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REBEL TROOPS CHIEF SLAIN MOVE ON A CITY

General Blanquet Put to Death at Beginning of His Revolt.

MEXICO CITY, April 17. (By the Associated Press)—General Aureliano Blanquet, war minister in President Huerta's cabinet, who recently was reported to have landed in the Vera Cruz region for the purpose of starting a revolution against the Carranza government, was killed yesterday in a fight near Chavastia village, according to press reports from Vera Cruz, which quote a report from General Francisco L. Urquiza, chief of military operations in the region of Cordova and Orizaba.

According to telegrams given out by General Urquiza, the commander in the region of Chavastia, General Guadalupe Sanchez, met a party of rebels under Blanquet late yesterday afternoon, defeating them. The dead body of General Blanquet was found later. General Sanchez telegraphed that he was bringing General Blanquet's head to Vera Cruz to establish the identification.

General Francisco Alvarez was taken prisoner together with the family of Pedro Gavay, one of the most active lieutenants of Felix Diaz. Vera Cruz papers have recently been printing numerous stories regarding General Blanquet's proposed revolt. These stories have been published in the United States, but General Blanquet's claim that he had forty thousand men, with artillery and an airplane and that he was allied with other factions, has been scouted officially. The band which General Blanquet was leading when he was killed was small and was poorly equipped, it is reported.

While only a youth, General Blanquet was a member of the firing squad that put to death Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro. Rising in the government service, he became minister of war under President Huerta, being the man who personally arrested President Francisco Madero when Huerta seized the reins of government. It was charged that he was involved in the later assassination of Madero.

When Huerta fled from Mexico General Blanquet accompanied him. Recent reports received here stated that he was operating a motion picture theatre in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Artillery Is to Attack Munich and a Battle Is Expected.

BERLIN, Wednesday, April 16. (By the Associated Press)—Large forces of Bavarian troops, with artillery and mine throwers began an advance on Munich yesterday morning, according to the Tageblatt, but it is unknown whether a decisive battle has as yet been fought.

SALT LAKE HAS ANOTHER VICTORY

Defeats Portland by a Score of 3 to 1 in Wednesday's Game.

At Salt Lake—Portland 1, Salt Lake 3.
At San Francisco—San Francisco 3, Oakland 5.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles 6, Vernon 4.
At Sacramento—Seattle 0, Sacramento 3.

SALT LAKE, April 17.—The baseballers at Bonneville park broke the tie yesterday by deciding a game by two runs instead of by one. Salt Lake took the second contest of the season from the Portlanders, 3 to 1. It was an interesting exhibition, with equal pitching by both sides and some good base running and fast fielding.

Probably the chief feature of the battle was a double steal put on by Hack Spencer and Bill Rumlir in the sixth inning. Another item of note was the sensational catch of a short fly by Ernie Johnson in the seventh. Inasmuch as the Beavers had a runner on third and another on first at the time, failure to catch the fly might have resulted in a tied count. Blue and Hensling made a couple of star plays for the Beavers and Maggett made two nifty catches in center for the home club.

Cliff Markle, a little Apollo of the Bees, added another victory to his string and collected a bucketful of praise and plaudits from the crowd. Cliff would have had a shutout with a little better work on a batted ball in the first inning. As it was, he had a large shade over young Lukonavic. The latter delivered an acceptable article of baseball, and for the most part held the Bees with a steady hand.

Lukonavic was lifted for a pinch hitter in the seventh and Lefty James finished out the string. Aside from the first inning, in which they scored a run, the Beavers had chances to ring the bell in the seventh and ninth, but failed to produce the needed poke. The game ended with a double play, which is unquestionably a mighty slick way to end a ball game.

Beavers 1, Bees 3.

