

# REBEL CONFERENCE BRINGS NEW HOPES

## State Department Thinks Situation of Spaniards May Be Clarified.

# LIND'S ARRIVAL AWAITED

## Change of Policy Toward Mexico Not Promised, but It Is Realized Problems Involved Have Been Changed.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Washington officials and diplomats were speculating tonight on the outcome of two conferences to be held during the coming week, one in this city between President Wilson and his personal representative in Mexico, Mr. Lind, and the other at Torreon, between General Carranza, chief of the constitutionalists, and General Villa, victorious leader of the rebel forces.

President Wilson will return to the capital tomorrow from his week-end trip to West Virginia. Mr. Lind is coming up from Vera Cruz aboard the yacht Mayflower and is expected to reach here Tuesday.

About the time Mr. Lind is making his report to the president, readers will be meeting for the first time since the days of the Madero revolution and on this conference much is believed to depend.

### Rights of Foreigners in Balance.

Officials here think that a face-to-face talk between Carranza and Villa will result in a clearer understanding concerning the rights of foreigners in Mexico, especially their power of repressing claims through American consular officers.

The Navy Department was without a final report from Admiral Mayo on the outcome of his demand that the Mexican federal commander at Tampico salute the United States flag in apology for the affront to America in the arrest of a detachment of United States marines from the Dolphin.

It was reported tonight that important dispatches had come to the State Department from Mexico City. Secretary Bryan said, however, that he had nothing whatever to give out. The Secretary commented on the absence of press reports from the Mexican capital and remarked that apparently a rigid censorship was maintained.

### Problems Undergoing Change.

No one is predicting that any change of policy on the part of the United States Government will follow on Lind's report to the President, although it is realized that the problems involved in Mexico have undergone some radical changes since Mr. Lind went up from Vera Cruz to see the President at Pass Christian during the New Year holidays.

One of the results of the Torreon meeting is expected to be a reply to the State Department's latest representation, especially in the case of Spaniards exiled from Torreon. Although General Carranza has said that he is not disposed to interfere with Villa's course toward the Spaniards, there is a frankly expressed expectation that this stand may be modified.

As to the situation resulting from the arrest of marines at Tampico, Secretary Daniels is satisfied that President Admiral Mayo having been notified of Huerta's apology will consider the incident closed. Now that General Huerta's apology and promise of investigation have relieved the teneness of the situation, the Secretary feels that any further reparation must be deferred until the inquiry is completed.

# TRANSPORT SENT TO TAMPICO

## Imperative Orders Issued for Relief of Foreign Refugees.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The United States transport Hancock tonight received imperative orders from Washington to proceed immediately to Tampico.

It is understood that the vessel will take aboard refugees from the battle-swept city of Tampico, where heavy fighting between Mexican rebels and Federals has been reported. The Hancock will sail tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Rear Admiral Mayo, commanding the American squadron at Tampico, asked several days ago that an Army transport be sent to the beleaguered port to take care of refugees who have been flocking aboard the foreign warships to save themselves from the shells and bullets.

The War Department was not inclined to "lend" one of its vessels for this purpose, so the Navy is making use of the Hancock, its only transport.

# DOMINICAN REBELS QUIT

## Citadel and Fortified Position Now in Federals' Hands.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 12.—The rebel forces who have occupied the citadel at this city have surrendered to the government. It was announced today. Another rebel force under command of General Jiminez, the chief of the insurrection which occupied a fortified position at Lavago, also has surrendered to the federals commanded by Tancredi Savinon who has been appointed Governor there.

President Bordas, at the head of 1500 men, now is on his way to Santiago, having taken the field against the insurrectos.

The Governor is virtually in full control of the republic, and peace prevails except in the northeast portion.

# STABLEMAN FOUND DEAD

## Post Mortem Examination to Be Held on Joseph Thomas.

Joseph Thomas, 26 years old, fell asleep in his chair in the Hawthorne Stables late Saturday night, and when a few moments later his roommate, R. P. Purford, heard him fall over to the floor, he called attention to him. Yesterday morning he was found dead.

