

Morning Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1911.

VOL. LI—NO. 15,694.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIRST MOVE MADE TO MEXICAN PEACE

Madero and Limantour Have Conference.

FEAR OF INTERVENTION UNITES

De la Barra Issues Appeal to Get Together.

EACH STATES HIS POSITION

Madero Demands Observance of Constitution and Real Elections. Limantour Admits Reforms Are Needed in Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 14.—(Special.)—Before Senator de la Barra departed for Washington today he gave out here the proofs of an article which will appear tomorrow in the Independent on "The Situation in Mexico," urging all his countrymen, regardless of "all divisions of party, all differences between men," to recall the "sacred interests of our country," and "to work together for the progress of true democracy and best development of the motherland."

The Ambassador penned this appeal only last night, after his conference with Senator Limantour, the Mexican Minister of Finance, and he considered it so important that at the very last moment he had it crowded into the locked forms.

Insurgent leaders to whom the paragraph was shown said they considered it an invitation to come into camp, and its issuance makes more notable a trend of events that has been discernible for the last three days.

After the first shock of surprise in the United States, and of alarm and distrust in Mexico caused by the dispatch of 20,000 American troops to the frontier, there began a series of formal diplomatic exchanges between the two powers, and a series of carefully weighed interviews and authorized publications in the daily press. Underneath this current ran a deeper tide of sympathy between countrymen who might be at odds, but were still countrymen.

"Intervention means war," said Senator Limantour, in so many words.

"Intervention?" answered Dr. F. Vasquez Gomez, the insurgent representative at Washington, who has been here for three days. "The moment there is intervention there will cease to be an insurrection. Both sides will make common cause against a common enemy."

Streams Flow Together.

In short, it became plain that two streams of tendency were flowing to a junction. On one side there was the disposition on the part of the insurgents to open negotiations with the representatives of the Mexican administration here; on the other there was a growing understanding between the Mexican government and the United States. Virtually, Senator Limantour is willing to have it understood that if the United States will take care of smuggling, his government will take care of the insurgents.

In most of his statements he has been careful to dwell on both these points. He holds out the hatchet to the insurgents, with a promise of reform, and calls Washington to account in the share Americans have taken in the financing and leading of the revolution. Therefore, with Senator Limantour and Secretary Dickinson, of the War Department, in the Madero and Ambassador de la Barra in the same hotel, the conviction grew that an understanding between them would be reached today.

This conviction was strengthened by the warning issued by the Junta here last Sunday to "look for something on Tuesday," and the sudden activity and activity which their councils, heretofore so open to the public, became cloaked.

Madero Calls on Limantour.

Frederick Madero, a brother of Gustavo, head of the Junta here, fell today that his brother had recently made a call on Senator Limantour. One of his friends said this afternoon that Gustavo had spent part of the morning with Secretary Dickinson, but the Secretary himself dashed all intimations with cold water.

"I have not been in communication with the Maderos, either directly or indirectly," he said tonight. "I have never met any of them and I have had no word from any of them. I carry no messages from them to Senator Limantour. My presence here has nothing to do with the Mexican situation."

The belief grows here, however, among those closely in touch with both camps, that some understanding will be reached. It was pointed out that, if Francisco Madero, Sr., has already seen Senator Limantour once, he is likely to find means of keeping in touch with him as the situation may demand. The Maderos are considered the wealth and brains of the revolution. They are not in sympathy with the Socialist movement in Southern California.

"If those fellows win," said Gustavo Madero today, "we shall have to fight them." If then, the Maderos have been won over by assurance on the one hand

PROFESSORS LEAD COLLEGE REVOLT

More Than Half Columbia Faculty May Resign.

FINAL DEMANDS MADE BY RUSSIA

Ultimatum Tells China She Must Yield.

TROOPS MASS ON FRONTIER

Minister Weary of Parleying About Mongolia.

PRESS WANTS ANNEXATION

PROCRUSTINATION OF CHINA BRINGS ON CRISIS AND THEY MAY NOW LOSE MUCH TERRITORY AND BE DRIVEN TO OTHER CONCESSIONS.

LEADING CITIZENS ESCAPE

ONLY SMALL FRY ARE INDICTED FOR DANVILLE BRIBERIES.

