

AMERICAN TO RULE, POLE TO PANAMA

Diplomats Forecast Destiny of Nation—Mexico May Be Another Cuba.

MONROEISM IS AT BOTTOM

Europe Leaves Sole Supervision of North and Central American Republics to U. S.—'Maneuvers' May Soon Be Changed.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—(Special.) The international aspect of the presence of 20,000 American troops in proximity to the border of Texas and the result of American intervention, should it become necessary for the protection of alien interests in Mexico, are being widely discussed in diplomatic circles in Washington.

The consensus of opinion is that, if the United States shall be forced to invade Mexican territory, American troops cannot be withdrawn from Mexican soil inside of five years, and the future relations of Mexico with the United States will become akin to those now existing between the United States and the Republic of Cuba. This is the adopted analysis of the present situation, provided it shall be carried to the extremes of present possibility.

'Pole to Panama' is Destiny. It is no secret that among foreign diplomats in Washington the belief is widely entertained that eventually American influence, if not actual sovereignty, will obtain 'from the United States to Panama.' They believe this to be the ultimate destiny of the United States as a nation, and they also believe that the construction of the Panama Canal itself, entailing, as it does, its personal defense as a great National asset in time of peace and war, has afforded an incentive to this policy by turning the eyes of the nation southward.

Of course the officials of the Government dispute this conclusion. No public official would commit himself to any such proposition, but the fact remains that the trend of current events, especially south of the Rio Grande, at this time gives some basis to the speculation.

Monroe Doctrine Means Burden. At the bottom of the situation, as the foreign diplomats see it, lies the Monroe Doctrine. While promulgated with special reference to South American countries, the application of the doctrine in recent years has been made principally to the Central American republics. Upon the United States alone has fallen the burden of repeated interventions to preserve order in the five republics south of Mexico.

There is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine which prevents any nation from landing troops or blockading ports for the purpose of protecting the interests of its subjects when threatened. Not, however, since the Bluefields incident of a few years ago have European nations shown a disposition to interfere in the administration of order in Central America under the sole supervision of the United States. Four years ago the United States and Mexico joined hands ostensibly for the joint preservation of order along permanent lines in Central America. To date the United States has enforced its single-handed, not infrequently along lines which did not have the sympathy of Mexico.

Maneuvers May Be Transformed. For the time being those in charge of the mobilization of troops here expect no news to develop on the situation except routine matters. The Army and the Navy are mobilizing rapidly in the vicinity of the Mexican frontier and will content themselves with 'maneuvers' until there are further developments on the Mexican side. If there are no such developments which will warrant further action by the United States, the troops and the Navy will be brought home from Texas with as little noise as possible and the original assertion of the Administration that nothing more than 'maneuvers' were contemplated will be vindicated, as far as actual events go.