Coroner Secum will have a post mortem examination made to determine the cause of death. Thomas has been working and sleeping at the stable a few weeks. He was in the best of health, apparently, and was more than usually well developed and robust.

# I. W. W. HALTS WORSHIP

## Woman Arrested for Disturbance in Dr. Parkhurst's Church.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Jane Est, a young woman sympathizer with the

doctrines of the Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested today for interrupting the services of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Rising from a seat in the gallery of the church, Miss Est started to attack Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the pastor.

"I want to call your attention to an article in this paper," the young woman said. It was just as the prayer of consecration was about to be offered. As she spoke, she waved a newspaper. "This church," she added, "has a minister who repudiates Christ."

Hearing the disturbance, the sexton called a policeman and the two, as-

# GIRL IS HOSTESS FOR UNIQUE PARTY.

Miss Gladys Miller celebrated her 18th birthday at a most-entertaining party in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Miller, 224 East Taylor street, on Friday evening. The rooms were decorated prettily with wild currant and dog wood blossoms. Miss Majors Barratt served punch in the library, a short musical programme followed, after which supper was served.



The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Eokman, Misses Arleen Johnson, Ethel Graves, Mildred Raymond, Winifred Nelson, Mildred Steinmetz, Anna Lee Miller, Helen Lenker, Winifred Barratt, Faye Steinmetz, Marjorie Barratt, Jean S. Bay, Violet Johnson, Myrtle Huff, Lola Barratt, Lillian Oren, Grace Miller, Grace Goodall and Messrs. Elwyn Marston, Douglas Bates, Charles Raymond, Albert Nelson, Eugene Steinmetz, James Lenker, Irving Oehler, Adrian Marston, J. H. O. Company, Verne Graves, Earl Walker, George Berreman, Lloyd Carrick, Edward Larson, Wesley Hewitt, Rex Fuller.

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# HUGE TISK PLOWED UP

## WILD BOAR'S HABITAT IS EXTENDED TO CALIFORNIA.

Laymen Venture Belief, Pending Report by Scientists, That Animal May Be Epochs Old.

LOS ANGELES, April 12.—(Special.)—That California, was at one time the home of practically every kind of animal that has ever lived, although it is realized that the problems involved in Mexico have undergone some radical changes since Mr. Lind went up from Vera Cruz to see the President at Pass Christian during the New Year holidays.

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# GREAT POSSIBILITY FOR TRADE

## Late Entry to Alaska Is Explored by Oregonian Correspondent.

# CALL OF FAR NORTH FELT

## Addison Bennett Describes Trip to New Territory Being Invaded Now by Portland Merchants and Waxers Enthusiastic.

(Continued From First Page.)

is an arm of the sea, and then flows for a distance of over 2300 miles, reaching the sea again at a point a short distance south of St. Michael. Its mouth is about 150 miles almost due south of Nome.

### Climate Found Peculiar.

The peculiarities of the Alaska climate are enough to make the student believe that altitude and latitude are not always to be reckoned with when it comes to calculating on degrees of heat and cold. The best agricultural section of Alaska is near Fairbanks, which is 400 miles north of Skagway, about 1100 miles north of Portland, but it is also a good thousand miles west of Portland, which gives it the benefit of the warm Japanese air currents.

Just think of raising all sorts of vegetables, berries and grains so far north! An agricultural experiment station, conducted by the Government, is located here. At this station wheat has shown a yield as high as 67 bushels an acre; oats have yielded 115 bushels an acre.

All of this the reader will say has nothing to do with Skagway; but Skagway is at present, and will for some time remain, the entrepot of Upper Alaska. The White Pass & Yukon Railroad has made it such. When the Government steps in and builds a railway to the north this may be changed. If this road should start out from Haines, which town is practically on the coast, Seward, Haines will likely become the jumping-off place.

