

Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, May 1, 1914,

Five Cents

CAPTAIN RUSH



Captain Rush, of the battleship Florida, who commanded the sailors and marines at the capture of Vera Cruz.

MEXICAN WAR NOTES

Rumor that Secretary of State Bryan would resign because of the Mexican crisis is denied.

Every available fighting ship on the Pacific will be assembled in west coast Mexican waters.

Federal soldiers evacuated the garrison at Piedras Negras on the Mexican border, opposite Eagle Pass.

Seventeen Americans killed and about 75 wounded marked the complete investment of Vera Cruz by the United States forces.

The house, without a dissenting vote, passed the Fitzgerald bill appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of Americans in Mexico.

Major General Leonard Wood will have complete charge of the army if American troops are called on to invade Mexico.

Coffins to the number of 800 have been loaded onto an army transport at Galveston, for shipment to Mexico ports.

A report from Mexico City to London says that Japanese residents there are making demonstrations in sympathy with the Mexican cause.

The average ages of the men in the fleets now off Vera Cruz is 21 years, said Representative Hobson, addressing the house.

Foreign representatives in the capital of Mexico are prepared for a possible attack by the rabble and most of them wear British flags on their coats.

The interests of the Huerta government in the United States were taken over by the Spanish embassy when Charge Algara asked for his passport and left Washington for Canada.

Secretary Bryan states that no evidences of anti-American feeling or demonstrations had been reported from Mexican territory now held by the constitutionalists.

Government officials received the word on high authority that Huerta deliberately planned the affront to the United States in order to bring on war with this country, for the purpose of uniting all Mexican people.

Secretary Daniels estimated that between 3000 and 3500 refugees either are on their way from Mexico or under protection awaiting departure for the United States.

Reports from the coasts of Mexico from Admirals Badger and Howard, respectively, described energetic efforts, not only of the navy, but German and British vessels, to assist refugees in leaving the trouble-torn republic.

The German vessel Yorpan, whose consignment of war munitions for Huerta caused the United States to embargo her, was ordered back to Hamburg, Germany, without landing her cargo.

Nuevo Laredo, the thriving Mexican border town, opposite Laredo, Texas, is in ruins, devastated by dynamite and fire by Mexican federal soldiers, who began an orgy of destruction which did not end until they were forced to flee before the guns of the American border patrol.

In the opinion of the administration officials the task of financing a war with Mexico will be comparatively easy. For the present the current appropriation for the army and navy is deemed sufficient. A stamp tax and beer tax could raise \$100,000,000 a year, it is said, and there would be no necessity for making a special bond issue.

General Carranza of the Mexican rebels informs President Wilson that the United States has no right to invade Mexico in order to settle grievances with Huerta, whose leadership and authority is not recognized by the constitutionalists. He invites the American bluejackets to evacuate the ground already occupied. President Wilson refuses to yield to the demands of General Carranza for an evacuation of Mexican land captured at Vera Cruz, and reiterates his policy toward Huerta and the Mexican people.

VERA CRUZ PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Rear-Admiral Badger Orders American Non-Combatants to Leave on Steamer.

Vera Cruz.—Definite instructions from Rear-Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, to all American non-combatants to leave Vera Cruz by the steamer Mexico, have been posted at the consulate and other places, and Vera Cruz is under martial law, Rear-Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American naval forces on shore having issued a proclamation to this effect.

Admiral Fletcher determined there should be no more quibbling with the Mexican officials regarding forms of government. Until further notice, the residents will be judged by military law. A large number of local Mexican officials have reported their willingness to resume their duties as officers under the supervision of the Americans.

With all ceremony, the firing of a salute and dress parade, the American flag was raised Monday over the division headquarters of Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. Over the customhouse the flag has been flying since the landing of the American forces, but there had been no ceremony indicating the formal occupation of Vera Cruz.

The more friendly attitude displayed in the capital towards foreigners in the last day or two was in a measure explained when it was learned from refugees that rebel supporters in Mexico City had taken steps to change public opinion.

They circulated handbills calling upon the people to protect Americans and denouncing Huerta as the cause of the landing of the American naval forces at Vera Cruz and also as the author of false and inflammatory statements published in Mexico City.

