

REBEL GENERAL'S DEMANDS
HUERTA'S REMOVAL

Rebel General's Reference to "Intervention" is Studied by Diplomats.

TRANSLATION IN DOUBT

Spanish Has No Precise Equivalent. Hale Confers Informally With Members of Cabinet of Constitutional Leader.

NOGALLES, Sonora, Nov. 15.—General Venustiano Carranza will not consider any means of accomplishing peace in Mexico not predicated on the absolute elimination of Huerta. The Constitutionalists' political and military leader issued the following announcement: "I will recognize nobody who succeeds Huerta by the power which he has usurped."

This statement was occasioned by various suggestions reaching here through the press and semi-official channels that certain persons might be acceptable to both Huerta and Carranza as president ad interim. No name yet suggested to Carranza has brought an encouraging reply.

The taking today of Juarez, port on the Texas-Chihuahua border, by Villa's forces, the capture yesterday of Culiacan, capital of Sinaloa, and the attack today on Yectoria, capital of Tamaulipas, on the Gulf of Mexico, it was asserted generally, would materially affect the international status of the revolutionary movement. It was believed that the revolution had doubled in importance internationally within the last week.

The suspense incident to the pending diplomatic relations with the United States was heightened today by a message in which General Huerta, now disgraced General Carranza on his stand in regard to mediation by any foreign nation. On all sides the matter was taken with interest and was considered likely to affect the attitude of the Mexican people in general toward the United States.

Pressed for a detailed explanation of his announcement yesterday that the Constitutionalists would accept "no interference by any foreign government in the internal affairs of Mexico," General Carranza merely reiterated his previous statement and added: "I will have no dealings with Huerta."

There was much discussion, it was said, over the translation of his carefully-chosen words, the Spanish word "interference" being translated into English "interference," for which there is no Spanish equivalent. This, it was pointed out, might refer to either forced intervention or intervention by suggestion or mediation.

Carranza still declined to make any direct comment on the negotiations carried on between him and the Washington Administration by Envoy Hale, but it was believed his voluntary reference to "interference," as the Spanish word for "intervention" was translated, might have some bearing upon his exchanges with the United States.

The conference called off on account of Carranza's attitude toward the United States, which has played baseball with the situation here today. It pointed out that the unpaved streets were deep with mud in the border towns. General Carranza remained in his headquarters all day and Mr. Hale divided his time between his hotel in Nogales, Ariz., and the American consulate here.

Still, while there was no formal conference between General Carranza and Mr. Hale, it was believed that relations were maintained between the American Envoy and Francisco Escudero, minister of exterior relations in the Carranza cabinet. Each transmitted to his superior the results of the informal negotiations. It was believed nothing had occurred to warrant breaking off the negotiations between Washington and Nogales before they reach their natural conclusion.

CATHOLIC SENATORS ABSENT

Huerta Unable to Establish His Congress in Full Order.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15.—President Huerta was unable to bring his new congress fully to life today. The Chamber of Deputies today effected temporary organization, but the Senate proved reactionary and the lack of a quorum prevented the organization. General Huerta and his friends, however, profess to believe the greater part of their work is done because the newly-created lower house has formally and in their opinion legally met. The Senate, they think, can be induced to move into line by Monday, when the Senators are summoned to begin.

HUERTA CLINGS TO OFFICE

(Continued From First Page.)
gress, but opposition developed among the newly chosen lawmakers, and Gonzalo Zuniga, Senor Aldape's secretary and himself a deputy, appeared in his stead. Nominally for a few minutes he presided; but there was little of parliamentary form observed in what followed. One group called for one man and another group for another man to act as chairman.

In vain Senor Zuniga called on the deputies for order, insisting that they observe legal procedure. "Don't talk us of law," cried Salvador Diaz Miron, editor of Imperial and an ardent supporter of General Huerta. "What have we to do with law? We are greater than the law. The country is in a delicate position and it is our duty to proceed in more expeditious manner."

The controversy was ended by the appointment, without balloting, of Enrique Paz as president of the body to observe until the formal inauguration on November 20.

The roll of deputies included all members of President Huerta's staff, the chief aide of the Minister of War, the private secretary of the President, the private secretary of the Minister of War, a large number of men more or less closely identified with other government officials, and many detectives who had been employed in the capital. Except for the fact that the Washington Administration had said the Congress must not meet, the action of the Chamber ordinarily would have aroused no interest, as attention centers principally on the formal opening.

MEXICAN CONSTITUTIONALIST LEADER WHO WOULD ACCEPT ONLY REMOVAL OF ARMS EMBARGO FROM UNITED STATES AND HIS ADVISERS.



The tone of the capital press would indicate that all Mexico desires to see General Huerta remain at the head of the government and editorially and in the news columns the United States is bitterly criticized for the part it has played. Among the people generally there is lacking evidence of violent outbursts of an anti-American character. A feeling apathy characterizes the attitude of the Mexican people.

