

GRAPHIC STORY OF VERA CRUZ

Capture of Mexican City After Two Days' Fight Presents Vivid Picture.

VALOR OF OUR BLUEJACKETS

Warships Shelled Buildings in Which Mexican "Snipers" Had Taken Refuge—Natives Surprised at Courtesy of American Troops.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 24.—Twelve Americans were killed and thirty wounded before the city of Vera Cruz came into the undisputed possession of the American invading forces after a two-day fight. Although the Mexicans suffered more severely, the number of their casualties has not been ascertained. The best estimates obtained by Capt. William R. Rush of the battleship Florida indicated that in the engagements of Tuesday and Wednesday their dead numbered about one hundred and fifty. No person knows how many Mexicans fell wounded, as many of them were taken away and hidden by friends.

In the streets about the plaza Wednesday afternoon lay fifteen or twenty bodies, a majority of them attired in citizen's clothing. Some of the men evidently had been dead since the engagement Tuesday and the tropical heat made their immediate disposal imperative. One of the first orders given after the town had been captured was to bury the Mexican dead in a trench at the sea end of one of the streets leading from the plaza.

Scores Are Taken Prisoners.

When the city was taken the order was given to advance carefully and search every building for men bearing arms. Scores of prisoners were taken, the majority of them protesting volubly—many hysterically—that they were not guilty of any unkindness toward the Americans. Accustomed as the Mexicans are to seeing their own contending forces shoot immediately all prisoners taken, the captured men could not but believe that they would receive no less drastic treatment at the hands of the Americans. The guns found in houses were thrown by the marines and blue-jackets from the upper balconies to the pavement below.

The most spirited action was the taking of the naval academy. Aside from that fight, no definite, organized opposition was encountered by the Americans. A hot fire was poured from the naval college, but a few well directed shots from the cruisers Chester, San Francisco and Prairie tore gaping holes in the stone walls and silenced the rifle fire of the Mexicans inside. The bluejackets then were ordered to proceed with the task they had in hand.

Escape From Fight Cut Off.

Despite the shelling it had received Tuesday, a squad of soldiers continued to give considerable trouble to the Americans from the battered Benito Juarez tower. After they had been silenced and removed from the tower it was discovered that the soldiers had continued fighting for lack of ability to do anything else. The shells from the warships Tuesday had torn away the stairway in the tower and the men had been compelled to remain in it.

Appeal From Aged Mexican.

Coincident with the orders for the general advance of the Americans an aged, white-haired Mexican, carrying the white flag of truce, came down a street from the center of the city. He carried a letter to the chief of police, the only authority he hoped to reach, and desired Consul Granada to read it. It was an urgent appeal to the chief of police, to call off the snipers and prevent the bombardment he believed would follow if they continued their execution.

Even before the messenger had climbed the stairs into the consul's office Capt. Rush was informed of the contents of the note he bore and immediately sounded "cease firing" and "halt." But it was too late. The action had been begun all along the line and it was not considered wise to attempt further measures to stop it. The commanders ordered their men forward at double quick, which they carried out with a vigor that afterward gave them the city.

Evidences of War.

Blood-bespattered sidewalks, broken windows and bullet-scarred walls gave the plaza a gruesome aspect. Within the Diligencia hotel there were forty Americans, most of them women, who had been there since the commencement of hostilities. When the square was taken they were immediately notified that they might go on the Spanish cruiser Carlos V. outside the breakwater in order to give the Prairie room to fire her guns. The Spanish commander refused, saying that he dared not maneuver his boat in so small a space at night. He also declared that he needed to take on a supply of fresh water. Admiral Fletcher insisted yesterday that his order be carried out, and the Carlos V. moved outside just before the attack on 10.08 Wednesday morning the Americans were in undisputed possession of all the city except the southwest quarter, in which the barracks are situated, and a few outlying districts. At noon they had taken

VERA CRUZ IS BEST PORT.

