

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

Current Events of Interest Gathered From the World at Large.

General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Milwaukee Socialists will spend \$1,000,000 for an immense public park.

Russia threatens to invade China immediately unless the latter adheres more closely to her treaty.

A renewal of the express drivers' strike in New York City is causing much trouble and bloodshed.

The United States Supreme court has upheld the corporation tax, and President Taft is much pleased.

A Washington legislator bet his wig against \$20 that a certain bill would not pass. He lost the wig.

A large force of rebels threatening Juarez is led by Oscar G. Creighton, an American and a Harvard graduate.

Nevada legislature has agreed that the woman suffrage question shall be voted on at the general election in 1913.

An extra session of the Washington legislature may be called in an effort to save what roads have already been built.

It is believed that the personal rights guarantee of the Mexican government to its citizens will be withdrawn.

The naval patrol of the Mexican coast has been recalled, owing to the protests of Secretary Limantour, of Mexico.

Three newspapermen from San Diego, Cal., are lost in Mexico, where they went on a news gathering expedition in an automobile. They are in the haunts of the rebels and may have been captured.

Storms are causing serious floods and washouts in California.

Corporations suffered all-around defeat in the Seattle elections.

Senator Lorimer defends reciprocity but condemns talk of annexation of Canada.

Minister Creel says there is no occasion for any nation to interfere in Mexican affairs.

Ruef has arrived at San Quentin and in prisoner's garb and shaven head became convict No. 24,911.

Salem, Or., showed the greatest percentage of gain in population of any state capital in the United States.

Admiral Cone says oil will soon replace coal as fuel for the navy.

The governor of Idaho has ordered all property assessed at its full value.

A minister at Elgin, Ill., stated before a mass meeting that the "interests" spent \$625,000 to keep Lorimer in his seat in the senate.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Busch, the millionaire brewer, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Pasadena, Cal., receiving over \$500,000 worth of presents.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 81a82c; club, 78c; red Russian, 76c; valley, 80c; 40-fold, 79c.

Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; brewing, nominal.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$20a21 per ton; middlings, \$27a28; shorts, \$21a22; rolled barley, \$25.50a26.50.

Corn—Whole, \$28; cracked, \$29 ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$27a27.50 ton.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, No. 1, \$20a21 per ton; mixed, \$16a20; alfalfa, \$11.50a12; grain hay, \$13a14.50; clover, \$11a12.

Vegetables—Carrots, 90ca1 per hundred; parsnips, \$1; turnips, 90ca \$1; beets, \$1.25; cabbage, \$1.50; garlic, 10a12c per pound; hothouse lettuce, 50a75c per box; pumpkins, 2c per pound; sprouts, 9c.

Green Fruits—Pears, \$1.50a1.75 per box; cranberries, \$13.50 per barrel.

Apples—Fancy, \$2a2.75; choice, \$1 a2; common, 50ca\$1.

Potatoes—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25a1.50 per hundred.

Onions—Buying price, \$2.25 per hundred.

Poultry—Live: Hens, 20c; springs, 19a20c; ducks, 20a22c; geese, 12a12c; dressed turkeys, choice, 22a25c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20a21c per dozen.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 1 and 2-pound prints, in boxes, 31c per pound; less than boxes, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 10a11c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 12a13c per pound.

Hops—1910 crop, 18c; 1909 crop, 12a12a; contracts, 15c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 12a18c; valley, 17a19c; mohair, choice, 30c.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.75a7; good to choice, \$6.50a6.75; fair to good, \$6.25a6.50; common, \$4a5; choice to prime cows, \$5.25a5.75; good to choice, \$4.75a5; common, \$2a3; choice spayed heifers, \$5.25a5.50; good to choice, heifers, \$5a5.25; choice bulls, \$4.50a4.75; fair to good fat bulls, \$3.75a4; common, \$3a3.50; choice light calves, \$7.75a8; fair to good, \$7a7.50; choice heavy calves, \$5.25a5.50; fair to medium, \$4.75a5; choice stags, \$5.50a6; fair to good, \$4a5.

Hogs—Choice, \$8.50a8.75; good to choice, \$8.25a8.50; poor, \$7a7.50.

Sheep—Choice yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.50a4.85; old wethers, \$4a4.25; choice ewes, grain fed, \$3.50a4; fair to medium, grain fed, \$2.75a3.25; choice lambs, grain fed, \$5.50a6; good to choice, grain fed, \$5a5.50; fair to good, \$4.50a5; poor lambs, \$2.50a3.50.

Hay fed sheep and lambs 50c lower than grain fed.

DEDICATE BIG DAM.