# One Railway Out of Use.

There is a railway built from Seward northwest for about 100 miles, but it is a bankrupt concern and not in operation. Many think this road will be taken over by the Government and become the main line to the north. Its route is through the mountains at the base of Mount St. Elias, the great mountain of Alaska, which is just on the boundary line between the American and British possessions.

Seward is a few miles to the southwest of Skagway. It has the advantage over many of these northern towns in that it lies on an excellent road above high tide and has three or four square miles of level land. There are now four companies of troops, Haines is a half mile to the south on the same level land. We stopped there an hour or so and went through the town. It has been quite a place at one time, but three-quarters of the buildings are vacant, and nearly all dilapidated.

They say they have a population of about 300 whites and perhaps as many natives. It is a rather good agricultural section, the hardy vegetables doing exceedingly well there, such as cabbage. They declare they once sent out three heads of cabbage weighing about 100, 120 and 150 pounds to the head. That is some cabbage stuff.

# Cordova Favored for Terminal.

The main difficulty in the opinion of many against Skagway and Seward as the terminal or starting point of the railway which the Government is expected to build is that from either place the road will lead many miles into the territory. Hence, it is a great many believe Cordova, at the head of the Gulf of Alaska, about 400 miles west of Skagway, will be the starting point. Time and President Wilson only can tell.

Getting back to Skagway, it can be said that it is now a nice, orderly, business-like little city of perhaps 1000 people. Perhaps more, perhaps less. It is hard to tell when a place has fallen back to a population of, well, some of the citizens aver that in the skyrockets of 1900 there were anywhere from 30,000 to 60,000 people there, many of them living in tents, many living around on the streets, but a fraction of them in dwellings. The town has a fine site, almost equal to that of Haines and Seward. About half of the buildings, perhaps three-quarters of them, are occupied. Rents are exceedingly low and houses and lots can be bought for a fraction of their cost. Of course, the cost was high, as all of the lumber and other materials were brought in from Alaska. But now, with the freight charges, I saw a good two-story house in good repair, well furnished, in a good location, which was offered me for \$600 and I think it would have been mine for half of that.

# Official Timber Landed.

I am not in any way knocking Skagway. I believe in spite of anything that can happen it will always be a good business place and a good city to live in. It is as orderly a town as any other in Alaska. The city is run by seven Councilmen; the one who receives the most votes becomes ex-officio the Mayor. There was to be an election the day following our departure and there was some excitement over it. It was said, however, that of the 10 candidates—and there were only 10, although there were two tickets—there was not one unfit for the office he sought.

Skagway has a good newspaper, the Daily Alaskan. Like most of the Alaskan papers it is an evening sheet. It is run by L. S. Keller and seems to be flourishing. Mr. Keller has an exceptionally good plant and does a large job of business. The business houses surprised me. Here I found the largest jewelry store I had seen on the trip, not excepting Nainaimo. All of the stores carry large stocks and seem to be doing a big trade. There are more curio stores here than at any place we have visited, and the assortments are better. Many of the silver and ivory trinkets are made by the Thlinget and Chilcat tribes of Indians in this section and they surely do fine work. The prices of such articles were found lower here than at some other places where we investigated.

# Signs of Activity Seen.

Arriving at the great Moore wharf here, the first thing one notices are the four great roadways leading out on piling several hundred feet into the bay, with warehouses at the outer ends. These of course are unused, going to ruin. In the rainy days, the captain told us, there were sometimes a dozen steamers at these wharves, or discharging cargo on the beach, in many cases to be carried away by the tide. In fact, the greatest trade was done before the approaches and docks were erected. Now only the Moore wharf is used.

The railway runs between the dock and the hillsides, so goods discharged



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## MANNING'S COFFEE STORE

JONES MARKET FOURTH & ALDER

from the vessels can be loaded directly on the cars. From the end of the roadway in the south end of town to the end of the Moore dock is a little over 3000 feet. It is planked with 4-inch lumber the entire length. As this lumber was brought in from Puget Sound, and the piling from long distances, it can be seen what the builders were up against. Freight in the early days was anywhere from \$10 to \$20 a ton. It is now about \$5. Excess baggage cost the incoming 25 cents a pound, about all save what the incoming carried in his pockets was "excess."

