

MEXICO BUYING WAR MUNITIONS

Allowed to Ship Supplies From United States.

As Revolutionists Have Not Been Recognized as Belligerents, Neutrality is Not Violated.

Washington, D. C.—President Madero, of Mexico, has decided upon a vigorous campaign against the rebels, and the American government has consented to permit the shipment from the United States of arms and ammunition for his soldiers. These important developments in the complicated Mexican situation were learned here Monday.

It is the intention of President Madero to replenish his diminished army with fresh recruits, throwing them around the strongholds of the rebels. The problem of arming them has been simplified by a decision of the United States authorizing, by special permission in each case, the Mexican government to buy munitions of war in the United States and ship them across the border.

Under this policy three consignments of arms and ammunition already have gone into Mexico. The joint resolution of congress under which President Taft's recent proclamation forbidding the exportation of munitions of war was issued authorized the president to make exceptions at his discretion. The attitude of President Taft, as explained by officials here, is to permit the Mexican government to buy whatever it pleases in this country. This is no violation of neutrality, it is added, as the belligerency of the revolutionists has not been recognized.

Extreme precautions will be taken to prevent war supplies consigned to the Mexican government from falling into the hands of the rebels, to whom is denied the privilege of receiving such materials under the president's proclamation. If the Madero plans carry, the rebel force now operating in Chihuahua soon might find itself on the defensive, being taken in the rear by a northern army and attacked in front by the considerable regular army now at Torreon, composed of parts of the three columns originally dispatched under as many leaders to attack Orozco's forces in the neighborhood of Chihuahua.

Meanwhile the American army and navy remain idle, so far as Mexico is concerned.

LIGHT-KEEPER DOOMED.

Death or Insanity May Be Fate of Imprisoned Woman.

Ottawa, Ont.—Rescue parties have been unable to break over the ice barriers and take Mrs. Wilfrid Bourque from Bird Rock Beach tower.

Three weeks ago her husband, the lighthouse keeper, was drowned. His body was recovered and taken to Goose Isle, but the top of the lighthouse can only be reached by means of a hoist to which a basket is attached, into which one passenger at a time can go.

A ship could not get near enough to work this hoist. It is feared when the rescuers finally reach the lighthouse they will find the widow dead or insane. No boat can reach the isolated, barren, icebound rock for days and perhaps weeks. Her husband was out at the edge of the rock shooting a sea gull when slipped over the cliff and was drowned.

The widow could see the recovery of his body, but could not communicate with the rescuers. Bird Rock, on which she is a prisoner, is one of the Magdalen group.

Whole Battalion Mutinies.

El Paso—The recent defeat of the federal force by rebels at Corralitos and the chain of reverses which followed were due, it is said, to mutiny of the Twentieth battalion. The mutiny developed at the beginning of the battle, the men protesting against the lack of food and the hard marches and presenting other grievances. The remainder of the command of General Sales were compelled to fight their former comrades, while only a remnant of the force was available for the attack on the rebel position.

Shoe Workers May Unite.

Boston—Representatives of the shoe workers' unions of the country assembled here March 30 to take action on a proposition to amalgamate all shoe trade unions. Several hundred thousand shoe workers were represented.

Agitation for a merger has been going on for months in Lynn. It is favored by the manufacturers, it is said, because they believe it would tend to prevent strikes.

Wine Cheater is Fined.

Paris—A wine grower in the South has just been condemned to a heavy penalty for putting water into his vintage. The sentence is one month's imprisonment, a fine of \$400, the payment of 155,000 francs in dues, and the confiscation of the wine. The Wine Growers' confederation which had intervened in the case, obtains \$100 and the insertion of the judgment in several newspapers.

OIL STOCK LIKE ROCKET.

Standard of Kentucky Goes Up to \$1000 for Time.

New York—Another outgrowth of the recent dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey into 30 odd constituents was the rise of shares of the Standard Oil of Kentucky to the unprecedented price of \$1000 a share.

The stock closed Friday at \$550 bid, opened Saturday at \$700, advanced on sales of some 50 to 60 shares to \$900 and then in small lots, aggregating perhaps 30 shares, rose to \$1000.