Salt River Project in Arizona Ready for Opening.

Chicago—The United States Reclamation service in its work of supplying moisture to arid lands has given the world five of its largest dams. It was quite appropriate that one of the largest of these, a part of the Salt River project in Arizona, should be called the Roosevelt dam, in honor of the man who, as president, signed the act that made its construction possible.

Col. Roosevelt, in connection with his visit to Phoenix this spring, will formally dedicate the dam named in his honor. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Nineteenth National Irrigation congress, at which it is expected Col. Roosevelt will be one of the principal speakers at Chicago, Dec. 5 to 9, has for its president Hon. B. A. Fowler, of Phoenix, Arizona, who for many years was president of the Salt River Valley Water Users' association.

This immense dam, requiring over four years' work and costing in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000, is 280 feet high, length of base 235 feet, and top 1,080 feet. The dam is higher than the Flatiron building of New York City, and would hide the capitol at Washington to the dome. Two four-in-hands could pass on the top. Most of the wall rests on stones big enough for a team and wagon to stand on and weighing sixteen tons each.

The lake formed by the dam extends back in the valley twenty miles and holds enough water to flood 2,000 square miles a foot deep. The reclaimed land will make 25,000 farms, each large enough to support at least five people, making homes for fully 125,000 Americans. Each acre it is estimated will yield yearly crops valued at \$50 to \$125.

CORNELL LOSES ON STUDENTS

Tuition Costs \$13.70 More Than Paid By Each.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Each student at Cornell university is costing the institution \$13.70 more than he is putting back into the treasury by his tuition, according to a statement prepared by officials.

There are more than 4,000 regularly enrolled undergraduates in the university, so the loss is a considerable item. The figures were reached by estimating that there were 8.6 students to ever member of the institution staff. Students' average tuition paid in was \$1,070 for each group, and the average salary of a teacher is \$1,188, or a difference of \$118 for 8.6 students. These figures do not include the cost of administration, but refer to instruction only.

The statement gives the present value of the university property, buildings and grounds as \$4,613,438.48, and of equipment \$1,994,512.71. Station colleges are valued at \$471,797. The total productive funds are \$8,687,274.05. The income is \$1,637,295.25, and expenses are \$1,625,395.85.

DOG IS T. F. RYAN'S GTARD.

Savage Wolf-Hound Is New York Millionaire's Companion.

New York—A ferocious looking wolf hound, powerfully built and alert, has been installed in Thomas F. Ryan's home at 858 Fifth avenue. The hound looks more like a real wolf than like a dog. Every time Ryan rides in one of his autos the hound sits next to the chauffeur and looks to be ready for any emergency.

Ryan's auto was in front of his home Sunday when the chauffeur came out of the basement with the dog. From the animal's collar ran a heavy chain attached to a leather strap. The chauffeur held on with both hands. He was dragged by the hound toward the auto. The dog jumped to a seat. The driver fastened the strap to a bar. "What kind of a dog is that?" asked a reporter.

"A genuine wolf dog," replied the chauffeur.

"And he belongs to Mr. Ryan?"

"He surely does."

No attempt was made to interview the wolf hound.

Rebel Troops Cut To Pieces.

Mexico City, March 14.—A body of 120 insurgents was cut to pieces by rurales in San Bartolito Puebla yesterday, according to reports reaching here. More than 50 were killed, 11 seriously wounded and 27 captured.

As the rurales have adopted the revolutionists' tactics of ambushing their enemies, none of their number were killed and only a few wounded. Colonel Guerrero, in command, upon learning that the rebels were marching to attack the municipality of Nativitas, sent 100 of his men to engage them.

Fears are Felt for Dam.

Mexicali, March 14.—Captain William Stanley left the insurgent camp tonight with a men on a tour to accomplish the destruction of everything between here and Algodones. He took dynamite with him, with the announced intention to blow up the railroad tracks, but fear is expressed on the American side that the new Colorado river dam may be in danger. The insurgents disclaim any evil designs on the American works. They declare that they will fight any of Cardozo's men they find in the vicinity.

Quake Jars Mt. Vesuvius.

Naples—A severe earthquake, accompanied by strong detonations from Mount Vesuvius, occurred here Monday evening. Investigation showed that a great landslide had dropped from the upper part of the crater. It is estimated that it measured 1,000 feet in length and when it fell it caused enormous clouds of smoke. The funicular railway was badly damaged. A party of tourists were about to ascend when the shock occurred.

Americans Fly in Japan.

Osaka, Japan—"Bud" Mars and Captain T. S. Baldwin, the American aviators, made three successful flights here in the presence of 400,000 spectators. Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, grandson of the emperor, was present.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

SETTLING NEW COUNTRY.

