MAY LAST 25 YEARS

Mexican Struggle May Continue Quarter of Cantury.

Rebels Will Flock to Huerta's Aid, Is Opinion of Man From Mexico-Difficulties to Be Encountered in Present Invasion.

New York .- "Now that the United States forces have been landed in Mexico it will, in my opinion, be 25 years before they will be able to leave," said James Harold Warner, president of the Mexican Abstract and Charter company, the other day in discussing the American invasion of the southern republic, according to the New York Herald.

Mr. Warner is a lawyer, who for more than ten years was in Mexico. He left there about a year ago to give personal attention to the affairs of his company in this city.

"The task confronting the United States in Mexico is very much greater than it is generally believed to be." Mr. Warner continued. "For example, I do not believe it will be possible to fight Huerta and at the same time gard as the common foe.

your hand in it as to try to keep the read or write. rebels and the Huertistas apart now that the Americans have landed.

better and to the middle classes of ception of any rights to govern them- meet the approaching Americans or to Mexicans, such as the mechanics, rail- selves.

against the Americans, for no one in which shall support a civil govern- stroy. The moment restraint is re-Mexico harbors a greater animosity to ment composed of the best element of moved they will probably set about Americans than does that treacherous. the educated Mexicans. At the same the work of murder and rapine. The vicious, ignorant and bloodthirsty ban- time immigration should be encour- one hundred thousand Mexicans of dit. No one who knows him ever has aged from the white races of Europe the better class and the ten thousand believed in his protestations of friend to the end that a new race of Mexior so foreigners in the city will be ship for the United States, and it is cans, through assimilation, may be only reasonable to suppose he will built up capable of real self-govern- whatever defense they may be able to embrace the first chance to throw off ment. Then and not until then it organize among themselves." the cloak of pretense. In fact he will seems to me can we retire or withbe compelled to do so if he wants to draw our protectorate. keep his men around him.

now complete it. That the United thousands of foreigners. The civilized

Famous by Scott.

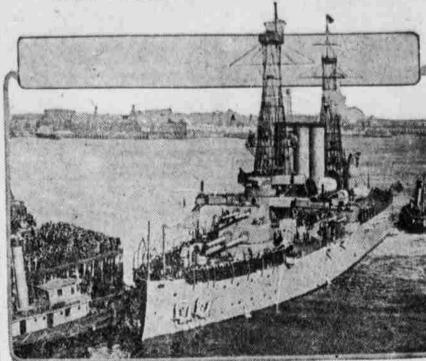
Which invading Armies Have to

March-Maxmillian's Gaudy

Pageant of 1864.

downfall as president.

REAR ADMIRAL BEATTY'S FLAGSHIP



The battleship Virginia, flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty, commander of the Third division of the Atlantic fleet, is now in Mexican waters. This photograph was taken as the Virginia was leaving Boston harbor, cheered by a multitude of spectators.

"Before the American forces can en-

except with a strong force and on

"One of the things that may not

retire before them. In the city there

absolutely at their mercy except for

TUTORED ON AMERICAN LINES

Hereditary Grand Duke Friedrich-

Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin

Taught From U. S. Viewpoint.

Berlin.-A good deal of irritation

has been expressed by writers in the

German press at the remarkable par-

tiality shown by the reigning grand

duke and grand duchess of Mecklen-

burg-Schwerin for everything that is

American. They are said to buy their

boots and much of their clothing in

New York, while (owing to the num-

ber of their transatlantic friends) both

keep on friendly terms with the Car- States would have to go into Mexico world will not permit that condition ranza-Villa forces. From the moment sooner or later was inevitable. The of affairs to exist. the first engagement is fought the reb Mexican people, as a whole, are unfit els will melt away from their leaders for self-government. Of the 16,000,000 ter the city, however, there is a long if the latter endeavor to remain inhabitants only about five hundred and arduous march ahead of them. friendly to Americans and will join thousand are of Latin extraction. In the course of this perhaps two or the Huerta army to fight what they re About five hundred thousand are of three severe battles will have to be mixed blood and the remainder are fought in which the Mexicans will be "You might just as well attempt to practically pure blooded Indians. Probable to choose their positions. To separate water in a pail by placing ably not more than one million can undertake the march to Mexico City

