

CARRANZA AGREES TO MEET ENEMIES

Assent to Peace Conference Given as American Position is Outlined.

REAL LEADER IS SOUGHT

Present Situation Not Recognized as Revolution, but Regarded as Merely Strife of Contenting Factions.

POSITION OF UNITED STATES TOWARD MEXICAN LEADERS.

No military faction to be recognized as triumphant. Purpose of revolution was accomplished with Huerta's overthrow. Strife since has been factional—not a revolution. Villa, while financially weakened, is still to be reckoned with. So-called scientific ignored. Carranza's assertion that greater part of Mexico is at peace disputed. Evidence of fighting at many points is cited. First problem of peace is to find man who represents original cause of revolution against Huerta, but does not represent any faction now at war.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Two important developments in the Mexican situation today were:

First—General Carranza agreed, through his Consul here, to enter into a peace conference with his adversaries. In doing so his Consul filed a brief stating his position in detail and his claims to recognition.

Second—The position of the United States toward Mexico was outlined in an official statement.

No Military Faction Triumphant. This position was declared to be: "That neither Carranza nor any other military faction in Mexico is in control of the country or can be considered as triumphant in the republic."

"That the real purpose of the revolution was accomplished a year ago, when Huerta was overthrown, and that the strife which has continued since, has been over factional differences and has not been in reality a revolution."

"That it is considered that General Villa, while financially weakened, still is an active element in Mexico's affairs, who must be reckoned with in an adjustment."

Huerta Party is Ignored. "That the so-called scientific do not enter into the problem now, because it is considered that the overthrow of Huerta disposed of that element."

"That the great portion of Mexico is not at peace, as General Carranza claims, because fighting continues in many sections from Tehuantepec to the Rio Grande and from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan."

"That the first problem to be solved in restoration of peace is to find for Provisional President a man who represents the cause of the original revolution against Huerta, but who does not necessarily represent any of the factions now at war."

Restoration of Succession Opposed. The bill filed in behalf of Carranza declares the proposal to restore the succession to the Presidency by elevating Vasquez Tagle, the only member of the Madero Cabinet who did not resign, would defeat the aims of the revolution.

"The plan of the constitutionalists," says the brief, "and it is now well understood, is to make the principles of the revolution effective, as well as measures by military decrees during the extra-constitutional period, and then to have the Congress ratify them—translate them into law."

Carranza counsel insists that only by military decrees can these reforms be executed. He objects to restoring the constitution during the extra-constitutional period. He declares that Senator Tagle, even if he were legally qualified, would lack the support necessary to succeed. He adds:

"Some months may be required to restore order generally, but if the work of pacification can be prosecuted under the auspices of a government having the recognition and good will of the Government of this Nation, it is reasonable to hope that it may be completed before the end of the year."

Financiers to Be Consulted. Secretary Lansing left for New York tonight on a mission in connection with the Mexican situation, the nature of which was not disclosed. It is understood, however, that he will be met in New York tomorrow by Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury, who is now at his summer home at North Haven, Me. Mr. Lansing will return Monday.

During the Pan-American conference here there was considerable discussion of the question of financing any government which might be set up in Mexico. It is known that this subject was put over for future consideration when the conference reconvenes in New York next week.

Undoubtedly American financiers will have to be consulted. Secretary Lansing's mission, it was inferred, might have to do with this phase of the problem.

Aims of Revolution Outlined. Figures and arguments are presented outlining the aims of revolution on agrarian reform, religious liberty, popular education, municipal self-government and the workings of the law. Other statistics are presented to show the extent of General Carranza's control of more than half the territory and nine-tenths of the people and the progress of pacification in the wake of Carranza armies. Legal precedents to warrant the recognition of General Carranza are cited. Precedents were found as far back as the recognition of Benito Juarez, who overthrew Maximilian.

After an outline of General Carranza's qualifications, the brief says he admits Mexico can scarcely prosper without the co-operation of the United States, and adds that, if recognized, the United States will find in him "an active, loyal friend."

Divorces Granted to Three. Divorces were granted yesterday by Circuit Judge Gaither to Kate E. De Vane from William E. De Vane on grounds of cruelty, and to Bertha A. Hoan from Frank W. Hoan, on cruelty charges. The defendant did not appear in either case. Circuit Judge Kavanaugh signed a decree separating Martha A. Goodwin from Charles H. Goodwin. Cruelty was charged in this suit also. Mrs. Goodwin testified that her husband was 65 years old and that she was considerably his junior.