There are very few towns in the republic that have such an interesting history as the city of Vera Cruz. Owing to its mercantile movement, it is the first port of the republic. The inhabitants of the port are occupied with the business of exportation, importation, and the commission business. There are also cigar and cigarette factories, match, soda water, ice and furniture factories.

During the war between Mexico and

the barracks. When the city prison, which faces the main plaza, was captured, Lieutenant-Commander Buchanan of the Florida made an inspection tour through it. There was great surprise among the Mexicans who had gathered there that the prisoners were not released. They had been accustomed to seeing the victor always release prisoners and then impress them all into his army.

Chief of Police Captured.

Chief of Police Antonio Villa Vincencio was taken prisoner by the Americans shortly after they had occupied the main plaza of the city. It was suggested to him that he continue in his official capacity to direct the city's protective system. He took the question under advisement. Had the frightened mayor made up his mind to accede to Admiral Fletcher's suggestion, which was made through Consul Canada, the Mexicans might have been spared the humiliation of being forced from their positions and undoubtedly a number of lives would not have been sacrificed.

When Admiral Fletcher directed that battalions of bluejackets and marines be landed from Rear Admiral Badger's ships before dawn and be drawn up in the plaza before the railroad station, thence to proceed to take the entire town, he acted only after warning and after 15 shells from the Prairie's three-inch guns had been thrown into the steel framework of the new market, which faces Market place. A persistent but scattered fire came from rifles in the market during all the early hours of the morning, and Admiral Badger's men landed to the accompaniment of rifle bullets over their heads.

Uniforms Dyed With Rust.

When the rush started Admiral Badger's bluejackets, clad in orange colored clothing, made for them on the trip down by dyeing white uniforms with iron rust, moved in close column formation up the water front, past the market and across the front of the naval college, a long, three story structure built of adobe and having a tile roof. The column moved steadily forward until the first company had passed beyond the college and the remainder were covering the whole front close against the wall.

Suddenly a spatter of rifle firing broke out. Flashes from the rifles were plainly visible in the upper windows of the college and along the roofs. The jacks stood their ground pluckily. Some of them huddled close to the wall to avoid the rain of steel-jacketed bullets from above, while others dashed across a small open space directly in front of the building. These bluejackets dropped on their stomachs and lifted their rifles high to get a range on the windows above. Finally the American officers hustled their men either forward or backward until they were in the shelter of nearby buildings.

Men in Front Undaunted.

The jacks in front held their places, however, and the Prairie sent shell after shell from her three-inch battery into the windows of the college; huge columns of red dust leaped upward as each shot went home. The Chester also joined in, and with a roar her six-inch shells tore great gaps in the roof of the college. Far to the right of the harbor the mine ship San Francisco opened with her five-inch guns, and, taking the front of the college, shot out window after window, planting the shells with the precision of target practice.

After 15 minutes of firing the Prairie and the San Francisco ceased and the column of jacks formed again and pushed ahead, deploying around the front of the college. A few shots were directed at them, but none came from the college. The Chester continued hurling shells into any building in which snipers lurked and also far out into the suburbs.

The jacks went ahead without faltering, spreading out through the water-front sections, seizing the highest buildings and organizing squads of guards at street intersections. The fire along the front gradually slackened and then died out, but the Chester sent a few shots into the hills before ceasing. The Hancock, with 700 marines on board, and the battleship Michigan arrived too late to participate in the fighting.

Wounded and prisoners were taken aboard the Prairie until the arrival of the Solace, about noon.

Vera Cruz Thoroughly Cowed.

Conditions in Vera Cruz began to take on a normal aspect Thursday. Some of the restaurants were opened and a considerable part of the native population began to appear in the streets inspecting the damage done. There were no expressions of good will for the Americans, but there was no apparent antagonism. The Mexicans here seem thoroughly cowed and appear to accept with passiveness the presence of the foreign forces.

SENATORS OFFER TO ENLIST

Fall, New Mexico, and Sheppard, Texas, Tender Services.

Washington.—Senators Fall of New Mexico and Sheppard of Texas have written the president offering their services in the operations against Mexico. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts already had volunteered.