Of the entire 16,000,000 inhabitants scientific military lines would be a probably 12,000,000 sleep and eat on great mistake. "In addition to that, Huerta's forces the ground—the bare ground—in mud will be augmented and strengthened or thatched huts. They are a people ab- have been foreseen is the terrible conby a class of men who never before solutely incompetent of understanding dition of affairs likely to ensue in have fought in his army. I refer to the a civil government and have no con- Mexico City if Huerta moves out to

road employes and others of that "In my opinion the best solution to are approximately four hundred thouthe problem is the establishment over sand ignorant peons who have no "Villa himself is likely to turn the country of a military protectorate higher ambition than to loot and de-

"The idea of remaining on the coast These statements will convey some and merely holding the ports is imidea of the magnitude of the task the practical. The United States forces United States has undertaken. And must push on at least to Mexico City. yet it had to undertake it and must That city now is isolated with its

MAPPENINGS

Wandering Girl of Eighteen Is Taken as a Vagrant

S T. LOUIS, MO.—Marie Smith, eighteen years old, of Monica, Ill., described by the police as a "girl hobo," was a few days ago held in the central district matron's room while her only outfit of clothing was being washed.

The matron sent a garment at a time to the laundry in a progressive effort to improve the stri's personal appearance so that she might look for work without being arrested as a vagrant. Miss Smith was taken in custody

at Union station at 1:15 a. m., after she had alighted from a Frisco passenger train. One of the station ushers, who noticed that she had no baggage and that her clothing was soiled and wrinkled, asked her where she was going. "Up on Olive street," she replied. The usher called a policeman,

who took her to central district station. There the young woman told the police that she was one of eight children and that her mother, a widow, found it hard to support the family. "Two years ago I decided to start out and look for work," she said. "I

walked twenty-nine miles to Peoria and worked in a laundry there about four months. Then one night I crawled into a box car and beat my way to Chicago. After staying there eight months I came to St. Louis. I worked for awhile as a nursegirl for a Mrs. Dean of 2901 Minnesota avenue. I also worked in a laundry. "I just couldn't keep from traveling. I met a young man here and he

proposed marriage, but I didn't love him and I decided to go away. "I went to Tower Grove station about ten days ago and a Frisco freight conductor agreed to let me ride in a caboose to Carthage, Mo. From there I rode on a freight train to Joplin.

"They arrested me for vagrancy in Joplin and I was fined \$25, but the matron had the fine stayed. Then I beat my way on a freight train to Monett. There I pawned a ring and bought a passenger ticket to St. Louis.

It was the first time I ever rode on a passenger train." Miss Smith is of the rugged country girl type and has black hair and

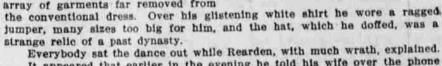
Strange Garb Startles San Francisco Dancers

S AN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The last Monday night affair of the Impromptu club, an exclusive dancing organization, whose members comprise men prominent in the business and financial world, and their wives, was marked by an incident which will live long in

the memory, of those who attended. When the wooing of Terpsichore through the medium of the tango, was at its height the gay revelers were startled by the appearance of a figure, which, after some moments of investigation, developed into that of Rearden T. Lyons, clubman and star billiardist, and known in the realms of business as the manager of the Frank Wood trust. Lyons was attired in an array of garments far removed from

ABOUT

BARGAIN



It appeared that earlier in the evening he told his wife over the phone ald go to the club direct, making up for the period which he would occupy in the overrush of work, with his six-cylinder En route, in the vicinity of California and Montgomery streets, a tire went flat, and the clubman, removing his overcoat, in which he had just invested \$65, and one of those thoroughly up-to-the-minute green kelties-and making the customary remarks-was soon busily engaged in remedying the puncture.

While this was going on a waif of the night slunk upon the scene and made himself the possessor of the o'ercoatings and the hat. Rearden had to get to the club, at least in time to escort his wife home, and so in one of those lofty buildings down in "the street," he petitioned a friendly janitor to help him out.

