

MADERO AND DIAZ DEAF TO PROTESTS

Foreign Diplomats Plead in Vain That Firing Zone Be Limited.

EACH ONE BLAMES OTHER

Ambassador Wilson Says President of Mexico Did Not Make Good Impression on Representatives With His Excuses.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—(Special.)—The foreign diplomats resident in Mexico City joined today in a protest against indiscriminate firing in the city, and demanded that the firing zone be limited, but they accomplished nothing.

Both Madero and Diaz evaded responsibility, each placing the blame on the other and characterizing the attitude of the opposing side as barbarous and in violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

Diaz insists that he had to direct his fire at the points from which he was attacked and called attention to the fact that the government cannon were in the heart of the business section and the thickly settled residential districts.

Protest Made to Madero.
To President Madero the diplomats said that they had come to protest in behalf of their governments against a continuance of the "barbarous and inhuman warfare." The protest was made in the American Embassy, which was filled with Americans driven from their homes by a bombardment of which no notice had been given. All the governments they added, were deeply concerned for their subjects and citizens.

Ambassador Wilson later, speaking for the diplomats, said that President Madero was visibly embarrassed and confused, but attempted to place the responsibility on Diaz. The President had given some glowing accounts of the measures which were to be taken and expressed the belief that the rebellion would be quelled by tomorrow night.

Unfavorable Impression Made.
Ambassador Wilson said that Madero's words had not made a favorable impression on the diplomatic representatives.

To General Diaz the Ministers, after urging the establishment of a neutral zone, said that much damage had been done by indiscriminate and reckless firing, which seemingly was directed over parts mainly occupied by foreigners, regardless of the danger to the foreign inhabitants.

Ambassador Wilson said that President Taft was deeply apprehensive as to the results of this state of affairs, and that war vessels had been ordered to both Gulf and Pacific ports, and transports had been prepared to convey marines, who, if necessary, would be brought to the capital for the purpose of maintaining order and affording protection to the lives and property of the foreign residents.

General Diaz replied that he regretted what had happened to the city and its inhabitants; that his attitude from the beginning was one of defense; that instead of attacking the arsenal from a distance, as the government was doing, he had gone directly to the place and taken it in 25 minutes.

Diaz Denies Ambition.
In so doing he explained, he had at heart the desire to cause the city to burn, which was shown from the fact that, while it was in his power, he had refrained from going to the National Palace, which he now claims he would be able to take if the government refused to yield.

General Diaz declared that it was not a matter of personal ambition on his part to overthrow the government, but a desire to voice the sentiments of the whole nation. If he succeeded he would allow the people to elect their representative; he would withdraw to private life.

Referring to the firing, Diaz said that the government had placed its cannon disregarding the fact that many were in position in the thickly populated sections. Most of the damage done by these guns was from shots which fell short.

REBELS IN NORTH REJOICE

Declaration of Diaz' Sympathy Received on Border.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 12.—Rebel agents rejoiced today in the receipt of two letters indicating a union of action between the Diaz revolt in the National capital and the revolution in the north. One came from Mexico City, who declared that the Diaz element was in sympathy with the Orozco revolution and told the northern revolutionists to send delegates to the National capital at once.

In the event of Madero's downfall, the letter said, a Congress would be held at Mexico City, and delegates from all revolutionary parties.

The other letter, which was signed by Pascual Orozco, Jr., the missing commander-in-chief of the northern revolution, was directed to General Juan Salazar, acting leader, and asked that all moral assistance be offered to the Diaz uprising, recommending that all hostilities toward the federal troops be abandoned, unless the rebel positions were contested. Orozco is said to be below the New Mexico line, but his exact whereabouts were not made known.

That rebel activity is not altogether passive, however, was evidenced today when General E. Z. Steever received a report of confiscation of ammunition near Presidio, Tex. United States troops on the border patrol seized 14,000 cartridges in boxes in a shed near the border and evidently destined for rebels at Ojinaga, Chihuahua, just across the line.

News, where the federal garrison impatiently awaits developments in Mexico City, is again cut off from all communication with the interior. Rebels attempted to dynamite today's arriving passenger train in Oregon and commercial telegraph wires, just below the border town.

