

CARRANZA GENERAL WARNS PERSHING

Movement of United States Troops To Be Considered Hostile Act.

SHARP ULTIMATUM IS GIVEN

Army Officers Believe Mexicans Plan Attack—Are Not Alarmed Over Outcome for Americans.

Laredo, Texas—Reports that any American military attempt to cross the Rio Grande in the Nuevo Laredo district in pursuit of bandits would meet with energetic resistance, were confirmed Friday night on what is believed to be unimpeachable authority. Carranza troops in Nuevo Laredo, it is said, have instructions to put up a fight to resist any possible crossing into Mexico of American forces, regardless of the cause.

Chihuahua City, Mexico—General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the North, Friday advised General J. J. Pershing, American expeditionary commander, that any movement of American troops from their present lines to the south, east or west, would be considered a hostile act and signal to begin warfare. General Trevino acted upon specific instructions from General Carranza.

San Antonio, Tex.—Overnight dispatches to General Funston's headquarters say General Ricaut has ordered 1000 de facto government troops into the territory opposite San Ignacio to pursue the bandits who took part in the attack on American troops.

General Ricaut expressed regret that the attack had been made, and at the same time gave warning that if Carranza troops crossed the border Carranza forces would attack.

For two hours Friday Major Alonzo Gray scoured a strip of the country on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande for traces of the bandits who raided his camp at San Ignacio.

He crossed at Ramireno, six miles below San Ignacio, with a part of the two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry that fought off Luis De La Rosa's men Thursday. Most of the bandits are known to have crossed into Mexico, and Major Gray had received information that some of them were concentrating on the other side for a second attack, either on his force or the detachment at Zapata, farther down the river. No trace of the Mexicans was discovered, however.

Three Mexicans alleged to have participated in the raids were captured on the American side of the river during the day, and the body of one of those killed in the fight was recovered, bringing the total Mexican loss in dead to nine.

More detailed reports made by Major Gray showed that the three men of Troop M who were killed were shot as they were leaving their tents to go into the trenches.

Wreckers Now Expect to Refloat Safely Stranded Steamer Bear.

Eureka, Cal.—With the death list from the steamer Bear reduced definitely Saturday to five, interest in the stranded vessel centered in the efforts made to refloat the vessel.

Fire and engine crews of the Bear were aboard the vessel at daybreak, and soon had steam in the boilers. By noon the winches were working, while a raft was in service carrying baggage to the shore, 150 yards distant from the stranded vessel. Ten wagon loads of small baggage has arrived at Cape Town.

Complete examination of the steamer was made and it was found she was resting in an easy position on a small rock and sand bottom. The outer shell is slightly damaged, but she is taking no water and is considered seaworthy. In view of the excellent condition and of the favorable weather, as well as the advantage of her position, it was decided to make an effort to float her. The captain and other officers are confident of floating the vessel.

Blockade Not To Slacken.

London—As a result of the discussion of the blockade at the recent allied conference in Paris conclusions were reached which will remove many misconceptions on the part of neutrals, according to Lord Cecil, minister of war, who attended the conference as a British representative. What these conclusions were, Lord Roberts would not say, but he asserted there would be "no slackening" of the blockade and that it would work better.

GENERAL CARRANZA'S DEMANDS STERNLY REFUSED BY WILSON

Washington, D. C.—Upon General Carranza's reception of a stern refusal to heed his demands for recall of American troops from Mexico hinges the question of a Mexican war, in the opinion of President Wilson's close advisers. They were prepared Tuesday for the possibility of open hostilities after the note which was sent forward to Carranza.

No indication has come that the first chief's attitude of implacable hostility would be shaken by the reiterated declaration of the latest communication that the United States has no aggressive or warlike purpose toward Mexico, but is firmly resolved to protect her borders and end brigandage in the border states.

Indications that the militia now being mobilized is intended as well for invasion of Mexico as for guard duty on the border appeared in administration circles when steps were taken to have the new army reorganization law, which becomes effective July 1, become in force at once.

While the diplomatic steps were in progress the nation was stirred throughout its length and breadth with the movement of National Guardsmen mobilizing to guard the border. At least 100,000 and possibly a far larger number were preparing for active service under President Wilson's call. For the present their mission will be purely one of defense, but, should war come, they will be ready also for that. They will not be assigned for border duty until mustered into the federal service.