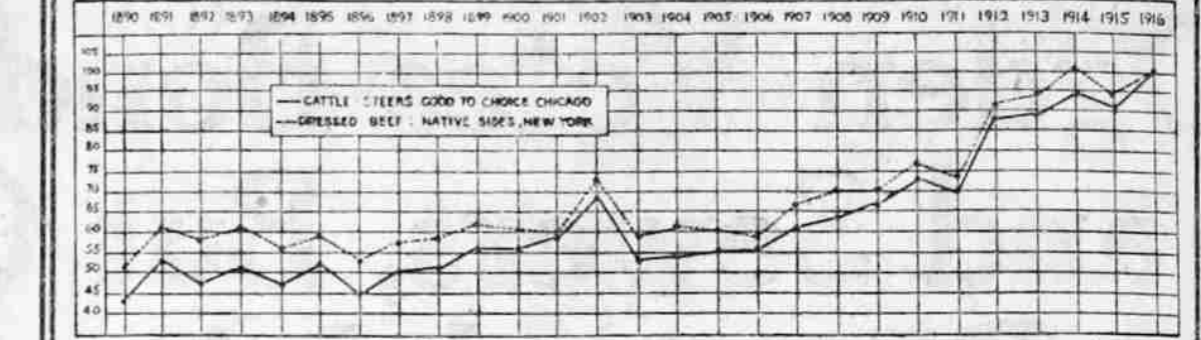
PORTLAND AB. R. H. P. O. A. E. Fuller 2b 4 0 0 2 1 1 Signis ss 3 1 1 5 3 0 Farmer lf 3 0 1 3 1 0 Walker cf 4 0 0 0 0 0 Cox rf 4 0 2 0 1 0 Blue 1b 4 0 0 0 3 0 Baker c 2 0 0 2 1 0 Hensling 2b 3 0 1 2 5 0 Lukonavic pf 2 0 0 1 0 0 James p 1 0 0 0 0 0 *O'Leary 0 0 1 1 0 0 *Kochler 1 0 0 0 0 0 Totals 31 1 5 24 17 1 *Batted for Lukonavic in seventh. *Batted for James in ninth.

SALT LAKE AB. R. H. P. O. A. E. Maggett cf 3 0 1 2 0 0 Johnson ss 4 1 0 4 6 0 Krug 2b 4 0 1 1 4 0 Shuey 1b 3 1 2 11 0 0 Rumlir rf 3 1 1 2 0 0 Mulvey lf 4 0 1 1 0 0 Spencer c 3 0 2 5 1 0 Sands 2b 3 0 0 1 1 0 Markle p 2 0 0 0 1 0 Totals 29 3 9 27 13 0 Score by innings: Portland—100 000 000—1 Salt Lake—121 102 02—9 Summary: Two-base hits—Farmer, Maggett. Sacrifice hit—Rumlir. Stolen bases—Cox, Johnson, Rumlir, Spencer. Bases on balls—Off Lukonavic, 3, off James 1, off Markle 5. Struck out—By Markle 4, by James 2, by Mulvey 3, Markle 1. Three runs 7 hits off Lukonavic, 22 at bat, in 6 innings. Charge defeat to Lukonavic. Left on bases—Portland 8, Salt Lake 7. First base on error—Salt Lake 1. Double plays—Hensling to Blue; Krug to Johnson to Shuey. Time of game—1 hour and 47 minutes. Umpires—Casey and Guthrie.

COAST LEAGUE STANDING. W. L. Pct. Los Angeles 8 2 800 Oakland 6 2 750 Salt Lake 5 2 714 San Francisco 6 3 667 Sacramento 3 5 375 Vernon 2 5 286 Seattle 2 7 222 Portland 1 8 111

COTTON FOR POLES. WARSAW, Tuesday, April 15.—The Polish diet today decided to appropriate 900,000,000 marks to be used

Why Beefsteak Is High



This chart was copied from Bulletin No. 226, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is the latest that has been issued. 100=1916 price.

Remember when beefsteak was 20c a pound?

Now it's 40 and 50 cents a pound.