GENERAL VILLA FRIENDLY

Rebel Commander Anxious to Plead His American Friends.

El Paso, Tex.—The international political situation cleared greatly as affecting the status of the rebel government and that of the United States when General Francisco Villa, who arrived at Juarez repeated his declaration that he would not be drawn into a war with the United States, particularly as that would serve only to draw the Huerta chestnuts out of the fire. Villa said that Carranza's note had been misunderstood and that the first chief was as friendly as he was to the United States.

BRYAN DECLARES NO AMERICANS ARE SLAIN

Washington.—Following the announcement that Huerta has granted permission to all Americans to leave Mexico City, Secretary Bryan said that, so far as authentic information was concerned, he knew of no American citizen having been killed in the capital or elsewhere in the Mexican republic within the last few days. Through the efforts of the British embassy here and the British legation in Mexico City, the impression that Mexicans were detained at Vera Cruz had been removed.

Advices received through the British embassy told of the completion of arrangements for the safe departure of Americans from Mexico City, while the French ambassador gave the state department a message he had received from the French legation stating that while there had been some anti-American manifestations in the Mexican capital, order now prevailed.

Refugees were reported safe at Tampico, Puerto Mexico and other east coast points, with arrangements under way to get them to Galveston.

Mexico City Fed on Weir "News." Vera Cruz.—The newspapers of the capital are reported to be publishing stories to the effect that the American forces at Vera Cruz are slaughtering women and children, and the papers call on Mexicans in Mexico City to retaliate in a similar manner.

Other stories printed by the newspapers say that France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain had declared war against the United States.

Anti-Horne Rulers Get 70,000 Rifles. Belfast.—Outwitting the authorities, who had prohibited arms importation into Ireland, it was learned that anti-home rulers succeeded in landing 70,000 rifles and distributed them among the Ulster Orangemen.

American Consul Thrown Into Jail. Washington.—United States Consul General Phillip C. Hanna, at Montevideo, reported to Secretary Bryan that he had been humiliated and placed in jail by Mexicans on April 22. He was kept behind the bars until released two days later by the constitutionalists when they captured the city.

If You're a Baseball Fan Read Van Loan's Great

BIG LEAGUE STORIES

I.—THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR ARM
 II.—SWEENEY TO SANGUINETTI TO SCHULTZ
 III.—THE LOOSENING UP OF HOGAN
 IV.—THE PHANTOM LEAGUE
 V.—BEHIND THE MASK
 VI.—M'CLUSKEY'S PRODIGAL
 VII.—A RAIN CHECK
 VIII.—THE COMEBACK

WE WILL PRINT THEM BEGINNING NEXT WEEK

A COMPLETE STORY EACH ISSUE

WATCH FOR THEM

Caught by His White Hair

By MARTHA EVERS HAM

That very evening an acquaintance of my father introduced the young man to us as George Caruthers, telling us that he had been ill and was traveling for his health. The introducer would be grateful for any attention we might show his friend. Mother sympathized with Mr. Caruthers, a stranger to us, and she invited him to travel with us. A party traveling for pleasure becomes intimate at once. In these days of form the only way of making new old friends, if I may be allowed the expression, is travel in company with others. I was during a sojourn in the principal Italian cities from Naples to Milan and on the railways connecting them a constant companion of George Caruthers. It seemed to me that there was no great contrast in his disposition as there was in his outward features. He had the quiet dignity, the depth of understanding of a man and the freshness of youth. These accorded admirably with his appearance. He had, too, a way of falling in with my moods. When I wished him serious he was serious; when I preferred that he should be youthful he was youthful.

These persons, with young faces and white hair, are very deceptive as to their age. I smiled with Mr. Caruthers, to draw from him his age. I elicited certain bits of information from him with the intention of putting them together and thus deducing how old he was. But he soon divined my intention and gave his answer in a way to defeat my purpose. Then he would laugh at me for my failure.

We reached northern Italy in a couple of months, and by this time my newly made friend had quite recovered his strength. His complexion was naturally florid, and the contrast between his face and his hair under his improved condition was the greater. He was always close shaven, but I could see that his beard did not partake of the color of his hair. But even this was difficult to determine, for his beard was evidently meager and of a light blue.

