

REBEL CHEF'S MOVE COMES AS SURPRISE

Statement of Position May Change Plans for Disposition of Army.

PROGRESS WILL BE SLOW

Government Does Not Want to Act Beyond Holding Vera Cruz and Railroad Until Other Side Shows Its Intentions.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—News that General Venustiano Carranza, constitutionalist chief, had regarded the seizure of Vera Cruz by the American naval forces as an act of hostility to the Mexican nation fell like a bombshell in official circles tonight.

Official Fears Confirmed. President Wilson had especially disclaimed any act of hostility to the Mexican people, particularizing General Huerta as the object of the American operations to procure reprisal for offenses at Tampico and elsewhere against the American flag.

The Carranza letter, however, confirmed the fears of many officials that the constitutionalists might side with Huerta. This was the one possibility which had been discussed in Administration circles as the most serious phase in the situation.

Embargo May Be Restored. Should hostility on the part of the constitutionalists crystallize, plans of the army will be changed. There were reports during the day that the joint Army and Navy Board already had recommended the restoration of the embargo on arms.

Action by Congress approving the President's course in using the Army and Navy in view of the situation he had presented in his message, and the receipt of details of fighting at Vera Cruz were the chief developments of the day.

Future steps are uncertain. The President has determined that his course shall be gradual. No orders have been issued to seize the customhouse at Tampico. It is the purpose of the Administration to keep order in Vera Cruz and await the full effect on Huerta of the first act of reprisal by the American Government.

Treaty Will Be Guaranteed. There is every reason to believe that the railroad running inland from Vera Cruz for 20 miles, together with a valuable tract, will be policed by American marines and the continuation of the railroad is of supreme importance should future developments require a movement on Mexico City.

Beyond the holding of Vera Cruz and this railroad, the Washington Government does not want to act at present, but persons in the confidence of the Administration admit that action by Huerta or Carranza at any time may alter all plans.

Fears for Americans in Mexico City and other parts of the troubled republic are expressed in many quarters. The House promptly passed a bill today appropriating \$500,000 to care for refugees. The fact that the president had heard from Charge O'Shaughnessy for nearly 48 hours made President Wilson and Secretary Bryan uneasy.

Huerta Plot is Charged. In this connection a high Government official made public a letter from a friend whom he regarded as trustworthy, which read as follows: "I have in my possession a reliable authority from a man arriving from Mexico City that President Huerta, personally, with the Mexican Foreign Minister, planned the Tampico incident with a view of bringing an armed revolution in Mexico and uniting the Mexican factions with himself."

Relations Undoubtedly Broken. Although international law and many in Congress are not sure what the diplomatic relations of the United States toward Mexico are, whether "a state of war" exists without a declaration to that effect, or whether, as many precedents have shown, the present situation is merely an act of reprisal "short of war," there is no doubt that relations between the Huerta de facto government and the United States have been broken.

The United States will not withdraw Charge O'Shaughnessy unless he himself reports it advisable to do so, for the Washington Government desires to maintain as long as possible a representative in Mexico City to care for American interests there. If necessary, however, arrangements will be made with some of the other foreign legations to look out for the interests of the United States and transmit such communications as may be necessary to the Huerta government.

Volunteers Not Now Wanted. Volunteers for service in Mexico will not be called for unless there is a formal declaration of war by Congress. This was announced in the House today by Chairman Hay, of the House military affairs committee.

Movements of the Navy were continued today. The Navy Department feels that a sufficient force of marines is on the way, not only to take care of the situation at Vera Cruz, but of Tampico, too, if the order is given for the seizure of the customs-house there.

Until we receive a complete report from Rear-Admiral Badger about the situation at Vera Cruz," Secretary Daniels said, "we will have nothing to say about Tampico or other steps."

8-HOUR FIGHT WON, SAYS LABOR HEAD

Commissioner Hoff Accuses State Board of Control of Insincerity.

"NOT SO," IS REJOINDER

New Struggle Is Promised Over Engineers and Firemen at Various State Institutions—Both Sides Justify Their Acts.

SALEM, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—Labor Commissioner Hoff declared today that he had won his fight for an eight-hour schedule for engineers and firemen in the State Mute School and State Training School and that he would insist that the schedule be extended by the Legislature to apply to other state institutions.

