

CONDITIONS AS APPEAR IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—The Mexicans in the capital took President Wilson's act of raising the embargo in their characteristic way. That is to say, they didn't do what they were expected to do. While the news came as a bombshell to the government officials, the public seemed to be in no way excited by the fact that Washington had, in a manner of speaking, decided to give assistance to Carranza and the rebels and all the war munitions they could use.

"Trust the Mexicans to do the unexpected things," say American old-timers here. And, in this instance, the Mexicans followed the rule. Americans really expected them to do something; to riot or insult Americans on the street. On the evening of the day that the news reached the capital the American Club was deserted; Americans were sticking to their homes. But the evening passed without event and the next day, though the newspapers, under big headlines scored the Americans and President Wilson, Americans who ventured on the streets saw no indication of ill feeling.

Then the word went around among the Americans in the colony that the Mexican people in the capital were mostly in favor of Carranza and that, instead of blaming Americans for aiding the rebels, they were delighted with President Wilson's assistance.

Within a few days it became apparent to Americans that this was true and that the average Mexican man on the street or in the store showed no resentment but only pleasure—that is, he showed his pleasure secretly to the American friends he could trust—in America's action.

There is no one general in the world who has had as much fighting during the past three years as General Pancho Villa, rebel leader. Military attaches of the embassies and legations in the Mexican capital constantly pay tribute to Villa's military genius. An instance of Villa's military cleverness was described by a European military student, thus:

"Villa never overlooks an opportunity to take advantage of the enemy. All of his fighting lately has been done by means of a long, thin firing line. He distributes his troops over a vast space. It's one of the cleverest things he has ever done, for he knows well that the federal soldiers are men who have been forced into the army and their generals must keep them bunched, as they dare not let them get too far away, for fear of desertion. Durango, Victoria, and Ojinaga were lost in this way, just because the federals didn't dare to split their bodies of troops into small bands."

Huerta has all of an Indian's stoicism. This is the way he spent the eventful day on which came the news that President Wilson has raised the embargo on arms shipped to the rebels:

About 10 o'clock, after breakfast, before word came of the raising of the embargo, he went to the Cafe Colon, merely stopping off for a drink, on his way to the palace. Of course, in every cafe in the capital there is always someone ready to take a drink with "the president." At noon he was still there, with secret service men, waiting around at various tables and standing on the sidewalk outside the cafe doors.

At 1 o'clock came the news that the embargo had been raised. The Mexican and American newspaper correspondents began a wild search for Huerta. At last, at 3 o'clock, one American photographer and an English newspaper woman, seeing his car outside the cafe, entered the place and demanded to see the president. The secret service men immediately bundled them both into an automobile and took them to cells in the nearest police station.

In the meantime other correspondents had found Moheno, the minister of foreign relations, at his home at lunch.

"I don't know where Huerta is," he said. "He leads a very informal life. Come to my office at 5 o'clock."

There were a dozen correspondents there at the appointed hour. After a long wait Moheno got into his carriage, and the correspondents trailed him to the palace, where the elusive dictator was located.

A score of newspaper men immediately sent in their cards. Out came a secretary.

"The president will probably make a statement," he said. Another long wait until 9:30, when the secretary announced:

"The president can't see you. He is very busy. Maybe he will make a statement tomorrow."

Within ten minutes Huerta was in his automobile speeding toward another cafe.

New York last year registered 133,000 auto owners and collected \$1,275,000 in fees from them.

IRRIGATIONISTS WILL MEET EARLY IN APRIL

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following announcement was made today:

"Secretary of the Interior Lane has called a conference on the general subject of irrigation for the arid West to meet in Denver on the ninth of April and has requested the governors of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming to send to this conference those who are interested in the further extension of irrigation in the West. This conference will be devoted especially to consideration of methods of co-operation between states and federal government, building and managing of irrigation projects and in considering ways and means of financing such work."

"Secretary Lane will be represented by several members of his staff, including those most familiar with irrigation matters, and invitations have also been extended to the representatives of financial interests interested in the flotation of irrigation bonds and to the representatives of Cary act projects."

PORK HELD GOOD TO END OF THE MONTH

PORTLAND, March 2.—Last week's cattle trade showed a few soft spots but was generally good. The big Monday run of steers clipped about 10 cents off former prices.

Since Monday the receipts were light. Butcher stock, on the other hand, was firm throughout. Best cows brought \$7 and 7.05, bulls, \$6 and calves \$9.

Killers have not been over supplied on the sheff and the market appears very steady.

In the swine house tops dropped back to 8.70 Thursday, which is 15 cents under Monday's price of \$8.85.

It is scarcely probable that March receipts will be on a par with February, but so many unexpected things have occurred in the swine market this year the dopesters have gone to cover.

The market is steady with outlook good.

