

# Holk County Observer

THE HOME PAPER

GOOD ROADS DAY  
APRIL 25

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NO. 16

## FOUR AMERICANS KILLED

The American Navy Took Possession of Vera Cruz Tuesday Afternoon. 200 Mexicans Bite the Dust in Trying to Stop our Marines.

Vera Cruz, Mex., April 21.—Vera Cruz tonight is in the hands of forces from the United States warships, but the occupation of the port was not accepted without loss of American lives.

**Four Killed, Twenty Wounded.**  
Four Americans, bluejackets and marines, were killed by the fire of the Mexican soldiers and twenty fell wounded. The Mexicans' loss is not known but it is believed to have been heavy.

The waterfront, the customs house and all important piers, including those under the terminal works from the railroads from the capital have been occupied, all the territory around the American consulate is strongly patrolled and detachments hold other sections of the city.

Rear Admiral Fletcher in command of the warships prefaced his occupation of the port by a demand, through the American consul, W. W. Canada, for its surrender.

**General Maas is Obdurate.**

General Maas promptly declined to accede to this demand and shortly afterward ten whaleboats were sent off from the side of the transport Prairie loaded with marines. These boats effected a landing in the neighborhood of the customs house before noon and a few minutes later Captain William R. Rush of the battleship Florida, who was in command of the operations ashore, brought his flag in.

Captain Rush's men had already taken up their positions. They numbered 150 bluejackets from the Florida, 300 marines from the Prairie and sixty-five marines from the Florida. Later these were augmented by a detachment from the Utah.

## CAPTAIN RUSH OF FLAGSHIP 'FLORIDA'



Federals Gather in Plaza.

The coming of the American forces was not heralded by any great excitement. Soon the bluejackets and marines marched through the streets leading from the waterfront and along the railroad yards. Others proceeded to the American consulate while still others were deployed along the approaches to Central Plaza, in which General Maas had concentrated his men.

These maneuvers were effected without opposition, but suddenly General Maas challenged the advance with the first shots—a volley fired from a point three blocks from the main plaza. The marines replied immediately, but the action ceased in a moment. There was a lull for ten minutes and then another brief exchange from the west end of Montesinos street, where a federal outpost was stationed.

At 10 o'clock the guns of the transport Prairie went into action and at 12:30 the firing became general.

**Tower is Brought Down.**

Prior to this a detachment of bluejackets from the Utah, holding the ground between the consulate and the waterfront opened fire with two of their three-inch guns. The first shots from these pieces were directed against an ancient tower which once served as a lighthouse. This was occupied by Mexican sharpshooters.

Lieutenant Commander Buchanan of the Florida ordered that it be destroyed. Five shots brought the old Benito Juarez tower down.

**Two More Bluejackets Killed.**

Vera Cruz, April 22nd.—Six Americans killed and about 30 wounded marked the complete investment of Vera Cruz at noon today by the United States forces. Four of these were killed yesterday and two today.

Admiral Fletcher's proclamation to the Mayor, Chief of Police and citizens of Vera Cruz:

"It has become necessary for the naval forces of the United States of America now at Vera Cruz, to land and assume military control of the customs' wharves of Vera Cruz. Your co-operation is required to preserve order and prevent loss of life.

"It is not the intention of the United States naval forces to interfere with the administration of the civil affairs of Vera Cruz, more than is necessary for the purpose of main-



MAP OF MEXICO  
SHOWING PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES

maintaining a condition of law and order and enforce such sanitary conditions as are needed to meet military requirements.

"It is desired that the civil officials of Vera Cruz shall continue in the peaceful pursuit of their occupations. Under these conditions, full protection will be given to the city by the United States Naval forces.

"It is enjoined on all inhabitants and property owners to prevent firing by individuals from the shelter of their houses on United States forces, or on any one else, such firing by irregulars, not members of an organized military force, is contrary to the laws of war; if persisted in it will call for severe measures.

"F. F. FLETCHER,  
Read-Admiral, U. S. N., Commander Detached Squadron, United States Atlantic Fleet."

**State Guards Get Ready.**  
All companies of the Third Oregon Infantry have been ordered recruited to full war strength by Governor West.

Recruiting is now progressing rapidly. The order of the Governor came after conference with Adjutant General Finzer, Colonel C. H. Martin issued the order to the company commanders of the infantry regiment. Also last evening the Governor telegraphed to Washington urging that the Coast Artillery Corps be transferred to infantry so that the eight companies will be immediately available.

Officers and men of the regiment are advised to wind up their personal affairs so that they will be able to take the field at short notice. In the Willamette Valley towns where there are infantry companies, the recruiting is progressing more rapidly than in Portland. In Woodburn there are 78 men, at McMinnville 62, at Salem 64, at Oregon City 71, at Dallas 68, and at Corvallis 62. These were the figures of the respective companies last night while Portland had 940 men.

Company I, Third Infantry, Oregon National Guard, stationed in this city stands ready to meet the call to arms. Captain Starlin says his company is fully equipped, and that everything is in readiness to move upon a few hours' notice.