Senator Fall wrote that he was ready to resign from the senate and go to the front.

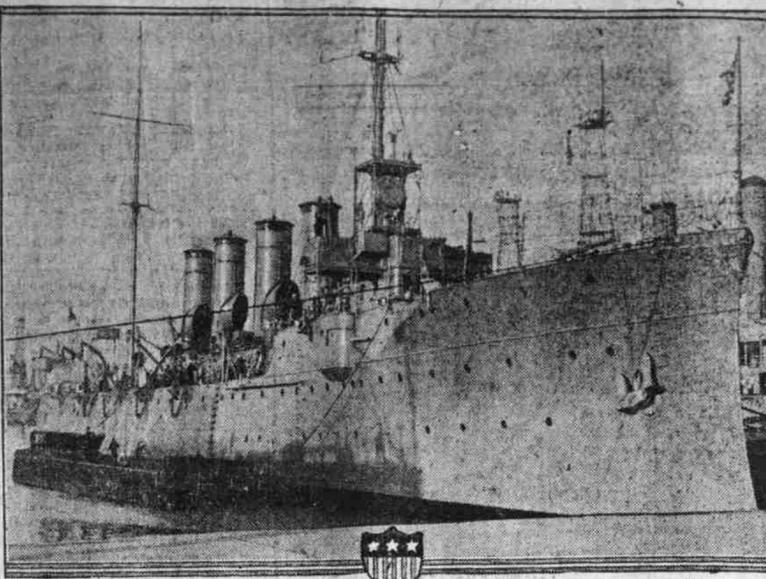
Senator Williams of Mississippi, who made a speech in the senate Tuesday opposing war with Mexico, had written to the president asking that his son, Robert Webb Williams, be appointed a second lieutenant in the volunteer service.

All offers have been sent to the war department.

(The United States, General Scott, with an army of about 12,000, landed in the vicinity of Vera Cruz on March 9, 1917. He immediately invested the city, which contained a garrison of about 4,500.

On March 22, assisted by a fleet under Commander Perry, which continued almost unabated for four days. On March 25 the Mexicans surrendered. The Americans lost 11 killed and 56 wounded and the Mexicans fully 1,000 in killed alone.

SWIFTEST AMERICAN CRUISER, THE CHESTER



The Cruiser Chester, fastest of its class in the American navy, took part in the shelling and capture of Vera Cruz.

BROTHER TELLS ABOUT FLETCHER

Career of the Rear Admiral Who Took Vera Cruz.

YEARNED FOR SEA WHEN BOY

Forced to Remain at an Executive Desk During the Spanish War, He Became an Expert on Ordnance.

Chicago.—While Admiral Fletcher, who captured the city of Vera Cruz Tuesday, has never resided in Chicago, he has been a frequent visitor here at the home of his brother, Thomas J. Fletcher, 5237 Cornell avenue. The latter is treasurer of the Co-operative League of Chicago. J. Fletcher, a son of the Chicago Fletcher, is a lieutenant on Admiral Fletcher's flagship.

"We Fletchers do not come of a seafaring breed," said the civilian Fletcher at his home. "On the contrary, we are low men and we should by all rights have lived and died landlubbers. My brother is an admiral now because our representative in congress in Marshalltown, Iowa, decided he would fill a vacancy at Annapolis by holding a competitive examination. 'Tom,' said my brother when he saw the notice of the examination, 'I'm going to be a sailor. That's the life for me. I never thought of it before, but I see now that I was meant to be a hero of the deep.'"

Leads in Examination.

He entered the examination, just as he said he would, and took first place over 25 other boys. That was in 1870 and he has been in the navy service since.

According to the Chicago Fletcher, it was one of the bitterest disappointments of the admiral's career when he was compelled to remain at an executive desk in Washington during the Spanish war. But the admiral, as the result of that experience, became an expert on ordnance.