Official reports from many quarters show that a flame of popular feeling against the United States is being kindled throughout Mexico. Apparently it is being done with the sanction of General Carranza, for the acts in many cases are those of his authorized military or civil agents.

Neither State department officials nor members of the diplomatic corps here have been able to satisfy themselves as to Carranza's motives. There are some, however, who believe he hopes to ride into popularity by a diplomatic triumph over his powerful northern neighbor or upon a war wave which might re-establish his tottering government in popular estimation. Once the war was on and the certain defeat of his armies foreshadowed, the observers say, General Carranza might sue for peace, trusting to the magnanimity of the Washington government to leave him in power.

Mexicans Marching on Del Rio.

San Antonio, Tex.—Mexican government troops were reported Monday night to be marching toward Del Rio, a border town about 100 miles up the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, with the announced intention of attacking the Americans there.

This information was the most notable bit of evidence indicating the attitude of the de facto government that reached General Funston. It was brought to the border by a Mexican, who said the force was 1500 strong.

General Pershing's reports indicated that General Jacinto Trevino's troops had not yet made any advance move and army officials believed it improbable that they would unless Trevino received special orders from Mexico City.

Such information as reached General Funston concerning the movements of Mexican troops indicated the adoption of a plan not to maintain heavy garrisons at border points, but to hold the bulk of the border army some miles south of the Rio Grande.

Sailors Clash With Mexicans.

Washington, D. C.—A clash between Carranza soldiers and American seamen from the gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan was called to the attention of the Washington government Tuesday by General Carranza's ambassador here, with a request that in the existing tense situation no men be landed in Mexico from American warships under any circumstances.

The incident, which occurred Monday, resulted in casualties on both sides and in the capture by the Mexicans of two American officers, who, after explanation, were released, according to the reports presented by the ambassador. A dispatch from Admiral Winslow, of the Pacific fleet, announcing the capture of the men, made no mention of their release, but officials assumed it had occurred after the message was sent.

Yucatan Declares War.

Galveston, Tex.—The Mexican government in Yucatan has issued a proclamation ordering all Americans out of Mexico and declaring a state of war existing between the two countries, according to passengers arriving here Tuesday morning on the Norwegian steamer Nils, from Progreso. Americans and other foreigners are being taken on board an American gunboat at Progreso. Great excitement is said to prevail.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, 96c per bushel; fortyfold, 86c; club, 85c; red Fife, 85c; red Russian, 85c. Barley—No. 1 feed, \$27.50@29.50. Bran—\$23.75@24.50. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$24 @24.50 per ton; valley timothy, \$21 @22; alfalfa, old crop, \$16@17; new crop, \$14.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26 @26.50 per ton; shorts, \$29@29.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$36 ton; cracked, \$37. Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1 dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; cabbage, \$2@2.75 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 25c; eggplant, 20@25c; horseradish, 8c; lettuce, \$1.50@1.75 per crate cucumbers, 75c @ \$1 per dozen; spinach, 4@6c per pound; asparagus, \$1@1.25 per dozen; rhubarb, 1 1/2 @2c per pound; peas, 5 @8c; cauliflower, \$1.25 per crate; beans, 10c per pound.

Potatoes—Old, \$1.50@1.75; California, new, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Onions—California red, \$2.25 per sack.

Green Fruit—Strawberries, \$1.50 per crate; apples, \$1@1.75 box; gooseberries, 4c per pound; cherries, \$1.25 @1.60 per box; cantaloupes, \$1.50@3.50 per crate; apricots, \$1.35@3.57 per crate; peaches, \$1.50 per box; watermelons, 2 1/2c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 22@22 1/2c per dozen; candled, 23 @23 1/2c.

Poultry—Hens, 14@15c per pound; stags, 10c; broilers, 17@20c; turkeys, live, 18@20c; dressed, choice, 23 @25c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 25 1/2c; cubes, prime firsts, 25c; firsts, 24c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 27@29c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25c, Portland.

Veal—Fancy, 11@11 1/2c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 10@10 1/2c per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 9 1/2 @11c per pound; 1916 contracts, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 23@33c per pound; valley, 30@35c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle—Steers, choice grass, \$8 @8.35; good, \$8@8.15; cows, choice, \$7.25@7.55; good, \$6.75@7.25; medium, \$6.25@7.25; heifers, \$5.50@8; bulls, \$3@6; stags, \$4.50@7.