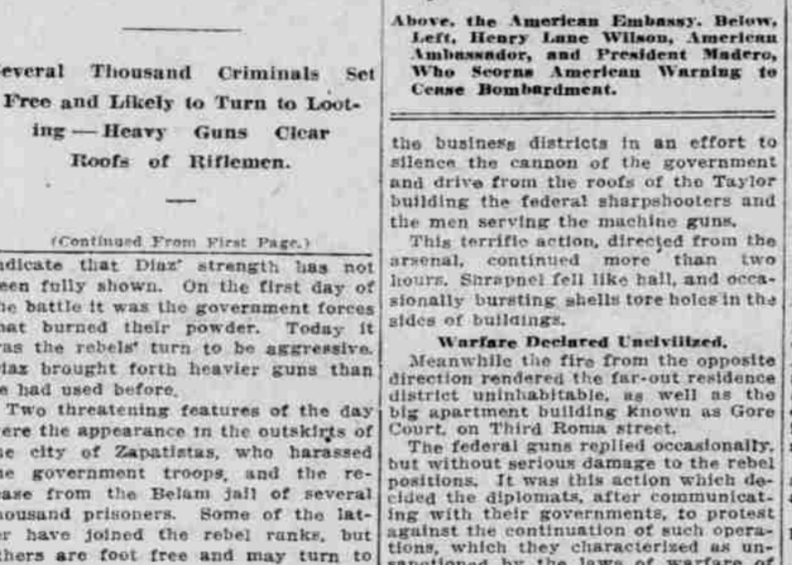
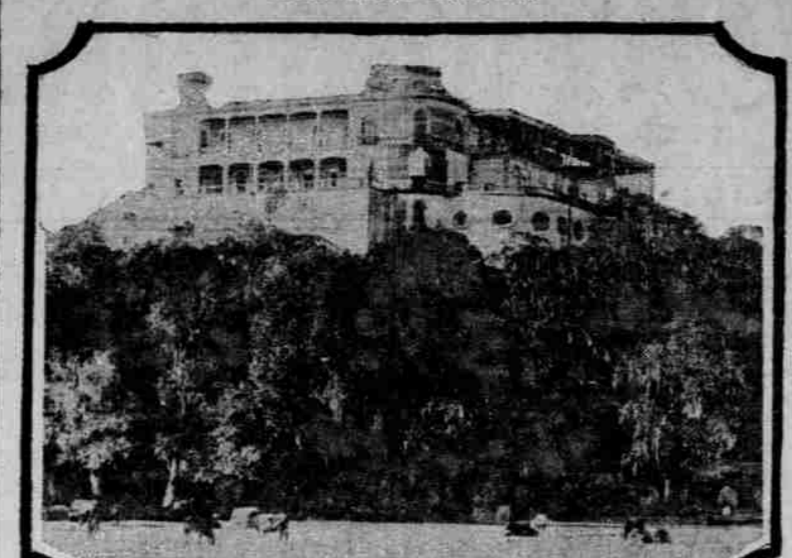
Agua Prieta Mutiny Expected.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 12.—Troops on border patrol here are on the alert as a mutiny of the Federal garrison at Agua Prieta, the Mexican town opposite Douglas is predicted. Four troops of the Ninth Cavalry at Nogales were ordered today to mobilize with the regiment here. The Fifth Cavalry is to relieve them at Nogales.

Oil Lands Bill Introduced.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 12.—Senator Chamberlain has introduced a bill giving homesteaders the right to enter lands in Oregon on account of oil or gas, and receive surface patent.

CENTER OF AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CITY OF MEXICO AND TWO PROMINENT FIGURES.



FIRE RAKES CAPITAL

Zapatistas on Outskirts Harass Government Troops.

JAIL DOORS THROWN OPEN

Several Thousand Criminals Set Free and Likely to Turn to Looting—Heavy Guns Clear Roofs of Riflemen.

(Continued From First Page.)

indicate that Diaz' strength has not been fully shown. On the first day of the battle it was the government forces that burned their powder. Today it was the rebels' turn to be aggressive. Diaz brought forth heavier guns than he had used before.

Two threatening features of the day were the appearance in the outskirts of the city of Zapatistas, who harassed the government troops, and the release from the Belan jail of several thousand prisoners. Some of the latter have joined the rebel ranks, but others are foot free and may turn to looting.

The American Ambassador and the Ministers of Great Britain, Germany and Spain made protests to both Madero and Diaz against the "barbarous and inhuman warfare," but their protests have been in vain. A brief armistice was arranged for a visit of the diplomats to the President and to the rebel commander, but the continuity of the fighting was interrupted only slightly.

America Guards Protect Women.

The British legation was under the rebel fire for a time, but the American Embassy is considered to be in a comparatively safe district. On this account the women and children are being brought to that section, where an American guard protects them. In a hull in the fighting automobiles flying the white flag were sent to the various quarters of the city by the Americans, Germans and British, to collect the women and children of all nationalities. They will be housed in the buildings around the American Embassy.

At 8:30 tonight the firing lessened. Only at rare intervals did the booming of a cannon remind the people that the conflict had not ended.

In their positions the federal soldiers are resting on their arms. Here and there small squads have secured liquor and are giving trouble to their officers.

Diplomatic Envoy Fired On.

From early morning the sharp crack of rifles or the crash of cannon could be heard in some quarter of the city almost every minute of the day, sometimes close, sometimes far distant. The diplomatic representatives of four powers protested, and an armistice was arranged so that an envoy from these diplomats could enter the rebel lines and confer with Diaz.