From that figure it dropped abruptly in the early afternoon to \$550, with the last actual sales at \$600.

The stocks' low price Friday was \$440 and a few days ago it was offered at \$350. For some unexplained reason, a short interest had been created at around \$400 and some of the shorts were run in when the stock soared up to \$1000.

It is believed that the advance represents something more tangible than a mere "squeeze." The company now has a capital of \$1,000,000, the difference going to shareholders as stock "bonus." Aside from a small floating supply, practically all the shares are owned by interests identified with one or more of the old Standard Oil company.

LORIMER IS VINDICATED BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Washington, D. C.—Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, won vindication at the hands of the special committee of eight senators, who had finished a second investigation of his election by the Illinois legislature in 1909.

The committee, by votes of 5 to 3 on all vital points, completely exonerated him of any knowledge of legislative corruption.

Edward Hines, the millionaire lumberman, referred to in the investigation as "the man who put Lorimer over," also got a vindication by the committee. It had been charged that Hines raised a corruption fund of \$100,000 to elect Lorimer to the senate. The majority repudiated that and adopted a resolution that the evidence had shown that he did not raise or contribute any sum improperly.

BRITISH OUTLOOK IMPROVES.

Disposition Shown to Accept Terms and Return to Work.

London—The coal situation shows decided improvement. The minimum wage bill passed all stages in both houses and only awaits the royal assent. Although reservations of work were less numerous than expected, the engineers deciding to await the result of the ballot before returning to the collieries, reports from every district confirm their willingness to accept the wage bill and terminate the strike.

The prompt dispatch of troops to the scene of outbreaks, coupled with the advice of the leaders to refrain from violence, had a wholesome effect. Riotous strikers were in a small minority. In Lanarkshire about 2000 men entered the pit, this being the most extensive resumption of the work.

Corn Planters Warned.

Washington, D. C.—Because of the poor corn crop last year, the bureau of plant industry of the department of Agriculture has tested samples from all over the country and found a low average germination. Dr. T. B. Gallaway, chief of the bureau, advises the farmers of the country to be particularly careful about their planting this spring. "We tested nearly 2,000 samples," he said, "and found that the average germination was only 81 per cent, whereas it should have been 90 per cent."

Men Compromise on Hours.

Philadelphia—A strike among the textile workers in the Kensington mill district of this city has been avoided by the action of the Upholstery Weavers' union in accepting a compromise offered by the mill owners. The men asked for an increase in wages from 24 to 26 cents an hour, a reduction in working hours from 57 to 54 a week and other concessions. The employers conceded the wage demand, but would not reduce hours.

Storm Costs \$11,000,000.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Eleven million dollars' loss in Wyoming live stock resulted from the recent snowstorms and cold weather. That is the amount given out in a statement from the office of the State immigration commission, which has obtained reports officially from every county in the state. In many instances entire herds of cattle were wiped out and every section reports heavy loss in sheep.

Chinese Women to Vote.

Los Angeles—Miss Myra Lee, a young Chinese woman, the first Oriental of her sex to register here, has qualified as a voter. Miss Lee, who is a suffragist, is 22 years old and a native of California. She was graduated with honors from the Los Angeles grammar schools and then took a four years' course in the Polytechnic high school, specializing in higher literature.

Pension Plan Adopted.

San Francisco—The Western Union Telegraph company announces that a pension plan will soon be put into effect guaranteeing employees retired after 20 or more years' service an income of not less than \$25 or more than \$100 a month.

Devotion to Duty Fatal.

Seattle—Dr. John Tiedeman aged 48 years a well-known physician died at his home in this city of the hookworm disease contracted it is believed when doing laboratory work in San Francisco in 1909.

DOLLAR-A-DAY PENSIONS LOST

Smoot Bill Passes Senate By Large Majority.

Bill Adopted in Its Stead Adds \$20,000,000 Annually to Pension Rolls—South is Scored.

Washington, D. C.—The senate, by a vote of 21 to 46, rejected the Sherwood dollar-a-day pensions bill, which had passed the house, and then adopted, 55 to 16, the Smoot general age and service pension measure, under which the pension roll would be increased by \$20,000,000 annually during the next five years.

During the debate, Senator Overman's reference to the burdens of the Southern people because of pension legislation brought a tart reply from Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan.