"Secretary Long promised him that if he would remain as assistant chief of the ordnance department until he could get things in order, he could have anything he wished. But before his work was done there the war was over. You see, the country was totally unprepared for war and the ordnance department was placed under a terrific strain."

Invents Recoil Apparatus.

Admiral Fletcher had been in the service but a short time when he invented a recoil apparatus for quick fliers, which has been in use ever since. He also improved the Farcot breech mechanism, thereby insuring the success of the system. Whereas to open the breech of the big guns it had been necessary before to depend upon power from the engine-room, the admiral's improvement made it possible to move the huge blocks with one hand. As commander of the torpedo boat Cushing the admiral, then Lieutenant Commander Fletcher, conducted an investigation of the behavior of torpedoes and discovered many errors in range and in almost every instance the correctness of his deductions was proved. He is regarded as one of the first ordnance experts of the navy.

Born in Oskaloosa.

"Admiral Fletcher," said his kinsman in Chicago, "was born in Oskaloosa, Nov. 23, 1855. He was only fifteen years old when he took the examination and entered Annapolis. My brother was graduated in June, 1875, one of the honor men of his class. He served as a midshipman for one year and then was promoted to the rank of an ensign. On April 1, 1882, he became a junior lieutenant."

MEXICAN WARSHIPS FEEBLE.

The formidableness of the American fleet of American naval vessels compared with those of Mexico now in Mexican waters is strikingly brought out in statistics made public by the navy department. There are at present twenty-five ships of the United States navy scattered along the Mexican coast, a majority of which are of the latest fighting type. Opposed to these are eleven Mexican naval vessels, four of

and at the outbreak of the Spanish war was a lieutenant and had attracted attention by his knowledge of ordnance.

"After the war he was relieved of desk work at Washington and ordered to sea. In March, 1904, he was promoted to the rank of commander after having served as commanding officer of the gunboats Kanawha and Eagle. Soon after this promotion he was made inspector of ordnance in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, where he served until March 15, 1905.

"When he again went to sea it was as chief of staff of the Asiatic fleet, which position he gave up to take command of the cruiser Raleigh. After two more years at sea he was ordered to the naval war college at Newport, and later he became a member of the special ordnance board.

"In 1905 he was made a captain and given command of the battleship Vermont. After leaving the Vermont he became an aid on the staff of Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer. It was during this service in October, 1911, that he achieved flag rank."

May Succeed Badger.

Admiral Fletcher is regarded as a probable successor of Rear Admiral Badger as commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, a promotion that will carry with it the honor of commanding the great United States fleet that will be the first to pass through the Panama canal when the waterway is opened to the ships of the world in 1915.

It was immediately following the assassination of President Madero that Admiral Fletcher was ordered to Mexican waters.

Enters Harbor in "Nother."

It will be recalled that Admiral Fletcher in his first cablegram recording the seizing of the custom-house at Vera Cruz said that he commenced operations in the face of an approaching "nother."

The following extract from a navy text-book on navigation may explain why Admiral Fletcher acted without undue delay in carrying out President Wilson's orders:

"To attempt to run into the harbor (Vera Cruz) in a 'nother' is extremely perilous, for it blows more powerfully within than without the shoals. No confidence can be placed in anchors and no assistance can be given from the shore in case of accident."

Admiral Fletcher when not at sea resides at 1441 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. He married Miss Susan Hunt Stetson in 1895. He is a member of the Chevy Chase and the Army and Navy clubs in Washington.

How Seizure Order Was Given.

Washington.—The story of how President Wilson ordered the custom-house at Vera Cruz to be seized has been revealed.

The president had gone to bed Monday night after having read his message to congress. The senate was debating the joint resolution to approve the use of the army and navy, and the president had determined to withhold action until the resolution passed, although feeling that in an emergency the executive had ample authority to act.

At 4 o'clock Tuesday morning Secretary Bryan received a cablegram from Consul Canada telling of the approach of a German vessel with a tremendous cargo of ammunition for Huerta.

A number of locomotives and many cars were in readiness to rush the arms to Mexico City.