DE LESSEPS GETS \$10,000

RUSSIAN POLICY IS CONFUSED

LOVETT IS OPTIMISTIC

STATE TO AID ITS SCHOOLS

WOMAN INDICTED IN SEATTLE

DIVORCE IS UNEXPLAINED

WEYERHAEUSER HAS HOME

PORTLAND CO-EDS WIN

EXPLOSIVE WRECKED TIMES

COLONIST TRAVEL HEAVY

PORTLAND WOMAN IS MRS. FARRELLY

ACCUSED OAKLAND SWINDLER IDENTIFIED.

SHE WAS INEZ PATTERSON

FORMER CITY HALL SYNOGRAPHER IS WELL KNOWN.

RECOGNIZED BY THREE MEN

WOMAN WHO IS CHARGED WITH TRYING TO SELL FRAUDULENT MORTGAGE ON FARRELLY'S HOME DECLARED TO HAIL FROM NORTHWEST.

COUNT GOES HOME HUFFY

ITALIAN "NOBILMAN" FAILS TO IMPRESS BEAUTIFUL RICH BLONDES.

MONEY COMES FROM SEATTLE

ONCE WIFE OF ANCONA MAN

OLYMPIA, WASH., MARCH 14.—(Special.)—Among the 22 bills signed today by Governor Hay, are the employees' compensation act and the bill providing for an annual levy of 1 mill to care for the five higher educational schools, the State University, State College and normal schools at Bellingham, Ellensburg and Cheney. Under this bill the delegations from the counties in which these institutions are located will not have to do so much log-rolling to get appropriations sufficient to carry on the institutions.

The employees' compensation act provides a pension system of payment for injuries to workmen to be paid by the state which collects its money by levying an assessment on industries.

Among other bills are the bill giving the state the right of eminent domain for road purposes; one compelling mine owners to provide safe places for the storage of powder and the amendment to the material men's lien law as well as \$50,000 for the bridge across the Lewis River.

IDEA OF ALLIANCE PLEASES BRITONS

Grey's Speech Called Epoch-Making.

LIBERAL ORGANS ENTHUSE

Prospect of Perpetual Peace With Uncle Sam Interests.

FEW CONSERVATIVES COLD

"The Wagon of English-Speaking People Now Hitched to Star," Says Sir Henry Norman—Negotiations On, Is Intimation.

LOVETT IS OPTIMISTIC

PRESIDENT TAFT—"SOME SUPREME COURT! WHAT?"

WOMAN INDICTED IN SEATTLE

DIVORCE IS UNEXPLAINED

WEYERHAEUSER HAS HOME

PORTLAND CO-EDS WIN

EXPLOSIVE WRECKED TIMES

COLONIST TRAVEL HEAVY

PORTLAND WOMAN IS MRS. FARRELLY

ACCUSED OAKLAND SWINDLER IDENTIFIED.

SHE WAS INEZ PATTERSON

FORMER CITY HALL SYNOGRAPHER IS WELL KNOWN.

RECOGNIZED BY THREE MEN

WOMAN WHO IS CHARGED WITH TRYING TO SELL FRAUDULENT MORTGAGE ON FARRELLY'S HOME DECLARED TO HAIL FROM NORTHWEST.

COUNT GOES HOME HUFFY

ITALIAN "NOBILMAN" FAILS TO IMPRESS BEAUTIFUL RICH BLONDES.

MONEY COMES FROM SEATTLE

ONCE WIFE OF ANCONA MAN

OLYMPIA, WASH., MARCH 14.—(Special.)—Among the 22 bills signed today by Governor Hay, are the employees' compensation act and the bill providing for an annual levy of 1 mill to care for the five higher educational schools, the State University, State College and normal schools at Bellingham, Ellensburg and Cheney. Under this bill the delegations from the counties in which these institutions are located will not have to do so much log-rolling to get appropriations sufficient to carry on the institutions.

The employees' compensation act provides a pension system of payment for injuries to workmen to be paid by the state which collects its money by levying an assessment on industries.

Among other bills are the bill giving the state the right of eminent domain for road purposes; one compelling mine owners to provide safe places for the storage of powder and the amendment to the material men's lien law as well as \$50,000 for the bridge across the Lewis River.

The morning papers point out the difficulties in the way owing to Great Britain's foreign alliances.

By universal consent, it is the most important made in Parliament in years. Some Conservative morning papers, taking the ground that the Foreign Secretary's ideal is almost impossible of attainment, comment somewhat coldly and point to the difficulty of the path.

The Liberal organs, on the other hand, hail it with unbounded enthusiasm, and express strong resentment at the scoffing remarks heard from the Conservative benches while Sir Edward was speaking, such as "how about Mexico?" and similar interjections offensive to the United States.

