

Poorly Clad, Poorly or Rarely Paid Is the Mexican Soldier

Only One Regiment in the Service Has Overcoats, and This Is the Flower of the Army--Women and Children Are Each Man's Commissary

United Press Service

VERA CRUZ, May 25.—Shells were flying over the City of Mexico; Madero's star was sinking, amid bloodshed and fire. In the suburbs of the capital was the 29th regiment, the crack organization of the Mexican army. If Madero could get them into the city he would win his fight against Felix Diaz. Blanquet was their head. What side he would take was the ominous question, which Blanquet himself soon answered. He would keep the 29th out of the city. The turn of affairs rested with these 300 soldiers. And so Madero fell.

There is not a fiercer body of men than the 29th. They are all full-blooded Indians. Their salary is \$2 a day, which is double that of other Mexican soldiers. Their uniforms fit them, a rare thing among Mexican soldiers. Their accoutrements are of the best and they are inordinately proud of their regimental flag. "Those men," said Blanquet one day, "would die for the wrong as well as for the right." But, when you come to compare the crack 29th with even an ordinary regiment of almost any other civilized army in the world, you get a fair glimpse of the extraordinary crudity of Mexican military affairs.

The 29th hasn't any commissary department. Each soldier has his woman, who follows the regiment, even on its parades about the capital, feeding him and carrying his clay water bottle. On a parade day in Mexico City, while the regiment is passing through the streets and admiring crowds fill the curb, there's an even more interesting parade on the sidewalk of hundreds of poorly clad Indian women, carrying babies

and food and dragging along tired children, each woman, with a dog-like patience, keeping near her man and watching for his slightest signal. At the move of his finger she will run out and hand him a water bottle. At the end of the parade, she will rush through the disbanded soldiers to get to him with a tortilla, which is a pancake folded over a mess of beans. At night the patrio of the president's palace, where the soldiers sleep about on the stone floors, will be filled with little groups of soldiers' women. But, as soon as their soldier man is killed, she'll have another soldier, for these women seem to love the life of soldiering. A woman who has had two soldiers killed is considered a hoodoo and she'll have a hard time finding a third. The 29th regiment is followed by some 20 women, it is said, who have lost three soldiers each, and who can't find fourth ones.

The 29th has no tents, Mexican battles are never fought in sparse country but always center about a town, so the officers and very often most of the men find houses to sleep in. Sleeping out of doors is a thing which Mexicans will not do, if they can avoid it, for it is a national characteristic that they greatly fear pneumonia or even slight colds. Many Mexican soldiers, therefore, if they are forced to sleep out of doors, will not lie on the ground but will lean against walls and sleep, standing up, through the entire night, wrapping their heads in their blankets. The 29th, by the way, is the only one in the Mexican army that has overcoats. The serape is the cold weather covering of the others. The average Mexican soldier, however, is a pathetic figure. No man was even known to enlist in the Mexican army voluntarily. Most of the soldiers, before Huerta's time, were men who had been arrested for drunkenness or stealing and who were given their choice of going to jail or becoming a soldier. There really isn't much difference, but the fear of Mexican

prisons kept the army fairly well filled. A prisoner who has made this choice would be immediately removed from the court room to the nearest barracks. Word would be sent to his wife and children that he had "joined" the army and she would pack the few household belongings take the children and join him.

Huerta, however, within the past year has made his army of some 80,000 men, mostly by conscription. Squads of soldiers went, now and then to the market places in Mexico City, surrounding them and seizing all the men caught in their net. Soldiers would also enter a neighborhood at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, break into every house, seize the father and sons, if the latter are over 17, and drag them off to the barracks. The women of the household would be sure to turn up at the barracks next morning, bringing breakfast—and all the children. Thereafter, she and the children lead a wild, wandering life, the children becoming utterly demoralized by habits of thieving and immorality. The children-followers of Mexican regiments swear and steal like veterans. Mexican soldiers aren't vicious. Their patience is what impresses one most. Poorly fed, cheated out of their pay, offered by inefficient or dishonest men, they remind you of faithful dogs, willing, and even anxious to please their masters and obey orders, even to death. There are fatalists to the end. "No matter what happens to me," they seem to think, "I can't avoid it by worrying or protesting." They have little regard for human life. An instance showing this happened at Tampico. An American moving picture man, who intended to leave Tampico the following day, but who wanted a sensational picture before he started, asked a federal captain whether he intended to execute any of a small band of rebels he had captured that day. "Some day we'll execute some of them," said the officer, "but not right away." "But I want to get a moving picture of the execution," said the movie man, "and I'll have to leave here tomorrow." "Oh, well, in that case," said the interested officer, "I'll execute some of them today." And he did, taking care to give orders to the firing squad to shoot, only after they got the signal from the movie man that everything was ready and his focus was right. With good officers and with small regard for human life, the Mexican soldiers would make tremendously good fighters. To whip them, if Uncle Sam finds it necessary, will not be a holiday affair.

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Rebel Cavalry Guarding a Supply Train



Here is a long line of Villa's cavalry guarding a supply train for the army, which may march into Mexico City. Since the rebels have virtually

conquered the northern part of Mexico they don't find much trouble bringing in food and supplies. But when they do move a train for the

army they send along cavalry to take care of it. If the march is continued into Mexico City—after a battle at San Luis Potosi—many such trains will have to be taken along.