It is well nigh impossible for a young man to travel in company with a young girl without an affair of the heart, and our case was no exception. George Caruthers proposed to me on Lake Lemano just before we reached Geneva. In reply I told him that I had had but one objection to him—that which was now an attraction would one day be a detriment. When he began to grow old he would look far older than he was on account of his white hair. He took off his hat with one hand and with the other pulled off his scalp and an onrush of white hair.

displaying a head of short, thick blond hair beneath.

"A wig?" I exclaimed.

"A wig," he replied. "After leaving America, in consequence of fever, my hair began to come out, and before reaching Naples it was nearly all gone. The only wig I could get on the ship was this one, and since knowing you and being with you constantly I have not liked to change it."

Stingular that I should have been caught by a wig, isn't it?

Beneficial Exercise.

Exercise to be beneficial must do these things:

First.—It must slightly increase the strength and force of the heart beat, so as to improve the circulation and do away with any tendency to sluggishness.

Second.—It must slightly quicken and deepen the breathing rate so that more pure air is drawn into the lungs and less impure air is left behind.

Third.—It must stimulate into normal activity the myriads of glands in the skin whose duty it is to rid the body of a part of the poisonous substances constantly being formed within us.

Practically any exercise, if carried out with the correct degree of moderation, will accomplish these results and so deserves the term "beneficial exercise." The trouble is that indulgence in past moderation almost every form of exercise can do more harm than good.—New York World.

The Greeting of Democracy.

The story that the Kaiser loves most to tell his intimates, declares Mr. William Armstrong in the Woman's Magazine, concerns the visit of his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, to America. The incident happened just as the prince was landing at New York. Beside him on deck stood Admiral von Tirpitz. On the dock was a dense crowd. From its midst a stentorian voice called, "Henry, Henry!"

The prince did not understand that the hall was meant for him until the admiral, smiling broadly, said, "Your royal highness, I think some one wants to speak to you."

Then Prince Henry looked over toward the human megaphone, who still continued to bawl out his name. Seeing that he had caught the royal gaze, the owner of the voice shouted, "How's Bill?"

Ignorance.

Teacher—I am surprised that you should have such a bad lesson, George. I expected better things of you. Pupil—My pa says it is the unexpected that always happens. Funny a teacher didn't know that!—Boston Transcript.

3 SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR PEACE

President Wilson Formally Accepts Good Offices of Brazil, Argentina and Chile.

Washington.—President Wilson announced he had accepted an offer from Brazil, Argentina and Chile to use their good offices in an attempt to bring about a peaceful and friendly settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico.

The offer was formally submitted by the three South American envoys to Secretary Bryan.

Coincidentally with the acceptance of the offer of mediation, administration officials announced there would be no cessation of preparations by the army and navy for future emergencies and no orders would be issued to the naval forces now at Vera Cruz or the ships at sea changing original plans. No further steps, however, to obtain reparation for the indignities which gave rise to the present situation will be attempted while the effort is being made to bring about a settlement through diplomacy.

The success of the first steps toward mediation, the prompt acceptance by the United States, and the announcement of the Spanish ambassador that Huerta had accepted the tender of good offices, produced a feeling of distinct hope, which was reflected, not only in administration quarters, but in congress as well, where "war talk" gave way to a spirit of conciliation.

White house officials let it be known that they were earnestly desirous of aiding the South American diplomats in every way possible and that no announcements as to points that would be insisted upon by the United States would be made, or anything else done, at this time, which might embarrass their efforts.

HUERTA AGREES TO MEDIATE TROUBLE

Washington.—Formal acceptance by the Huerta government of the offer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico was cabled to Spanish Ambassador Riano here by Portillo y Rojas, foreign minister in the Huerta cabinet.

No conditions are imposed in the offer of good offices, consequently the reply from Mexico City was not expected to be dealt with conditions which will be reached when the peace-makers formulate their plans and make known how they propose to use the good offices which have been accepted.

Pressure from Germany, Great Britain and France advising Huerta to accept the first steps toward mediation and the approving attitude of Latin-American countries to the settlement of the controversy by Pan-American diplomacy emphasized the world-wide influences which are working to bring about peace.