To Mr. Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, was attributed the statement that the American Embassy would be withdrawn on Monday and it is possible that matters will be landed at Vera Cruz. The American charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, showed depression, and an air of pessimism prevailed at the Embassy here.

Departure of foreign residents and even Mexicans for Vera Cruz was more pronounced today, trains being run in sections.

The managers of Lord Cowdray's oil company received orders to send all the women and children, and as many men as desired to go, as well as the more important part of the company's archives, to Vera Cruz. These instructions were based on information gathered at Vera Cruz. The rebels are gathering in force around Orizaba threatening an attack added to the general anxiety and furnished a contributory cause for the increased exodus. Orizaba is a small station on the main line of the Mexican Railway and the capture of this town by the rebels would almost certainly mean interruption of traffic by this road to the coast.

On the Interoceanic Railway, the only other line to the port, the rebels have already begun robbing trains, and to the fear of possible drastic action by the United States is added that of isolation of the capital.

WASHINGTON IS CONFIDENT

Carranza Understood as Seeking to Placate Own People.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—While official information from Mexico City today was meager, the Washington Government maintained tonight its confidence that provisional President Huerta soon would be eliminated from the situation.

The steady pressure through diplomatic channels, and the practical certainty that the embargo on arms will be lifted unless Huerta yields are expected to force retirement of the provisional president. How soon this would come to pass, no official would predict.

Neither at the White House nor at the State Department was there any disposition to regard seriously a statement issued from the National palace at Mexico City declaring that in view of Venustiano Carranza's repudiation of the Carranza regime, the United States with the United States, provisional President Huerta can do no less than join him in his expression of patriotic sentiment and maintain unaltered his dignified attitude toward Washington.

While on the surface this statement gave the impression that the United States had met a rebuff in the diplomatic camps of both Mexican factions, Administration officials conversant with details of the inner situation stressed it merely as an attempt to meet temporarily the arguments of expediency being urged on Huerta by close friends. The declaration, first from Carranza, that he would not accept mediation by the United States, and reiterated by Huerta, caused no concern except for the Washington Government maintains it has never offered to mediate.

Carranza's utterance was not misinterpreted by the Washington Government, for inasmuch as he had appealed to the United States to lift the embargo on arms and a special envoy had gone to his headquarters to discuss the situation, the necessity of showing his followers that he does not intend to surrender to the Carranza government, and that he is solely through his country in negotiation with any foreign government was taken into full consideration here.

The American Government likewise realizes that Carranza will not enter into any compromise arrangements or negotiations with Huerta or any of the group surrounding him. For this reason chiefly has President Wilson insisted throughout on the elimination of the Huerta coterie as a necessary first step to peace, and he has always contended, too, that the Mexicans must, of course, actually compose the situation themselves.

Huerta's expression on the heels of Carranza's utterance was regarded here as an effort to show no less patriotism than the constitutionalist chief at this time.

The Washington Administration does not construe its activities in the situation as included in the terms "interference" or "mediation." The Washington viewpoint is that the United States has the right to announce exactly on what conditions it will recognize any government. It has sought to emphasize through its representatives that under no conditions would Huerta or any one of the group surrounding him be recognized as a government. It will not recognize the legality of any acts of the Mexican Congress which was scheduled to convene today.

By making its position similarly clear to other foreign governments, the United States has secured acquiescence in its view of every great power, without exception. It is solely through the question of recognition and the desire for a restoration of constitutional government that the United States bases its right to inform Mexico of what appears to the Washington Government the only course that will lead to friendly and regular international relations.

ALL OFFICERS ARE EXECUTED
Rebels Spare Only Common Soldiers Among Prisoners.
EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 15.—Executions of federal prisoners captured by General Pancho Villa's rebel troops today at Juarez have begun. The order for the execution of many of the prisoners has been issued directly by General Villa, and at different periods during the day the firing squads took out men and shot them.

WILSON REALIZES NEED FOR ACTION

European Insistence on Definite Policy in Mexico Has Left Its Impression.

BRYAN STILL UNSEEING

Secretary Fails to Realize What Other Nations Have Insisted On. Huerta Understands Only Argument of Force.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 15.—President Wilson's change of attitude toward Mexico is the direct result of European protest against the policy of inaction long maintained by the United States. The European complaint was based largely on the fact that the United States, while implicitly requiring European respect for the Monroe Doctrine, declined to guarantee protection to foreign lives and foreign property in the strife-ridden country to the south.

The interesting and inside story of the President's change of heart may never be fully told, but in diplomatic circles the underlying causes are well understood.

Doctrine Means Responsibility.
While President Wilson has never openly warned Great Britain, Germany, France or other nations that the United States will insist on strict observance of the Monroe Doctrine, such intimations have gone forward through diplomatic channels. By the same channels has come the demand to Washington that if the nations of Europe are to respect the Monroe Doctrine, as they are perfectly willing to do under reasonable circumstances, the United States must also observe the doctrine, and assume responsibility for protecting not only American lives and property, but also the lives and property of other foreigners who have gone into Mexico.