Mutton and lamb prices hit the high places this week. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were barren of receipts, but Friday saved the week and market from stagnation.

Monday was the big day and fat mutton or lambs were attractive commodities. A few \$6 yearlings appeared in the run; old wethers sold "off cars" at 5.85, ewes at \$4.70 for tops and \$4.50 to \$4.65 in bulk featured.

Lamb demand excelled the supply and the prime fat kinds found easy outlet at \$6.75.

JOHNSON-SEELEY HAPPILY MARRIED

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Vanbellen Saturday evening, Rev. E. C. Richards performed the ceremony joining Miss Hazel D. Seeley and J. Y. Johnson in the bonds of matrimony.

Never was a secret so perfectly kept by five people (and two of them ladies!) as was the knowledge of this happy affair. Outside of the five not one of their numerous friends had the faintest suspicion that this popular young couple had a wedding planned for Saturday evening.

Besides the contracting parties and the officiating minister, only Mr. and Mrs. Vanbellen and the bridegroom's brother, W. P. Johnson, were present.

The bride, whose home is in Delta, Ohio, is now teaching her second term at the Central School, and, during her two years' sojourn in Klamath Falls, has won the friendship of the entire community. The groom came to Klamath county seven years ago from his home in London, Kentucky, and is well and favorably known throughout the length and breadth of the county.

The newlyweds are at present undecided as to the future, but it is very probable they will remain in Klamath Falls. In any event, they will have the best wishes of a host of friends.

WILL EXTEND THE GRIFFITHS DITCH

An extension of the Griffiths lateral four miles from its present terminus near Adam's Point, has been decided upon by the reclamation service. This will irrigate 560 acres of land that is above the Adams canal.

It is the intention of the reclamation service to commence work on this as soon as possible, in order to have it completed when the irrigation season commences. The work will be done by force account.

Ponca and Cheyenne Indians are mourning the deaths of two of their aged chiefs. White Eagle, for half a century his tribe's chief, died at White Eagle, Okla., and White Antelope, chief of the Southern Cheyennes, died at the home of his daughter, Pipe Woman, near Watonga, Okla. Each was 90 years old. Neither could speak English.

LITTLE TALK ABOUT THE ART OF FISHING

Being a Sermon on the "Whys" and "Wherefores" Concerning Ike Walton's Game

About this time of the year some of us fishermen are beginning to think out loud. Will fishing be good or bad this season throughout our streams and lakes in Southern Oregon?

We must take into consideration that both inland and tide water streams are regulated by a cycle of years that exists under natural laws and condition, that man for want of knowledge of nature's instinctive laws, given all of our finny tribe in the watery element is not explainable to him.

Did you ever stop and try to reason out why some streams that showed a most remarkable abundance of fish one year was, in the following year, in the fisherman's expression, "very puk fishing"?

Did you ever take into consideration the fact that some species of fish migrate the same as rabbits, birds, etc.?

Do you know that it is a fact that certain streams that were abundant with natural fish food one year may be barren of that existing condition the next, and that fish will migrate into other streams where the climatic conditions will produce that kind of food?

Have you ever heard any satisfactory explanation or any scientist explain our off years of good or bad fishing, or why we have a wet or dry season or a bug pest on land?

Has anyone ever explained why we have a most phenomenal run of anadromous fish once in seven years, and a continuous falling off or shortage thereafter?

Do you not think it is nature's way of solving out her immutable laws of natural balance or equilibrium from man on down to the lower form of crustacea life? For nature is always correct in her arrangement.

Do you know that trout have ears, situated back of the head by invisible glands under the skin? Simply because some great scientific doctor with X. Y. Z. H. R. M. back of his name did not tell you so. Most of them get their practical experiences and fish inspirations while looking out of a Pullman car window while the train is crossing a stream or river over a bridge.

Get out on the bank and take two flat rocks and strike them together, we call it vibration, and see if fish do not hear.

In going after trout fishing don't rush up to the stream like you were going to take a plunge bath. Even a fish thinks you might possibly stumble and fall on him, so he beats it.

Did you ever know that some species of fish will fight other species out of what they consider their home stream? No mercy in the watery element at all. You know, of course, all fishermen are cheerful, determined and persistent and look-you-in-the-eye bars, and they all have rights that must be considered when it comes to their favorite fish story. Looking at them in sorrow is useless.

Don't use the most fashionable alginate artificial fly, as trout, not having seen one before, do not know what your intentions are.

Of course the artificial re-stocking of streams will produce, after a lapse of time, better fishing in those streams and lakes than others, but this condition is not accomplished in a day, week or month, and in this country it is going to be, how much of a natural run of rainbow trout we are going to get this year at Spencer Creek.