This envoy was fired upon by the troops, although riding under a white flag, but this doubtless was due to the inability of the federal commander to control all points on his lines.

The American Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, the British Minister, F. W. Stronge, the German Minister, Herr von Holze, and the Spanish Minister, Senor Coloman y Coloman, called at the National Palace in a hull in the fire, shortly before noon. After a brief conference with President Madero, they had little difficulty in gaining his promise to suspend operations until the diplomats, or their representatives, could confer with the rebel commander, if Diaz would do likewise.

Automobile Made Target.

D. E. Hamer was chosen to carry the message of protest to Diaz. He entered an automobile, which, with a white flag flying, moved through the federal lines. It was supposed that the troops had been advised of this mission, but the automobile instantly was made the target for numerous rifles, and bullets rattled about it. It continued on its way, however, the diplomatic envoy apparently being unhurt.

OBJECTIONS ARE NIL

Britain Sees Justification for American Intervention.

PAPERS COMMENT FREELY

One Periodical Says None Would Object If State Department Went Further—Another Sees Big Geographical Change.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Several of the London morning newspapers printed editorials commenting on the Mexican trouble. They generally recognize justification for American intervention.

"American interests involved are very great. If the Mexicans are wise they will settle their differences as speedily as possible."

The Standard says: "Nobody seriously would object if the Washington State Department carried its activities still further. With the completion of the Panama Canal, American interest in the security and stability of the Central American states will grow too strong to be denied, and Mexico must get her affairs in proper order or accept the jealous supervision of her great neighbor."

"This may modify profoundly the political geography of North America."

WORLD POLICE SUGGESTED

Peace Society Suggests Example in China for Use in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Development of a world police, such as was begun in availing to co-operate, would be utilized by nations in policing the Republic of Mexico, was suggested today in resolutions adopted by the Washington Peace Society.

The plan which will be submitted to President Taft, President-elect Wilson and others, with the request that other nations be asked to co-operate, would bring about action by combined foreign interests in Mexico to insure settlement of that republic's affairs by "peaceful elections, if necessary, restraining the internal factions from war by the combined police power of these nations."

In an appeal promulgated by the society, of which Samuel P. Woodrow is president, people of all classes are urged to give expression to the wish that the Government of the United States refrain from unnecessary actual warfare.

OREGON GUARD READY

POSSIBILITY OF MEXICAN SERVICE DISCUSSED.

If Army of Occupation Is Decided On Adjutant-General Finzer Predicts Volunteer Call.

While the possibility of the Oregon National Guard's being ordered to Mexico in the event of intervention by the United States is remote, the Beaver militiamen, so far as organization, equipment and inclination are concerned, are in the pink of readiness. In case the Government should require their services Adjutant-General Finzer declares the response would be practically unanimous.

"Of course," said General Finzer yesterday, "the chances are that in the event that troops are merely sent to protect American interest in Mexico, regulars would be used. But should an army of occupation be called, it would probably mean that the Third Oregon, with many other regiments of the National Guard, would go. The regular Army is scattered at various posts all over the country, and to muster an army of the size necessary to occupy the country, the militia would undoubtedly be required."

"While there is no present prospect that such a contingency will arise," continued General Finzer, "still conditions in Mexico are so chaotic that it is impossible to foresee what a few days may bring forth."

"We have received no official advice concerning the situation. Our information so far has been gained from the newspapers, and the accounts reveal a deplorable condition, from which unexpected and momentous consequences are liable to develop."

American Women Victims.

Americans again suffered today during the height of the battle. Mrs. H. W. Holmes, the wife of an employee of the street railway company, were killed. Allie Bland, a printer, was shot through the arm.

Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Griffiths were preparing dinner in their kitchen in an apartment building close to the arsenal, when a shell from the federal lines burst through the walls, instantly killing Mrs. Holmes and leaving Mrs. Griffiths dying.

Bland was walking along Independence avenue, when he was struck by a live ball, apparently from the federal lines. The Americans wounded in yesterday's action are improving.



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Mr. Make-it-Right

Tell your troubles
—to—
Mr. Make-it-Right
He says:

YOU

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be continued. The daily started June 1, 1911. The publication will be resumed just as soon as business in Chehalis warrants such a move.

CHEHALIS DAILY TO SUSPEND.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 12.—(Special.)—The Chehalis Daily Nugget, published by the Bee-Nugget Publishing Company, will be discontinued Saturday owing to the lack of advertising patronage. The weekly Bee-Nugget will

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There's an old saying about the disagreements of doctors—but doctors all agree that good bread is healthful and nourishing food.

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Look for this familiar trade-mark before you buy ice cream.

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My Cleansing, Healing Balm Instantly Clears Nose, Head and Throat—Stops Nasty Catarrhal Discharges. Dull Headache Goes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

Send such miseries now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake tonight struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous droppings into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in Ely's Cream Balm and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear. Agents: The Owl Drug Co.