## REAR ADMIRAL BOUSH KEPT CLOSE TO MEXICO.



Photo by American Press Association.  
Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush is in command of the Second division of the Atlantic fleet. His flagship is the Louisiana, and he has kept in close touch with the Mexican situation.

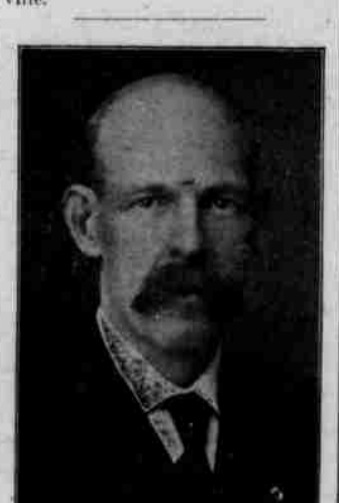
## 'MADE-IN-OREGON' BANQUET

The ladies of the Dallas Women's Club gave the first "Made-in-Oregon" banquet last Tuesday evening ever held in Dallas. To say it was a success is putting it mildly.

The banquet was very appropriately decorated with the only flag, that is the Stars and Stripes, and it made those present feel patriotic as the serious condition at the present time with Mexico makes us all love and reverence the Flag of the Union. Banquet plates were provided for nearly 300 guests and very few seats were vacant. Mr. Oscar Hayter as toastmaster, filled that position in a creditable manner and some of the speakers were indeed "toasted".

Want of space forbids a lengthy mention of the program made, but if all should follow the advice given, Dallas merchants would greatly profit thereby. The menu was served far better than on ordinary occasions and to the camp-fire lassies this credit belongs. The best address of the evening was that made by the other fellow, we say this so that each of the speakers thinks we mean him or her.

The Women's Club worked early and late in preparing the menu and they no doubt feel well repaid for their trouble by the liberal patronage that was given them both in attendance as well as in the articles necessary to provide such an excellent feast. Outside guests were present from Portland, Salem and McMinnville.



THOMAS B. KAY

one of the speakers at the "Made-in-Oregon" banquet. Mr. Kay is State Treasurer and has no opposition on the Republican ticket.

## OUR WAR MAP

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the latest map of the war district and Mexico. It would be advisable for our readers to save this copy of the Observer for future reference. Keep posted as to locations and when you read of the different places where trouble is either occurring or likely to occur, take the map and see if you can find where the Dallas boys are camping.

## Christian Science.

Services held Sunday at 11 a. m. in Dallas City Bank Building. Subject of lesson-lesson, "Prohibition After Death." Sunday school at 10 a. m. Reading room, same address. The public is cordially invited.

## OREGON STATE NEWS

### THE LATEST WORD FROM ALL SECTIONS OF OREGON

Passenger and freight service on the Willamette Pacific Railway as far as Chickahominy, 29 miles west of Eugene, began last week.

Twenty-five thousand sheep and goats have been sheared in Douglas County this Spring. The larger number of animals are kept in small bands.

George Glover, 12 years old, had his arm broken just above the wrist while cranking an automobile, the engine turning enough for the crank to strike the boy on the arm.

P. H. McEnery, 40, who has been employed for the past two years on the Cornelius Tribune and the Banks Herald, was found dead in a lane three miles north-east of Cornelius. Death was due to heart disease.

A severe storm passed over Union Sunday, hail, rain and an electric display alarmed the people. In the southern portion of the city the hail fell sufficiently to whiten the ground and in many places drifted like loose snow, owing to the severe wind.

**Measles at Philomath**  
One death has resulted from measles, which is prevalent there. About one-fourth of the college students and probably as many of the high school are afflicted.

State Treasurer Kay has issued a call for all outstanding state warrants indorsed prior to January 1, 1914. These warrants amount to about \$425,000. This will leave \$675,000 of warrants still outstanding and drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

The indications are that Marion County will have one of its largest strawberry crops this year, according to farmers living near this city. The earlier varieties, such as the Golden Dollar, the Oregon and the Wilson, are in bloom.

A bad and fatal accident happened at Tillamook to the five year old son of George Vanderveer, whose leg was caught in a wood saw. He was taken to the hospital where the injured limb was amputated, but the injury being of such serious nature the child died the same evening.

The Benton County Prohibition party met in convention and named a complete ticket. Most of the men nominated have filed for Republican or Democratic nominations. A lengthy list of

adopted provides that the Prohibitionists of this county shall favor the reduction of salaries of clerks in state and county offices, limiting the salary for any such employee to \$1800 a year.

Benton County will have 80 delegates at the state convention, to be held in Portland in May.

Oregon's oldest woman, Mrs. Mary DeLore, over 117 years of age, died last Friday in Portland at St. Joseph's Home for the Aged.

Mrs. DeLore was born in this section when the Oregon country was a primeval wilderness, populated only by Indians and the trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company. Her father was a French Canadian employed by the great fur company, and her mother was an Indian woman.

There is doubt as to the exact age of Mrs. DeLore, but that she was fully 117 years old is well attested. This made her the oldest inhabitant of the state.

