

Semi-Weekly Herald

A Continuation of the Klamath Republican

W. O. SMITH, Editor

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HUERTA FORMS ARMY OF STUDENTS AND CHILDREN

MEXICO CITY, April 25.—To be a school boy in Mexico these days means to be a militiaman. Huerta is rapidly militarizing every group of men, in every walk of life, that he can clap his attention on.

Three months ago the national agricultural school, in the suburbs of the capital, was a quiet, easy-going institution, with its thousand students, gathered from the farms all over the land and paying attention to nothing else than agriculture. Today it looks like a barracks.

The professors have been converted into captains, majors and lieutenants, and they wear military uniforms in the class rooms. The students have all been put into soldiers' uniforms and have been supplied with rifles, which they are forced to use in practice. Life in the dormitories has been put on a military basis, and day and night the big school farm is patrolled by farmer boy sentinels.

The boys in the night schools, business colleges and even private schools are being drilled, by orders of the "president." Not a few of the professors in these schools have resigned their positions rather than become officers in the army.

The professors who remain may often be seen in the boulevards of the capital, drilling under the instruction of a real army instructor, their boy students. Little chaps as tender in years as 10 may be seen in these groups learning how to carry their rifles and how to maneuver at the orders of a professor captain.

The law students have been formed into a brigade of their own. Two or three of the leading law instructors in Mexico have resigned their positions because they felt they had been humiliated by the demand that they become a part of the Mexican army.

The medical students—medical students are alike the world over—were too much for even Huerta. At a time when no one in the capital dared to raise his voice against Huerta these medical students astounded the government and the populace by making a demonstration against the removal of the head of the national school and the substitution of a military head. This demonstration occurred on a visiting day, when several members of Huerta's cabinet were present.

The police were called and the doors of the school were closed. Huerta, who usually knows what action to take against the slightest sign of opposition to his plans, was puzzled in this case. He hesitated to order the execution of the ringleaders; for the same reason he hesitated to cause their arrest on the grounds of treason. Finally he solved the whole thing by closing the school for two months. Whereupon the irresponsible medical students held another demonstration of joy because "school was out."

If President Wilson were to order that all the clerks and secretaries in the postoffice department, for instance, be formed into a military company and were to be drilled, he would cause similar consternation to that which followed such an order by Huerta the other day.

Huerta's order extended to every government office in the capital, and every day on some of the many drill grounds around the capital, some company of white-handed, tender-footed young clerks may be seen hiking or swinging guns in the hot sun. It was some months ago that Huerta ordered that the 4,000 city policemen in the capital be outfitted with rifles, organized on a military basis and drilled daily. There is nothing in the world milder than a policeman in Mexico City, and the idea of being converted into soldiers did not appeal to them, especially as it didn't mean any increase in salaries.

There was some talk of a strike, and it was even said that, in retaliation, the police force had joined in a plot against Huerta, but these projects died down in a brief time, and now, any day, companies of policemen carrying rifles and ammunition belts, and looking exactly like soldiers, may be seen marching away to some suburban drill ground.

All of these "soldiers" which Huerta has gained by militarizing the government departments, the schools and the police have yielded him an increased force of perhaps 5,000 fighting men in the capital. And the beauty of it is, they don't cost him anything, aside from the expense of uniforms and rifles, for they receive

no army wage nor rations. In all these matters Huerta is profiting by the mistakes of Madero.

During the ten days of fighting in the capital before Madero was overthrown, every policeman disappeared from the streets. There were 4,000 of them at that time, a greater number than the soldiers engaged in both sides, and whoever had been able to gather the policemen together and control them would have been able to hold the capital.

Huerta does not intend that the policemen shall go in hiding if he is forced to defend the City of Mexico.

FOUR MEXICANS ARE KILLED AT LAREDO TODAY

AMERICAN EMBASSY IS BURNED BY FEDERALS

Evacuating City in Pursuance With Orders From Commander, Federal Troops Burn, All the Public Buildings in Nueva Laredo, and Open Fire in the American Border Patrol. Railroad Bridge is Saved.