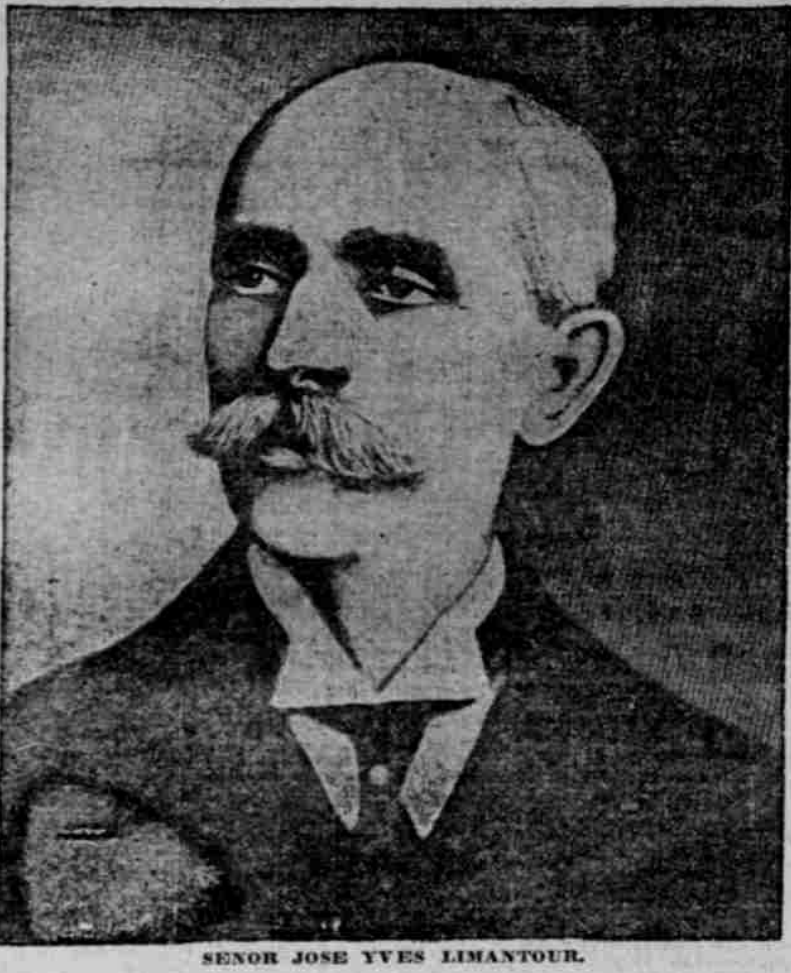
If there shall prove reason for intervention, the 'maneuvers' will assume the aspect which every well-versed person in Washington believes actually lies behind the mobilization of the Army and Navy in Texas.

ELGIN TO BALLOT TUESDAY Question of City Hall or Sewerage Bothers Citizens. ELGIN, Or., March 11.—(Special.)—A mass meeting was held at the City Hall this week in the interest of enlightening the people as to the financial condition of Elgin and incidentally to promote a better feeling toward the proposition of voting bonds for the purpose of building a City Hall, which will be voted upon Tuesday.

Figures were produced showing that the City Hall would cost the city in taxes the small amount of one and one-half cents on every \$1000 worth of property per annum. This was made possible by preparing an opera-house in connection with the City Hall, which was supposed to bring in a large portion of the revenue. The City Hall rather seems to be losing ground, as many of the people are of the opinion that the money which is proposed to be spent for City Hall purposes would be better spent for the construction of additional sewerage accommodations for the city.

Southern Pacific Cuts Rate. SALEM, Or., March 11.—(Special.)—Because the fare charged by the Southern Pacific between Canby and Oregon City is too high for the mileage, the road has notified the Railroad Commission of an agreement to change its rate between those two points from 30 cents to 25 cents. The distance between the two points on the railroad is nine miles.

MEXICAN STATESMAN SAYS INTERVENTION MEANS WAR



SENOR JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR.

MEXICO MAY FIGHT

Limantour Says Intervention is Frankly but War.

THREAT IS NOT DESERVED

Mexico's Great Financier Denies Republic Would Die With Diaz. Patrol of Coast by United States Not Understood.

(Continued from First Page.)

'This means a mild form of martial law.' 'Not at all,' he said, 'what it means is not martial law, even in a mild form, but an abbreviation of civil procedure. Prisoners will still be tried before a civil judge, but the court procedure will be curtailed.'

Mexico Will Live When Diaz Dies. 'To return to President Diaz for a moment, I wish to make myself plain. Much has been printed of the effect that his death would have on Mexico. President Diaz is truly a great man and his death would be an incalculable loss to Mexico, but even a national bereavement does not mean that civil government would disappear from the face of the land.'

'It has been said, I think, that the government has under advisement a programme of reform independently of the present unrest. In any event, it is certain that such a programme is under consideration and that its development is not dependent on the laying down of arms by the rebels.'

'Now, as to this matter of intervention, that word has been much used and loosely used, although I recognize that it has not been employed by your Government. I wonder do the newspapers that print it and the persons who speak it so freely realize what it means? I have said today that I am a great believer in the keen sense of justice of the American people. I wish to reaffirm that most emphatically, and wish most seriously to call attention to what intervention, so called, in this case, must mean.'

