had covered 27 miles in eight hours of active walking and several of them were on the point of exhaustion when the lights of the university town twinkled a welcome.

"General" Rosalie Jones, commander of the expedition, declared that for real hardship the day's walk exceeded anything she had ever experienced. "Corporal" Martha Klatchen, who is less than five feet tall, had to be supported the last four miles of the march. She staggered into the village an hour after the arrival of the vanguard, pluckily refusing offers of a lift from passing automobiles.

Farm Women Will March.

Washington, D. C.—Farmers' wives and women who work on the farms are not to be overlooked in the suffrage pageant here March 3. Mrs. Clara B. Taylor has obtained the consent of several farm women to appear in a farm section of the parade. Mrs. Taylor will visit the country surrounding Washington to urge the farmers' wives to rally to the cause. It is planned to have several of the women on a large float decorated with the products of the farm and also to have many country women march in line.

\$6 Minimum Wage Passes.

Topeka, Kan.—A bill providing for a minimum wage for women was passed Friday by the Kansas house of Representatives. It fixes \$6 a week for a nine-hour day as the minimum wage of all women workers in the state except domestic servants. The house also passed a bill providing for a nine-hour day for all the employes of every individual or business concern employing more than five persons.

Warship Strikes Reef.

Caimanera, Cuba — The United States battleship Arkansas ran on a coral reef 400 yards west of Ceiba reef at 6 o'clock Friday morning. Later the warship slipped off the reef and anchored. How seriously the Arkansas was damaged has not yet been ascertained, but water entered some of her compartments. A survey of the vessel was begun at once.

MADERO GIVES WAY TO HUERTA

President and Cabinet Arrested By General Blanquet.

Diaz Agrees to Appointment of Huerta—People Rejoice—Elections Are Promised Soon.

Mexico City—Francisco I. Madero has been forced out of the presidency. He was arrested at the national palace shortly before 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon by General Blanquet. Subsequently he signed his resignation.

General Victoriano Huerta, commander of the federal troops, was proclaimed provisional president.

About the time Madero was seized by Blanquet, Gustavo Madero, his brother, the ex-minister of finance, was arrested by General Huerta, who was dining with him in a quiet restaurant.

All members of the cabinet were promptly placed under arrest with the exception of Ernesto Madero, the uncle of the president, who held the portfolio of finance. He was apprised of the intentions against the Madero government and made his escape.

From the first it had been known that General Blanquet was unwilling to fight. His men were of the same mind. He held complete command of them, and it was not doubted they would follow him in any adventure, which they did at the national palace. The forces, numbering 1000 men, were sent to the palace, ostensibly to relieve the reserves there. The reserves were sent into the field.

An agreement between Generals Blanquet and Huerta was reported Monday night, but the first intimation that Blanquet's men had of the new role they were to play was shortly before the successful stroke was made. Blanquet drew his men up in order and delivered a stirring speech.

"This inhuman battle must end," he said. "The time has come when some drastic means must be taken to stop a conflict in which father is killing son and brother is fighting against brother; when non-combatants are sharing the fate of war — and all this because of the caprice of one man."

Blanquet then issued orders for the arrest of the president and assigned a detachment to that duty. Madero soon was a prisoner in his own rooms.

One reason given for the attitude of General Blanquet from the beginning was the presence of his son in the ranks of Diaz.

The American ambassador and the other foreign diplomats held a conference at the American embassy to discuss the re-establishment of order and the further protection of foreign residents.

The Zocalo, the great plaza in front of the palace, was soon jammed with a delirious crowd, with banners inscribed "Peace" and "Liberty," shouting for Diaz, Huerta, Blanquet and Mondragon.

The women members of the Madero family who were in Chapultepec Castle were whisked away in an automobile by friends who had learned of the coup at the national palace. Telegrams were immediately sent to the governors of the states notifying them of the proclamation of Huerta as provisional president, and also to the military commanders assuring them that general elections will be held.

General Huerta made a speech from the balcony of the palace to the assembled crowds. He declared that he had no personal ambition and announced himself as military governor and General Blanquet as military commander of the federal district.

It is fully believed that a definite agreement will be reached between the rebel forces and General Huerta. The negotiations will be conducted through the American embassy.

General Felipe Angeles, who refused to support the new government, was placed under arrest.

Women Judges Favored.

Chicago—Eligibility of women to the bench and simplification and modernization of law and court procedure were advocated by ex-Municipal Judge Cleland in addressing the Women's Association of Commerce. "What we need to promote justice is less refinement and more common sense in interpreting the law," said the speaker. "We need judges who are learned in more than the law. I believe that conditions would be greatly improved by the election of women as judges of our courts."

Taft Refers Liquor Bill.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft has referred the Webb bill regulating the shipment of liquor into dry states to Attorney General Wickersham and Secretary MacVeagh. The fact that the bill was sent to Mr. Wickersham was taken to indicate that the president wanted an opinion on its constitutionality. He has told visitors recently that he expected to give the bill much consideration before passing final judgment upon it.

Long Walk Tests Shoes.

St. Louis—Sergeant John M. Walsh, United States army, has arrived at Jefferson Barracks on foot, after a 7000-mile tramp across the continent and back, under orders, to test army shoes. The sergeant left New York April 10, 1912, and is returning from California. Walsh is wearing the fourth pair of shoes he is officially testing.

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Arrive—Portland	11:35 a. m.; 1:20 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 5:35 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND	
Leave—Portland	8:40 a. m.; 11:00 a. m.; 2:25 p. m.; 5:00 p. m.
" Salem	10:10 " 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 " 6:30 "
Arrive—E. Inde.	10:28 " 1:18 " 4:47 " 6:48 "
" Albany	11:10 " 2:00 " 5:30 " 7:30 "
" Eugene	12:40 p. m. 7:30 " 9:00 "

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