As the Klamath river in Northern California will be racked and trapped for the adult run of fish this year, for their egg take in that state. Realizing that we were face to face with that condition, I approached the question of introducing the Eastern brook trout into the waters of this state to Mr. C. F. Stone, one of the state fish commissioners of this district, and with the hearty co-operation of the Klamath Sportsman's Association the question was brought up before Mr. Finley, state warden, and through his effort with Henry O'Malley, of the bureau of fisheries, I secured the contract which was brought to a successful close.

Over 890,500 eggs were shipped from Utah and Colorado that were taken from wild fish in high altitude lakes in November and December and shipped to the Bonneville hatchery, a portion being sent to Spencer Creek, where the last shipment arrived on February 10. I should like everyone interested to visit the hatchery and familiarize themselves in the artificial rearing and methods employed in handling these eggs.

For the benefit of those fishermen who are not familiar with this specie of trout—the Eastern brook—I will give a brief description of same: Brook Trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis*)

Range—The natural range of the brook trout is from Canada to Georgia, north and south, and from

the entire Eastern states to the chain of great lakes, east and west. They have been most successfully introduced into Canada, Utah, Wyoming, Montana and the Pacific Coast. The most remarkable feature is that they have reached a more successful growth in these Western states, and have practically transferred their home from the East to the West, and millions of their eggs are shipped annually from the West back to the East, as they have made a more favorable growth in the West than in their own home condition.

Owing to its sport and fighting ability as a game fish, and hardy nature for successful transplanting, and its adaptability to new surroundings, and not being an anadromous fish and of less migratory habits, make it one of the most desirable specie of trout for this section of the country.

The brook trout prefers clear, cold, rapid streams, or those raising from springs and flowing swiftly over gravelly bottoms and well aerated. The adaptability of this trout to extremes of water temperature and their great tenacity of life under adverse conditions, has been remarkable. In five years in Colorado and Utah, over 30,000 pounds were caught by fishermen with hook and line only out of streams and lakes adapted for it.

Description—The brook trout varies, being rather of the bass shape in the adult fish. I have taken spawn from fish up to seven pounds weight. They reproduce when one year old and up to 5,000 eggs from one matured fish is not rare. The characteristic marking of the brook trout is the white streak on the anal, pectoral and ventral fins, while the sides consist of dark brown or black markings. Along the middle of sides there are numerous round light red spots, and considerable variation of color is found, depending, of course, on water temperature, food, sex and age. The usual lateral line is red. Weight up to six pounds record.

It is only a question of time in this state when sportsmen clubs will be organized and these clubs will own and maintain their own hatcheries, employing experienced men to supervise their hatcheries and the distribution of the fish into public waters.

One good feature of this method is that all the members can have all the fish they want in their own county, and sell the balance. This brings it up to a self sustaining basis, and without so much state legislative fish culture, and also obviates so much unwarranted criticism from people thinking they are not getting their share of fish in their respective localities. By this method, also, the individual becomes personally interested in protection, and the license money can be used for that district alone. It also prevents political appointments to positions as fish culturists of men whose only qualifications are that they have a "political pull."

In some states the state has furnished eggs for these clubs for their hatcheries. One most needful consideration must be taken up by the Klamath Sportsmen's association. That is, we cannot use too much caution this, our first year, in the distribution of brook trout, avoiding as far as possible the planting of these fish in streams that are used for irrigation purposes. My recommendation would be that we hold these fish from Spencer Creek until the irrigation ditches are closed for the season. This gives them an additional age and size in their struggle for existence.

FEBRUARY WEATHER WAS NOT SO BAD

Of the twenty-eight days in February, fourteen of these were perfectly clear. Seven were partly obscured by cloudlets, and in all, the number of cloudy days totals but a week.

This information is gleaned from the meteorological report made at the reclamation service headquarters by Albrecht Oehler. Mr. Oehler is also authority for the statement that the precipitation for the entire month did not total an inch.

In 1913 the precipitation was less than this year. For February, 1912, the dope sheet shows a total of 1.80 inches.

That clear weather is the rule rather than the exception in Klamath Februarys was proven by Mr. Oehler when he delved into his archives for meteorological reports for years gone by. After pouching his cheeks expansively and blowing clouds of dust from these tomes, he pointed out that the month of February, 1913, was brought to a close with a batting average of 15 clear days, ten partly cloudy and three cloudy.

The summary for the month just ended follows:

Temperature—Mean maximum, 40; mean minimum, 23.2; mean, 31.6; maximum, 55, on February 28; minimum, 8, on February 2.

Precipitation—Total, .97; greatest in 24 hours, .10, on February 22.

Number of days with .01 or more of precipitation, 6; clear, 14; partly cloudy, 7; cloudy, 7.

CITY MAY BUY THE RAILROADS

SUPERIOR, Wis., March 2.—An active fight was started here today by the proponents of a municipal street railway, and from now until April 7, the day of the election, the people will be told in a dozen different ways why they should vote "yes" on the question, "Shall the city buy and operate its street car lines?"