MEXICAN LEADER WHO HAS SURPRISED WASHINGTON BY AGREEING TO MEET ADVERSARIES IN PEACE CONFERENCE.



GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

NORWAY HAS CHARM

Country Ideal Place for American Tourists.

SCENE ALWAYS CHANGING

Monuments Are Built to Road Builders, and They Deserve Them. People Placed in Enjoyment of Own Advantages.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL-BENNETT.

(Copyright, 1915, by the Chicago Tribune.) BERGEN, Norway, July 7.—I have not seen a great deal of Norway, but in both town and country I have seen enough to make me fall in love with it.

The masses of Americans must be, as I was until a fortnight ago, ignorant of its charm. Otherwise there would be a host of us over here every Summer—rejoicing in this charming land, when it is so difficult to find in Central Europe a place for a holiday making that is both safe and alluring.

The passage from our shores to Norway is cheap—\$30, I believe, on a good boat from New York to Bergen—and not so long as to be tedious.

The compelling charm of Norway lies in the fact that the further you go the more beautiful and wonderful the land seems to become. Of course, the truth is that this charm lies in the variety of the scene. You get the mountains and you get the sea; you get the wild and precipitous and you get the gently pastoral, and sometimes you get the four combined in one prospect.

Road Builder Deserves Monument. And if you can imagine a New England fishing village touched with medievalism—a picture nobody can imagine—you have a hint of some of the extraordinarily piquant contrasts certain of the ancient west coast towns of Norway afford.

In this country they build monuments to road builders, and the road builders deserve the tributes. They have made accessible by climbs that even a tenderfoot hardly feels, peaks 2000 or 3000 feet high.

Above this harbor of Bergen rises old Rundemand to a height of 2900 feet, and the superb carriage road leading to the summit is so cleverly maneuvered along the lower slopes that there is not a step of the way when the traveler makes the ascent on foot for the first time is really put to it for breath.

What they say of the townspeople—that they climb Rundemand of a Sunday morning to get an appetite for Sunday dinner—is literally true. Last Sunday I made the climb in the afternoon with my companion in this interlude to war correspondence, and all the way up we met troops of boys and girls and old men, and even little children, who had gone from the glorious Summer weather in the valley to the summit where the snow was falling, and who were making a singing return to the town.

Girls Dress for Comfort. The girls wore short skirts, and their thick hair hung in braids below the waist. Some had a touch of the ancient and extremely graceful native costume in their dress such as the scarlet bodice front embroidered with beads, but most were dressed solely with an eye to comfort on a day's tramp—stout walking shoes, short skirts and warm jackets.

All were hatless. Many of the boys carried guitars or accordions and sang the plaintive swinging airs of the north.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., March 25, 1915.

Mr. W. C. Wilson, President, Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Sir: I just received your draft for \$1543.60, and a paid-up participating policy for \$2000.00, the returns on my \$2000.00 20-Year Pay Policy which matured today, which is satisfactory, and I can recommend the Bankers Life to my friends.

Very truly yours, JOHN DUNCAN.

Ask the man who owns one of our policies. Have you an agency? Have you a policy? Assets \$5,700,000

songs that incline the listener to plain-ly musing, and yet, because they stir the imagination, produce a certain exhilaration.

The people, old and young, moved placidly along the promenade, or feasted upon the prospect which a turn of the road or an opening among the trees afforded. Above them the mountains were touched with snow, and a light mist that held the threat of rain hung over the remote peaks.

Below them was radiant sunshine, and Bergen, gay with tints of green and granite, lay shimmering at the end of the harbor; truly shimmering, for the black roofing tiles seem never to lose their gloss, and in some lights the old Hanseatic commercial stronghold has the appearance of a town freshly shelled.

Bergen on Promenade. On the broad walks enclosing the town park, Bergen was taking its promenade. Bergen is always more or less on promenade when the weather is bright, but, irrespective of the weather, it goes promenading in the afternoon from 1 o'clock to 2 and in the evening from 7 to 8 with a formality that amounts almost to a rite.

During these hours the military band plays, and Bergeners, moving in wide procession along the east side of the park, either visit with animation or flirt sedately.

Of the endless daylight which Summer brings they make the fullest use, and after the evening meal at 8 o'clock many of the people resume the promenade, with the result that the streets are lively until nearly midnight.

The refrain of one of the old songs of the region of which Bergen is the metropolis is "Live and Let Live," and those who know how to live let the Bergeners live the refrain, not feverishly but on a normal basis that sustains the whole social fabric pretty evenly.

