

MEXICO SEEKS PEACE

Agent of Revolutionists Says Offers Are Made by Diaz.

Insurrectos Will Demand Retirement of Diaz as Inducement to Lay Down Arms.

Mexico City, Feb. 27.—Enrique C. Creel, the Mexican minister of foreign relations, denied tonight that any peace overtures had been made by President Diaz to the revolutionists, as alleged by Gomez in his announcement tonight in Washington.

"So far as I am aware, no such overtures have been made," said Mr. Creel, "and as for the appointment of peace envoys, I can say positively the assertion is untrue."

Mr. Creel is a member of the president's official family, upon whose counsel the chief executive has seemingly placed great reliance in recent political difficulties of the nation.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Dr. V. Gomez, head of the Mexican revolutionists here, announced that he indirectly had received overtures for peace from the Federal government.

Dr. Gomez said the confidential agency here had been advised by its junta in El Paso Tex. of the desire of Governor Ahumada of Chihuahua to confer in Chihuahua with Francisco I. Madero leader of the revolution and also had been informed through the junta in San Antonio, Tex., that three delegates of the Diaz government wished to meet Dr. Gomez on the border and arrange for the termination of hostilities.

Dr. Gomez, who was formerly the family physician of President Diaz and who was, in the last election, candidate for the vice presidency of Mexico on the same ticket as Francisco I. Madero, the candidate for president, said the provisional government would not "undertake any negotiations of peace, except under the condition that the delegates shall be legally and fully authorized with written powers."

AMERICANS HAVE TRIAL.

Mexican Authorities Say Americans Will Be Well Treated.

El Paso, Tex.—The preliminary examination of Lawrence Converse and Edwin Blatt, the two young Americans captured by General Navarro last week, opened in Juarez Saturday.

The young men are charged with sedition against the Mexican government. The hearing failed to develop anything of importance and the case was continued.

Mrs. Converse, mother of one of the prisoners, who is here from Los Angeles, is prostrated at one of the hotels. She has not yet seen her son.

American Consul Edwards said he believed there was a chance for their acquittal, but, if it failed, they would be sent to the city of Chihuahua for trial. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted.

Washington, D. C.—The Mexican government has no intention of making martyrs of the roving Americans who have crossed the line to cast their fortunes with the insurgents. According to the Mexican embassy here these men will be put in jail and tried in the ordinary course and in due time, not by "drumhead court-martial," but by the established tribunals.

Dell Given Hearing at Ensenada.

San Diego, Cal.—Friends of Harry C. Dell, the American accused of being a rebel spy, learned that he had arrived safely at Ensenada, and had been given an immediate hearing before the Federal grand jury there. What was the result is not known here, but it was learned that Dell is still in the court pending final disposition of his case.

Rope Strangles Cougar.

Kalispell, Mont.—Within 150 yards of the same spot, Charlie Ordish, the mountain lion hunter, captured a lion and shot two bears. The lion was tracked for many miles, twice treed by the dogs, and twice made its escape, and when finally captured tried a third time to get away by leaping from the branch upon which it sat when he lassoed it. But it was noosed and strangled to death. Ordish has caught several lions alive this winter, which he has sold at from \$40 to \$50 each to Eastern zoos.

Elgin Ice Eight Inches Thick.

Elgin, Or.—Elgin ice men have again concluded they are poor weather prophets, as they have nearly filled their houses with ice shipped in from North Powder, the cakes being about 12 inches thick. Now they have commenced cutting six-inch ice here, to complete filling their houses, and the ice is reported eight inches thick, and a car is being loaded here to ship to Palmers Junction, to the Graham packing plant.

Cats Stolen to Vivisect.

Natick, Mass.—Following complaints from a number of residents that household cats were being stolen, John Squires, a Wesleyan college janitor, was arrested on a warrant charging him with stealing household cats for use in the dissecting rooms of the college. Squires, the police allege, has admitted that he stole cats to supply the college laboratory.

CURTISS SETS MARK.

Aviator Flies From Water to Land and Back.

San Diego, Cal.—A further demonstration was given here of the adaptability of the aeroplane for land and water service. In a flight of six miles over the bay and ocean and across Coronado island, Glenn H. Curtiss rose from the water, alighted on land, and then started from the land and alighted on the water.

It was the first trial of what Curtiss considered his most important experimental aviation.

The first army aviation squad will soon be in action over Juarez. Eugene Ely is now getting his Curtiss biplane in shape here. He will be joined here by First Lieutenant J. McHenry, of the Coast artillery national guard, and Private H. B. Odell.

They sailed from San Francisco Sunday. They are acting under orders of Colonel George A. Schaspey, of the Coast artillery, which are the first military orders issued in the United States for the formation of an actual aviation corps for war observations.

The aviators will not remain at Juarez, but will go wherever the fighting between the insurrectos and the Mexican troops is thickest.

The outcome of the expedition will be awaited with interest throughout the military world, as California is the first state to send air scouts to observe actual warfare.

In Curtiss' flight his hydro-aeroplane skipped along the surface of the bay at high speed for a quarter of a mile and got up into the air. A gale of 20 miles an hour or more was blowing out of the southwest, and Curtiss headed into it until well out over the ocean.

Turning south, he flew near the cruiser California, Rear Admiral Thomas' flagship, anchored off shore, and came round for a landing on the beach a hundred yards from the Del Coronado hotel. The aeroplane came to earth easily and rolled along the beach on its wheels.

GAS COMPANY DOCTORS.

Los Angeles Sufferers From Throat Trouble Cured.

Los Angeles.—An epidemic of whooping cough in this city has brought to light a novel cure for the annoying condition.

