

MADERO GOING TO MEXICAN CAPITAL

Rebel Leader Will Complete Peace Negotiations With De la Barra.

NEW GOVERNORS WILL ACT

When They Have Pacified States, Cabinet Will Be Changed, With Madero and De la Barra in Complete Control.

SIX MONTHS OF REVOLUTION END
November 18, 1910—Provisional government proclaimed by Madero at San Antonio.
November 18—Madero crosses border to lead army.
December 27—Diaz refuses to resign.
January 26, 1911—Rebels march on Juarez.
February 16—Juarez relieved by federalists.
March 6—President Taft orders out 20,000 American troops to enforce neutrality laws.
March 24—Mexican Cabinet resigns.
April 18—Armistice agreed to.
May 6—Peace conference and armistice end.
May 10—Juarez attacked.
May 16—Juarez captured and Madero enters.
May 17—New armistice agreed to; Diaz agrees to resign.
May 18—Madero called to Mexico City to confer with Cabinet.

JUAREZ, May 18.—Provisional President F. I. Madero's announcement today that he would leave for Mexico City within two days to participate in a reconstruction of the federal government calculated to tranquillize turbulent Mexico was the signal tonight for a general exodus of political chiefs and others, who feel that Madero will quietly arrange a lasting peace and political emancipation.

Peace Bound to Come.

"Peace is bound to come," Madero said. "I am going to work very hard. Our demands are well known. We want merely what is reasonable. We must be guaranteed Americans. I am glad that I have been able to effect those guarantees by personal activity."

"We will continue to be warm friends of the people of the United States, and we will encourage American investments. It is not true that one of the slogans of the revolution has been to curb the invasion of Americans. I do not hesitate to say, however, that we will oppose trusts and unjust investments."

According to a report that reached United States Secret Service officials here today the United States Government has granted permission to Madero to pass through United States territory to Mexico City.

The members of his provisional Cabinet gathered and began to wonder about the exact procedure which is to effect peace.

Details Arranged by Wire.

Dr. Vasquez Gomez thought some kind of understanding by telegraph or otherwise should be established with the Mexican government before the departure of the rebel leaders. He said that such things as a Cabinet resignation, the placing of governors in power and other details concerning the exact reconstruction of the federal government aimed at by those who desire peace cannot be written into any agreement.

As it is understood that Madero is to go to Mexico City, where he probably first will be received by Senor De la Barra, these two men will map out the course to be pursued. Dr. Gomez is to arrive in Mexico City a few days later.

The first subject which, it is believed, will be considered will be to effect an amicable abdication by the present governors and the induction of men popular enough to restore quiet throughout the states.

Later the proposition of a new federal government will be taken up. Report has it six of the eight members of the new Cabinet will be Maderistas, but with the exception of Salazar, an officer in the federal army, for the Ministry of War and practically the choice today of General Razonera for that post, there will be little distinction between out-and-out Maderistas and what Dr. Gomez styles the "new progressive party."

Change of Cabinet Complete.

One thing is certain. Of the members of the present Cabinet, only Senor De la Barra will remain after reconstruction days. The passing of Jose Yves Limantour, the Minister of Finance, for many years a world figure in Mexico's economic development, it is said, is in line with his personal wish.

Dr. Vasquez Gomez will occupy some post in the Cabinet, perhaps the portfolio of Gobernacion, but it will only be for a short time, as he is expected to be the candidate for Vice-President with Madero as President in the coming Presidential election.

Opinion here tonight seems to be that the armistice will be prolonged while Diaz is in office and later until amicable relations are established beyond doubt. On the provisional governors will devote the task of keeping insurgents from beginning little revolutions of their own, but the combined influence of insurgents and federalists will be concentrated in keeping the country quiet.

Mexico is scrutinizing most carefully the biparty system in the United States and De la Barra will use his influence for the adoption of American electoral reforms and methods.

REBELS ARE READY TO MARCH

If Negotiations Fail, They Will Besiege Chihuahua and Mexico City.

confident are the leaders in their absolute certainty of success, that the statement was made at Madero headquarters today that a slip in the negotiations would be followed quickly by the severest blow yet dealt to the federal government and that the siege of Mexico City and Chihuahua would be pushed relentlessly.

