

### 3 SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR PEACE

President Wilson Formally Accepts Good Offices of Brazil, Argentina and Chile.

Washington.—President Wilson announced he had accepted an offer from Brazil, Argentina and Chile to use their good offices in an attempt to bring about a peaceful and friendly settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico.

The offer was formally submitted by the three South American envoys to Secretary Bryan.

The reply of the president made through the secretary of state to the diplomatic representatives distinctly declares emergency may arise to make negotiations futile.

Coincidentally with the acceptance of the offer of mediation, administration officials announced there would be no cessation of preparations by the army and navy for future emergencies and no orders would be issued to the naval forces now at Vera Cruz or the ships at sea changing original plans. No further steps, however, to obtain reparation for the indignities which gave rise to the present situation will be attempted while the effort is being made to bring about a settlement through diplomacy.

#### Broad Settlement of Problem.

Although the offer made by the three South American countries did not reveal their plans, it was learned that they contemplate a broad settlement of the Mexican problem through the elimination of Huerta, upon which the United States has insisted from the beginning. Notification of the offer of mediation was sent, not only to the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Chile and Brazil in Mexico, but to General Carranza and the constitutionalists in northern Mexico.

The feature of the plan which some of the president's visitors lauded was the fact that the United States was joining hands with three big nations of this hemisphere, emphasizing Pan-American solidarity and a principle of the Monroe Doctrine, and at the same time showing to Central and South America, as a whole, the peaceful intentions of the American government.

The fact that Argentine, Brazil and Chile have stood with the United States in refusing to recognize the Huerta government is an element in the situation which rose conspicuously to the front as discussion of the new question turned official circles, for the moment, at least, from thoughts of war to those of peace. It was generally realized that the task of the three countries would be difficult, for they have been dealing with Huerta only as a de facto ruler and could not become involved in steps of formal recognition any more than could the United States in its refusal to sign a written protocol for the adjustment of the incidents at Tampico and the demand for a salute to the American flag.

#### Sentiment of Congress Warlike.

Though the Mexican crisis has been under suppression in congress while the president and his cabinet executed plans of reprisals against the defiance of General Huerta, there is an impelling under-current of feeling in both senate and house for a declaration of war, which was tempered somewhat by the acceptance of offers of mediation from Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

Although there was evidence of the feeling of dissatisfaction with present conditions in the senate, probably the most remarkable evidence of unrest centered in the house. More than a dozen of the most prominent men on the democratic side participated in conferences. Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Underwood, Chairman Flood, of the foreign relations committee; Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, and Chairman Hay, of the military committee, figured in all of them.

The discussion was so outspoken that there was talk for a time of the appointment of a committee, to consist of Speaker Clark and Mr. Underwood, which should call on President, Wilson and inform him that the sentiment of the house was for war.

#### House Leaders Belligerent.

Out of the many conferences the attitude of the house leaders became exceedingly clear. They said that war should be declared; that the United States should send the army into Mexico and "go through with what it had started"; that in this way only can peace be established on a sound and permanent basis. They represented the sentiment of the house on their side and they prepared to tell the president that since the house took this position they believed it to be the position of the country.

In the senate there was no such concerted action as was evident in the house, but there were reports of dissatisfaction from individual senators and evidence that the bond of silence which many senators have observed for months may soon be broken.

### CAPTAIN RUSH



Captain Rush, of the battleship Florida, who commanded the sailors and marines at the capture of Vera Cruz.

### MEXICAN WAR NOTES

Rumor that Secretary of State Bryan would resign because of the Mexican crisis is denied.

Every available fighting ship on the Pacific will be assembled in west coast Mexican waters.

Federal soldiers evacuated the garrison at Piedras Negras on the Mexican border, opposite Eagle Pass.

Seventeen Americans killed and about 75 wounded marked the complete investment of Vera Cruz by the United States forces.

The house, without a dissenting vote, passed the Fitzgerald bill appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of Americans in Mexico.

Major General Leonard Wood will have complete charge of the army if American troops are called on to invade Mexico.

Coffins to the number of 800 have been loaded onto an army transport at Galveston, for shipment to Mexico ports.

A report from Mexico City to London says that Japanese residents there are making demonstrations in sympathy with the Mexican cause.

The average ages of the men in the fleets now off Vera Cruz is 21 years, said Representative Hobson, addressing the house.

Foreign representatives in the capital of Mexico are prepared for a possible attack by the rabble and most of them wear British flags on their coats.

The interests of the Huerta government in the United States were taken over by the Spanish embassy when Charge Algara asked for his passports and left Washington for Canada.

Secretary Bryan states that no evidences of anti-American feeling or demonstrations had been reported from Mexican territory now held by the constitutionalists.

Government officials received the word on high authority that Huerta deliberately planned the affront to the United States in order to bring on war with this country, for the purpose of uniting all Mexican people.

Secretary Daniels estimated that between 3000 and 3500 refugees either are on their way from Mexico or under protection awaiting departure for the United States.

Reports from the coasts of Mexico from Admirals Badger and Howard, respectively, described energetic efforts, not only of the navy, but German and British vessels, to assist refugees in leaving the trouble-torn republic.