Hogs—Prime light, \$8.05@8.10; good to prime, \$8@8.05; rough heavy, \$7.50@8; pigs and skips, \$7.35@7.80.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$7.50 @8.50; wethers, \$7@7.50; ewes, \$5.50@6.50; lambs, \$8@9.

Arrival of First Watermelons Proves That Summer Is Near

Spokane—If the weather had not brightened and warmed as it has the appearance of the first watermelons of the season would have made known the nearness of summer. They retail at 4 and 5 cents a pound.

The first blackberries or dewberries of this year's crop are also in evidence at 15 cents a basket.

Plums, apricots, Hood River strawberries, though not superabundant, are arriving in greater quantities and the wholesome if homely gooseberry is somewhat increasing in size, though its price still remains at the popular nickel the basket.

Apsaragus is more plentiful and the green cabbage, though still arriving from the South, is of appetizing freshness. New potatoes are increasing in size and decreasing in price.

With the arrival of the carload of cantaloupes due on Thursday there will be a more ample supply in the stores.

No more navel oranges will arrive this season, but Valencia's will take their place with increasing abundance.

Increasing Cost of Gasoline Is Blamed On Standard Oil

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Trade commission concluded Wednesday its investigation of the rise of gasoline prices, ending a two days' hearing after representatives of Standard Oil and various independent companies had given divergent explanations of the present situation in the industry. A report, based on the hearings and on the results of weeks of investigation by the commission's agents, will be made public soon and will be transmitted to congress in response to a resolution asking for an inquiry.

The independent jobbers and refiners who appeared before the commission were virtually unanimous in placing responsibility for the increases on the Standard Oil companies, who, they charged, had refused to compete and fixed prices. Standard Oil representatives replied to the charges but did not enter into an explanation of the elements behind the soaring cost of gasoline to consumers.

CARRANZA URGES ALL TO BE CALM; HOPES FOR PEACE

Mexico City—General Carranza, addressing a mass meeting in front of his residence Sunday night, urged the citizens to refrain from hostile acts against Americans.

He declared that he had hope of peacefully arranging the differences between Mexico and the United States.

The first chief said in part:

"This is not the time for hasty action. I am trying to arrange our differences with the United States peacefully and have hopes of succeeding. I want you to aid me.

"The encounter between American soldiers and Mexicans near Matamoros has been temporarily solved with the withdrawal of American troops from that region. The matter is now being taken up diplomatically. There was some trouble in Mazatlan, caused by the intrusion of an American sailor, and that has also been adjusted for the time being.

"Go to your homes and be good Mexicans, remembering also that I will do my utmost to preserve the dignity of the Mexican nation. If we are forced to resort to arms I will lead you in person."

A crowd composed of several thousand people cheered the remarks of the first chief.

Early in the evening a big demonstration had been made in front of the national palace, and afterwards the demonstrators had paraded through the principal streets of the city. General Carranza's words are expected to have a good effect in maintaining this condition.

Mexicans Cut All Wires and Remove Headquarters Southward

Douglas, Ariz.—Advices from Nogales state that all telephone wires between that town and Nogales, Sonora, have been severed by Mexicans. All state and federal officials have left with their books and funds for Hermosillo. Federal and state officials have also left Agua Prieta and Naco.

Demonstrations occurred in Nacozari, Moctezuma and other points in eastern Sonora, directly south of Douglas. In each place speeches were made against Americans and inflammatory sentiments expressed by the orators are reported to have been cheered.

The situation then became calmer. Reports from along the Nacozari railroad and mining camps in more isolated localities indicate that the civil population of Sonora is arming to aid the military in the event of an American invasion.

Immediate arrangements for bringing out American employes of mines in Sonora met with opposition by Dr. P. Elias Calles, military commander of the state of Sonora, who arrived at Agua Prieta unexpectedly. To American mining men here, apprehensive for the safety of their employes, the general said:

"I give you my absolute personal guarantee that in the event of hostilities, I will go in person by special train to Nacozari and see that every American there reaches the border in safety."

Admitting the situation is critical, General Calles expressed hope that the crisis might "in some unforeseen manner" be bridged.

Mexicans Seize Railroad in Sonora; Customs Records Are Transferred

Tucson, Ariz.—Sonora military authorities have seized the Southern Pacific of Mexico system and cut telegraph wires at the border, according to private advices here late Sunday.

The Mexican custom house records have been transferred from Nogales, Mexico, to some point south of the international line.

