

HUERTA JAILED ON ANOTHER CHARGE

Ex-Mexican President Taken Into Custody by U. S. Officials.

ANGERED TO SHOOT DEPUTY MARSHAL

Offers Pledge for Benefit of Mexican Children—New Charges Said to Be Most Serious Ones.

El Paso, Texas—General Victoriano Huerta, ex-president of Mexico, was lodged in the county jail here late Sunday. Incarcerated with him were Ignacio Bravo and Eduardo Caus, Mexican federal ex-generals; General Jose Delgado, J. B. Ratner and Enrique Gorostiza.

Huerta had been rearrested and the other five taken into custody on federal warrants issued at San Antonio, charging conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States by attempting to launch a new revolution in Mexico. Failure to procure bond of \$15,000 each resulted in their imprisonment.

While being searched Huerta handed to Lieutenant M. C. Shallenberger, provost marshal, a purse containing probably \$30 in miscellaneous coins. "Give this to needy Mexican children," said Huerta. "You will find lots of them."

The hearing for the six men was set for July 12, the date on which General Huerta is under another bond of \$15,000 to appear before George B. Oliver, United States commissioner, on similar charges previously filed by federal officers in El Paso.

For the first time since he reached El Paso, Huerta's joviality had disappeared. As he entered the federal court room it was noticeable that his accustomed smile was gone and there was an unusual seriousness in his manner and speech. He spoke emphatically as he voiced his protest against the surveillance of the civil and military guards, although the bond required by the federal authorities had been furnished.

Huerta's manner was earnest as he said he had been provoked to anger for the first time since he entered the United States, and declared that had it not been for certain circumstances "I would have shot him," referring to Edward Bryant, United States deputy marshal. Subsequently Huerta explained that his anger was aroused because Bryant had pushed Huerta's little son from the running board of an automobile as they started for the federal building.

J. P. Morgan Shot by Crank Who Exploded Bomb in Capitol

Glen Cove, N. Y.—Frank Holt, a former Cornell university instructor, attempted to assassinate J. P. Morgan at East Isle, Mr. Morgan's summer home here Saturday, and has confessed that he was the man who set the bomb which exploded in the United States capitol at Washington.

Mr. Morgan, the victim of the bullets which Holt fired was said by specialists at his bedside to be resting well. No vital organ, the physicians announced, had been involved in his injury.

The physicians, however, declined to tell the exact location of Mr. Morgan's wounds. Junis Spencer Morgan, eldest son of the financier, was asked to tell the exact nature of the wounds. After conferring with the physicians, young Morgan asserted that the doctors had decided to add nothing to their previous bulletins.

Holt, by his confession and the detailed description of the bomb he used in the capitol explosion, stamped himself as an expert on the use of explosives, the police assert. Immediately after his confession was obtained the chief of the Washington police, a squad of secret service operators and New York City detectives and Bertillon and finger-print experts were summoned to Glen Cove.

Holt shot Mr. Morgan twice. Both shots took effect in the region of the hip.

Pascual Orozco Is Gone.

El Paso, Tex.—United States Secret Service agents, who have been watching Pascual Orozco, under arrest for conspiring to start a new revolution in Mexico, awoke Sunday to find their man gone. Orozco escaped despite a guard of six armed men at his house. He was out on bond and technically had the right to go and come as he willed, but the government decided to watch him. Fear is expressed in Mexican circles that before many days the Villa garrison at Juarez may place itself under the command of Orozco.

Russia to Issue Notes.

Petrograd—The official journal publishes an imperial edict authorizing the Russian minister of finance to issue two series of treasury notes of \$50,000,000 each. The issue is to be in 5 per cent short term notes, free from income tax. The issue will be in denominations from \$50 upward. This low denomination is expected to give the loan a popular aspect and to appeal to foreign as well as Russian investors. The issue is to run six months.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP RESISTS SUBMARINE 4 HOURS; CAPTAIN KILLED

Queenstown—With nine dead sailors stretched on her deck, eight men lying wounded below, and her sides riddled with shot and shell, the British steamship Anglo-Californian steamed into Queenstown harbor Tuesday morning after having withstood the attack of a German submarine for four hours.