Notice for Publication
(Not Coal Lands)
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, at Lakeview, Oregon, April 15, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Pliny A. Jerome, whose postoffice address is Dairy, Oregon, did, on the 19th day of March, 1914, file in this office sworn statement and application No. 97376, to purchase the W 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 26, Township 38 south, Range 19 east, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," as such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised at a total of \$240, the timber estimated at 200,000 board feet at \$1 per thousand, and the land at \$40; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22d day of June, 1914, before J. O. Hamaker, U. S. commissioner, at Bonanza, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JAMES H. BURGESS, Register.
4-20-6-22 s

Notice of Proceedings to Determine Water Rights

Before the State Water Board of the State of Oregon, Water Division No. 1, Klamath County.
In the Matter of the Determination of the Relative Rights to the Waters of Anna Creek and Its Tributaries, Tributary of Wood River.
To All Persons, Firms and Corporations, claiming a right to the use of the waters of the above named stream or any tributary thereof, or owning or being in possession of lands bordering on or having access to said stream or any of its tributaries, in the County of Klamath, State of Oregon, and To All Whom It May Concern:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby notified that the state engineer of the state of Oregon will begin the examination of that certain stream known as Anna Creek, and its tributaries, situated in Klamath county, Oregon, and the ditches diverting water therefrom, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1914, at Fort Klamath, Klamath county, Oregon, pursuant to a petition filed requesting a determination of the relative rights of the various claimants to the water thereof.

And you are hereby further notified that the superintendent of Water Division No. 1, of the state of Oregon, will commence the taking of testi-

mony as to the rights of all parties claiming water from said stream, or its tributaries, for irrigation, power, mining or other beneficial use, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the Hotel Hall, in Klamath Falls, Klamath county, Oregon; and on Thursday, the 18th day of June, 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the hotel in Fort Klamath, Klamath county, Oregon.

And you are hereby ordered to appear before the undersigned superintendent of Water Division No. 1, at one of the times and places above mentioned, and submit proof of your claim to the waters of said stream or any tributary thereof, if any right thereto is claimed by you; and you are hereby further notified that if you fail to so appear and submit proof of your claim to the waters of said stream, or tributary thereof, default will be entered against you, and you will be barred and estopped from subsequently asserting any rights to the waters aforesaid, and will be held and deemed to have forfeited all right to the use of said waters theretofore claimed by you.

By order of the state water board of the State of Oregon.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1913, at Salem, Oregon.
JOHN H. LEWIS, State Engineer.
JAMES T. CHINNOCK, Superintendent of Water Division No. 1.
GEO. T. COCHRAN, Superintendent of Water Division No. 2.
Attest—M. F. MERS, Secretary.
5-4 11 s

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ABSTRACTING

MAPS, PLANS, BLUEPRINTS, Etc. KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

A LESSON IN PRUDENCE



is included in the warning that your earning power will not last forever. Take heed to it, and prepare for the days of idleness by saving while you still have power to earn. Open an account in the First Trust and Savings Bank now. It will be your best friend when your earning days are over.

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON
4-20-22 s

Summons
Equity No. 877
In the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Klamath.
Richard Melhase, Plaintiff,
vs.
R. C. Spink (also known as Robert C. Spink), A. L. Spink (also known as Alice L. Spink), and M. L. Mayers, Trustee; and P. Lowengart, M. Seller and Sanford Lowengart, Defendants.
To M. L. Mayers, Trustee, Defendants above named:
In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, on or before the 6th day of June, 1914, that being the day of the last publication of this summons, and the last day within which you are required to answer, as fixed by the order of publication of this summons.
If you fail to appear and answer, plaintiff will take judgment and decree against you as prayed in his complaint.
This suit is brought to foreclose the mortgage given by the defendants, R. C. Spink (also known as Robert C. Spink) and A. L. Spink (also known as Alice L. Spink), to Richard Melhase, plaintiff, on April 29, 1911, to secure the payment of the two promissory notes of said defendants, dated on said April 30, 1911, for fifteen hundred and sixty-six and sixty-seven one-hundredths dollars, each, due one and two years after said date, respectively, with interest at 8 per cent per annum from date, and providing for reasonable attorney's fees, and upon the following described real estate in Klamath county, Oregon, to-wit:
Beginning at the south-west corner of lot two (2) in block eighteen (18) in the city of Klamath Falls, Oregon, formerly Linkville, thence northerly along the line of lots two (2) and seven (7), two hundred forty (240) feet to Pine street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Pine street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel to the westerly line of lots two (2) and seven (7) two hundred forty (240) feet to the northerly line of Main street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Main street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, in the city of Klamath Falls, formerly Linkville, Oregon, above described premises fronting and abutting on Main street 25 feet and Pine street 25 feet.
And to have declared junior, inferior and subsequent to plaintiff's said mortgage the mortgage made, executed and delivered to you by said defendants, Robert C. and Alice L. Spink, on April 29, 1913, upon the same premises as those covered by plaintiff's mortgage as above set forth, and to have your mortgage lien and all right, title and interest which you, or any of said defendants, may have in the mortgaged premises barred and foreclosed, except the right to redeem as provided by law.
No personal judgment is demanded against you in said complaint.
This summons is published once a week, for six consecutive weeks, in the Evening Herald, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the city of Klamath Falls, Klamath county, Oregon, by order of Honorable Henry L. Benson, judge of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Klamath, and dated April 24, 1914, the first publication of this summons being made on the 25th day of April, 1914.
STONE & GALE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
25-2-9-16-23-30-6h

Notice for Publication
(Not Coal Lands)
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, March 5th, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that James D. Grimes, whose postoffice address is Klamath Falls, Oregon, did, on the 21st day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application No. 06489, to purchase the SW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 11, and NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 10, township 29 S., range 10 E., Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised at a total of \$400, the timber estimated at \$10,000 board feet at \$1 per thousand, 400 juniper posts at 5 cents each, and the land at \$170; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22d day of June, 1914, before C. H. DeLap, county clerk of Klamath county, Oregon, at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before the patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.
JAMES H. BURGESS, Register.
4-20-22 s

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