The five-day armistice proclaimed last night explicitly provides for mobilization of troops at suitable camps in territory controlled by either side. This applies to the State of Chihuahua.

This morning a force of 250 insurgents left Juarez to guard the Mexican national lines stretching toward Chihuahua. Already between 250 and 300 of the federalists captured at Juarez have gone to work with the repair gangs along the lines of the Mexican National and the Mexican Northwestern.

Within two days close to a thousand insurgents will be moved from Juarez to the new base at Casas Grandes, augmenting the rebel forces already stationed along the railroad and with the force now south of Chihuahua, a force of 4,000 men, well supplied with field guns and rapid fire and with their base of supplies well guarded, could be thrown around Chihuahua within a short time.

A garrison of about 500 will remain at Juarez, but Casas Grandes will be made the military point for any possible campaign against Chihuahua City.

Should there be no break in the plans for peace, the movement southward of the Juarez army will bring a large proportion of the troops near to their homes when orders come for disbandment. All but a few of the forces under General Villa, Blanco and other insurgent leaders, making up the Northern army, have their homes in Northern Chihuahua, and the inevitable disbandment of the forces that have aided in winning the Mexican revolution will be greatly simplified.

ELECTION REFORM PROPOSED

Diaz Cabinet Drafts Bill Giving Voters Real Power.

MEXICO CITY, May 18.—During the recent diplomatic exchanges between the government and the leaders of the revolution, the government drafted a new election law for submission to the Chamber of Deputies and under which the election of Diaz' successor will be held. The measure, so far as is consistent, follows the French law, under which the national executive is elected for seven years by an absolute majority of votes by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly or Congress. Hereafter the Mexican national government has conducted the elections through the local Mayors, who presided at the pollings. The Mayors passed on the eligibility of voters and counted the ballots. Their powers, linked with their obligations to the national administration, caused the government to be accused of fraud.

Under the proposed law the Mayors must keep their hands off. Candidates will conduct their own campaigns and their representatives will control the registration lists and count the ballots. For the benefit of those who cannot read, the name of each candidate will be presented in an exclusive column in which the names of opposed candidates appear, leaving only the color and name of the voter's choice.

ARMY WILL BE REORGANIZED

Madero Will Substitute Voluntary for Conscription System.

JUAREZ, May 18.—Complete reorganization of the Mexican standing army, with elimination of the hated conscription and the adoption instead of the volunteer enlistment plan, is one of the cherished ideas of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and his advisers.

Nothing definite along this line has been planned, but the organization of the United States Army will probably furnish a basis. Enlisted men will receive better pay, the commissary and medical departments will be vigorously overhauled, modern field guns will replace the antiquated cannon that still form a part of the artillery branches of the service, and in every other way efforts will be made to reform the present disorganized troops into a competent, loyal, thoroughly drilled and thoroughly equipped army.

BATTLE CONTINUES 12 DAYS

Federalists Surrender Because Stench of Dead Is Intolerable.

CULIACAN, State of Sinaloa, via Nogales, Mex., May 18.—News has just reached here of a 12-day battle which has left the town of Corsalia, in the mountainous southeast of Culiacan, desolate. A force of rebels, said to have numbered 1400, assaulted the town, which had a population of 1000 and was garrisoned by 40 federal troops. Twelve parts tin, two parts zinc, one part aluminum and 1 per cent chloride of sodium make an alloy with which the aluminum can be soldered easily.

MAN WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT AD INTERIM OF MEXICO

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JUAREZ, Mex., May 18.—If, by any chance, the present plans for peace in Mexico fail, within 12 hours of that time Mexico City itself will be cut off from all outside communication and invested by the insurgent army. The investment of Chihuahua City also will follow within a day or two.

So complete are the further war plans of the Mexican revolutionists and so

confident are the leaders in their absolute certainty of success, that the statement was made at Madero headquarters today that a slip in the negotiations would be followed quickly by the severest blow yet dealt to the federal government and that the siege of Mexico City and Chihuahua would be pushed relentlessly.