EXTRA—THE STATE DEPARTMENT THE ABANDONMENT OF ALL AMERICAN CONSULATES IN MEXICO, IN ADDITION TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY. THE FRENCH CONSULS WILL ATTEND TO AMERICA'S BUSINESS THROUGHOUT MEXICO.

LAREDO, April 24.—Four Mexican soldiers were killed this afternoon in a fight with the troops patrolling the border.

The federals fired the municipal buildings, customs house, postoffice, American consulate and other buildings in Nueva Laredo, the Mexican city just across the river. Dynamite was also used.

After this the troops fired on the American border patrol just west of the river banks.

A sharp fight ensued, and the Mexicans were driven back. Five Mexicans were killed in the skirmish.

By keeping up a sharp fire the American troops prevented the destruction of the international bridge.

Immediately after this the Mexicans boarded three trains and left for the south. It is presumed this was in response to orders to mobilize at Saltillo.

There is no disorder in this city. A company of rangers is here in addition to the regulars.

WILLIAM PAGE SUCCUMBS TO CANCER FRIDAY NIGHT

William Page, an old resident of the Fort Klamath country, and until a year ago engaged in mercantile business in Chiloquin, died Friday night at the American Hotel. Death was due to cancer.

Mr. Page and his wife had just returned from a trip to springs in California in a vain effort to check the disease. His wife was with him at the end.

Page was 64 years of age, and is survived by some grown children, in addition to his widow. He was a member of the Myrtle Point Masonic Lodge.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the Whitlock Undertaking parlor. The services will be in charge of Klamath Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M.

BUBB BUYS INTO BANK AT MERRILL

Ernest M. Bubb, a popular young business man of the city, has evolved from an abstractor and accountant into a banker. He has purchased a block of stock in the First National Bank of Merrill, and this week he will assume the position of cashier there. Later he will become manager.

Bubb has disposed of his interest in the Klamath County Abstract Company to his partners, Bert Withrow and Don J. Zumwalt. That Bubb is qualified for the position is shown by his high record during four years' connection with the old Klamath County bank and the American Bank and Trust company. He is also the proper kind of a mixer, and the town of Merrill can be justly proud of acquiring a new citizen of this desirable type.

WORK STARTED ON NEW COURT HOUSE

A few brick masons under Contractor M. J. McDonough are engaged in laying brick on the new court house.

"The work at present is doing the unfinished parts of the first floor walls," said McDonough this afternoon. "As soon as this is all completed a larger crew will be put to work."

Newfoundland is now regarded as one of the most promising future sources of supply of petroleum within the British empire. There are oil indications for 200 miles along the west coast.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO ARE IN PERIL

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD (Copyrighted, 1914, by United Press)

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—Eight hundred Americans are still in Mexico City, at the mercy of Dictator Huerta.

Anti-American demonstrations are constantly in progress, and, blind with anger, Huerta has instructed the police and soldiers not to molest the mobs which were rioting in front of the American Club, and which tore the coat of arms from the door of the consulate and stoned and insulted the Americans who were brave enough to appear on the streets.

The American clubs have been abandoned, and afterwards were looted by the mob. The American hotel also has been deserted.

Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy announced that he was going to Vera Cruz, but it was his intention to go secretly to Manzanillo, on the West coast.

Since Tuesday, when Vera Cruz was taken, the Americans have carried their lives in their hands. As the men worked tirelessly in the embassy building preparing rifles and machine guns, the brave women of the American colony constantly encouraged their husbands in their task, and showed no signs of fear.

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is ill from the nervous strain which she has been under for so long, but she served tea in the embassy to the men and women preparing to defend themselves. Most of the time Mrs. O'Shaughnessy was prostrated, but showed the utmost bravery in encouraging her husband and others at work in preparing the defenses.

150 Reached Vera Cruz. I arrived in Vera Cruz with 150 men, women and children from the American, German and English colonies in Mexico City. Another train was due to leave the capital at 7 o'clock this morning with many more Americans. Others have escaped from the city by various methods.

Those remaining are depending on Sir Lionel Carden, the British ambassador, for protection. He is doing everything possible to protect those in peril. When our party left his plan was to distribute the Americans still in the city around among the various embassies.