Neither Ambassador Riano nor the peace envoys would make public the text of the Huerta acceptance. It was said, however, that Senor Rojas replied briefly, accepting the offer and thanking the South American plenipotentiaries and the Spanish ambassador for their good offices, with a reference to "the real spirit of solidarity between peoples of a same race."

GERMANS HELP AMERICANS

Mexicans at Tampico Cry "Death to Gringos," "Viva Huerta."

Galveston.—Refugees from Mexico arriving here brought fresh stories of sudden flight, of privation and insult to the American flag. Many of the refugees were nearly destitute, with children in their arms.

The story of the anti-American riot in Tampico, when German officers and Americans and escorted 20 women and children aboard the German cruiser Dresden, was told by refugees. Officers of the battleship Connecticut said, but for this assistance, there would have been bloodshed.

After dark crowds swarmed the plaza, where fierce speeches were made and parades formed. "Viva Huerta" and "Death to the Gringos" cried the crowd. Stones were thrown and windows smashed. Then it was that Captain Von Kohler, of the German cruiser Dresden, sent a terse note to General Zaragoza, in command of the port of Tampico, that if he did not stop the rioting that "I will see to it personally that it is stopped."

Japanese Allowed to Cross into U. S. Washington.—The Japanese ambassador has secured from Secretary Bryan permission for the Japanese who are in Mexico who wish to leave that country to find temporary refuge in the United States.

GENERAL FUNSTON



Brigadier General Frederick Funston, who will command the first detachment of troops landed at Vera Cruz.

WILSON APPEALS TO OILMAN

Rockefeller Asked to End Strike Troubles in Colorado.

Washington.—President Wilson has made a personal appeal to John D. Rockefeller to bring about a settlement of the Colorado coal strike and end the violence which has cost a score of lives and large property loss.

The financier, who owns a large part of the mines affected by the strike, in response to a telegram from the president, declared he had turned over his interests in Colorado to his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whom he would ask to co-operate with Chairman Foster, of the house committee on mines and mining. The president sent Foster to New York to talk with the younger Rockefeller.

After a conference it was said word had been received from Representative Foster in New York that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had flatly rejected all offers of arbitration with the mine strikers.

Soldiers Go to Vera Cruz.

Galveston, Tex.—Twenty hours after orders to start for the front were received from Washington four regiments of infantry, comprising 3400 men, carrying 12 machine guns, sailed for Vera Cruz. The brigade will be commanded by Brigadier-General Frederick Funston.

STRIKERS BATTLE WITH MINE GUARDS

Walsenburg, Col.—A battle began between strikers and mine guards when strikers attacked the McNally coal mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, three-quarters of a mile west of Walsenburg.

Sheriff Jeff Farr reported that seven men had been killed. All of the reported dead, he said, were mine guards.

Within 10 minutes after the first shots were fired every place in the city from which the battle could be seen was crowded with people with field glasses. The marching and counter-marching of the strikers and guards looked like moving pictures.

Within a few minutes after the opening of the shooting, men could be seen coming down the hogback behind the McNally mine and entering the camp houses. The men had hardly reached the main part of the camp when two automobiles, bearing the superintendent and his family, dashed from the mine grounds, with bullets kicking dust around the wheels. The automobiles pulled up at a doctor's office and Miss Margaret Gregory was taken in. She was the first to be wounded.

A striker had shot through the door of the superintendent's house just as they were ready to leave. A watch pinned to Miss Gregory's dress deflected the bullet and it tore through her arm.

Militia Must Be First to Enlist.

Washington.—The war department made it plain that in raising a volunteer army for service against Mexico preference will be given the organized militia of the various states and that in no state will independent volunteer organizations be received until the resources of the militia of the state have been exhausted.

THE MARKETS

Portland.
 Wheat—Club, 92c; bluestem, 90c; red Russian, 90c.
 Hay—Timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$13.
 Butter—Creamery, 25c.
 Eggs—Ranch, 19c.

Seattle.
 Wheat—Bluestem, 95c; club, 92c; red Russian, 90c.
 Hay—Timothy, \$17 per ton; alfalfa, \$14 per ton.
 Eggs—23c.
 Butter—Creamery, 23c.