Mr. Bryan telephoned Secretary Tumulty, who decided to awaken the president. He telephoned the White House. The servants were timid, but Tumulty insisted. Finally the president came to the telephone, and while Secretary Tumulty was explaining the situation Secretary Daniels called up and was put on the same line.

He, too, had a dispatch about the ammunition. Rear Admiral Fletcher had sent a wireless that 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 250 machine guns would be landed from the German vessel by noon that day.

The president listened in silence.

"What shall we do?" asked Secretary Daniels.

"Tell Fletcher to seize the custom-house," replied the president without hesitation.

"Good night," said the secretary. The telephone conference ended and in a few minutes wireless dispatches were on their way to Rear Admiral Fletcher. He received the message at 10 a. m., and an hour later American marines had landed and taken possession of the custom house.

No War Tax for Six Months.

Washington.—The government's finances are considered to be in excellent condition. The treasury officials informed the house leaders that there will be no occasion for six months, at least, to worry about raising a war revenue.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee said:

"No plans are being considered for raising a war fund. I have consulted with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy and they both assure me that the current appropriations for the army and navy will be sufficient for the present needs. Secretary Daniels told me that it would cost no more to maintain the navy and the marine corps in Mexican waters than in the waters of the United States.

"If we are forced into a prolonged war with Mexico, which I do not believe will happen, we can easily arrange to raise the revenue necessary to finance it by the same measures as were taken during the Spanish-American war. The extraordinary taxes then imposed increased the revenues of the government approximately \$100,000,000 a year, and the same taxes applied today would yield even a larger return."

There was talk of a new issue of \$200,000,000 of bonds out of the authorized issue of \$240,000,000 Panama canal bonds, which are still in the treasury, but Secretary McAdoo authorized the statement that no such action was planned. The bonds are available at any time and can be issued at the pleasure of the president, without any further action by congress.

It was pointed out that President Wilson has authority under a section of the Payne-Aldrich act of 1909, which has not been repealed by the Underwood tariff act, to raise \$450,000,000 from bond issues, if necessary, to defray the expenses of war. Under section 39 of the Payne-Aldrich act the secretary of the treasury can use \$250,000,000 of the bonds "to recoup the treasury for moneys used in the building of the Panama canal," which have never been issued.

Wilson could raise \$200,000,000. Under section 40, also, the secretary can issue 3 per cent bonds up to \$200,000,000, it being specified that he may take such action if he deems it necessary. The section of the law permitting the secretary of the treasury to raise \$200,000,000 for emergencies, reads as follows:

"That section 32 of the act providing ways and means to meet war expenditures, approved June 31, 1898 (the so-called Spanish war stamp act), be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of \$50 or multiples thereof, and each certificate shall be payable with the interest accrued thereon at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of issue, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe; provided, that the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$200,000,000 and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act."

Accidents Will Happen.

Visitor—I want to see the automobile editor.

Office Boy—He's tired.

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Office Boy—He ran over a galley and the managing editor's been crank him up.

as a "bulk of no fighting value." Those on the Pacific coast consist of two gunboats, a transport and three "bulks of no fighting value."

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MANY MEXICANS IN STATE OF MISSOURI

NO INFORMATION AS TO PURSUITS, BUT GENERALLY LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS.

TEXAS, OF COURSE, HAS MOST

No Way to Find Number of Missourians in Mexico, but It Is Hoped They Are as Safe as the Mexicans in Missouri.

Jefferson City.—The Mexican population of Missouri and of the United States is dealt with in a bulletin by Commissioner John T. Fitzpatrick, it revealing that natives of that little disturbed republic are more plentiful here and in other states than is generally supposed to be the case. There are probably more Mexicans in Missouri than there are Missourians in Mexico, but no danger threatens those who are here or in other states.

The bulletin states that a careful search of all census records on hand reveals that on the day of the last federal enumeration there were 1,413 native-born Mexicans, including men, women and children, in Missouri.