"The wagon of the English-speaking people is now hitched to a star," said Sir Henry Norman. "The rest may come slowly, but it will come and it will date from 1911."

Similar opinions were expressed by the most progressive members of the House of Commons. Indeed, many members connected with the arbitration movement found it difficult to believe that Sir Edward Grey had not made sure of his ground with regard to the negotiations with the United States before going so far in public utterance.

Lord Reay, the British delegate to the Hague conference in 1907, in an interview, thinks that a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain might be the occasion for the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal and that the only possible opposition in America would come from the Irish sections.

The Nationalist members in the House of Commons, discussing the matter, are frank in declaring that it would be quite impossible to secure acceptance of the treaty until home rule has been granted Ireland.

The Morning Post, in an editorial, says that such a treaty would involve on the part of both nations the sacrifice of what is called sovereignty. At that sacrifice, the agreement is possible.

Some of the morning papers point out the difficulties in the way owing to Great Britain's foreign alliances.

By universal consent, it is the most important made in Parliament in years. Some Conservative morning papers, taking the ground that the Foreign Secretary's ideal is almost impossible of attainment, comment somewhat coldly and point to the difficulty of the path.

The Liberal organs, on the other hand, hail it with unbounded enthusiasm, and express strong resentment at the scoffing remarks heard from the Conservative benches while Sir Edward was speaking, such as "how about Mexico?" and similar interjections offensive to the United States.

"The wagon of the English-speaking people is now hitched to a star," said Sir Henry Norman. "The rest may come slowly, but it will come and it will date from 1911."

Similar opinions were expressed by the most progressive members of the House of Commons. Indeed, many members connected with the arbitration movement found it difficult to believe that Sir Edward Grey had not made sure of his ground with regard to the negotiations with the United States before going so far in public utterance.

Lord Reay, the British delegate to the Hague conference in 1907, in an interview, thinks that a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain might be the occasion for the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal and that the only possible opposition in America would come from the Irish sections.

The Nationalist members in the House of Commons, discussing the matter, are frank in declaring that it would be quite impossible to secure acceptance of the treaty until home rule has been granted Ireland.

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

THE WEATHER.—Maximum temperature, 64 degrees; minimum, 38 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; northeasterly winds.

Foreign.

Russia sends ultimatum to China regarding Mongolia. Page 1.

Men flee in terror from jury duty in California case. Page 2.

Grey's speech favoring a peace alliance with United States arouses enthusiasm in England. Page 1.

Mexico.

Mexican government and rebel leaders begin movement for peace at conference in New York. Page 1.

State Department asks Mexico to release Diaz and converse. Page 2.

National.

Government plans reorganization of Army into brigades. Page 3.

Politics.

Canon unlikely to be Republican minority leader in House. Page 2.

Bourne plans recall of highway Senators not controlled by him. Page 12.

U'Ren advocates popular legislation only as means to force single tax on state. Page 12.

Domestic.

Author of "How to Be Happy" commits suicide. Page 1.

Half of Columbia University faculty in revolt. Page 1.

"Go South, my boy," says Champ Clark. Page 2.

Senator Bailey refuses to testify in Lorimer bribery case. Page 3.

Goetz-Kuhn, Loeb, state on Missouri Pacific broken. Page 5.

Mrs. Farrelly, accused Oakland swindler, identified as Portland woman. Page 1.

Portland leads Nation in wheat exports. Page 4.

Pacific Northwest.

Only \$200 available in O. A. C. loan fund, many students will be compelled to drop studies. Page 9.

Gov. West, after hard trip to Siuslaw, extols activity of port. Page 6.

Sports.

Beavers defeat Coyotes in practice game. Page 8.

Washington High School wins city interscholastic basketball championship by defeating Columbia. Page 8.

Packer McFarland beats Owen Moran in 10-round bout. Page 8.

Commercial and Marine.

Apples sell at highest prices of the season. Page 19.

Chicago wheat market affected by war rumors. Page 19.

Broad and active trade in stocks. Page 19.

London wool sales open firm and unchanged. Page 19.

Newspapers published at sea are popular with passengers. Page 7.

Portland and Vicinity.

Central Oregon clamors for mail service by railway. Page 7.

Trains crowded with colonists to Oregon. Page 7.

Paving collision charged in suit. Page 9.

Water mains on East Side to be laid promptly. Page 9.

Chicago bondholders indicate probability of acceptance of Broadway bond issue. Page 10.

Fare and third rates fixed for Rose Festival period. Page 3.

Elites' amendment would compel competition in street paving. Page 11.