Before we tied up at the wharf the plank roadway upon which "Soapy" Smith was killed was pointed out; later I saw the spot where he was killed—and every one who had not been here before brought a copy of "The Soapy Smith Tragedy." I suppose nearly every reader knows enough about the killing of "Soapy" and the turning out of his gang and the changing of Skagway from a place unfit to live in to a place of law and order in a few days.

Skagway is almost at the head of Lynn Canal, which is an arm of the sea reaching north 20 miles from Chatham Strait. It is a narrow body of water, but deep. Its name once brought a member of Congress to grief. He was on a committee to do some investigating in Alaska, and hearing the other members talking of Lynn Canal, he asked, "When and by whom was this canal built? I have no recollection of it."

# Water Comes by Gravity.

Skagway has a peculiar water system. The water comes from a lake a thousand feet or so above the town just to the east, the hill rising abruptly from the streets. On this hill, more properly a mountain, there is a lake fed by nearby glaciers, and from this lake the city water flows. It is as cold as ice water.

Skagway is just a little in excess of 1200 miles from Portland by the ordinary route of vessels; we came a sort of round-about way and traveled nearer 1500 miles. The trip here from Portland is one of the finest one could take. I am now a more firm believer in this "see America first" doctrine than ever before. I am also a believer in this—Portland deliberately lost a trade, or failed to grasp a trade, that would have done more for the city and state than anything has ever done or ever will do. Truly the business zone to and from Alaska is astounding; and remember our trip has taken us merely to the southeastern portion. We know nothing of interior Alaska, nothing of Northern Alaska, nothing of Western Alaska, nothing of the western peninsula, nothing of the Aleutian Islands or the great Karlock Island, nothing of the town of Sitka, the oldest and most historic place in Alaska. On every hand we hear the words, "You have to go to Sitka to learn the real Alaska and see the real Alaskan."

# Visit Is Enjoyed.

In fact, I am about to return to Portland knowing about as much about Alaska as the ordinary visitor to Oregon could learn in a two days' visit to Coos Bay—just about as much. But I have learned enough to know that a trip here, even as far as I have come, cannot be duplicated in attractiveness in any other direction from Portland, or at double the expense anywhere.

Portland now has a line of three steamers plying this far. Two of these have good passenger accommodations for a limited number. If each of these vessels, the Stetson and the Quinault, do not have as many passengers as they can accommodate on each trip then the Portland people do not deserve to have a boat leaving the harbor. I am on the Stetson. Nothing that is more particular and exacting traveler could ask in the way of accommodations have we lacked. Captain MacGregor knows every foot of every strait, narrow canal and passage making up these waters of Alaska and British Columbia. He is a mine of information, and he seems to delight in imparting what he knows. The steward feeds us as well as any hotel feeds its guests, the rooms and berths are clean and neat, the purser, in as urbane as any such official could be—even the mate, engineer and seamen are ever courteous to us. I forgot the pilot, Antonio Wie. He is also as pleasant as any person in his position well could be.

This is the end of our journey north. From here we return to Portland, stopping a day at Tacoma to unload 625 tons of gypsum, which we will take on at Chichagoff Island.

# WHAT THE INTERNAL BATH IS DOING FOR HUMANITY

Under the present mode of living the large intestine (the colon) cannot get rid of its waste. That is, it accumulates, so it clogs up, and then biliousness, constipation is the result, and that lack of desire to do, to work, to think.

This waste in the colon, as we all know, is extremely poisonous, and if neglected the blood takes up the poisons and brings on countless very serious diseases—appendicitis is directly caused by waste in the colon.

If the colon is kept clean and pure you will always feel bright and capable—never blue and nervous—always up to "concert pitch."

There is just one Internal Bath which will keep the colon as sweet and clean as nature demands it to be for perfect health—that is, the "J. B. H. Cascadia."

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