A demonstration of armed civilians in Nogales, Mexico, ended early Sunday morning. Boys there 12 years old have been armed by the military authorities, while 18 carloads of Mexican families have been sent south. Several Americans arrested there were released next morning.

General Calles, in his rush by special train to the border, arrived early Sunday morning, and left immediately for Naco. A strict censorship of all messages to the interior is in force at Nogales.

Fear is felt for the safety of Americans at Empalme, Sonora.

T. R. Is "All Right" Again.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt, who is suffering from what his physicians say is a slight attack of pleurisy, returned to his home at Sagamore Hill Sunday from New York. He came by automobile and was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt. He was unattended on the trip by a physician. He declined to see newspapermen, but sent out word that he was "all right" and had "nothing to say" regarding the political situation.

NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

About Oregon

Tract Containing 360,000,000 Feet with Hood River Offered

Hood River—With the probable sale by the United States Forest Service this summer of a 7340-acre area of virgin Douglas fir on the headwaters of the west fork of Hood River, the lumber industry the coming year, with three other large mills, the average daily cut of each reaching approximately 90,000 feet, and some half dozen lesser plants in operation, bids fair to be stimulated to a record mark in Hood River.

According to W. T. Andrews logging engineer, and Assistant District Forester F. E. Ames, who were here recently from Portland, the total stumpage of proposed fir sales reaches approximately 360,000,000 feet. Application to have the forest area opened and offered for sale was made the past winter by J. W. Palmer, a local West Side orchardist, who has had many years of experience in the lumber business on the Lower Columbia. Mr. Palmer is a prospective bidder on the huge tract.

The mission of Messrs. Andrews and Ames here concerned a letter from the local commercial club. The missive, written several weeks ago, asking for information on the proposed sale, expressed the fear that the denudation of so large an area might be a menace to the irrigation system of the valley and was considered by the Forest Service as an indirect protest against the sale.

Mr. Ames explained that the timber would be cut after the usual manner of logging in Douglas fir regions. It will take probably from 10 to 12 years to cut the entire acreage. Once or twice each year the slashings will be burned over, every precaution being taken to guard against damage to adjoining national forest acreage, as well as patented timber lands.

"We find," said Mr. Ames, "that reforestation of fir takes place most readily after burning. We anticipate from experience that we have had in other similar locations that reseeded will be ample and that within a short time the acreage will not only be covered with young firs, but also a dense undergrowth that will tend to conserve rainfall as well as the forest trees that will be taken off. By the time the last of the timber is removed reforestation of the first burned slashings will have taken place."

Mr. Ames further showed that the area embodied in the proposed sale does not extend to the source of the west fork of Hood River, which in fact is fed by glaciers and would be affected in no way by cutting of the timber.

The government officials explained that 25 per cent of the funds realized from the proposed sale will be apportioned among Hood River, Clackamas and Wasco counties, proportionate to the area of the National forest within their bounds. Ten per cent of the returns will be spent in building roads or trails in the National forests of the state.

Following the explanation of the forestry officials, the commercial club members assembled at the specially called meeting and voted unanimously in an enthusiastic approval of the proposed timber sale.

Promoter Secures Coos Bay Options for Vast Development

Marshfield—W. J. Wilsey, who offered Coos Bay what he said was \$10,000,000 worth of industries in exchange for good will and encouragement, left Coos Bay on Thursday, after having been welcomed all over the Coos Bay district and treated cordially in offerings of property he desired to accumulate. North Bend held a rousing meeting one night and leading citizens spoke a welcome that could not be misconstrued.

Mr. Wilsey's promises were so extensive that some thought them over a couple of days before committing themselves to belief in his ability to carry them through, but before he left everybody seemed to be convinced.

People had boasted ever since Coos Bay was a rivulet, but nothing substantial excepting sawmills were established. It was asserted at the North Bend meeting that miles of water front, areas of land for industries, timbered lands on the peninsula, watersheds, were being held by persons who never had any intention of utilizing them. These, the boosters said, they would engage to secure at reasonable figures, and expect them to be converted into active commercial properties.

Mr. Wilsey, when he left, had options on all the Simpson Lumber company holdings, on the L. D. Kinney properties, on a large share of the Flanagan estate holdings on the peninsula, and on 3000 acres of coal land. Probably 60 to 75 per cent of the property asked for was under option when Mr. Wilsey departed for New York.