In a written statement he charges the Board with insincerity regarding the increase of cost of conducting the institutions under the eight-hour law, by calling attention to the expenditures over the original appropriation for erecting the Supreme Court building.

Mr. Hoff's Statement Denied. In answer to the charge that the Board was not heeding the decision of the Supreme Court, a member today declared that this is not true. He said the eight-hour law, as it applied to engineers, was not being violated and that, while one or two night men may have been on duty longer than eight hours a day, or 48 hours a week, they were not continuously employed.

The institutions are different from private enterprises," he continued. "They have to be conducted on Sunday, the same as any other day. We are doing our best to conduct them without the necessity of creating deficiencies and Mr. Hoff's attitude is unreasonable. It was never the intention of the Legislature that the law should apply to the employees of the institution. However, we are directing affairs, we believe, as the Supreme Court construed the law."

Commissioner Makes Statement. Regarding his charge that the Board of Control is insincere and that he was acting "foolishly," Commissioner Hoff says: "No one, no matter how big a fool he may be, likes to be called one. Still, I admit I would rather be called an honest fool than a wise rogue, but it should be beneath the dignity of any public official to use any such language in exchanging documents with other departments that become public records. The Board of Control, in its fight against the enforcement of the eight-hour law on state work, in which it finds it necessary to use language above indicated, is holding the Legislature up to ridicule, no matter what the Supreme Court has said, and the 'saving of the taxpayers' money."

I believe in this matter it is proper to look into the record of the Board and see the extent of its sincerity. The Legislature of 1911, to meet the demand for more office space, with this same Board \$150,000, with strict injunction that it should not go beyond that amount.

The Board commenced the construction of a building, in which, to meet the desire for marble luster in the halls and rich elegance in the rooms, the Board made it necessary for the Legislature of 1912 to dig up of the taxpayers' money an additional \$170,000 to finish the job. Another \$50,000 was handed out to renovate the old buildings, nearly a quarter of a million of dollars for increased splendor in office rooms for some of the officials over the intent of the Legislature of 1911.

"For insisting that the state obey its own laws, as the same may raise the payroll \$600,000, one single cent on every \$1500 taxable property, though it gives work to someone who needs it, I have to be branded a fool. While to overstep the legislative injunction \$170,000, and that is not wisdom, I think the taxpayers should look into all this buncombe, with an eye to discerning the genuine from the counterfeit."

When the war between the United States and Mexico was begun in 1846 a blockade of the gulf ports was ordered by the Navy Department. Commodore Connor, of the blockading fleet, had under his command 13 warships with 259 guns. The blockade was defeated early in 1846 and the ports of Vera Cruz were thoroughly invested.

On March 18 Scott began the approaches to the city by a line of trenches cleverly constructed without exposing his men to the fire of the enemy. When the American position was within 1800 yards of the outer defenses of the city Scott summoned the city to surrender, but Morales peremptorily refused.

Damaged City Surrenders. The bombardment of the city was begun on March 22. American mortars threw shells and solid shot into the city incessantly. The shells tore great holes in the adobe buildings and the solid shot penetrated the walls as though they were paper. The blockading fleet, then under the command of Commodore Perry took no part in the attack other than to maintain a close blockade of the harbor.

For three days the bombardment of the city was kept up from the batteries planted by Scott. The destruction was so terrific that the foreign Consuls in the city urged that the city be surrendered. Morales called a council of war and all of his leaders advised a surrender. The obstinate general, however, refused, but before the day was over resigned the command to General Jose Juan Landero, who immediately opened negotiations looking to a surrender. An armistice was arranged, and on March 29 the city was formally surrendered with nearly 4000 prisoners of war and a large quantity of munitions. The American loss was only 11 killed and 53 wounded, while the Mexican loss was 1000 in killed alone.

General U. S. Grant as a young lieutenant was in Scott's Army and participated in the seizure of Vera Cruz.