This is probably the first popular vote ever taken on the question, and that it is receiving serious consideration is shown by the crowds of citizens from every walk in life who attend the meetings where the question is argued. If the vote is affirmative the commissioners declare they will take over that part of the Duluth street railway system operated in Superior, and will establish the first completely municipally owned and operated street railway in the Middle West.

Disatisfaction over the company's attitude toward the city is back of the movement. The company refuses to grant lower rates, or to extend its lines as warranted by the growth of the city.

BIRTHDAY PARTY A GREAT SUCCESS

The birthday party given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church Saturday night, was a decided success, both as an entertainment and financially.

The program given by Mrs. Zumwalt's class was of the usual high character. Mrs. Zumwalt opened the program by reading an article by Dr. Frank Crane on the subject of music appreciation. The article drew a distinct line between debasing and elevating music, and their relative effects on character building and morals.

Misses Helen Hamilton, Marjorie Worden and Louise Benson gave instrumental solos, and Misses Carrie Foster, Marjorie McClure, Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. Kinnear rendered vocal solos, and Messrs. Kinnear and McHaffey gave duets.

About 200 were served at luncheon, following the musical program, and the evening was delightfully spent socially. The receipts were about \$40.

BISHOP'S BONNET IS IN THE ARENA

The latest chapeau to be heaved into Klamath county's political ring is that of B. St. Geo. Bishop. Bishop has just filed announcement of his candidacy for the democratic nomination as sheriff.

Bishop has long been a prominent democrat in the county, and he was mayor of the city for a couple of terms. Before coming to Klamath county, Bishop was sheriff in Arizona during the strenuous days.

De Lap Returns.

Perry O. DeLap returned Sunday from San Francisco and Oakland, where he went to attend to business matters.

FEDERAL LEAGUE WANTS "BIG SIX"

CHICAGO, March 2.—The following telegram was sent Christie Mathewson by President Gilmore today: "Newspaper reports say you did not take seriously the Federal League offer. Get acquainted with the league officials, and you will be convinced we are not four-flushing. "I'll give you \$65,000 for three years' service as manager of a club, and pay you \$15,000 in advance."

Walker Is Here.

Luke Walker, the local cattleman, whose experiences getting McLemore some stock in Mexico would furnish plots for all the dime novels and three-reel features a person could want, returned to Klamath Falls on Sunday night's train from the south. No bullet holes are noticeable, and unless the wigmaking art has developed wonderfully, he still has his scalp.

MONEY to loan. B. F. Shepherd. 517 Main street. 12-1m r

WHY NOT SWAT THE BURLY BRUTE?

Mr. Groceryman, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Householder, how much would it be worth to you to have your place of business or your kitchen free from flies this summer?

Make an estimate in dollars. Consider the value of food damaged or spoiled by flies; consider the season's comfort, of yourselves, your families and your stock; consider the niceties of living; above all, consider the danger to your baby's life, if you have a baby; consider the possibility of doctors' bills. How much is it worth, then? Five dollars, \$50, \$150?

Now, if you and your neighbors suddenly are told of a practical plan to get rid of fly pests this summer by means of a little co-operation and effort, and with expenditure of practically no money at all, how about it? Will you all follow the prescribed course and spend your first summer free from the fly plague? If you will, it can be done.

The authority for this statement is Dr. Clifton F. Hodge, professor of social biology at the University of Oregon. Dr. Hodge, who is by now too well known over the state to be regarded as a visionary, is devoting his entire time to certain advances in the state along lines of civic biology. Among these is the elimination of flies.

The experience of other communities has demonstrated that a condition of freedom from flies is not an Arabian Nights dream. The cities of Worcester, Cleveland, Washington, Baltimore, Johannesburg, South Africa, the Panama canal zone and many other places have proved the entire feasibility of subduing flies. Of course, there are still flies in Cleveland and in Washington and in Baltimore and in Johannesburg, but whole sections of these cities have been made entirely free, and had the co-operation all over the cities been of the same character as it was in these districts the whole of the cities would have been free. It is possible for one section of a city to become flyless where another section may still be fly-ridden, because a fly does not commonly travel further than 1,500 feet during its lifetime.

The success of Dr. Hodge's fly plan in Eastern communities was such that his winter letters are pouring in upon him from nearly every civilized country requesting instructions. He answers them all.

Blue for Dress Suits
It has been decreed by the Master Tailors' Association of London that dress suits shall hereafter be dark blue instead of the conventional black. Other changes are expected, and the styles will be followed in other countries.

Mills of Belfast, Ireland, employ nearly 30,000 women workers.

MONEY to loan. B. F. Shepherd. 517 Main street. 12-1m r

New York has a club where women may leave their children while they go to a matinee or shopping.

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