Only a few of the men are very rich, and not many are very poor. Almost everybody works, including the daughters of families of name and position, but nobody has to work killing hard. All the banks are closed from 2 to 4:30, and for at least the hour of the afternoon everybody makes holiday.

Life is simple, but it is full of a rational kind of amusement. The people appear to have learned how to use life. The living of it certainly is cheap. I have heard of no place in central or northern Europe where one can fare so well for so little as at the good hotels in Bergen.

For an American traveler the town and the country around it hold a most restful kind of enjoyment. He can be occupied without being busy, for all its pagantry and all its business are within a few minutes' stroll.

He can idly loiter in the fish market, which is as interesting as an aquarium because of the amazing variety of strange fish on sale there, or he can wander on to the nearby flower market and find other exhibits to surprise and delight him.

Both these markets are held in the open. The fish and the flowers are displayed in little carts, in water tanks, or on trestles set up in the wide, paved squares which extend to the water's edge. At the far end of the square the scene is commanded by the bronze of the dramatist Holberg, a native of Bergen, whose works won him the stately tribute of having "incorporated Denmark and Norway with contemporary Europe and left to the twin nations a modern literature, a modern stage, and a modern prose."

From his pedestal in front of the bank the lean-faced old Norwegian, who was an Oxonian and a disciple of Addison and of Locke, looks out on ceaseless traffic and diversion.

The harbor basin is flanked by peaked-roofed warehouses built on the sites of the Hanseatic "seagaarde" of the fifteenth century and perpetuating to some extent their architecture. Norwegian ships that have just come over from Newcastle or are loading for the uncertain voyage to England are tied up in front of the warehouses. Other ships have deposited lumber from the north and bales of cork from the south.

VILLA BABY SECLUDED

WIFE MOVED BY HER PRIDE IN HUSBAND'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Too Much Care, Says Young Matron, Cannot Be Taken of Child of Chieftain So Great.

LONG BEACH, Aug. 7.—Hovering over her month-old daughter, whom she is guarding in close seclusion, Juana Torres Villa, the 17-year-old wife of General Francisco Villa, referred today to her husband in terms of pride and endearment, and predicted the present peace movement would succeed and that Villa would be hailed as Mexico's leader.

"I am not afraid that my daughter will be stolen from me," said Mrs. Villa, in refusing to have the baby taken from the room to be photographed, "but I feel that too much care cannot be taken in caring for the child of such a chieftain as is my husband."

General Villa saw the baby for the first time at Juarez, where he bade farewell to his wife on her departure for Long Beach.

Mrs. Villa is the daughter of Z. Torres, of Torreon, and was married to General Villa two years ago. She is a beautiful woman, and, while dressed simply, wore today several diamond rings, the gifts, she said, of her husband.

AUSTRIA SENDS SYMPATHY

Official Condolences on Eastland Disaster Announced.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary has expressed her sympathy for the United States in the case of the sinking of the steamboat Eastland at Chicago, with the loss of more than 900 lives, according to the following announcement made today at the Austro-Hungarian consulate here: "On the occasion of the staggering disaster of the Eastland, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Burian, has requested Ambassador Penfield to convey to the United States Government the deep-felt sympathy of the Austro-Hungarian government."



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Phegley & Cavender

Cor. Fourth and Alder Sts.

treating prohibited in Liverpool. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—Treating has been made illegal in a new and drastic order regulating the sale of liquor in saloons and clubs here. Credit also has been abolished. The period in which liquor may be sold is limited to five and one-half hours a day.

Umatilla Aids Three Fairs. PENDLETON, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—The County Court has appropriated \$500 to the Vincent and East End Fair and \$500 to the Hermalston Hog and Dairy Show. A similar amount was turned over to County School Superintendent Young to be used as premium money for school industrial exhibits.

All told on Page 15, Section 1, this issue. Don't fail to read it. Three great stocks on sale in three different places prior to consolidation.

Here Is a Mattress Value That Defies Competition!

40 LBS. OF ELASTIC FELT—Cotton felt is the very best material known for the making of mattresses which sell at retail up to \$15.00. These mattresses are not stuffed, but built up of many layers of unbleached cotton, which will not bunch as many mattresses do at this price. Every particle of material used in its making is free from shoddy and is absolutely clean and sanitary. The ticking is of good quality fancy art in tan and blue color. Made with four-inch sides and closely stitched rolled edges. The cost is so little that every family can afford one.

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On sale one week only.

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