Advent of railways helps Central Oregon farmers market grain crop. Page 12.

LOVETT IS OPTIMISTIC

President of Harriman Lines Tells of Western Conditions.

NEW YORK, March 14.—R. S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, returned yesterday to New York after a month's tour of inspection over the lines. Concerning the situation in the West, he said, among other things:

"I found conditions on our lines satisfactory. The most gratifying feature was the ample rainfall.

"Business has been slowing down to some extent throughout the West. There is not as much building going on in the towns and cities as one year ago. Some merchants complain that trade is dull, but none offered an explanation, and the cause is not apparent to me. The outlook is for good crops, in view of the unusual rainfall.

"While our earnings have fallen off, and probably will continue to do so for some time, it must be remembered that last year with us was unprecedented. The Southern Pacific showed an increase of \$10,000,000, and the Union Pacific an excess of \$11,000,000 over any previous year in the history of the company."



AUTHOR OF "HOW TO BE HAPPY", SUICIDE

Andrews Admits He Can't Make Good With Optimism.

PORTLAND WOMAN IS MRS. FARRELLY

Accused Oakland Swindler Identified.

SHE WAS INEZ PATTERSON

Former City Hall Synographer Is Well Known.

RECOGNIZED BY THREE MEN

WOMAN WHO IS CHARGED WITH TRYING TO SELL FRAUDULENT MORTGAGE ON FARRELLY'S HOME DECLARED TO HAIL FROM NORTHWEST.

COUNT GOES HOME HUFFY

ITALIAN "NOBILMAN" FAILS TO IMPRESS BEAUTIFUL RICH BLONDES.

MONEY COMES FROM SEATTLE

ONCE WIFE OF ANCONA MAN

OLYMPIA, WASH., MARCH 14.—(Special.)—Among the 22 bills signed today by Governor Hay, are the employees' compensation act and the bill providing for an annual levy of 1 mill to care for the five higher educational schools, the State University, State College and normal schools at Bellingham, Ellensburg and Cheney. Under this bill the delegations from the counties in which these institutions are located will not have to do so much log-rolling to get appropriations sufficient to carry on the institutions.

The employees' compensation act provides a pension system of payment for injuries to workmen to be paid by the state which collects its money by levying an assessment on industries.

Among other bills are the bill giving the state the right of eminent domain for road purposes; one compelling mine owners to provide safe places for the storage of powder and the amendment to the material men's lien law as well as \$50,000 for the bridge across the Lewis River.

The morning papers point out the difficulties in the way owing to Great Britain's foreign alliances.

By universal consent, it is the most important made in Parliament in years. Some Conservative morning papers, taking the ground that the Foreign Secretary's ideal is almost impossible of attainment, comment somewhat coldly and point to the difficulty of the path.

The Liberal organs, on the other hand, hail it with unbounded enthusiasm, and express strong resentment at the scoffing remarks heard from the Conservative benches while Sir Edward was speaking, such as "how about Mexico?" and similar interjections offensive to the United States.

"The wagon of the English-speaking people is now hitched to a star," said Sir Henry Norman. "The rest may come slowly, but it will come and it will date from 1911."

Similar opinions were expressed by the most progressive members of the House of Commons. Indeed, many members connected with the arbitration movement found it difficult to believe that Sir Edward Grey had not made sure of his ground with regard to the negotiations with the United States before going so far in public utterance.

Lord Reay, the British delegate to the Hague conference in 1907, in an interview, thinks that a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain might be the occasion for the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal and that the only possible opposition in America would come from the Irish sections.

The Nationalist members in the House of Commons, discussing the matter, are frank in declaring that it would be quite impossible to secure acceptance of the treaty until home rule has been granted Ireland.

The Morning Post, in an editorial, says that such a treaty would involve on the part of both nations the sacrifice of what is called sovereignty. At that sacrifice, the agreement is possible.

Some of the morning papers point out the difficulties in the way owing to Great Britain's foreign alliances.

By universal consent, it is the most important made in Parliament in years. Some Conservative morning papers, taking the ground that the Foreign Secretary's ideal is almost impossible of attainment, comment somewhat coldly and point to the difficulty of the path.

The Liberal organs, on the other hand, hail it with unbounded enthusiasm, and express strong resentment at the scoffing remarks heard from the Conservative benches while Sir Edward was speaking, such as "how about Mexico?" and similar interjections offensive to the United States.

"The wagon of the English-speaking people is now hitched to a star," said Sir Henry Norman. "The rest may come slowly, but it will come and it will date from 1911."