Intervention Means War. 'When an armed force crosses the border of a neighboring power without either invitation or permission, what does that mean? It means invasion, occupation. And what do invasion and occupation mean except war?'

'I ask the sober sense of the great masses of the American people to dwell on that word. What has Mexico done to deserve a threat of war? None has been made by the American Government, but the inference of such a threat has been taken by the newspapers.'

'I do not believe it is warranted by the wishes of the American people. On the border there may be those who sympathize with the insurgents. We know, in fact, that there are trouble-makers in plenty, and that leads me to another point.'

'I said this morning that possibly most of the money for the movement had been raised in the United States. Understand, I do not wish to imply that responsible persons have interested themselves. I do not say that much money has been raised, because much has not been needed, but I do say that we have positive evidence from many sources to show that the aggregate of small contributions from Americans has enabled the insurrection to endure even as long as it has.'

Coast Patrol Not Understood. 'Then do you not approve?' It was suggested of the assignment reported today of two American war vessels to patrol duty along the Mexican coast. 'I cannot say that I disapprove of what may be the wise judgment of a friendly power,' replied Limantour, 'but I may say that I do not understand. It does not appear to me how these two ships can be co-operating with the troops in general maneuvers at so great a distance from the natural harbor.'

'Shall I say what it seems to mean to me? I think it is an attempt to impress on the north, how wide her arms can stretch. And such an impression does not need to be conveyed anew, because there are already 15,000,000 persons in Mexico who realize how great is the United States.'

So closed the interview and Senor Limantour hurried to an appointment with Senor de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador who came from Washington

this afternoon. A long telegram was received by Senor de la Barra, and he said that if important news developed from it, there would be an announcement later.

DEATH IS REBEL PENALTY

(Continued from First Page.)

the statement is made that the President wishes the measure adopted also to provide drastic means for dealing with those who commit these offenses. In this note, Mr. Macédo indirectly quotes President Diaz as saying he regrets profoundly the necessity of resorting to means so extreme. The conditions now, however, are such that he considers the safeguarding of property of such great importance that it justifies recourse to the extreme conditions of the constitution.

Under the terms of the measure, crimes specified are those which will take from the accused the ordinary right of formal trial include interference with the operation of trains, interference with telegraph, telephone and transmission wires, kidnaping, highway robbery and assault, or raiding of villages and farms.

Death Penalty for Everything.

It is specified that the crimes of interference with trains, cutting of wires, highway robbery and under certain conditions, raiding, kidnaping and assault shall be punished by death. It is provided that in cases where the offender is detected and arrested in the commission of his act, the man making the arrest shall not be held liable for the actual offense and the fact that he has no other choice in most cases—the execution must not be delayed except for the purpose of seeking executive pardon. This right is granted.

Stone Throwing at Train—Death.

So broad is that clause covering the interference with trains that it includes even the throwing of a stone. In the ranks of the rebels there are numerous Americans and a few of other nationalities. Should any of these soldiers of fortune be captured while in the act of blowing up a bridge, they will not be entitled, under this clause, to any more lenient treatment than the Mexican revolutionists.

That the war department expects to cooperate in carrying out the provisions, is indicated by the statement of Gen. F. Swigert, vice-president, and Everett Ames, secretary, at a meeting on Friday. The United States National Bank was chosen treasurer.

The directors of the association are Everett Ames, W. C. Alvord, A. H. Averill, M. C. Banfield, J. C. Bayer, E. H. Brown, Arthur C. Callahan, W. H. Clark, C. H. Jackson, Roderick Macleay, W. H. McMonies, G. C. Mason, C. F. Swigert, John Tate, and Chester A. Whitmore.

Rusk on Deck; Selling Missing.