"I remind the senator that this entire pension burden could have been avoided by the South if it had been loyal to the Union," said he. "I cannot remain silent and hear senators from the South complain of burdens our government has been called upon to bear because of your own unwillingness to live with us under the same flag and in a united country."

"Distinguished Southern men who served in wars prior to the Civil war not only received with evident satisfaction, but asked the government to reward them for their military services. That list, includes, among others, men no other than Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, who were not above asking the government to reward them for sacrifices made in the war with Mexico."

"For several years I occupied a seat in the house of representatives next to gallant Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, and I never heard his vote cast against a worthy pension bill."

"You have taken care of your old soldiers in the South, but the record of soldiers on each side would be more luminous and creditable if they could treat their foes with the same generosity and kindness."

The bill requires beneficiaries to have served 90 days and provides pensions ranging from \$18 to \$30 a month instead of a 60 days' minimum, and \$15 to \$20 pension, as in the house measure. The bill now goes to conference. The shadow of a possible presidential veto hangs over the measure.

EDITOR DEFIES POLICE.

Mexican Newspaper Circulates From Housetops.

Mexico City—Gonzales Espinosa, editor of the Herald, escaped from the police sent to arrest him and took refuge on the roof of his newspaper office, where he successfully defied his pursuers. The police ordered the paper suspended but despite this the Herald was printed at noon and copies of the paper were thrown to the street from windows and roofs of buildings. Policemen destroyed many of the papers, but a large number gained circulation. Firemen were called out to aid the police and played a hose on hundreds of newboys who were trying to pick up copies.

Civic Center is Voted.

San Francisco—The proposition to bond the city for \$3,800,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of municipal buildings in the proposed civic center carried by an overwhelming majority, final figures approximating 11 to 1 in its favor. This election was the first at which women of this city were privileged to vote, and they formed a goodly percentage of those who cast ballots.

About 60 of them sat as election officers, and their zeal in their new duties proved a pleasant surprise to the registrar. One of them on being sworn in told him that she knew the four-page pamphlet of instructions by heart. In all about 11,000 women had their names on the rolls.

Municipal Phones Sought.

San Francisco—Municipal ownership of a telephone system was recommended by a two-to-one vote in San Francisco, 30,000 voters expressing opinion as to whether the board of supervisors should oppose the merger of the Pacific and Home telephone systems and whether an election for the authorization of a \$6,000,000 issue of bonds for the acquisition of the Home system should be held. The election was invoked by the electrical workers' union of this city under the initiative law.

Flight is Fastest Yet.

Stockton, Cal.—Charles K. Hamilton, in a Curtiss biplane, flew from Sacramento to this city, a distance of 52.7 miles, in 23 minutes, averaging a speed of 136 miles an hour. Hamilton says the world's record was made last week at Pau, France, by Jules Vedrines, who averaged 103 miles an hour. Hamilton flew at an altitude of about 1,500 feet, the wind having an estimated velocity of 40 miles an hour in his favor.

Coast Artillery to Guard Border.

San Francisco—By orders issued by the department of California of the United States army here a detachment of 25 men of the Twenty-eighth company, Coast Artillery, United States army, was sent from Fort Rosecrans to Campo, 55 miles southeast of San Diego, under command of Lieutenant Charles N. Wilson. Recent depredations by bandits on the Mexican border caused the order. The troops will reach Campo in two days.

URGES NEW COTTON TARIFF.

Commission Report Shows Duties Are Excessively High.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft has transmitted to congress the tariff board's report on the cotton schedule. The president recommends that the cotton section of the tariff law be taken up at once for revision.

The report is exhaustive, technical and detailed.

The president's message is a comparative summary of the board's findings. As in its report on the woolen schedule and the pulp and paper schedule, the board makes no recommendations, and suggests no duties in its review of a very complex subject. The president says he bases his recommendations on the declaration of the platform on which he was elected—that a reasonable protective tariff should be adjusted to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

"The report of the board shows the difficulty of stating, in general terms, differences in costs of production for a great variety of cotton manufactures," the president wrote. "The differences vary widely according to the character of the particular fabric."