Why?

This chart shows that the price packers have had to pay for cattle has gone up with the price received for beef.

In fact, it shows that the "spread" between cattle and beef prices has been gradually reduced during the past 30 years—owing to competition among packers, their increased efficiency, bigger volume, and elimination of waste.

The packer's profit of only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat has helped to narrow this "spread."

Increased farm-production costs have made higher cattle prices necessary.

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SCOTT APPEARS BEFORE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Three major generals of the regular army, Leonard Wood and Hugh L. Scott, (retired) former chiefs of the general staff and each of whom trained and commanded divisions during the war, and John L. Chamberlain, inspector general, appeared today before the American Bar association committee inquiring into the subject of military justice, any plan of taking from the president and the commanding general the control they now exercise over courts martial. The present controversy as to war time sentences began with the proposal of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel T. Ansell, then acting judge advocate general to replace in the judge advocate general final jurisdiction of these cases.

The three officers heard today were in agreement that the proposed change would impair the disciplinary system although all of them saw defects in existing laws or regulations which should be remedied. To meet complaints as to excessive sentences, the officers were of the opinion that the president should be authorized by law to fix maximum penalties in war times as well as in peace times.

"But whatever is done," General Wood declared, "don't give us any possibility of a Harry Thaw case in the army. Give us a simple, direct process. We don't want the haggling over technicalities of civil court cases."

General Chamberlain shared this view as opposed to the suggestion that the military legal system should be put entirely under army legal authorities. He opposed the suggestion that it be made mandatory that trained legal officers preside over courts.

General Scott was positive in his assertion that control of discipline was an essential function of command. "The weakening of discipline in the Russian army," said General Scott who was a member of the Root mission to Russia, "destroyed Russia."

"The fundamental defect in our court martial procedure," General Wood said, "is not in the machinery but in the failure to carry out its operations properly."

General Wood urged that more careful scrutiny should be given to cases before they were brought to trial, particularly by division or department commanders; that greater use be made of the many disciplinary measures not

involving legal proceedings at the disposal of commanders; that competent counsel be assigned for all prisoners to protect their rights and that judge advocates of courts incline toward the French system, by which the legal officer merely presents the case and does not take on the character of a prosecuting officer.

The tendency of courts martial, all three generals contended, was toward protection of the accused. General Wood said this was followed throughout the whole military justice system, that the government was an impersonal agent and if there was error in final action, it was almost certain to be on the side of the accused.

General Wood suggested, however, that the practice of the Civil war Confederate army of forming permanent courts of officers physically disqualified for active service could well be adopted.

The proceedings were enlivened today by the voluntary appearance of E. M. Duncan of Maryland, who served as a major in the engineer corps on construction duty at Fort Leavenworth, Camp Humphreys and Camp Lee. He said he had "sat on probably a thousand courts martial and vigorously attacked the attitude of officers as 'not human' in dealing with disciplinary matters. Part of this was due, he said, to the feeling that 'the old man,' the post or division commander insisted upon severe penalties.

General Chamberlain disclosed that at the outbreak of the war Secretary Baker ordered that every complaint received by the inspector general be investigated, and said his office went carefully into charges made even in anonymous letters.

Sec. Wilson Calls a Conference to Create National Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A conference to consider a national legislative program for the creation of a permanent national employment service in co-operation with states and municipalities was called today by Secretary Wilson to meet April 23 to 25. Governors of all states were asked to send representatives.

"The purpose of the conference," Secretary Wilson said, "will be to define and establish the most effective form of relationship between national and state employment activities, and in general agreement bring out a definite objective toward which all may work to the end that a thorough and comparative public employment service may be permanently established."

Mr. Burleson warned the strikers that unless they returned to work at once, the people of New England, "now suffering so seriously from the loss of service," would turn against them and would be "less likely to give the employees the support necessary to warrant favorable government action."