SALEM, Or., March 11.—(Special.)—Speaker Rusk arrived here today for the purpose of going over the proposed property for the location of an additional Capitol building, but President Selling failed to appear, and consequently the question of deciding on the site in connection with State Treasurer Kay has been postponed until next week.

Case Colony Will Import 50,000 Telephones

from Sweden to Meet Increasing Demand.

BLISS' FORCES ARE READY FOR ACTION

Gunboat Yorktown Sent Out to Visit Ports of Lower California.

SOLDIERS SLEEP ON ARMS

Brigade on California Border Prepared to Patrol 250 Miles—Federal Forces at Ensenada—Rebels Menace Tia Juana.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 11.—General Bliss, commanding the provisional brigade in the Department of California, reported to Army headquarters tonight that his forces were ready for eventualities, be they either maneuvers or service.

Admiral Thomas dispatched the gunboat Yorktown south this evening, under orders from the Navy Department, and she will put in at various Mexican ports on the way south, to rendezvous with the Princeton, coming north for the same errand. Admiral Thomas is awaiting orders regarding the arrival of 400 marines on the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, and the arrival of the armored cruisers West Virginia and Washington.

General Bliss has put in the last two days in preparation for any development. He has secured information and guides for the country south of this station, on both sides of the international boundary line. He has also secured the use of several square leagues of plain and mountain land, for which he is ordered to perform maneuvers.

Yorktown May Patrol Coast. If he is ordered to police the boundary line between the ocean and the Colorado River, a stretch of nearly 250 miles, he is prepared to march his forces and detachments at once.

Officers and men of the armored cruiser fleet who are on shore for any purpose whatever are on the qui vive for orders to return aboard at any moment. It is believed that such orders will be received at any moment, though what their character or the destination of the ships none can conjecture.

Forces Sleep on Arms.

The staff officers on General Bliss' staff removed from the hotels and clubs in the city last night to the headquarters barracks after receiving the report that the forces were ready for service, and all officers tonight are literally sleeping on arms.

Naval men feel that their forces are sufficient for any duty that may be required at this time on this coast, the orders being held in readiness for the main body. It is 600 miles to Magdalena Bay and 1100 to the nearest safe harbor on the Mexican mainland.

A small contingent of Mexican forces are at Ensenada, a small town 90 miles south of San Diego. General Bliss is informed that there are 80 Mexican troops in this place, but he believes that there is a similar force is garrisoned at La Paz, 500 miles south of Ensenada.

Rebels Threaten Tia Juana.

The only rebel forces on the peninsula of Lower California are the insurgents under Berthold and Leyva, at Mexicali, the number of which is unknown, and under the leadership of a half-breed negro named Salinas near Tecate, east of Tia Juana. Lower California, about 20 miles. This force threatens Tia Juana, where are less than 50 Mexican troops.

Captain Evans, in command of two companies of infantry on duty on the peninsula of Lower California, reports to General Bliss that the men under Salinas have been drifting across the border, and that they have been joined from time to time by deserters from the Mexican army.

BIG MEAT ORDER SENT SOUTH

Supplies for Troops Leave Chicago Stockyards for Texas.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The largest single meat shipment on a United States order since the Spanish-American War, left the Union Stockyards today for Texas. There were six carloads of bacon, corned beef and other meats, and several more are ready for transportation.

'This is scarcely enough for 20 days,' said Colonel Thomas Cruise, chief quartermaster, 'and we shall have heavier requirements for the common highways as we go along the railroads would be doubled.'

Rebels Rob Mails, Make Promises.

EL PASO, Tex., March 11.—A special to the Herald this morning says that the mail stage between Ganahan and Arispe was held up by insurgents Thursday. All official mail was opened and destroyed, but private mail was not disturbed. All the mail, however, is undisturbed. The Madero faction in insurgents state that the Madero faction is promising recruits a homestead and a pension of \$1000 a year, and that they will be victorious. They promise to confiscate all large landed estates and divide them among the soldiers.