The ship's escape from destruction was accomplished with no other means of defense than the indomitable spirit of her captain and crew, combined with masterly seamanship, which enabled her to frustrate the efforts of her assailant to torpedo her.

The story of how Captain Parslow stood on the bridge of the Anglo-Californian amidst a rain of shot, and calmly directed the movements of his ship until he was killed by a shell, and of how his place was taken by his son until British destroyers appeared and the submarine was compelled to flee, was told by the survivors.

The Anglo-Californian left Montreal for the British Isles on June 24. The submarine was sighted at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. Captain Parslow ordered full steam ahead and wireless calls for assistance were sent out. The submarine on the surface proved to be a far speedier craft and speedily overhauled her, meanwhile deluging her with shells. One shot put the wireless apparatus on the Anglo-Californian out of action. Finding he could not escape by running for it, Captain Parslow devoted his attention to maneuvering his ship to prevent the submarine from using torpedoes effectively.

Holt, Would-be Assassin of J. P. Morgan, May Be Sent to Asylum

New York—Frank Holt, the Cornell instructor who shot J. Pierpont Morgan, will not, in the opinion of Nassau county officials, go to trial before a jury for his crime. Instead, they expect that he will be sent to the hospital for the criminal insane in Matteawan, there to end his days.

He will be arraigned soon in Glen Cove before Justice William E. Luyster, and unless he is granted a further continuance he will be held without bail for the Nassau county grand jury. This does not meet until September, and in the meantime alienists will study him in jail at Mineola. Their report is expected to furnish the evidence on which he will be sent to Matteawan.

This disposition of the case will be satisfactory to Mr. Morgan. It at once saves him the necessity and annoyance of appearing in court as a witness against him. Mrs. Morgan is also saved that trouble and any danger of annoyance in the future from the man's escaping. Paranoia is not one of the diseases from which recoveries are made. That he is suffering from this disease is the positive declaration of Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn, the Nassau county jail physician, whose patient he is. Dr. Cleghorn is the only physician who has seen the prisoner since he was committed. He has seen him at least once a day since he was taken to the jail, and after his last visit said there was no doubt as to his mental condition.

10,000 Fall Before Turks.

Berlin—The Constantinople correspondent of the Zeitung Amittag reports that the British lost 10,000 men during the last 12 days' fighting around Seddul Bahr, on the Gallipoli peninsula. He states that he saw thousands of wounded sent to hospital ships, while the dead were left unburied. His dispatch continued: "The climax of this awful carnage was reached July 1 after a three-day offensive that failed utterly. Boats traveled to and from the transports for hours with wounded. The Turkish losses were lighter."

Edison's Searchlight Big.

New York—A 3,000,000-candlepower searchlight, small and fed by storage batteries, said to be the most powerful portable searchlight in the world, is the latest invention of Thomas A. Edison. It was operated for the first time in Llewellyn Park, N. J. Many residents, surprised by the bright light, telephoned the police to investigate. It is especially designed for use in mine rescue work, at fires, on ships and aeroplanes.

America Arrests Briton.

New York—The old Dominion line steamer Jefferson failed to stop when signaled by the government boats on neutrality patrol while outward bound at quarantine Tuesday. The torpedo-boat destroyer Drayton started in pursuit and overhauled the Jefferson in the lower bay. The Jefferson was bought back to quarantine, but was subsequently released and proceeded on her voyage.