On Wednesday evening sixty Americans left the city on what was really the British refugees train. The men, women and children who were left behind are hiding in their homes, and depending on Sir Carden to protect them. Ready to Defend Lives.

On Tuesday night every man in the American colony, including correspondents, went to the embassy and prepared 275 rifles and two machine guns. These had been kept in the basement, and when they were brought up they were found to be all ready for use and in good condition.

Huerta Blind With Rage. Every interview O'Shaughnessy had with Huerta only increased the blind rage of the dictator. When I last saw O'Shaughnessy he was greatly worried. The last report we heard was that Huerta intended to strip the embassy of the guns in retaliation for the taking of Vera Cruz.

He had already seized the railroads, the cables, and refused to permit O'Shaughnessy, Shanklin or Captain Burnside, the military attache, to send any messages.

The last time I saw O'Shaughnessy he said: "All I want now is to get the embassy out of here."

Dictator Encouraged Riots. Members of the house of deputies led the mob rioting in front of the American Club after the news was received of the taking of Vera Cruz.

The news of the landing of the marines reached the people through extra editions of the papers in Mexico City, the dictator seeming to be doing everything he possibly could to inflame the crowds.

The mob stormed the streets, driving the Americans before them toward the embassy.

O'Shaughnessy could get no word from Washington regarding what steps had been taken or were contemplated, as all messages for him were withheld, nor was he allowed to send out any word regarding the conditions in the city.

At the request of Sir Carden a guard of forty police were sent by Huerta to guard the embassy, but throughout Tuesday and Wednesday night the embassy was surrounded by hooting, jeering mobs.

Huerta's action in permitting the mobs to thus vent their anger was obviously to obtain sympathy.

Violence is Feared. If the dictator finds that the followers of Carranza and Zapata are anti-American, he may even permit violence in an effort to consolidate the divided factions of the country.

En route to Vera Cruz our train encountered the federal army which had fled from there. I talked with some of the Mexican soldiers, who

were wild with anger, and declared that they intended to return soon and "wipe out the Americans."

To Drive Gringos Out. "The Americans fled before we expected them to," they said. "We carried fifteen cannon away with us, and we will soon be ready to return and drive the gringo invaders out."

At the next station, two miles from the American lines, federal soldiers held up the train for four hours. The officer commanding them demanded that I be taken from the train, and insisted upon my arrest, saying: "Mr. Britisher, I believe you have deceived me." Evidently he took me for a British subject.

T. H. Holer, the British charge d'affaires, refused to surrender me to the federals. There was further parleying, but upon the arrival of the British relief train we were permitted to continue to Vera Cruz, the passengers being transferred to the relief train for the final stage of the trip. The engine pulling the refugees had been filled with 4,000 buckets of water by the crews of the fleet, owing to the fact that all water tanks had been torn out, and it was necessary for the locomotives to carry their own water.

Five hundred Americans at Guadaluajara are probably in as grave danger as are those remaining in Mexico City.

The anti-American sentiment will be permitted to run rampant until Huerta's anger is satisfied. He has no doubt for his purpose revenge for Vera Cruz, and the hope of support in case of a general conflict with the United States.

The dictator is using every extreme means to raise funds for maintaining his army, and is making paper money galore. A guard of soldiers is on duty at the American printing shop in Mexico City, where the money is being produced.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE

Edgar F. Vaster to Lawritzen Land company, warranty deed, \$1, lot 10, block 41, Worden.

N. A. Coleman et ux to C. C. Yawkey, trustee, warranty deed, \$10, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 32; NW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 23; NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 34-32-7 1/2.

Edward Courtois to Josie Courtois, warranty deed, \$10, lot 484, block 114, Mills addition.

R. N. Day to Algoma Lumber company, quit claim deed, \$1, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 13-28-9.

United States to Robert E. Savidge, patent, W 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 8-27-11 1/2.