Men Protected From Fire. The City of Vera Cruz was defended by 4300 Mexican soldiers, who were ably assisted by 24,000 more civilians, General Juan Morales, the commandant of the Vera Cruz garrison, hoped to be able to hold off the attacking army until the Spring breeze brought disease and death to the invaders or until reinforcements might be sent to

EARLY SETTLER IS DEAD

Peter Riley, Oregonian for 45 Years, Stricken by Paralysis.

CARRANZA CALLS IT WAR

(Continued From First Page.)

able moral support to the noble cause I represent.

Right of Demand Denied. "The usurped title of the President of the republic cannot invest General Huerta with the right to receive a demand for reparation on the part of the United States nor the right to grant a satisfaction as due.

"Victoriano Huerta is a culprit who is amenable to the constitutionalist government—today the only one under the abnormal circumstances of our nation, which represents the national sovereignty in accord with article 133 of the political constitution of Mexico. The illegal acts committed by the usurper Huerta and his partisans and those which they may yet perpetrate, be they of an international character, as those which recently occurred at the port of Tampico, or of a domestic character, shall be tried and punished with inflexibility and promptness by the tribunals of the constitutionalist government.

The individual acts of Victoriano Huerta never will be sufficient to involve the Mexican nation in a disastrous war with the United States, because there is no solidarity whatsoever between the so-called government of Victoriano Huerta and the Mexican nation, for the fundamental reason that he is not the legitimate organ of national sovereignty.

Vera Cruz Invasion "Violation." "Moreover the invasion of our territory and the permanency of your forces in the port of Vera Cruz are a violation of the rights that constitute our sovereignty, and will drag us into an unequal war, which until today we desired to avoid.

"In the face of the real situation through Mexico's travesty, weak, more so than ever after three years of bloody strife, and, compared with the formidable power of the American nation, in considering the acts committed at Vera Cruz as acts highly offensive to the dignity and independence of Mexico, and contrary to your reiterated declarations of not desiring to sever the state of peace and friendship with the Mexican nation, and in contradiction also with the resolution of the American Senate, which has just declared that the United States does not assume hostility against the Mexican people; neither do they propose to levy war against it, considering also that the acts already accomplished exceed those exacted by equity, for the desired end, which may be considered as satisfied.

Proposition is Made. "It not being, on the other part, the usurper, who, in all cases, should have the right to constitute reparation, I interpret the sentiment of a great majority of the Mexican people, which is so jealous of its rights, and respectful of foreign rights, that I invite you to suspend the hostile acts already initiated, ordering your forces to evacuate all places which they hold in their power in the port of Vera Cruz, and to formulate before the constitutionalist government, which I represent as constitutionalist governor of the State of Coahuila and first chief of the constitutionalist army, the demand on the part of the United States for the acts which originated at the port of Tampico, in the security that the demand will be considered in a spirit of elevated justice and conciliation.

"The Constitutionalist Governor of the State of Coahuila and first chief of the Constitutional army.

"V. CARRANZA."

Bryan's Note Given Out. The letter from Carranza was inspired by the following to him from Secretary Bryan: "I invite you to suspend the hostile acts already initiated, ordering your forces to evacuate all places which they hold in their power in the port of Vera Cruz, and to formulate before the constitutionalist government, which I represent as constitutionalist governor of the State of Coahuila and first chief of the constitutionalist army, the demand on the part of the United States for the acts which originated at the port of Tampico, in the security that the demand will be considered in a spirit of elevated justice and conciliation.

"The Constitutionalist Governor of the State of Coahuila and first chief of the Constitutional army.

"V. CARRANZA."

Available Transports Listed. LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Brokers acting in behalf of the United States Government made inquiries in shipping circles today to ascertain what ships are available here if required for the transportation of troops, stores and coal from the United States to Mexico. The inquiries, it is said, are merely precautionary, with a view to the possible extension of operations in Mexico.

Medford to Have "Cleanup Day." MEDFORD, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—May 1 has been chosen as "Clean-Up Day" for this city. The City Engineer will have four teams at work hauling away refuse and debris collected by the residents.

—For the balance of this month we will give a 25 per cent reduction on all picture framing.

Lipman Wolfe & Co. Merchandise of Merit Only

—Free exhibition of paintings and water colors by W. L. Everett Knowles, in our Picture Salon, Sixth Floor.