Widow Buys House at Auction Sale for \$3.50

K ANSAS CITY, MO.—A picturesque group of men and women gathered on a hillside near Thirty-first street and Colorado avenue the other morning. They were there for house bargains the city auctioned off to make way for the extension of Linwood boulevard.

M. Stern, as the auctioneer, represented the majesty of the law. A wave

COULD -T-T-

FROM LIMB

MY-COAT

THAT STOLE

TEAR THE

of his arm and a deal was made. Perhaps one of the most interesting sales was that made to Mrs. Mattie Price, a "squatter," who lives in a shack near Thirty-first street and Brighton avenue. She bought a house for \$3.50. She is a widow and lives alone in her little hillside home.

When M. Stern put the house up for a bid she offered \$3.50. She looked apprehensively to see if her bid was going to be raised. It was all she could afford to pay for a home. One man was ready to bid \$25, when he

noticed his competitor for the house. The auctioneer looked at him inquiringly. "No, I don't want it," he said. That was the sentiment of the little crowd of bidders. Three times the

auctioneer called for higher bids, but got no response. "Sold," the auctioneer finally said, and the old woman's face beamed as

she handed him the money. "What are you go'g to do with the house?" Mrs. Price was asked. "A man is going to move it for me over there on the hill," she answered, pointing eastward. "He isn't going to charge me anything for the work.

You see, I haven't a lot, so I'll put it where anyone will let me. I live alone, as my husband died of heart disease several years ago."

Mrs. Price did not know how old she was. "Pretty near fifty," she believed. She looked to be well past seventy years.

Naming of Babies Reduced to an Exact Science

EW YORK .- Names are no longer to be applied by chance. Mother and father should not argue whether the little "what is it" is to be plain "John" or "Clarence De Puyster." Mrs. Aso-Neith-Neypa-Cochran has it all

reduced to an exact science. She is: "The Author, Founder and Teacher of the Aso-Neith Cryptogram; & Science of Numbers and Letters."

So her business cards. To a caller in her University Heights flat Mrs. Cochran explained it all. The sexes are suspended between the nebulous peaks of the two externities by a certain geometrical sign or symbol. This sign is expressed by a digit number.

The digit numbers exclude nine, said Mrs. Cochran, for nine is simply a number one with a zero riding on its back. Nine begins and ends a cycle

You see? My, how stupid! Every digit has its own individuality, characteristic and temperamental musical tone. Find the tone and learn your being.

Life harmony consists in adjusting one's being, one's cosmic urges to vibrations which give forth a concord instead of a discord. If the vibration number of your name and your birth date form a harmony-if they coalesce -you'll be happy. If they form a discord you will be wretched while others

Mrs. Cochran looked fairly happy-and prosperous. She evidently was in harmony. She said she could find a name for anybody and was naming thousands of children every year.

Uncle Eben. "If nobody never talked about sumpin' he didn' know all about," said of language, Alonzo. All you have to Uncle Eben, "dar wouldn' be no con- do is step on a tack with your bare versation."

Will Come Naturally. It's a easy matter to acquire a flow foot.

AVERAGE COST OF RAISING DAIRY HEIFERS



Reliable Sources of National Prosperity.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) and of a two year heifer \$61.41. These whole milk, figures are applicable to other dairy The man labor required in raising a districts in the North and East where heifer is about 40 hours during the land and feed values are similar to first year and 23 hours the second those in Wisconsin. They are based on data obtained from raising 117 calves from birth to the time they The manure produced during the two enter the dairy herd. The details, years has been valued at \$5; consewith a complete summary of the in- quently, the cost of labor is practicalvestigation, have recently been publy offset by the value of the manure, lished by the department of agriculture in Bulletin No. 49, under the

21,000,000 dairy cows. These figures cellaneous expenses, a share of the give some idea of the importance of general expenses for the entire farm this economic problem to the coun- business, and a charge to cover losses try as a whole, for these cows must by death and discarding. The total be replaced every few years. The for these forms nearly one-fifth of cost of the production of these heifers the total cost of the two-year-old is a large item in keeping down the heifer. profits of the dairymen.

title of "The Cost of Raising a Dairy

tables and several illustrations of the taan is commonly supposed, and they Jersey calves from which the items support the advice which the departof cost were obtained.

cost of the food, which was estimated pay to raise any but the best heifers. at market value and amounted to Raising scrub heifers and selling them nearly two-thirds of the total net cost at \$25 to \$40 apiece, as many do, is of the heifer, while labor formed 121/2 unprofitable except on cheap land or per cent of the cost.