Loon Lake District Offers Fine Opportunities to Dairymen.

Marshfield—Loon Lake, a district just over the line of Coos county and in Douglas county, and located between Coos Bay and Drain, is to have a sawmill in addition to other improvements which are being made. The district was for years isolated, without any outlet but a trail. Recently a wagon road was built from Loon Lake to Alleghany, and the result is that a number of farmers are going there to settle. J. McDonald, a member of the logging firm of McDonald & Vaughan, will build this spring a mill at Loon Lake. It will cut about 12,000 feet a day, and will supply the ranchers and settlers with lumber for building. The only structures in the district now are built of shakes. There is about 4,000 acres of fine bottom land, which is attracting the attention of the dairymen, now that the district has an outlet. Besides, an auto line is to be run from Drain to Coos Bay, through the Loon Lake country, this summer, and there is to be some road building which will require lumber.

In the locality there is some 50,000,000 feet of myrtle, maple and other hard woods, and this will be handled by Mr. McDonald in his mill if he can find a market for that class of lumber sufficient to pay him to haul it out.

ENGINE TO CLEAR LAND.

Rich Coquille River Bottom to Be Used for Dairying.

Coquille—S. H. McAdams is constructing a machine which will be used in the clearing of the bottom land on the Coquille river. It can hardly be called a stump puller, although it has many points of a machine of that nature. It consists of a boiler and engine mounted on skids, the engine being equipped with a drum and cable similar to logging engines. The engine is a double cylinder of great power, and the sled or skids are of massive construction. Mr. McAdams says the machine is an experiment, but that he has made a close study of the matter of clearing the bottom land of the Coquille valley, and believes he has the proper kind of a machine for the work.

As yet he has no contracts for clearing, but when the plan is tried out if it proves successful he will have but little trouble in securing plenty of work. The machine will be ready for operation early this month. Considerable interest is being shown in the plan by those who have willow bottom land in this neighborhood.

UMATILLA TO BE OPENED.

Secretary of Interior Will Place Tracts for Homestead Entry.

Washington—The secretary of the interior has issued notice to the effect that lands in the fourth unit of the Umatilla irrigation project in Oregon, will be open to homestead entry on and after March 22, 1911, and that water will be furnished to these lands during the coming season. Water right applications may also be made for lands within this unit heretofore entered and for lands in private ownership.

The fourth unit contains 6,053 acres of irrigable land, of which 2,763 acres are public. Building charge of \$60 per acre is payable in not more than ten annual installments, each payment not less than \$6 per acre except in case of lands heretofore entered when first installment shall be \$12 per acre and subsequent installments \$6 per acre.

New Telephone Line.

Vale—Through the granting of a franchise by the city council last evening Vale is to have a second telephone system within 60 days. The franchise was granted to H. S. Jackson, a new arrival in the city, whose petition was signed by 118 of the business men and residents of the city. The new company is to be incorporated within the next few days and Mr. Johnson states that work will begin at once in this city. The object of the new system is to bring all of the independent lines within the county into the county seat, while at present Ontario is the main central telephone station.

The Malheur Home Telephone company, which has been operating lines in Vale and vicinity for the past several years, is connected with the Bell long distance telephone lines, but does not connect with the independent lines of the county, and it is generally believed that independent telephone connections with every part of the county will benefit Vale to a greater extent on account of the help in securing much of the trade that is now going to Ontario.

Artesian Wells Attract Homesteaders.

Lakeview—The discovery of three flowing wells in one of the valleys of Lake county at depths of 90, 122 and 165 feet, has caused a rush of settlers from the nearby Klamath and Modoc counties to the new lands and there will be many thousands of acres of these taken in the next week or two. One day there were over 1,700 acres filed upon by the men that drilled the wells and their friends. The discovery means much to many of the settlers, as it eliminates much fear on their part regarding the rainfall.

Farm Brings \$90,000.

Pendleton—John Bahr, a wealthy Umatilla county farmer, has disposed of his 920-acre wheat ranch near this city for \$90,000, making one of the most important real estate deals ever consummated in this county. Barney Anderson, a local farmer, is the purchaser. The land is used exclusively for growing wheat, and for this purpose is regarded as one of the best farms in the country. Bahr recently purchased a fine home near Lent.

CLOSED SEASON NOT MADE.

Master Fish Warden Reports Columbia Tributaries Overlooked.