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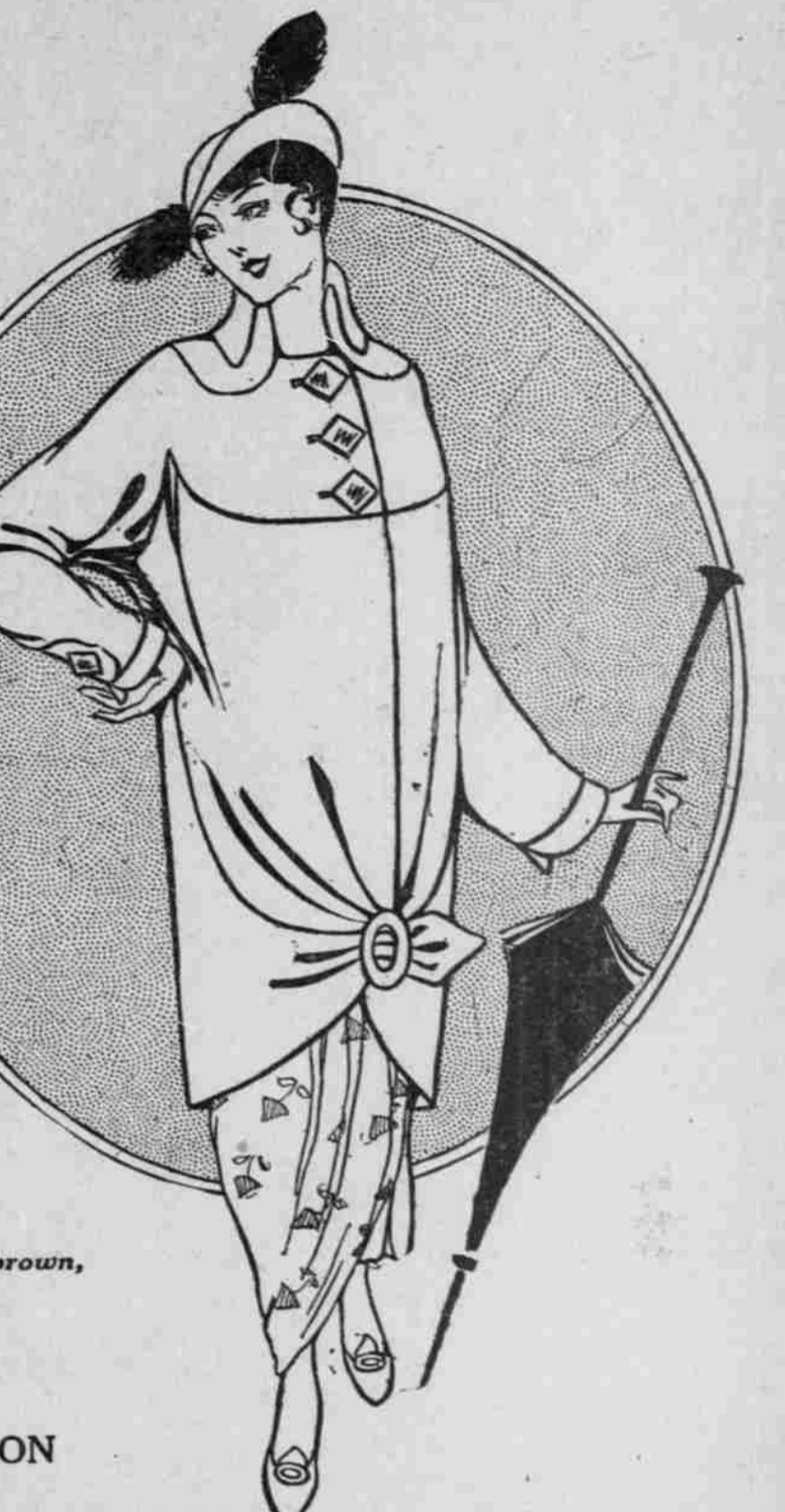
NEW 1914 Spring Coats

- Golfine Silk Duveltyne Corded Duveltyne Eponge French Wool Plush Chenille Gilt Cord Basket Weaves

Second Empire and Directoire Styles In

—Reseda, leaf green, paon blue, gold, raspberry, copen, nut brown, white, old rose, canary, violet and other Spring shades.