No information is at hand to indicate the pursuits or callings of Mexicans who are in Missouri, but most of them will undoubtedly remain here, regardless of the form the present disagreement with Huerta assumes. In fact, a good many are probably now naturalized citizens of this country.

Jackson county, which is in west central Missouri and includes Kansas City, is credited with having more Mexicans than there are to be found in any other county of the state, there being 439 there. Then comes Scotland county, in northeast Missouri, which had 297 Mexicans the day the enumeration was made.

Other Missouri counties with descendants of Montezuma in their midst and the number of such inhabitants are: Adair, 1; Benton, 6; Buchanan, which includes St. Joseph, 93; Carroll, 7; Cass, 13; Chariton, 15; Clark, 26; Cole, including Jefferson City, 5; Daviess, 29; DeKalb, 3; Douglas, 1; Franklin, in which are the cities of Washington and Union, 24; Greene, 2; Grundy, 23; Hickory, 1; Howard, 3; Iron, 1; Jasper, containing Joplin, Carthage, Webb City, Carterville and other extensive mining centers, 5; Jefferson, 7; Johnson, 17; Knox, 52; Laclede, 1; Lincoln, 2; Macon, a coal mining county, 103; Mercer, 2; Mississippi, 1; New Madrid, 1; Ozark, 2; Pettis, containing Sedalia, 8; Platte, 4; Ralls, 2; Ray, which is the chief potato grower of the state, 17; St. Charles, 1; St. Francois, a lead mining center, 2; St. Louis county, 4, and Stoddard, Sullivan and Vernon; each.

The last federal census reveals that there are 221,915 native-born Mexicans in the United States.

In 1900 there were 103,393 Mexicans in this country; in 1890, 70,852; in 1880, 68,399; in 1870, 42,435, and in 1860, 27,466.

Texas contains more native-born Mexicans than any other of the states, the last enumeration disclosing there were 125,015 there then. Ten years previous, in 1900, the number was 71,062. California ranks next with 33,654.

Just how many Americans there are—or, rather, were—in Mexico before the present disagreement there is no data to show. If those that are still there are as safe as the unnaturalized Mexicans are here they have no danger to fear. Census figures indicate the American business invasion of Mexico has been no larger than the Mexican invasion of the United States in search of a livelihood.

Wants to Raise Company.

Jefferson City.—In case they are needed there will be no trouble in raising all the soldiers which Missouri would be called upon to furnish during the imbroglio with Mexico.

James A. Riley of Webb City, former captain of Company I, Second Regiment, wants to raise a company and so does C. W. Mills, a jeweler, of Drexel, Mo., who served in Company B, Second Regiment Missouri Infantry, during the Spanish-American war. Roslynd D. Whytock of New York, former adjutant of the First Regiment National Guard, wrote to Adj. Gen. O'Meara, saying: "I would like to tender my services to Missouri. If we are to go down to Mexico I want to go with the doughy soldiers of Missouri." C. M. Barnes of Martson, formerly first lieutenant of Company M, Fourth Regiment, also offered his services. Adj. O'Meara's force is very busy answering communications.

Strawberries Are Late.

Sarcoxie.—Strawberry growers say the recent freeze hurt the strawberry crop very much. All of the early buds were killed and that means that the beginning of the berry season will be delayed several weeks in the southwest Missouri and north Arkansas districts.

Fulton.—Sixty women of the Southern Presbyterian Church of Missouri held the fifth annual meeting of church societies of the Synod of Missouri here.

Statesmanlike.

"Do you think your constituents will approve of your attitude on this bill?" "I don't know," replied Senator Sorghum. "I have tried to make speeches enough to keep them from knowing what it is."

How Memory Is Impaired.

The memory is perceptibly impaired by too much food, too much exercise and too much education.

It is defeat which educates us.—Emerson.

Orchard Products Maintain Health.

Jefferson City.—One of the most important features of a country home, from a standpoint of health, is a fruit garden maintained for the purpose of supplying the family with fruits. It is amazing that even those who have suitable situations and facilities for raising fruits, and who cannot purchase them because of remoteness from markets, have not established home fruit gardens.