"The report shows that the cost of spinning cotton yarn in this country is greater than in the leading competing country. In the case of ordinary warp and filling yarns, forming the bulk of the production of the domestic industry, the foreign cost of turning cotton into yarn is shown to be about 70 per cent of the domestic cost."

"The duty on these yarns is two or three times in excess of the difference in cost of production. On some highly specialized yarns and on yarns of the highest count—that is, of greatest fineness—the duty in some cases about equalizes the difference in conversion costs."

"The report further shows that in the case of a large variety of fabrics which permit of the use of many looms per weaver, the prices at which goods are sold by the American manufacturer are as low as the prices charged by the foreign manufacturer in his own market, and in many cases lower."

"Under the existing system of distribution, a slight reduction of duties would, in some cases, materially reduce the price to the consumer, while in other cases a large reduction of the duties would not change the price to the American consumer at all."

Figures are presented to show that altogether labor costs in the cotton industry are in many cases lower in the United States than in England, yet the actual hourly earnings in this country are in most of the principal occupations much greater.

CHARGE IS ADMITTED.

Editor in Department of Agriculture Suppressed Facts.

Washington, D. C.—Joseph A. Arnold, editor-in-chief of the division of publications of the department of agriculture, assumed responsibility for the suppression of the much-talked-of report on the feasibility of reclaiming the Florida Everglades. He told the Moss committee he had recommended that the report be suppressed and had voiced that opinion to Secretary Wilson in June, 1910.

"Why did you oppose the publication of this report?" asked Chairman Moss.

"Because of the obvious irreconcilable difference of the engineers of the department and the conflict of opinion outside the department," answered Mr. Arnold. "It was apparent to me that no report could be issued with the unanimous approval of the department."

"I thought that it was time to exercise caution and prudence. I recommended, therefore, that no report be issued at all. A bulletin from the department should be the last word from the department and I didn't think it fair to the people of the country to give them any bulletin which was not approved by the department. The secretary agreed with me."

Scarlet Fever in Fort.

Fort Stevens, Or.—Scarlet fever has broken out in Hammond and Fort Stevens. Four children of Henry Yeager, a tailor, residing on the reservation, are ill and several soldiers were placed in the post hospital. Orders have been issued by Colonel Stevens prohibiting members of the garrison from visiting Hammond private families. Strict enforcement of this order is urged upon all non-commissioned officers. The soldiers will be placed in camp and the barracks fumigated.

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Indian Bureau is Eyed.

Washington, D. C.—The house committee on expenditures in the Interior department has decided to conduct a full investigation into the Indian bureau embracing all the reservations and their administration. The inquiry will be conducted by the full committee and hearings will begin as soon as possible.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

CHURCHES.

Church of the Visitation, Verboort—Rev. L. A. LeMiller, pastor. Sunday Early Mass at 8 a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m.; Vesper at 3:00 p. m. Week days Mass at 8:30 a. m.

Christian Science Hall, 115 Fifth st., between First and Second ave. South—Services Sundays at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; mid-week meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Free Methodist church, Fourth st., between First and Second Avenue. J. F. Leise, Pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, 3rd street—Sabbath school 2 p. m., preaching 3 p. m. each Saturday. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome. H. W. Vallmer, Elder.

Catholic Services, Rev. J. R. Buck, pastor. Forest Grove—Chapel at cor. of 3rd street and 3rd avenue south. 1st and 4th Sundays of the month, Mass at 8:30; 2nd and 3rd Sundays of the month, Mass 10:30. Cornelius—1st Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30; 3rd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00. Seghers—2nd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00; 4th Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30.

M. E. Church, Rev. Hiram Gould, pastor. Second street, between First and Second avenues. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church, corner Third st. and First Ave. Rev. C. H. Hilton, pastor. Bible school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday at 8:00 p. m.

Congregational Church, College Way and First ave. north. Rev. D. T. Thomas—Sunday school 10 a. m.; Morning service 11 a. m.; evening, 8:00 p. m.; Junior C. E. at 3 p. m.; Senior C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

LODGES.

Knights of Pythias—Delphos Lodge No. 36, meets every Thursday at K. of P. Hall. Chas. Staley, C. C.; Reis Ludwig, Keeper of Records and Seal.