Denies Report of Missionaries Being Pro-German Workers

BOSTON, April 16.—Rev. Dr. W. E. Strong, acting foreign secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, denied tonight that missionaries of the board in Bulgaria and northern Persia had been guilty of pro-German activities. He said an Associated Press dispatch saying the state department had forwarded such charges to the board was the first he had heard of such accusations.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL REPORT

CHICAGO, April 16.—The report of the Illinois Central railroad for the year ended December 31, 1918, made public today, shows a gross income of \$22,035,193, which includes the net railway income and non-operating income. The gross income for 1917 was \$25,827,966. That net income for 1918 amounted to \$10.02 a share, against \$13.89 in 1917. The guaranteed rental from the government is \$16,340,717 for the year.

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Famous Battleship Oregon to Join in Victory Loan Campaign

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The battleship Oregon, which made the famous trip around the horn during the Spanish American war will contribute its part to the forthcoming Victory Liberty loan campaign by cruising along the Pacific coast, starting from Bremerton, Wash., and putting in at important ports, to stimulate enthusiasm for the loan drive.

On the Atlantic coast the battleship Kentucky will start at Portland, Maine, and make the New England ports. The remainder of the Atlantic coast and the gulf coast will be covered by a flying squadron of six destroyers.

The use of these ships will be independent of the trip of the navy victory ship which is to sail from San Francisco to New York, recording by its progress, the nation's subscription to the loan.

Polish Troops on Their Way Across German Territory

TREVES, April 16.—(By The Associated Press)—The first section of troop trains conveying General Haller's Polish soldiers across Germany reached Treves this evening on its way to Poland. Three trains are expected to pass through Treves and Coblenz daily until the troop movement is completed. Each train carries

Aviators Fall 1000 Feet Into Swamp In Minnesota

FORT SNELLING, Minn., April 16.—On the first lap of a cross country flight to Florida, Frank C. Carmack and C. D. Cannon, discharged soldiers, fell 1000 feet into a swamp, two miles from the post today, smashed the airplane, but were themselves uninjured. The soldiers were headed for Rockford, Ill.

COUNTY IN IOWA IS OVER THE TOP

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 16.—Des Moines county, including the city of Burlington, claims the honor of being the first county in the state and nation to subscribe its full quota of the Victory loan. The quota assigned the county was \$1,501,550. Today sixteen banks of the county underwrote the entire amount and there will be no canvass as was originally planned. The banks will not resell to their customers.

Citizen May Hold \$20,000 in Bonds Exempt From Tax

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The treasury today issued a reminder that under the Victory Liberty loan act a person may hold up to \$20,000 bonds of the first Liberty bond converted, second, third and fourth loans with interest received after January 1, 1919, exempt from surtaxes, excess profits and war profits taxes, on condition that he holds at least one-third as many Victory Liberty loan notes. This exemption continues during the life of

Joint Debate Over League of Nations

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16.—Senator Algie Pomeroy, Democrat of Ohio, and George Wharton Pepper, managing director of the League for American Independence, were the opposing speakers on the league of nations question at the annual dinner of the Indiana Manufacturers association tonight.

Balloons Are Sent Up to Test Air Currents at Omaha

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—Two United States army free balloons started at 11 o'clock tonight on an experimental flight to extremely high altitudes, with a view of testing meteorological maps and instruments. Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Wages, commanding officer at Fort Omaha, and Lieutenant Ralph A. Reynolds, accompanied the balloon which was consigned to an altitude of 5,000 feet. Captain F. W. Goodale and Lieutenant C. Leroy Meisinger were in the craft selected to register 10,000 feet. Delayed by high winds in the early evening, the gas bags each with a capacity of 35,000 cubic feet, soared away in a cloud obscured sky and headed almost due east. After exploring the mysteries of the skies for from 48 to 72 hours at selected levels, the airships are due to land, probably a thousand miles distant if computations are correct. It is expected their destination will be somewhere on the Atlantic coast.