Salem—Master Fish Warden Clanton has submitted his monthly report, showing receipts of \$112.50 and disbursements, or accounts presented for payment, amounting to \$1,353.52. He calls attention to the fact that the legislature failed to enact a closed season for Columbia river tributaries, and that the closed season on the Columbia river extends from March 1, noon, to May 1, noon, while on the Willamette river and its tributaries, north of the falls at Oregon City, the season does not close until noon March 15 and opens again at noon April 15. No closed season, whatever, he says, exists on the other tributaries of the Columbia river in this state, west of its confluence with the Deschutes river.

He mentions the fact that the launch Astoria, which was damaged by fire, has been placed in first class condition for the closed season on the Columbia. J. D. Mitchell, of Portland, will act as engineer on the launch and will be under the supervision of Deputy Warden Rathbun. The launch Oregon Patrol, it is reported, has also been overhauled and placed in working order for the closed season. This will be manned by Water Bailiff Gor and Engineer F. N. Sweet, both of Astoria.

FORESTRY BOARD FORMING.

Governor West Asks Five Bodies to Select Members.

Salem—Governor West has written to the Oregon State Grange, Oregon Forest Fire association, Oregon Woolgrowers' association, Oregon & Washington Lumbermen's association and the United States Forest service, calling attention to the law passed at the last legislature providing for the appointment of a state board of forestry, which will have charge of the expenditure of an appropriation of \$60,000 to be used in fighting fires.

"You will note that the law provides that the governor shall appoint as a member of the board someone recommended by you," he says. "In order that the board may be chosen and organization perfected at an early date I would ask that you kindly take the steps necessary to obtain from your body a full and free expression as to its choice."

GRANTS PASS CROP GREAT.

Fruit Inspector Says Yield Will Be Big This Year.

Grants Pass—The fruit crop of this section of Rogue River valley will be among the big yields, according to J. F. Burke, county fruit inspector who has finished inspecting the valley.

Last season he examined 150,000 fruit trees in this county. These figures do not cover the entire field, and a conservative estimate places the number of acres at 3,000.

Commercial pears took the lead in the variety of fruit set out in 1910. Mr. Burke says the greatest danger to commercial orchards is found in the backyard fruit trees in towns. They are hard to spray, owing to the nooks and corners of the premises, and are often neglected for that reason.

The present stage of all the orchards is somewhat backward, owing to the cool weather.

\$194,000 Taxes for Malheur.

Vale—The assessment roll of Malheur county was turned over to Sheriff Kerfoot, state auditor, by the county clerk, on the first of the month and shows that \$194,000 is to be collected in taxes in this county this year. Of that amount \$35,000 is for the road fund, \$92,210 for the state, county and school tax, and \$23,200 for special city taxes. Of the special city taxes, the city of Vale with its levy of 20 mills, will secure \$9,200; Ontario with a levy of 12 mills will secure \$9,120; and Nyssa, with a levy of 14 mills, \$4,800.

Grange at Elkton, Or.

Elkton—Elkton grange has been organized by State Deputy Cyrus H. Walker with a good charter list. The officers are: Master, J. E. Row; overseer, J. Henderson; lecturer, E. D. Traylor; chaplain, T. N. Grubbs; steward, W. W. Hampton; assistant steward, Minnie M. Traylor; secretary, Fannie Henderer; treasurer, John Kent; gate keeper, E. E. McClay; Ceres, Annie Grubbe; Pomona, Nettie Henderer; Flora, Mud McClay; lady assistant steward, Lela Traylor. Douglas now has 12 granges.

Rural Delivery from Athens.

Athens—Postmaster H. O. Werthington has just informed the patrons of his office that he has taken up the matter of rural free delivery with the department at Washington and that they have granted the rural service, which will begin July 1, 1911. The district that will be taken in by this route will extend north of town to the Link Swaggart farm and on the Northwest it will include the homes along Alkali flat and Gerking flat.

Engineer Moves to Asylum Site.

Pendleton—Captain Charles A. Murphy, engineer for the branch asylum, has moved into a residence on the branch asylum site. With his home on the grounds Captain Murphy will supervise work on the lands purchased by the state and perform other duties under the instructions of the state board. He will have charge of the work of laying the water main from the city limits to the branch asylum grounds.

Contract Let for Ashland School.

Ashland—The Ashland school board awarded the contract for the building of a new high school to Snook & Traver, of Salem, Or., that firm being the lowest of six bidders. The bids on the general contract work ran from \$63,000 to \$75,000.

MEXICO IS GRATEFUL.

Welcome American Troops—No Favours for Japan.

Mexico City, March 11.—Foreign Minister Creel has asked Francisco de la Barra, Mexican ambassador at Washington, to extend to President Taft his thanks for the latter's friendly attitude and for the explanation he sent to President Diaz relative to the mobilization of American troops.