The German vessel Ypiranga, whose consignment of war munitions for Huerta caused the United States temporarily to seize the Vera Cruz customs-house, was ordered back to Hamburg, Germany, without landing her cargo.

Nuevo Laredo, the thriving Mexican border town, opposite Laredo, Texas, is in ruins, devastated by dynamite and fire by Mexican federal soldiers, who began an orgy of destruction which did not end until they were forced to flee before the guns of the American border patrol.

In the opinion of the administration officials the task of financing a war with Mexico will be comparatively easy. For the present the current appropriation for the army and navy is deemed sufficient. A stamp tax and beer tax could raise \$100,000,000 a year, it is said, and there would be no necessity for making a special bond issue.

General Carranza of the Mexican rebels informs President Wilson that the United States has no right to invade Mexico in order to settle grievances with Huerta, whose leadership and authority is not recognized by the constitutionalists. He invites the American bluejackets to evacuate the ground already occupied. President Wilson refuses to yield to the demands of General Carranza for an evacuation of Mexican land captured at Vera Cruz, and reiterates his policy toward Huerta and the Mexican people.

### VERA CRUZ UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Rear-Admiral Badger Orders American Non-Combatants to Leave on Steamer.

Vera Cruz.—Definite instructions from Rear-Admiral Badger, command-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, to all American non-combatants to leave Vera Cruz by the steamer Mexico, have been posted at the consulate and other places, and Vera Cruz is under martial law, Rear-Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American naval forces on shore having issued a proclamation to this effect.

Admiral Fletcher determined there should be no more quibbling with the Mexican officials regarding forms of government. Until further notice, the residents will be judged by military law. A large number of local Mexican officials have reported their willingness to resume their duties as officers under the supervision of the Americans.

Roberto Diaz, mayor of Vera Cruz, is among those who have agreed to reopen their offices, and arrangements were made to open the public schools Monday.

General Maas has established headquarters at Soledad, about 16 miles from Vera Cruz, and his men are tearing up the railroad tracks.

American Consul Canada has notified the state department that many American refugees have been taken from trains and imprisoned at Aguas Calientes by Mexican mobs. Besides Americans, the consul reports, other foreigners have been detained, most of them having been employes of the smelters at Aguas Calientes. Among the Americans held was United States Consul Schmutz, of Aguas Calientes.

### GENERAL VILLA FRIENDLY

Rebel Commander Anxious to Placate His American Friends.

El Paso, Tex.—The international political situation cleared greatly as affecting the status of the rebel government and that of the United States when General Francisco Villa, who arrived at Juarez repeated his declaration that he would not be drawn into a war with the United States, particularly as that would serve only to draw the Huerta chestnuts out of the fire. Villa said that Carranza's note had been misunderstood and that the first chief was as friendly as he was to the United States.

### Militia Must Be First to Enlist.

Washington.—The war department made it plain that in raising a volunteer army for service against Mexico preference will be given the organized militia of the various states and that in no state will independent volunteer organizations be received until the resources of the militia of the state have been exhausted.

### AMERICANS ORDERED HELD IN MEXICO CITY

Vera Cruz.—More than a score of American women with babies and children were turned back by Huerta's soldiers to face the mobs of Mexico City when they attempted to leave the riot-ridden capital on a refugee train. Huerta absolutely refused to allow any Americans to leave the city. Thirty Americans escaped, posing as British subjects, under assumed names. They were afraid to speculate on the possible fate of those left behind.

The refugees said that Huerta's soldiers went through the train as it stood in the station, and everyone identified as an American was put off and forced to remain.

Huerta's firm determination to hold the 800 Americans remaining there was shown by the fact that he insisted upon strict identification of every person wishing to depart.

He compelled Sir Lionel Carden and Paul Von Hintz, German ambassador, to go in person to the station to identify the refugees.

### Mexico City Fed on Weird "News."

Vera Cruz.—The newspapers of the capital are reported to be publishing stories to the effect that the American forces at Vera Cruz are slaughtering women and children, and the papers call on Mexicans in Mexico City to retaliate in a similar manner.

Other stories printed by the newspapers say that France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain had declared war against the United States.

### Offer to Mediate Reported Accepted.

Washington.—Spanish Ambassador Riano has announced that he had received private advices from Mexico City saying that General Huerta had accepted the offer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences between the United States and Mexico.

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### Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the executrix of the estate of William H. Short, deceased, to all creditors of said deceased and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them with the proper vouchers to the undersigned at the office of M. R. Elliott, in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice. Dated and published first time April 23, 1914.

SAMANTHA ANN SHORT, Executrix of the Estate of William H. Short, deceased.

Notice for Publication Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore. March 24th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Racher of Prineville, Oregon, who, on June 15, 1910, made homestead entry No. 07025, for s<sub>1</sub> ne<sub>1</sub> and n<sub>1</sub> s<sub>1</sub> sec<sub>1</sub> 30, township 14 south, range 15 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 22nd day of May, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Henry H. Racher, Louis Regelsberger, Arthur Hall, Thomas Houston, all of Prineville, Ore. H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

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