M. R. Lee to Karl Beutner, warranty deed, \$10, lot 4, block 21, Hot Springs addition.

J. P. Satterlee to W. W. Myers, grant deed, N 1/2 W 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 36-38-9.

Emma R. Grigsby et vir to Laura Witt, warranty deed, \$1,000, W 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 1; N 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 12-30-9.

Laura Witt et vir to Frank M. Harris, warranty deed, \$1,300, same as above.

Dan Van Brimmer et ux to A. F. Clubine, warranty deed, \$500, lot 7, block 29 of Merrill, except two feet off side.

W. H. Mason et ux to Eva M. Graves, warranty deed, \$10, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 22; W 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 27-29-9.

J. H. Wenandy to Jay A. Reeder, quit claim deed, \$10, lots 20 and 21, block 39, Crescent.

E. M. Bubb to Charles F. DeLap, warranty deed, \$10, northwest half of lots 7 and 8, block 4, Klamath Falls.

To the Voters of Klamath County:

Believing that the office of County Judge for the coming four years will be so vitally concerned in the adjustment of many problems that now confront the people of the county, I am of the opinion that you should know the position on these questions to be taken by the incoming incumbent of the office. If elected I shall do my utmost to bring about the following results:

- First—To pay every dollar's worth of outstanding county warrants.
- Second—To complete the court house on the site selected as speedily as the fund for that purpose will permit; all future work on the building to be let by competitive bids.
- Three—To keep all county roads in good repair and construct other necessary roads as soon as reasonable levy for that purpose will furnish necessary funds.
- Four—To pay the deputies in the various county offices as allowed by law, and no more.
- Five—To keep constantly in mind that times have been hard and that taxes have been high, and that it will be the duty of the county court for the coming four years to retrench in every way possible, consistent with a progressive administration of the affairs of the county.

Very Respectfully,
MARION HANKS.

24-2t H 2ts

Herald want ads bring results.



Society

In most towns, the society column of the paper usually consists of a conglomeration of teas, whist parties, at homes and club meeting notices, with a bunch of names labelled "those present" hooked on each as a trailer. In these, royal auction, whist, five hundred and kindred games are all that are mentioned—such games as pinochle, pedro and the other games the now socially "high-and-mighty" used to play before the farm was sold, are distinctly under the ban, so much so, that these latter names are used as mild cuss words, or as terms to show one's intimacy with settlement work.

Now, the Herald doesn't want to lay any claim to superiority in the chronicling of social events, but right here let it be recorded that there is no bar against any form of game being mentioned in this column. This week, it is our humble intention to feature faro, stud poker, twenty-one, three card monte, craps, chuck-a-luck, fan-tan, roulette, Klondyke and other games that were favorites in the younger days of the West, before many of us sold our pistols, hung our chaps in the woodshed, acquired the white collar habit and settled down to the duties of being a prominent citizen. If we did not speak of these old time diversions we would be overlooking the biggest events of the season, the men's and women's stag parties, given Friday night by the Elks.

The men's stag, which was given at the opera house, was a "Western Night," and never before was there such an aggregation of cowpunchers, shepherders, Indians, bad men, touts, gamblers, miners and other charters assembled under one roof. The room was transformed into a gambling and dance hall, and the games were entered into with a wild abandon, every turn of the wheel, flip of the cards or throw of the bones causing an exchange of thousands of dollars. The ceiling was the limit, and John Houston saw to it that the skylights were all removed. Harry Borel, John Hubbard, Francis Olds and Arch Wishard, arrayed in feminine finery and perfectly made up, formed a ladies' orchestra, which furnished music for the dancing. Other girls were J. J. Parker, Harry Benson, A. F. Salfsky, E. B. Henry and Earl Whitlock. It was a joyous, riotous crowd that blew its money, and either stole or bought more, and there were sixty laughs to every minute, as each stunt was pulled off. John Houston, in feminine apparel pleaded his lay-off as the "only honest game," but those who lost their money as he threw five sixes with the dice every time thought otherwise. Charles F. Stone, with oily manners, lurid neckwear and a scintillating scarfpin, was the sleek, crooked gambler of the forebrought to mind by J. Frank Adams, for he wore a uniform that he wore over forty years ago, while a member of a militia company at Sacramento. John Foster, who presided over the fan-tan layout, certainly had "the smile that is childlike and bland," and the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," for which Bret Harte claims "the heathen Chinese is peculiar." George Chastain's makeup as "Timothy Hay of Yaptown" was the cause of much merriment, and Lawrence Kinner also shone as an inquisitive ruralite. To attempt to describe all that were present, or to enumerate one quarter of the characters would take more space than has been used by all the papers in writing of Mexico, but they were all there, booted and chapped, bristling with guns, and disguised with fierce moustaches. Even the railroad builder, so important a character in the West, was represented in reality by Gust Petterson. Three rousing cheers were given as W. A. Dezell went on the stage, attired as Uncle Sam. He led the crowd in singing "America." At 11 o'clock Charles J. Ferguson gave the toast to the "absent brothers," and this was followed by lusty cheers for the Elks and for the visitors.