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New Spring Corsets Greatly Underpriced

\$1.75 W. B. Nuform Corsets, Special \$1.19

—Two models to select from—both made of good quality coutil—low or medium bust and very long hip. Two pairs supporters attached. Trimmed with embroidery at top.

\$2 W. B. NUFORM CORSETS SPECIAL \$1.69

—This corset has low bust and extreme long hips and back. Made of coutil with embroidery trimming. Three pairs hose supporters attached.

\$3 W. B. NUFORM CORSETS SPECIAL \$1.95

—There are three different models at this price. Made with medium or low bust and extra length over abdomen, hips and back. Some have elastic gores inserted to insure ease and comfort when sitting. Three pairs hose supporters. Each model neatly and prettily trimmed at top.

\$1.50 BRASSIERES, SPECIAL 79c

—W. B., H. & W. and Warren's brassieres. They are made cross-back style, with round neck, or V and square-yoke effects formed of lace, insertion and embroidery trimming. Sizes 32 to 46.

\$1.50 BRASSIERES, SPECIAL \$1.00

—Another lot of DeBevoise and H. & W. brassieres in cross-back or hook-front styles, trimmed with lace, embroidery and insertion, finished with beading and ribbon. Made of the best quality of materials.

—Fourth Floor

ALBANY ARMORY OPEN

WITH 75 MEN ENROLLED, 60 ARE READY TO LEAVE ON CALL

Recruiting to War Strength Easy Says Captain as Many Who Have Seen Service Desire to Join.

ALBANY, Or., April 22.—(Special.)—With 60 men of the Fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Oregon National Guard, of this city, ready for active service in Mexico, the Armory here is open tonight for further recruiting.

There are now 75 men on the rolls of the Fifth company but some of them are out of the city or have other reasons which have exempted them from drill lately and Captain Powell estimates he could muster 60 men from the present strength of the company in the event of an immediate call. From present indications the company will be recruited up to war strength shortly and at once should a call come.

Captain Powell said that if the proposed change to make the Coast Artillery Corps into an infantry regiment is carried out it will find the Albany company ready in every respect for the new service. The company has kept up infantry drills in connection with its artillery work and is in shape to take the field as infantry at once without further instruction.

Great interest in the situation is being manifested here by members of the company and Albany can send a company fully recruited to war strength in a few hours' notice. It is believed two or three companies could be formed

Second Day Sale of Dresses

Remarkable Economies Attract Scores of Delighted Buyers

Dresses, Sp'l \$7.95, \$13.20 to \$67.95

—Hundreds of the best dressed women in this city paid tribute to this sale by purchasing from one to three and some even four gowns, as they appreciated the unusualness of the sale and the great economies offered.

—Thursday we will continue to sell these modish gowns at the same great reductions, and as all the dresses are new this season, you will have little or no trouble in finding a style suitable to your particular taste.

—Dresses that will grace any afternoon or evening social function today, tomorrow and for the entire Spring and Summer season, as well as dresses for tailored street wear.

—Many Paris models have been faithfully reproduced. Some are modified in order to eliminate the extreme features, and you will find these dresses different from any you have seen.

—This is a season of period reproductions, and many of these gowns have been faithfully reproduced after the period gowns as shown by Paul Poiret and other famous French designers. Bouffant styles, bolero waist effects, ruffled and ruchings, the polonaise side and back puffs, the Japanese collars; also decollete gowns for formal evening functions.

—Of crepe de chine, chiffon taffeta, charmeuse, crepe meteor, taffeta combined with lace, moire silks, silk poplin, bengaline silks, pompadour silk with lace, serges, checked fabrics, eponge, wool ratine and serpentine crepes. In all the latest colors and staple shades.

Third Floor.

Widow Asks \$7500

The case of Madeline Eastline, administratrix of the estate of Fred Eastline, against the Southern Pacific Company, yesterday was transferred from the Circuit Court of Multnomah County to the United States District Court, where she was a section hand, was killed by the Shasta Limited, November 15, 1913, and suit was brought to recover \$7500 damages from the company.

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