Troops Inoculated for Typhoid.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The provisional regiment of coast artillery, composed of 1,295 men and 47 officers, camped here in readiness to go to the Mexican frontier, will be inoculated with anti-typhoid serum today, says the Call. The action is in accord with orders received from Washington yesterday. The inoculation is the result of experiments which followed the Spanish-American war. The army medical corps believes the serum will check the mortality from typhoid in camp.

GUARD OFFICERS EAGER FOR ACTION

Invitation Accepted by 1209 From 21 States and More Will Come.

OREGON OFFERS 31 MEN

Number Anxious to Take Part in Manuevers So Large That They May Be Sent in Rotation—Enlisted Men Cannot Go.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Officers of the organized militia are giving prompt response to the War Department's invitation to participate in the military operations planned along the Southern frontier.

Already 1209 officers of the National Guard have accepted the invitation. This represents responses from only 11 states. Illinois stands first in the number of officers accepting the invitation, 136 being offered. New York ranks second with 105 and the announcement that more acceptances are to follow, California third with 100, and Hawaii come acceptances from five.

The number of officers who have accepted the invitation in the various states are: California, 136; Hawaii, 5; Illinois, 136; Indiana, 56; Kansas, 38; Maine, 3; Massachusetts, 20; Mississippi, 25; Missouri, 108; Montana, 11; New Hampshire, 9; New York, 105; and more to follow; Ohio, 22; Oregon, 31; South Dakota, 20; Tennessee, 13; Texas, 100; Vermont, 4; Washington, 31; West Virginia, 26; Wisconsin, 6.

These reports, it is said, indicate that the total number of acceptances will be more than the army now being mobilized at San Antonio, Tex., can accommodate at one time. It is possible that all the officers who accept will be given an opportunity to go into the field by rotating them.

Militia Can't Be Called Out.

In contradiction of rumors that the citizen soldiers of the United States are to be called for active service, officers of the Army today pointed out that such action would be impossible, because there is no contingency, as prescribed by law, which would warrant it. The Dick law, enacted eight years ago, prescribes the constitutional causes authorizing the President to call out the militia. This act, carrying out the intent of the constitution, enables the President to call to arms the militia of the states, territories and District of Columbia to 'repel an invasion by a foreign nation, to suppress a rebellion in the United States or to enable him to execute the laws of the Union.' As the country now faces none of the emergencies, it is added, it would be impossible for the President to call out the militia.

The Army division which is assembling at San Antonio, Tex., is officially designated by the War Department as 'the maneuver division.'

Gunboats to Patrol Both Coasts.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The gun-

There's This Difference Between Chesterfield Clothes and Other Makes:

Chesterfield Clothes are made for the gentleman of good taste who is willing to pay for correct style and the best tailoring

—and are guaranteed as no other make: if front of coat breaks in one year's wearing customer gets a new suit Free—Proof enough of their superiority

Suits Priced \$25 to \$50 Overcoats \$25 to \$40

They Cost More But Are Better

273-275 Morrison at Fourth

R. M. GRAY

273-275 Morrison at Fourth

boat Princeton, now at Panama, will be ordered northward, touching at Acapulco, Mexico, and probably at other Mexican ports, while the gunboat Yorktown will sail southward shortly from San Diego, Cal., also with orders to stop at several Mexican ports. These orders, in conjunction with those issued a few days ago to the gunboat Tacoma and the scout cruiser Chester, will establish a patrol of United States war vessels along both coasts of Mexico.

Army Movement Is Condemned.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting last night took a stand with the Socialists, who are organizing a movement of protest against the military demonstration being made by the United States Government on the Mexican border. The council appointed one of its members to speak at a meeting called for next Friday to voice the protest.

'77' HUMPHREYS' SEVENTY-SEVEN breaks up Colds and GRIP Epidemic of Influenza.

Practically everybody has been afflicted during the past few weeks with influenza-grippy colds. 'Seventy-seven' taken early shortens and moderates the attack.