Unless the United States protects our citizens and their property in Mexico, we shall be compelled to intervene," is the warning that has come from more than one of the big powers of Europe through the United States in diplomatic language. Secretary Bryan apparently never understood these diplomatic messages, for his course has given no intimation that he at any time, appreciated the gravity of the international complication that has been steadily growing worse. President Wilson finally sensed their meaning, and when he did, he decided to change his tactics, on his own responsibility and contrary to the advice of Secretary Bryan.

Bryan Policy Gets Nowhere.
The Bryan policy in Mexico was accomplishing nothing. True, Mr. Huerta was made aware of the fact that his occupation of the Presidency was distasteful to the United States, but he cared nothing for that, so long as the United States did nothing to remove him. Some of his state papers have shown him to be a far more efficient diplomat and politician than Mr. Bryan.

Instead of demanding of Huerta that he guarantee full protection to American lives and property in Mexico, and the lives and property of other foreigners, Secretary Bryan advised all Americans to flee, however, than Bryan repudiated his own position and ruled that the United States alone could be held responsible for damage to abandoned American property.

where the principal damage was due to abandonment. According to the Bryan view, the American Congress must now make restitution to Americans who have suffered financial losses in Mexico, if any restitution is to be made.

If Mr. Bryan ever had any comprehensive idea now order was to be restored in Mexico by peaceful means, he has never made that idea public. Practical men have believed that chaos in Mexico can only be ended by harsh means. To many far-seeing Americans it has been apparent that the lives to be sacrificed must either be those of Mexicans or of American soldiers sent to Mexico to restore peace. Huerta cares nothing for threats. He recognizes only force. President Wilson finally appreciates that the United States must do one of three things: Either give the Constitutionalists access to arms, that they may meet and overthrow Huerta; must intervene with armed American forces, restore peace and set up a new government, or abrogate the Monroe Doctrine and allow the nations of the Old World to intervene and restore peace.

PHONE TOLLS CUT DOWN

California Commission Rules 9 Per Cent Is Income Enough.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Reductions on all California long-distance telephone calls were announced here today by the State Railroad Commission, averaging 21 per cent and aggregating \$326,000 annually.

The Commission finds that the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company's income from long-distance calls averages 14 per cent. Nine per cent, the Commission thinks, is sufficient, and made its reductions accordingly.

Mayor Perkins, of Denver, when he has the "blue," reads James Whitcomb Riley's poems until the fit is over.



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PHONE TOLLS CUT DOWN

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Above—General Venustiano Carranza (Front Row, Third From Left), the Commander-in-Chief of All the Constitutionalists, Who Is Daily Becoming More and More Powerful and Looming Up as the Big Leader in the Rebellion Against the Huerta Regime. Photographed With Governor Maytorena (Second From Left, Front Row), of Sonora Province, the Stronghold of Carranza. Below—Custom-House at Vera Cruz, Through Which American Arms Would Go If Admitted to Mexico.

JUAREZ IS TAKEN

Federal Garrison Surprised by Early Morning Attack.

COMMANDER IS MISSING

Sword and Epulettes Grace Cabinet of Enemy as Souvenirs but Castro Himself Is Thought to Have Escaped.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 15.—For the sixth time in the last three years Ciudad Juarez changed governments when 3000 rebels, led by General Pancho Villa, attacked and captured the town between 2:30 and 5 o'clock this morning. Taken completely by surprise, the federal garrison of approximately 400 men put up a weak resistance.

So unprepared for battle were the federal defenders that Villa's troops actually reached the center of town before a single shot was fired. Although an accurate count has not been completed, it is estimated that 40 persons were killed in the fighting. The rebels lost five men, the federal dead is estimated at 30, and four or five non-combatants were killed. Among them was Charles Seggerson, of El Paso, an automobile driver, who was on the main street of Juarez in his automobile.

"No looting" was the order given.

ZETA PHI FRATERNITY MEMBERS INSTALLED

Local Chapter Enjoys Banquet at Multnomah Hotel, Following Secret Work of Initiating Candidates—Seventy-five Delta Taus Are Present.



LEFT TO RIGHT—H. V. QUIGLEY, OF PORTLAND, PRESIDENT; ALBERT EPPERLY, OF LEBANON, VICE-PRESIDENT; WILLARD SHAVER, OF PORTLAND, SECRETARY; ALFRED SKEL, OF MONITOR, OR., TREASURER.

MEMBERS of Zeta Phi local fraternity at the University of Oregon were installed as a chapter in Delta Tau Delta National college fraternity at the Multnomah Hotel last night. Following the secret installation work the installing officers and initiates sat down to a banquet in the blue room of the hotel.

Delta Tau Delta was founded at Bethany College, West Virginia, in 1859. It now has 58 chapters and a membership of more than 15,000. Those initiated as charter members of the new Oregon chapter were: H. V. Quigley, Clare Agle, Alfred Skel, Albert Epperly, William D. Shaver, Allen O'Connell, Milton Stoddard, Willard Cole, Vivian Walker, Raymond