G. A. R.—J. B. Mathews Post No. 6, meets the first and third Wednesday of each month at 1:30 p. m., in K. of P. hall. John Baldwin, Commander.

Masonic—Holbrook Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., regular meetings held first Saturday in each month. P. W. Kinzer, W. M.; A. A. Ben Kori, secretary.

W. O. W.—Forest Grove Camp No. 98, meets in Woodmen Hall, every Saturday. A. J. Parker, C. C.; James H. Davis, Clerk.

Artisans—Diamond Assembly No. 27, meets every Tuesday in K. of P. Hall. C. B. Stokes, M. A.; John Boldrick, Secretary.

Rebekahs—Forest Lodge No. 44, meets the first, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month. Miss Alice Crook, N. G.; Secretary, Miss Carrie Austin.

I. O. O. F.—Washington Lodge No. 48, meets every Monday in I. O. O. F. Hall. V. S. Abraham, N. G.; Robert Taylor, Secretary.

Modern Woodmen of America—Camp No. 6228, meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. A. L. Sexton, Consul; Geo. G. Paterson, Clerk.

Rosewood Camp, No. 3835 R. N. A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. M. S. Allen, Oracle; Mrs. Winifred Aldrich, Recorder.

Gale Grange No. 282, P. of H., meets the first Saturdays of each month in the K. of P. Hall. A. T. Buxton, Master; Mrs. H. J. Rice, Secretary.

CITY.

Mayor—G. S. Allen.
Recorder—M. R. Markham.
Treasurer—R. P. Wirtz.
Chief of Police—P. W. Watkins.
Health Officer—Dr. J. S. Bishop.
Councilmen—John Wirtz, Carl L. Hinman, O. M. Sanford, Rev. J. M. Barber, W. F. Schultz, H. E. Johnson.

City School.

School Directors—M. Peterson, Mrs. Edward Seymour, H. T. Buxton.
Clerk—R. P. Wirtz.
Justice of the Peace—W. J. R. Beach.
Constable—Carl Hoffman.

COUNTY.

Judge—R. O. Stevenson.
Sheriff—George G. Hancock.
Clerk—John Bailey.
Recorder—E. L. Perkins.
Treasurer—E. B. Sappington.
Surveyor—Geo. McTea.
Coroner—E. C. Brown.
Commissioners—John McClaran, John Nyberg.
School Sup't—M. C. Case.

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O. M. GARDNER
I hereby announce myself as candidate for the office of county school superintendent of Washington county. I am asking the support of the Republican voters at the primary nominating election to be held Friday, April 19, 1912. If nominated I will use my best efforts to be elected, and if elected will devote my energy to the successful building up of the schools of Washington county.
O. M. GARDNER.
South Forest Grove Precinct.
(Paid advertisement.)



B. H. LAUGHLIN
A Republican candidate for the office of Sheriff of Washington County, at the nominating election, April 19, 1912.
Your vote will be needed.
(Paid Advertisement.)

For Commissioner
To the Voters of Washington Co.:
The undersigned, a member of the Republican party, residing in Gales Creek precinct, announces himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for county commissioner at the primary election to be held April 19, 1912. If nominated I will accept, and if elected I will qualify as such officer. If nominated and elected I will during my term of office perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability and for the benefit of the taxpayers of the county.
JOHN MCCLAREN,
Candidate for Commissioner.
(Paid Advertisement.)

Candidate for Sheriff.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Washington county, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the primary election April 19, 1912. I am a resident of Hillsboro, and have been a Republican all my life. If nominated I will use my best efforts to secure my election, and if elected will pledge myself to conduct the affairs of the office in an honest, efficient, economical and business-like manner and at all times keeping in mind the interests of the tax-paying public.
FRED E. CORNELIUS.
(Paid Advertisement.)

For County Clerk
To the Voters of Washington County:
I am a candidate for the office of County Clerk, and have filed a petition asking to have my name placed on the official nominating ballot of the Republican party for the primary election to be held April 19, 1912. In said petition and at all times I pledge myself, if elected, to perform the duties of said office as prescribed by law and for the best interests of the public.
EDW. C. LUCE,
Candidate for County Clerk.
(Paid Advertisement.)