Don't wait until the Grip sets in, your bones begin to ache, and you have Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever, or the cure may take longer. All drug stores 25c, or mailed.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF

A celebrated New York Aurist has been selected to demonstrate to deaf people that deafness is a disease and can be treated successfully in your own home.

He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any person having trouble with their ears a trial treatment of this new method absolutely free. We advise all people who have trouble with their ears to immediately address Dr. Edward Gardner, Suite 5, No. 49 West Thirty-third street, New York City, and we wish to assure them that they will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a 'Trial Treatment.'

SELLING OUT

We move to Seventh and Alder. Our new building is nearly ready. Every piano, upright or grand, every talking machine and record, every organ, pipe organ, etc., etc., to go into our new building has been provided, and everything now in the old establishment must go! See announcement—page 4 section 2, this issue. A seven-fold increase.

Honest Advice to Consumptives

Somehow there exists a vast amount of skepticism as to the possibility of curing Consumption. We state none but facts, and are sincere in what we assert. If ourselves afflicted with Tuberculosis, we should do precisely what we ask others to do—take Eckman's Alternative promptly and faithfully. . . . The reason we should do this, and warrant we have for asking all Consumptives to take it, is that we have the reports of many cures, one of which follows:

1819 Sanshughana Ave., Phila., Pa. Gentlemen: 'For two years I was afflicted with hemorrhages of the lungs, the number totaled nearly one hundred. Our family physician advised another climate, as to remain would probably be fatal; however, I remained, and in February of 1902 I was taken with a severe attack of pneumonia. When I recovered sufficiently to walk about the house, I was left with a frightful hacking cough, which no medicine I had taken could alleviate. I was again advised to go to another part of the country. It was at this time, March, 1902, that I learned of Eckman's Alternative. In a short time my cough was gone and I was pronounced 'well' or 'cured.' Since that time I have had two slight attacks of pneumonia and I have resorted to no other medicine to affect a cure. I am at present in excellent health and thoroughly and apply night and morning Eckman's Alternative. I have no fear of Consumption. It cannot speak too highly for the good it has done.'

(Signed) HOWARD L. KLOTZ. Eckman's Alternative cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Throat and Lung Affections. For sale by The Owl Drug Co. and other leading druggists. Ask for booklet 'Scalp and Hair Care' from the Proprietor, Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for additional evidence.

Practically everybody has been afflicted during the past few weeks with influenza-grippy colds. 'Seventy-seven' taken early shortens and moderates the attack.

MAKE YOUR OWN HAIR TONIC

A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE.

In a recent issue the New York Herald published a special article on the care of the hair, in which was given the formula for 'Eckman's Hair Tonic.' This is highly recommended for its remarkable hair-growing properties, as well as for stopping falling hair, revitalizing the hair roots, destroying the dandruff germ and restoring gray hair to its natural color. This article was of special interest to me, as the formula was one which I myself have prescribed in countless cases with most astonishing results. I remember one case in particular in which I prescribed it for a man who had been bald for many years and in less than two months after he began its use his head was completely covered with a luxuriant growth of hair, and thus proving that hair can be made to grow on bald heads, notwithstanding the opinion of many persons to the contrary.

For the benefit of those who have not seen Eckman's Hair Tonic, I give the formula. Dissolve the Crystals in the Bay Rum and then add the Lavone de Compose; shake thoroughly and apply night and morning to the roots of the hair, rubbing into the scalp with the fingers. This preparation contains no coloring matter, but restores gray hair to its natural color by its action on the hair roots. If you desire the best, add one teaspoonful of To-Kalon Perfume, which combines perfectly with the other ingredients and imparts a most pleasing scent.

L. T. YEE & SONS

The Old Reliable Chinese Doctor spent lifetime study of herbs and research in China; was granted diploma by the Emperor; guarantees cure all ailments of men and women when others fail. If you suffer, call or write to YEE & SONS, 1111 BROADWAY, First Cor. Alder, PORTLAND, O.