While the Elks and friends were enjoying an evening of gaming and riot at the opera house, their wives and ladies were having an equally good time at Elks' hall. Many were attired as men, and many represented various characters, and merriment reigned all evening. A wedding with "rev." M. A. Jackson as parson, Mrs. E. B. Hall as the bride and Mrs. F. B. English as groom, created much merriment. Dancing was enjoyed, and refreshments were served. Toward midnight, the men who were at the

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,
4-20-6-22 s Register.

Summons

In the Justice Court, Linkville District, Klamath county, Oregon.
J. R. Hershberger, Plaintiff,
vs.
A. J. White, Defendant.

To A. J. White, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon; You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the 7th day of May, 1914, that being the last day of the publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$20.00 and costs and disbursements in this action, and that any property attached in this action be applied to the payment of such judgment and that execution herein.

This summons is served by publication in the Semi-Weekly Herald, a semi-weekly newspaper published in Klamath Falls, Oregon, for six successive weeks, the first publication being on the 26th day of March, 1914, pursuant to the order of the Hon. E. W. Gowen, Justice of the peace of said court.

Dated March 25, 1914.
E. W. GOWEN,
Justice of the Peace.
C. C. Brower, Attorney for Plaintiff.
3-26-5-7 aw

Notice of Settlement

(Equity No. 414)

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County, Oregon.

In the Matter of the Assignment of W. H. Wynant.

To the Creditors of W. H. Wynant and to all parties concerned in the above entitled matter.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned, the assignee for the benefit of creditors of the above W. H. Wynant, has filed his final accounting in the above entitled matter with the clerk of the above named court and that by the order of Hon. H. L. Benson, the hearing of objections to said final account is set for 10 o'clock a. m. on the 24th day of April, 1914, at which time you may make objections, if any you have, to the discharge of said assignee. At said time the undersigned will make application to said court for a full and final discharge from said trust.

Dated March 21st, 1914.
W. L. MOORE, Assignee.
3-23 4-20 s

State of Oregon,
County of Klamath. ss:

L. D. Ward,
vs.
Unknown Owner of Estray.

Viz: One sorrel gelding, about 4 years old, branded J in circle on right shoulder and running W on left shoulder. That said L. D. Ward did on or close to the 1st day of May, 1912, take up and at all times since then kept in his possession the above described estray; and that he has used all reasonable effort to ascertain and find the owner of the same, and taken all legal steps required by the laws of the State of Oregon in reference to estrays.

Now, therefore, to said unknown owner, and to any and all persons who may be interested therein, you are hereby notified that at the ranch known as the Mason ranch, about 1 1/2 miles southeast of Miller Hill school house, in said county and state, on the 4th day of May, 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when the said estray will be exposed and offered for sale as by law directed; and the proceeds of said sale will be applied for the payment of all damages, costs and expenses legally incurred; and the excess, if any, will be retained by E. W. Gowen, Justice of the peace, or his successor in office, for the period of six months. And if said sum of money so held shall not be called for in said time, the same will be deposited as by statute in such cases made and provided.

Dated April 13, 1914.
4-13 5-4 s L. D. WARD.

Notice of 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 10 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

Richard Callahan, Executor.
16-23-20-7 s