Figures for the average net cost of the one-year-old heifer are as fol-

.67
.45
.36

To this should be added the initial value of the calf, which was estimated the greater part of the year, this cost to be \$7.04, making a total cost at may be greatly reduced. Even where the end of one year of \$42.52. This it costs \$60 to raise a heifer, twocharge is justified in view of the fact thirds of this amount is charged for that dairy cows are credited with this feeds at market prices, a large part of item in determining the cost of milk which can be grown on the farm at a production. By allowing \$3 credit for profit. Thus by raising the heifers manure, it leaves a net cost of \$39.52 the dairy farmer finds a home market

at the end of the first year. the two-year-old heifer are as follows:

Cree	dit for	1	n	a	r	ıt	11		3						*						69.4 8.0	
Other	costs			*	*			*	*	*	,	*	•	•	•			٠	٠	0	13.1	•
Labor		ų.	u	v	4						٠	1			٠	٠	٠	×	٠		4.8	ŀ,
Initial	value				*								*						*	*	40.8	

years is for whole and skim milk.

By far the most expensive period in the life of the calf is the first four According to investigators in the weeks, the cost being nearly double department of agriculture the average that for any other four-week period net cost of raising a dairy heifer one This high cost is occasioned by its beyear old on a Wisconsin farm is \$39.52 ing dependent almost entirely upon

year. The total cost of man and horse labor for the two years is close to \$8.

The item "Other costs" consists of expenses usually overlooked in estimating costs. These are interest charge for the use of buildings and There are in the United States over equipment, expense for bedding, mis-

The foregoing figures show that it The new builetin contains numerous costs more to raise calves to maturity ment is continually trying to impress The most important item was the upon dairy farmers, that it does not under other very favorable conditions. But it does pay to raise the best heifers, for in good dairy sections wellbred heifers are worth considerably m e than \$60 when two years of age. Furthermore, dairy farmers as a rule re obliged to raise their own stock as it is difficult to buy productive cows at a reasonable price. In some sections of the West where alfalfa is worth only \$4 or \$5 a ton, or in the Southwest where pastures furnish feed for feeds grown on the farm at re-Figures for the average net cost of munerative prices, and at the same time aids in maintaining the fertility of the farm.

Two Sheep Pastures.

Sheep owners should realize that having two or more feed lots is economy. As soon as one pasture is picked bare a change should be made. In this way the pasture becomes freshened and the weeds will be kept down better. Sheep do much better One-half of the feed cost the first on less ground when this system is year and one-third for the full two used and many more sheep can be kept.

GOOD PROFITS FROM STEERS JAPANESE PLUM IS POPULAR

Most Remarkable Results Secured at lowa Station With Five Different Lots of Animals.

At the lowa station, during the last season, most remarkable results were secured with five different lots of experimental steers. The best paying lot made a profit of \$23.46 per head. This lot received 14.6 pounds per head daily of shelled corn, three pounds cottonseed meal and 28.6 pounds silage. Other lots were fed in comparison, receiving varying amounts of the same feeds, and some were fed clover hay in addition, but the lot which received a ration in which the bulky part was silage and the concentrates consisted of shelled corn and cottonseed meal, was the lot that turned off the most clean money.

No station has done as much ex-Many years of continuous records are available at this station, and in no instance, from the standpoints of gains and profits, does any ration compare with those in which silage constitutes an important feature. Last year 70 head were fed in lots of ten each. The lot receiving silage, oats straw and cottonseed meal during the first 69 days, and corn, cottonseed meal, silage and clover hay during the remainder of the period, made the cheapest gains, but not the greatest. Disregarding the pork produced incidentally, the lot fed on corn, cottonseed meal and silage made a profit of \$20.96 per head.