Similar opinions were expressed by the most progressive members of the House of Commons. Indeed, many members connected with the arbitration movement found it difficult to believe that Sir Edward Grey had not made sure of his ground with regard to the negotiations with the United States before going so far in public utterance.

Lord Reay, the British delegate to the Hague conference in 1907, in an interview, thinks that a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain might be the occasion for the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal and that the only possible opposition in America would come from the Irish sections.

The Nationalist members in the House of Commons, discussing the matter, are frank in declaring that it would be quite impossible to secure acceptance of the treaty until home rule has been granted Ireland.

The Morning Post, in an editorial, says that such a treaty would involve on the part of both nations the sacrifice of what is called sovereignty. At that sacrifice, the agreement is possible.

Some of the morning papers point out the difficulties in the way owing to Great Britain's foreign alliances.

By universal consent, it is the most important made in Parliament in years. Some Conservative morning papers, taking the ground that the Foreign Secretary's ideal is almost impossible of attainment, comment somewhat coldly and point to the difficulty of the path.

The Liberal organs, on the other hand, hail it with unbounded enthusiasm, and express strong resentment at the scoffing remarks heard from the Conservative benches while Sir Edward was speaking, such as "how about Mexico?" and similar interjections offensive to the United States.

"The wagon of the English-speaking people is now hitched to a star," said Sir Henry Norman. "The rest may come slowly, but it will come and it will date from 1911."

Similar opinions were expressed by the most progressive members of the House of Commons. Indeed, many members connected with the arbitration movement found it difficult to believe that Sir Edward Grey had not made sure of his ground with regard to the negotiations with the United States before going so far in public utterance.

Lord Reay, the British delegate to the Hague conference in 1907, in an interview, thinks that a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain might be the occasion for the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal and that the only possible opposition in America would come from the Irish sections.

The Nationalist members in the House of Commons, discussing the matter, are frank in declaring that it would be quite impossible to secure acceptance of the treaty until home rule has been granted Ireland.

The Morning Post, in an editorial, says that such a treaty would involve on the part of both nations the sacrifice of what is called sovereignty. At that sacrifice, the agreement is possible.

Some of the morning papers point out the difficulties in the way owing to Great Britain's foreign alliances.

By universal consent, it is the most important made in Parliament in years. Some Conservative morning papers, taking the ground that the Foreign Secretary's ideal is almost impossible of attainment, comment somewhat coldly and point to the difficulty of the path.

The Liberal organs, on the other hand, hail it with unbounded enthusiasm, and express strong resentment at the scoffing remarks heard from the Conservative benches while Sir Edward was speaking, such as "how about Mexico?" and similar interjections offensive to the United States.

"The wagon of the English-speaking people is now hitched to a star," said Sir Henry Norman. "The rest may come slowly, but it will come and it will date from 1911."

Similar opinions were expressed by the most progressive members of the House of Commons. Indeed, many members connected with the arbitration movement found it difficult to believe that Sir Edward Grey had not made sure of his ground with regard to the negotiations with the United States before going so far in public utterance.

Lord Reay, the British delegate to the Hague conference in 1907, in an interview, thinks that a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain might be the occasion for the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal and that the only possible opposition in America would come from the Irish sections.

The Nationalist members in the House of Commons, discussing the matter, are frank in declaring that it would be quite impossible to secure acceptance of the treaty until home rule has been granted Ireland.

The Morning Post, in an editorial, says that such a treaty would involve on the part of both nations the sacrifice of what is called sovereignty. At that sacrifice, the agreement is possible.

Some of the morning papers point out the difficulties in the way owing to Great Britain's foreign alliances.

By universal consent, it is the most important made in Parliament in years. Some Conservative morning papers, taking the ground that the Foreign Secretary's ideal is almost impossible of attainment, comment somewhat coldly and point to the difficulty of the path.

The Liberal organs, on the other hand, hail it with unbounded enthusiasm, and express strong resentment at the scoffing remarks heard from the Conservative benches while Sir Edward was speaking, such as "how about Mexico?" and similar interjections offensive to the United States.

"The wagon of the English-speaking people is now hitched to a star," said Sir Henry Norman. "The rest may come slowly, but it will come and it will date from 1911."

Similar opinions were expressed by the most progressive members of the House of Commons. Indeed, many members connected with the arbitration movement found it difficult to believe that Sir Edward Grey had not made sure of his ground with regard to the negotiations with the United States before going so far in public utterance.