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Women's black and tan fine Gauge Lisle Hose, Regular 35c. Special—19c

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\$2.50 Corset Covers \$1.89

look a picture, but had no sooner finished her task than an officer came dashing upon horseback and informed her in mixed Spanish and English that she could consider herself under arrest.

Miss Thelander did not understand what he said and started off, whereupon the officer became indignant and arrested her and it was with difficulty and many delays that she was freed from the hands of the officials of the government through American friends.

Miss Thelander says that there is considerable fighting going on in the hills and country, so that it is not safe to travel.

Pine Creek Mill Attached.
MOSCOW, Idaho, May 18.—(Special.)—The Sheriff's office received an execution yesterday in the case of the Bank of Commerce of Lewiston against James Dwyer, a lumberman of Lewiston, for \$384, judgment obtained on notes. Levy has been made on Mr. Dwyer's lumber at the Pine Creek sawmill, three miles from Kendrick, and also on the planing mill and box factory in Kendrick. The sale is to take place May 24. The lumber, saw logs, planing mill and other personal property of the Pine Creek Lumber Company, was sold by the Sheriff for that company to James Dwyer about two years ago.

Two Copies of Laws Not Intended.
SALEM, Or., May 18.—(Special.)—Attorney-General Crawford, in reply to a query from the Secretary of State, holds that in his opinion it was not the intent of the Legislature to give some of the measures two copies of the new Lord's Oregon laws. The query arose owing to conflicting statutes on the publication of the new code.

WAR WILL NOT END
Corral Doubts Madero's Ability to Control Forces.

RESIGNATION NOT ASKED
Mexican Vice-President Predicts Diaz' Retirement Will Not End Revolution, but Federal Army Must Fight It Out.

PARIS, May 18.—"I believe that the resignation of President Diaz will not really stop the revolution."

This declaration was made this evening by Vice-President Corral, of Mexico, whose resignation, along with that of President Diaz, has been proffered by the Mexican administration as a concession to the revolutionists. Senor Corral has been ill several days, but he consented this evening to give a statement on the situation in his country. He said he had received no official advice or personal messages from President Diaz covering the latest developments in Mexico. Until he heard directly from the President he would make no decision about resigning. Nevertheless, he intimated that he foresaw a possibility that the condition of his health might necessitate his retirement.

The Vice-President showed intense interest in press dispatches bearing on the peace arrangements. After their perusal he exclaimed:

Let me say this again—the retirement of President Diaz will not end the revolution, because Madero's authority exists only in the State of Chihuahua. In the other disturbed provinces he has no real influence. I believe it almost certain that the revolution will continue throughout the affected areas, at least in modified form.

Asked how an end could be put to the war, the Vice-President said the only way was for the federal army to pursue the rebels persistently and constantly until they finally conquered them.

Regarding the situation, he was of the opinion that it was a critical moment for a great country.

"Not only is it a moment of gravity for the Mexicans themselves," he said, "but for foreign nations like the United States, France and Great Britain, whose heavy financial interests, as well as brotherly concern, make them earnestly wish that the future would bring peace."

Senor Corral said he had faith in the plans of General Reyes for reorganization of the Mexican army.

GIRL ARRESTED AS SPY
Walla Walla Woman's Kodak Excites Mexican Officer.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 18.—(Special.)—Arrested for a rebel spy while touring Mexico in company with a sight-seeing party of Americans, was the experience of Miss Elynn Thelander, who is in this city on a visit with her sister, Miss Alma Thelander.

While in one of the border towns Miss Thelander took her kodak on a jaunt about the town and was attracted by the building and grounds of the federal fort. She immediately

took a picture, but had no sooner finished her task than an officer came dashing upon horseback and informed her in mixed Spanish and English that she could consider herself under arrest.

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Women's Knit Drawers, crocheted lace trimmed knee; worth 65c; special—47c

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Women's Forest Mills Union Suits, lace or tight knee; worth \$1.00—79c

Women's Forest Mills Union Suits, lace or tight knee; worth \$1.25—97c

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