The Illinois station has several years of experimental data which fall. They may be sold directly from correspond closely to that already giv- the cornfield, or may be fed for a few en, and it is generally entirely favorable to the use of stlage in the beef ration. Illinois also found that for a maintenance ration for breeding beef economical feed. It cost 4.9 cents per lot of cows fed on silage, clover hay boy. and oats straw; 4.6 cents per day to maintain a lot fed on shock corn, clover hay and oats straw and 3.1 cents a day to maintain a lot fed on corn stover, clover hay and oats

Isolate Setting Hens. It is never advisable to set hens in the hen house where other hens are around to disturb them.

Many of These Varieties Are Earliest on Market and Sell Readily at Good Prices.

(By C. M. SHULTZ.)
Plums of the Japanese variety are popular with most growers, particularly in the East, because they are hardy and come on early. Many of these varieties are the earliest in the market, and as they are always of good color, either cherry-reds or light yellows, they sell readily and bring good prices.

They will grow well on almost any kind of decent soil, and do not need to be particularly coddled, although they should have all the care that any good fruit tree deserves.

The Japanese plum differs from the domestic varieties in that its leaves are longer, thinner and smoother, and it has a greater tendency to produce perimental feeding with silage ration lateral fruit buds on the annual as the Indiana station at Purdue. growth. Its fruit is mostly short, round and plump.

The Japanese plum is liable to injury from curculio and black-knot than the domestic varieties.

Early Spring Pigs. After being weaned, early spring

pigs may be run on alfalfs, rape, clover or grain pastures with a supplemental feed of grain until some crop is ready to hog off. During the summer, mature crops of barley, wheat and peas, with alfalfa or rape pasture, will carry them until the main crops are barvested.

They then glean the stubble fields and feed on standing corn in the field, roots, pumpkins, etc., until late in the weeks before being marketed.

Well-Dressed Fowls.

Well-dressed fowls are more attractcows, silage is a most desirable and ive to the hungry than well-dressed people. If you don't believe it leave day per head to maintain 140 days a it to the hired man or the growing

Weed Control.

Frequent tillage is the secret of weed control. If the weeds are per-mitted to get a start it costs more to destroy them, to say nothing of the sacrifice to the crop.

Make Pige Hump. Clover hay cut up and fed wet will make pigs hump

lards won a terrific encounter with near the hill where in 1862 Porfirio the natives. Their march into the Val- Diaz beat the French in the battle of the capital city, which was then sur- which made that date a national holirounded by a lake, form one of the day. Substantially the same route was

after the invasion of northern Mexico had not brought the expected surrender, they were sent via the gulf to tor, Santa Anna, which they had capthe capital city. The principal inci- tured. dent of this campaign was a long delay at Puebla, so that although Vera Cruz was taken in April, Scott did not reach the City of Mexico until September.

The advance of Maximilian and Carlotta, from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, which was made in a gaudy stage coach, took from May 28 to June 12, 1864. There was no opposition, for a French army had gone ahead of them. Tinsel decorations and festivities, in which an ominously small part of the people joined, heralded the passage of the Austrian pair to the seat of their Wesleyan university must not only be "empire." They returned over the proficient in their studies, but must same road separately-Carlotta on a attain a certain degree in baseball, fruitless mission to Napoleon III and track athletics or other form of sport. years.

California Bartender Leaves \$1,000 for

Last Rites, including

Theater Party.

San Francisco,-William S. Casey, s

bartender, famous in the California

cattle country, had a funeral for which

ROAD IS HISTORIC

the pope, and Maximilian in his coffin, shot to death by a republican firing Highway to Mexico City Made squad at Queretaro. Soon after the downfall of Maximilian, railroad building between Ver