"Mexico could not expect anything else from a country which has shown herself to be such a friend during so many years and that so efficiently has aided in her economic development," Mr. Creel says in his telegram to Mr. de la Barra, adding, "the words of the president will no doubt tranquilize Mexican opinion."

In another message of the ambassador to Minister Creel regarding a conference he had with President Taft yesterday, he says: "President Taft warmly eulogized President Diaz and added that the American government would try to aid, within proper limits, the cause of peace and order in Mexico; that it could not be indifferent, as much on account of Mexico being a neighbor as because of American capital invested in Mexico." He ended by saying the United States was determined to fulfill its international duties, among which was the maintenance of the sovereignty of other countries, especially in dealing with Mexico, with whom it had such friendly relations."

That Mexico has granted to Japan no concession for the maintenance of a naval station and no privileges on the Tehuantepec railway are statements which Mr. Creel this afternoon authorized Mr. de la Barra to make.

The increasing rumor in the United States that Mexico had entered into an agreement with Japan whereby the latter was to be permitted to use certain ports along the coast of Lower California and be granted special privileges for the transportation of supplies over the Isthmian railroad, caused Mr. de la Barra to send to the foreign office today a request that he be permitted to make a definite statement regarding the charges.

It advises the government to make such changes in the personnel of public officials as are necessary to allay popular disapproval and to do it at once, without fear of offending any one, regardless of his political standing.

"Intervention would not mean what it did in Cuba, Honduras or Nicaragua—a military diversion easily realized," says El Tiempo, "and without any legitimate result. It would mean a genuine war with Mexico, though our frontier might be occupied, our ports blockaded, our communication with the rest of the world cut off."

El Tiempo suggests that international war might follow intervention, and sarcastically ventures the opinion that the Americans would find it "bad for business" if the English words being used. The mobilization of troops is characterized as the command "attention," and a warning to Mexico to re-establish quickly the peace of the country.

MEN ARE KEPT IN NAVY.

Government Exercises Privilege of War Conditions.

Seattle.—An agreement in the enlistment contract which the government has the authority to enforce in time of war, requiring men to remain in the service a year after their enlistment has expired, has been invoked at the Bremerton navy yard. Orders were received from Washington not to discharge any enlisted men on the expiration of the four-year term, but hold them in the service until further orders.

Orders have been issued to recruiting parties to use every effort to persuade civilians to enlist, especially in the Marine corps, which is adapted to service on land or sea.

At no time since the Spanish-American war has the government invoked its right to hold men in service longer than the length of the regular enlistment. Enlistments in the navy and Marine corps are for four years, with a proviso that it may be extended to five years in case of emergency. Men hold more than four years receive a bonus.

Alaskan City Burns.

Juneau, Alaska, March 11.—With the temperature below zero the citizens of Douglas City, on an island in the bay from Juneau, are fighting a fierce fire that sprang up last night, and at daybreak threatened to completely wipe out the city. There are more than 4,000 people in the city, 2,000 being employed in the famous Treadwell gold mines. A high wind was raging across the channel and no help can be sent from this city until the storm abates. All of the mines were closed down today.

Army to Get Two Biplanes.

Los Angeles—According to Lieutenant J. C. Walker, who together with Lieutenants Ellison and Beck, has been receiving instructions at San Diego in the operation of aeroplanes, the United States government closed a contract today with Glenn Curtiss for two biplanes to be used for scouting along the Western Mexican boundary during the present mobilization of troops. Lieutenant Walker said that the plan was to work under the direction of General Bliss and cover about 200 miles of the international line.

Dickinson Points Way.

Atlanta, Ga.—Speaking before the Southern Commercial congress here, Secretary of War Dickinson said that he hoped to see a solution of the negro problem through the voluntary departure of the younger generation of colored people to a new country which they would govern themselves, under the protection of the United States. He admitted that the time was not yet ripe for such a move, partly because of the South's labor problem.

Income Tax Disapproved.

Salt Lake City—The Federal income tax memorial to congress was killed by the state house of representatives, 33 to 10. The senate has adopted it unanimously. A house memorial in opposition to the Canadian reciprocity treaty was lost in the senate.

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 since 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.

The 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.

Sacramento—After listening spell-bound 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.

Many Seeking Benefits.

Washington—Relatives dependent on those who lost their lives in the forest fires which swept the West last summer will receive the \$15,000 appropriation made by the last congress for their relief, as soon as the officers of the department of agriculture and forest service can formulate plans for its distribution. A number of claims already have reached the department. A date will be fixed limiting the time in which such claims can be filed and will be given consideration.

\$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. Doering, 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 unattended 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.