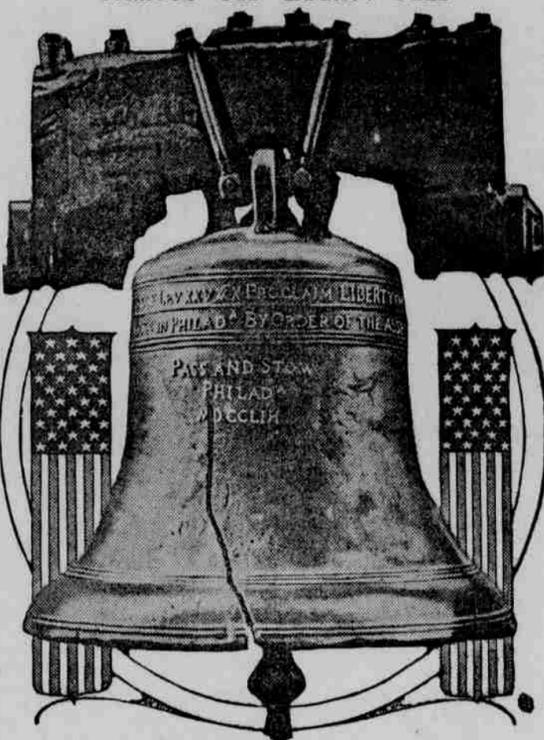
Mexican Returns Salute.

Washington, D. C.—General Carranza's agency here announces that when the American naval squadron in Vera Cruz harbor Thursday fired its salute to the Stars and Stripes the salute would be returned by the Carranza guns in the fortress of San Juan. The Carranza guns there returned the Memorial day salute of the squadron.

Cavalry After Mexicans.

Hartington, Texas—Eight United States cavalrymen left here Tuesday in pursuit of a band of 40 Mexicans who crossed the border some time Sunday night and looted a ranch near Lyford, Tex., 30 miles from here, killing two men.

FAMOUS OLD LIBERTY BELL



The Liberty Bell, which, on July 4, 1776, 139 years ago, rang for more than two hours from the steeple of the old State House in Philadelphia in joyful announcement of the fact that the representatives of the 13 colonies had proclaimed the independence of the United States, will visit the following towns in the Northwest en route to the Panama-Pacific exposition:

- Monday, July 12.
Boise, Idaho, Arrives at 7 a. m., for a stay of 1 hour; Caldwell, Idaho, 9 a. m., 20 minutes; Weiser, Idaho, 10:45 a. m., 5 minutes; Huntington, Or., 11:20 a. m.; Baker, Or., 12:10 p. m., 30 minutes; La Grande, Or., 2:30 p. m., 15 minutes; Pendleton, Or., 5:25 p. m., 15 minutes; Walla Walla, Wash., 7:30 p. m., 2 1/2 hours.
- Tuesday, July 13.
Spokane, Wash., 8 a. m., 4 hours; Wenatchee, Wash., 5:30 p. m., 30 minutes; Everett, Wash., 11:55 p. m., 8 hours.
- Wednesday, July 14.
Seattle, Wash., 9:15 a. m., 5 1/2 hours; Tacoma, Wash., 4 p. m., 4 hours; Olympia, Wash., 6:30 p. m., 3 1/2 hours.
- Thursday, July 15.
Portland, Or., 8 a. m., 6 hours; Salem, Or., 2 p. m., 30 minutes; Eugene, Or., 5 p. m., 15 minutes; Cottage Grove, Or., 5:55 p. m., 5 minutes; Roseburg, Or., 8:15 p. m., 15 minutes.

NATIONAL WEALTH, INDEBTEDNESS, TAXATION

Washington, D. C.—The decennial report on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation, soon to be issued by Director Sam L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and compiled under the direction of Mr. Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician in charge of the inquiry, will show an increase in the national wealth of 75 per cent in eight years; in net Federal indebtedness, of 6 per cent in 11 years; in net state indebtedness, of 44.5 per cent in 11 years; in net county indebtedness, of 89 per cent in 11 years; in net municipal indebtedness, of 114 per cent in 11 years, and in the general property tax levy, of 86 per cent in 10 years.