Cruz and the capital began in earnest, and two lines now span the distance, Route From Vera Cruz to Capital Over the Mexican railway, an independent standard-gauge line, and the Interoceanic, a narrow-gauge line which is part of the National railways system. Chicago.-The road from Vera Cruz The ascent from Vera Cruz to Mex-

west to the City of Mexico, some two ico City is more than seven thousand hundred and forty miles in length, four hundred feet, of which the greatwhich the American army have to er part is east of the City of Puebla. travel in one of the world's historic The coast and the district to the west highways. It has been the scene of beyond Orizaba, are included in the three famous marches-the march of dreaded tierra caliente (hot country, the Spanish conquerors in 1519, the while the district from Puebla to Mexinvasion of Gen. Winfield Scott's ico City is in the tierra fria, or cold American army in 1847, and the taw- country, which is cold only by com-

dry pageant of the so-called Emperor parison. Three volcanic and snow-clad moun-Maximilian and his wife, Carlotta. on their entrance in 1864. It was also tain peaks rise along the way. Orizaba the route, three years ago, on the is the farthest east, and west of flight of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, after his Puebla are the other two, Popocatepel and Ixteaccihuati (Is-ta-sewattle), Vera Cruz (True Cross) received its which are visible from the palace of name from Hernando Cortes, who Chaupultepec in Mexico City. From landed there with 700 men in March, the towers of the cathedral in Puebla,

1519. Cortes burned, in the harbor of all three peaks can be seen, Vera Cruz, the ships in which he has Jalao, Tlaxcala, the seat of the anbrought his men from Cuba, to show cient government of that name, San them that they must conquer or per- Lorenzo and Texcoco are towns of ish. The Spaniards, in their march importance along the route. Puebla west, conquered the independent nat is the third city of Mexico in population of Tiaxcala, which was at enmity 'tion, and is a stronghold of church with the Empire of Montezuma in influence. Its cathedral rivals the central Mexico, and the Tlaxcalas famous one in the City of Mexico, were made the allies of the invaders. being nearly as large and having a At the ancient city of Cholula, near much more imposing interior design. the present city of Puebla, the Span- Puebla has also a large army station, ley of Mexico, and their conquest of the Cinco de Mayo (fifth of May)

most thrilling chapters in the world's Jalapa, which is the capital of the state of Vera Cruz, is noted for its fine cigars. In this town the soldiers taken by Scott and his men when, of the Fourth Illinois regiment, in 1847, played baseball, using as a bat the wooden leg of the Mexican dicta-

The pyramid of Cholula, near Pueb speak English with a pronounced acla, is a mammoth memorial of the an- cent. Their only son, the hereditary cient Aztec civilization. It is overgrown with shrubbery, so as to look a brated his third birthday on April 22, natural hill. At San Juan Teotihuacan, near Mexico City, are two pyra- the grand duke has expressed his inmids, those of the sun and the moon. The former is 216 feet high, and is can tutor for his son and heir. The said by antiquarians to be larger than any of the Egyptian pyramids except taken recently, shows the hereditary

Cheops. Students Must Be Proficient.

Middletown, Conn.-Students of

selves just as if I were among them in

witnesses he lad not slept for 20 HIS FUNERAL MADE A REVEL | Savings bank and he arranged that of Casey. Before the party sat down the sum be used for his last rites. "My passing out is not a signal for sorrow," he said. "I want the friends that attend my funeral to enjoy them-

also stated to be American.

reality, as I will be in spirit." A special car was chartered to bring Casey's body from Salinas to San he paid himself. Casey died by his Francisco, where it was cremated. own hand. His health had been shat With the ashes in an urn, a score of tered and he told his friends that he. Casey's friends, following directions did not want to live if he could not be left by him, proceeded to a hotel, the

to dinner the urn was taken into the barroom and placed behind the bar. Then every one ordered his favorite drink and this toast was reverently drunk: "To Casey, who is still behind the bar."

Hereditary Grand Duke Friedrich-

Franz.

Grand Duke Friedrich-Franz, who cele-

has two nurses-both American-and

tention of later on engaging an Ameri-

picture, which is exclusive and was

grand duke with an enormous ball,

Was Awake a Long Time.

Riverhead, N. Y .- John F. Fournier.

whose will is being contested, told

The party, carrying out Casey's instructions, then sat down to dinner and later went to the theater.

On Patriotism. He who loves not his country can happy. He had \$1,000 in the Salinas proprietor of which was an old friend love nothing.—Byron.