## GRANGE OPPOSED TO LAW

Adopt Resolutions Urging That Proposed Eight Hour Day Legislation Be Defeated.

Fox Valley Grange No. 374 has adopted resolutions as follows anent the eight hour law petitions:

"Whereas, The initiative petition now filed with the secretary of state to be submitted to the voters of Oregon anent the constitution, making it a criminal offense to employ any laborer, man or woman, boy or girl more than eight hours in one day, this day being defined as nine consecutive hours, with one hour for eating and rest; the penalty being from \$100 to \$1,000 or imprisonment from 30 days to one year, or both fine and imprisonment for the slightest violation of the law; the said law applying to every industry in the state, and

"Whereas, This community, consisting entirely of farmers and dairymen, would have to keep two shifts of men, paying each man by the hour and, much less per hour than is now paid or he would soon be bankrupt and that would work a hardship on the laborer, for he would not only receive less per day but he could not work overtime if he wished to provide more for his family, and

"Whereas, The threshers would also be compelled to run two shifts working 16 hours per day or else not accomplish their work before the fall rains. The dairyman would be unable to keep any help when he most needed it and therefore would be compelled to get rid of his cows, causing unfathomable injury to that industry in the state; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Fox Valley Grange No. 347, Lyons, Oregon, is unanimously opposed to such a drastic law becoming a part of the constitution, and that we will do all in our power to defeat it."

## THE STORY OF OUR LAST WAR WITH MEXICO

Dispute over the Texan boundary line plunged the United States and Mexico into the two years' war of 1848.

That war cost the United States in lives 2,703 men, including 383 officers; in money, \$15,000,000.

It cost Mexico 7,000 men killed and wounded, and 3,730 prisoners of war. The United States sent 21,509 regulars and 22,027 volunteers into the Valley of Mexico.

Congress declared war May 13th, 1846. The Mexican forces evacuated the City of Mexico September 14, 1847.

The treaty of peace, signed February 2, 1848, was proclaimed July 4, 1848. The treaty fixed the Rio Grande River as the international boundary line between Mexico and the United States.

The relations between the United States and Mexico, strained by American recognition of Texan independence in 1837 and further strained by the annexation of Texas by the United States, in 1845, came to the breaking point when General Zachary Taylor, with a force of 3,000 men, invaded on March 12, 1846, the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande Rivers, which were the disputed American-Mexican boundary lines. The Mexicans immediately took the defensive and General Ampudia met Taylor's army April 25th. May 13th Congress declared war.

In February, 1847, General Winfield Scott, veteran of the war of 1812, succeeded Taylor at the head of the army in Mexico. March 9th, 1847, he landed a force of 12,000 men at Vera Cruz. Twenty days later the city surrendered. The battles of Cerro Gordo, Puebla and Contreras and other engagements led the commander-in-chief of the United States forces to Mexico City and, with less than 8,000 men, he entered the national palace September 14th. The fall of Chapultepec ended the Mexican war.

That war took from Mexico and gave to the United States the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and parts of New Mexico and Colorado. It also settled forever the annexing of Texas to the Union.

## War Threat in '66.

The United States was so near war with Mexico in 1866 that General "Phil" Sheridan was rushed from Washington, on the eve of the grand review of the Civil War veterans, to the Texan border with 50,000 troops.

The occupation of Mexico by the French, in violation of the Monroe Doctrine and the efforts of Napoleon III, to establish a throne in Mexico City brought Sheridan and his men to the Mexican border before the Union Army had been formally disbanded.

The appearance of the United States troops caused Napoleon to



Photo by American Press Association.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher commands the important First division of the Atlantic fleet. He has under him the following first line battleships: Florida, his flagship; Arkansas, Delaware, North Dakota and Utah.

withdraw his support from Maximilian. The French troops evacuated Mexico and the war clouds cleared away. Many Confederates who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States went to Mexico and took part in the internal war over there.

Maximilian was executed by Mexican Republicans May 14th, 1867. Empress Carlotta, his devoted wife, is hopelessly insane, an inmate of an asylum in Belgium.

## EGGS-ACTLY SO

Placing Odd Number of Eggs Under Hen an Ancient Custom.

How and when did the custom of placing an odd number of eggs under a setting hen for hatching originate? Like a great many things that have come out of the mists of the past, no one is able to give a reasonable explanation of the practice. References are made to it all through history as the accepted order of things.

Way back in the days of the Roman empire Columella, a chicken fancier of that day, wrote about his fowls. He said that hens should be set on odd numbers to keep demons away. He was probably a follower of Pythagoras, and believed in odd numbers.

It is probable that the custom was based on the Pythagorean doctrine of the origin of life. In the Chinese philosophy all things have their ending and beginning in the number three. The farmer's wife of today professes not to believe in the old notions of the past. She continues, however, to put an odd number of eggs under the old black hen.

Referring to Columella, he gave a whole lot of good advice as to how chickens should be raised, and if the modern poultry raiser would read his treatise and follow his suggestions, he might get more eggs and better chickens.