In this report are brought together in two bound volumes all the statistics pertaining to the general subject of wealth, debt, and taxation which have been issued from time to time during the past year in a series of bulletins. The bureau estimates the total value of all classes of property in the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, in 1912 at \$187,739,000,000, or \$1,965 per capita. This estimate is presented merely as the best approximation which can be made from the data available and is being fairly comparable with that published eight years ago. The increase between 1904 and 1912 was 75 per cent for the total amount and 49 per cent for the per capita. Real estate and improvements, including public property, alone constituted \$110,677,000,000 or 59 per cent of the total, in 1912. The next greatest item, \$16,149,000,000, was contributed by the railroads; and the third, \$14,694,000,000, represented the value of manufactured products, other than clothing and personal adornments, furniture, vehicles, and kindred property.

The net public indebtedness in 1913 amounted to \$4,850,461,000. This amount was made up as follows: National debt, \$1,028,564,000, or \$10.59 per capita; state debt, \$345,942,000, or \$3.57 per capita; county debt, \$371,528,000, or \$4.33 per capita; and municipal debt, \$2,884,833,000, or \$54.27 per capita. Thus the average urban citizen's share of the net federal, state, county and municipal debt combined was \$73.76; and the average rural citizen's share of the net federal, state and county debt combined was \$18.49.

The total federal debt in 1913 was \$2,916,205,000, of which amount \$967,268,000 was represented by bonds, \$375,682,000 by non-interest-bearing debt (principally United States notes or "greenbacks"), and \$1,573,157,000 by certificates and notes issued on deposits of coin and bullion. Against this indebtedness there was in the treasury \$1,887,651,000 in cash available for payment of debt, leaving the net national indebtedness at \$1,028,564,000, or \$10.59 per capita. The increase in the net indebtedness between 1902 and 1913 amounted to 6 per cent, but for the per capita figure there was a decrease of 13 per cent. The burden due to the national debt is thus very light in comparison with that imposed by the indebtedness of other great nations.

The state debt, however, rests still more easily on the shoulders of the average citizen, being only one-third as great as that of the nation. The total state indebtedness in 1913 was \$422,797,000, and the net debt—that is the total debt less sinking-fund assets—was \$345,942,000, or \$3.57 per capita. The net debt increased by 44.5 per cent between 1902 and 1913, and the per capita net debt by 18 per cent.

The only two states in which the per capita state debt in 1913 exceeded the per capita national debt were Massachusetts, with a net debt of \$78,551,000, or \$22.78 per capita, and Arizona, with \$3,065,000, or \$13.23 per capita. In these states, however, the large per capita debt is due principally not to the state debt proper but to the considerable amount of contingent debt assumed by the state in the name of the metropolitan districts in Massachusetts and the counties and municipalities in Arizona.

The total county debt in 1913 amounted to \$393,207,000, of which amount \$371,528,000, or \$4.33 per capita, was net debt. The net indebtedness increased by 89 per cent between 1902 and 1913, and the per capita net indebtedness by 65 per cent.

By far the greatest item of indebtedness in this country is that of municipalities. This amounted in 1913 to an aggregate of \$3,440,000,000, of which \$2,884,833,000 or \$54.27 per capita, represented net indebtedness. The rate of increase in net indebtedness between 1902 and 1913 was 114 per cent.

The total levies of taxes on real estate, personal property and other property subject to ad valorem taxation, by states, counties, municipalities, school districts, and other civil divisions, increased from \$724,737,000 or \$9.22 per capita, in 1902 to \$1,349,841,000, or \$13.91 per capita, in 1912, the percentages of increase being 86 for the total amount and 51 for the per capita.

BOMB EXPLODES IN NATION'S CAPITOL

Terrific Shock Shatters Walls, Mirrors and Windows.

DRASTIC ACT ATTRIBUTED TO CRANK

No One Injured, but Watchmen Are Panicky—Expert Investigation Is Under Way at Once.

Washington, D. C.—A tremendous explosion, believed to have been caused by some kind of bomb or infernal machine, wrecked the public reception room on the east side of the capitol building shortly before midnight Friday. No one was injured.