The inhabitants of this country are notably a fruit-loving and fruit-eating people. Notwithstanding this, however, fruit culture has grown to be classed among specialties, and few persons who consume fruit are actual growers. The possibilities in fruit culture upon restricted areas have been very generally overlooked with the result that many persons who own a farm, now look upon fruit as a luxury. A great deal of land which is now practically wasted and entirely unremunerative can be made to produce fruits in sufficient quantity to give them a regular place upon the family bill of fare, and at the same time, add generally to the attractiveness of the table and healthfulness of the diet.

With the growth of commercial fruit interests of the United States the home fruit garden has been overshadowed by the orchard. While both the home garden and the orchard are essential to the good of the community, they bear different relations to the country as a whole.

The home production of fruit stimulates an interest and love for natural objects, which can only be acquired by that familiarity with them which comes through their culture. The cultivation of fruits teaches discrimination. If every purchaser was a good judge of the different kinds of fruits, the demand for fruits of high quality, to produce which is the ambition of every amateur as well as every professional fruit grower, would become a reality. The encouragement of the cultivation of fine fruits in the home garden will do much toward teaching buyers to discriminate between the good and the inferior varieties of fruit.

The interest of a fruit garden may be greatly enhanced by growing in them plants not adapted naturally to the climatic region in which the garden is located, as, for instance, the growing of figs as far north as the latitude of Philadelphia. The summers of the region are sufficiently long and warm to induce a strong growth in the fig, but as the fruits normally require a long period in which to mature, the plant becomes useless as a fruit producer unless sufficient protection is afforded to carry over winter the immature fruits set the previous fall. This can be successfully accomplished in several ways. The most hardy sort should be selected, in addition to which the fruiting shoots may be wrapped in matting, covered with straw, and the fruits thus successfully protected; or, if it seems desirable, temporary sheds may be built over the plants, and these thatched with straw or fodder sufficiently to protect them from frost.

To Call Military Council.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major has decided to call a meeting of the military council of the National Guard of prepared Missouri for a ready response should the organ be called. He said he would call this meeting immediately after he returns from St. Louis.

"I want to find out just what the condition of the national guard is and what is necessary to be done to make Missouri ready for an immediate response if called upon for troops," he said.

The members of the military council are: Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, Nevada; Col. Nelson G. Edwards, First Regiment, St. Louis; Col. Wm. A. Raupp, Second Regiment, Pierce City; Col. Fred A. Lamb, Third Regiment, Kansas City; Col. Clay A. MacDonald, Fourth Regiment, St. Joseph; Col. Arthur L. Oliver, Sixth Regiment, Caruthersville; Inspector General James H. McCord, St. Joseph, and Capt. Jesse T. Pittman, Battery B, Kansas City.

Must Answer in State Courts.

Jefferson City.—Word has come to this city that Judge Shelton denied the application of the Burlington railroad to transfer the \$2,000,000 excess rate case to the federal court. M. G. Roberts, attorney for the railroad, asserted the plaintiff raised an issue of fact which brought the case within the jurisdiction of the federal court. The court also overruled a demurrer to the petition. The railroad took an appeal from the court's ruling on the demurrer. Judge M. A. Monje was appointed referee to go over the railroad's accounts and make a report as to the excess charges. This is the sixth case the attorney-general has presented to recover excess rates. In each instance the state court has held jurisdiction.

44 Shorthorns Bring \$13,930.

Maryville.—Forty-four head of cattle sold for a total of \$13,930, an average of \$16.60, at the eleventh annual sale of Shorthorns here. Silver Goods, a bull, was purchased by George Ward of Harwarden, Ia., for \$850.

Premature Enterprise.

"We've got a great road now," said an enthusiastic Western railroader to his friend. "We've got it double-tracked clear through to Chicago."

Wisdom of Solomon.

The reason Solomon is called the wisest man is because he never tried to tell each of his wives that she was the only woman he ever loved.—Cincinnati Enquirer