Officials believe that the explosion was placed by a crank who desired to create a sensation. Visitors were allowed in the room during the day, and a timed machine might have been left without attracting attention.

Superintendent Woods, of the capitol building, summoned by panic-stricken watchmen, made a hurried investigation, then telephoned for an expert on explosives. Until the expert has made his report, no official statement concerning the incident will be made public.

Part of the ceiling and side walls of the room were shaken down, a huge mirror and a crystal chandelier shattered, and the doors blown open. One of the doors led into the office of the vice president and is said not to have been opened in 40 years.

Persons who reached the capitol soon after the explosion said they noticed what smelled like burned powder, which persisted 15 or 20 minutes.

At the time of the explosion the capitol had been closed since dark and no one was in the building except the few watchmen on duty and telephone operators. The watchman in the hall directly below the reception room said he was almost blown from his chair.

Two German Warships Reported Sunk by Russians in Baltic Sea

Copenhagen—The German battleship Wittenbach, which is damaged, and a battleship of the Kaiser class, with many shots under the water line from the battle in the Baltic, returned to Kiel Saturday.

The Politiken's Petrograd correspondent says that it is reported that not only was a German torpedo boat sunk at Windau, but a cruiser of the Mudeburg type also was lost.

London—"A naval action occurred Saturday morning off the east coast of the island of Gotland," says a Stockholm correspondent.

"The German mine layer Albatross was chased by four Russian cruisers and ran aground to escape capture. Twenty-one of the mine layer's crew were killed and 27 were wounded."

Bryan Clings to Desk.

Washington, D. C.—Though Mr. Bryan found it possible to part company with President Wilson and to separate himself voluntarily from the office of secretary of state, he could not bear to leave the huge historic desk in his office in the State department. Accordingly he took the desk with him when he left. While Presidents and often cabinet members take their official chairs with them, this is the first time one has carried off a desk.

Mr. Bryan became greatly attached to the desk, chiefly because he felt it had a peculiar personal and historical value, as his peace treaties were signed on it. He had a new desk of the same size made for the department. When an effort was made last summer to take out the old desk and substitute a more modern one, Mr. Bryan objected.

The desk had been in the State department for nearly 50 years and had been used by every secretary of state for nearly two generations.

Coast Gets New Steamer. Philadelphia—The Western Navigation company has chartered the steamship Walter D. Noyes, due to arrive here July 19, which will be the second steamship of the line recently formed to establish a new service between this port and the Pacific Coast. On arrival here the vessel will load general merchandise for Pacific Coast ports, including Portland and Puget Sound. The Walter D. Noyes is a new steel steamship, having been launched at Newport News on June 19. She has a carrying capacity of 7000 tons.

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Many inquiries by foreign nations as to the status of their citizens in Mexico are giving the Washington authorities much concern, and it is thought not unlikely that this will greatly increase the likelihood of intervention by this country.

From news dispatches and official reports it now appears that the steamer Armenian refused to halt when ordered to do so by a German submarine, and that her sinking was therefore justifiable, even though she carried neutrals or non-combatants.

A burglar entered a ward at St. Vincent's hospital, in Portland, and quietly collected all the money and about a dozen watches from the clothing of the occupants, some of whom watched him and thought it was a joke until he made his exit through a window.

Of the expenditures for government costs, the leading items were: For protection to person and property (expenses of military, naval, lighthouse, steamboat inspection, revenue-cutter, life-saving and immigration and naturalization services), \$264,671,000; for expenses of postal service, \$264,107,000; for pensions, maintenance of national soldiers' homes, etc., \$182,313,000; for maintenance of legislative, executive, and judicial establishments and administration of executive departments, \$61,784,000; for improvement and maintenance of waterways, \$42,652,000; for construction of the Panama Canal, \$41,741,000; for interest on public indebtedness, \$25,256,000; for outlays on public buildings and grounds, including military posts, and for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, \$22,659,000; for education (principally maintenance of military and naval academies, Indian schools, library of congress, agricultural experiment stations, and study of animal and plant industries), \$17,243,000.