The Los Angeles Gas & Electric corporation has turned doctor. It has developed the strange treatment of the disease and is tendering its beneficial services to the children of rich and poor, free of charge.

The company's chemist made the discovery that the escaping naphthalene fumes in the purifying rooms had a soothing effect upon all diseases of the throat. He induced several children suffering from whooping cough and a number of adult persons having chronic asthma to take free treatment at the gas plant. The result was so gratifying that the big corporation opened the doors of its purifying rooms to all sufferers from throat disorders, and anywhere from 20 to 200 patients are there daily. Two thousand have been cured. The naphthalene is a by-product of the oxides of iron used to divert the sulphur from the gas.

TEACH GIRLS FARMING.

Rich New York Woman Would Help Factory Victims.

New York.—After an investigation of industrial conditions in and about New York City lasting a year, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has reached the conclusion that there is an over supply of woman factory workers and that the best relief is to persuade the girls to take up farming as an occupation.

With this end in view she has set aside 200 acres of her land at Hempstead, Long Island, for a school of agriculture for women. An experienced woman farmer has been engaged to instruct the pupils in practical farming. There will not be a man about the place except a boy or two to do chores for the first few weeks.

Medical Schools Grilled.

New York.—The Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching in its fifth annual report, to be issued soon, replies to criticisms of the bulletin issued last year in which the methods of certain medical schools were condemned. A prediction is made in the report by President Pritchett that the commercial medical school, "a combination of the strength of ignorance and self-interest," is doomed to extinction. The report also shows that Mr. Carnegie's original donation has grown to \$11,114,056.

Chivalry Shows Identity.

San Francisco.—The identity of a son of Joseph Finlay, a rich manufacturer of Yonkers, N. Y., ex-United States minister to Italy, was revealed here after years of obscurity. Thanks to his chivalrous conduct in a little girl's behalf, he was cut up so badly with razors and daggers that his life may pay the forfeit. Thanks to the same affair, his father will be notified of the young man's whereabouts with a view to reconciliation.

Forty Fishermen Saved.

St. Petersburg.—Dispatches from Helsinki and Narva report that a portion of the ice floe on which 500 fishermen went adrift in the gulf of Finland several days ago, has been driven ashore at Heiskar island. Forty of the fishermen had found safety on this floe. Another portion with many men grounded near Kolviisto in Bjorko sound.

DOINGS OF OREGON STATE LEGISLATURE

Salem, Feb. 24.—Under a distinct understanding between Governor West and members of the Oregon Naval reserve the governor has sanctioned the bill creating that reserve and has allowed \$10,000 of the \$25,000 appropriated by the legislature.

This move was made by the governor on the strength of a waiver that the reserve will promise not to use more than \$10,000 of the appropriation and a promise that no indebtedness will be incurred against the state by the reserve.

"No attack was contemplated on the Oregon system in my second choice bill, neither do I believe the bill unconstitutional," declared Speaker Rusk tonight, in commenting on the reasons offered by Governor West in vetoing that measure.

Senator Malarkey's public service commission bill, extending the powers of the State Railroad commission to public utilities was the final measure considered by Governor West tonight and the last to be filed by him with the secretary of state.

"Knowing the people will profit no matter which side wins I am filing the Malarkey bill, and will sit back and watch them fight it out," said the governor.

Governor West issued a proclamation today proclaiming Wednesday, March 1, as Colonist Day. In his proclamation he calls upon the people of the state to avail themselves of the privilege of sending a personal letter to some one in an Eastern state, accompanied by literature telling of the advantages this state has to offer to the homeseeker.

He declares in his proclamation that Oregon offers unrivaled opportunities to the homeseeker; that by its great diversity of industries this state can furnish homes and occupation for thousands and that by virtue of reduced rates it is possible for the homeseeker to reach here at trifling cost.

Salem, Feb. 23.—Two hundred and thirty-three bills were dumped upon the governor since last Friday. The overwhelming task that has confronted Governor West since Friday has been to read and carefully consider 233 bills, separate the goats from the sheep and be right in his selections or meet the criticism of the public. As a result the governor has been smothered and swamped with work.

He is spending night and day in the seclusion of his office, putting all other matters aside. Even his correspondence has been forced to wait until these bills could have his attention.

He is just beginning to see daylight from beneath the pile and tomorrow is the last day, for all bills must be filed with the secretary of state within five days after they reach the governor, Sundays excluded, or they become laws anyhow.

The governor has called to his assistance various members of the bar of the city of Salem from time to time and also other advisers who have been close friends of his. He has taken in the members of the bar for the purpose of getting their legal advice on some of the bills and his other friends have given him advice on the practical side of the measures he has had to consider.

In this respect Governor West has been more generous than was governor Chamberlain, who invariably shut himself away from all advisers for three or four days immediately after a session of the legislature and jumped into the task by himself. Governor West has had more advice of his own choosing than Governor Chamberlain ever would accept, but it is also true that Governor West invariably follows his own will after receiving the advice and criticism of his circle of friends.

Salem, Feb. 22.—Considerable scurrying followed the discovery today that Speaker Rusk's house bill providing for second choice at primary elections had not reached the office of the governor. It was supposed that all bills had been enrolled and sent to the executive by this morning, but a thorough search failed to reveal it among the bills in the governor's office.

Chief Clerk Drager, of the house, finally located it, however. The bill had not been enrolled, but will be immediately and sent to Governor West for his consideration.

Governor West today appointed the commission to make arrangements for placing the statue of George H. Williams in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C. The commission is to be made up of Dr. T. L. Eliot, C. E. S. Wood and George H. Himes, curator of the Oregon Historical society.

Approved by Governor.

S. B. 2, by Hawley—For registration of farm names.
S. B. 15, by Kellaker—Authorizing the issuance of Broadway bridge bonds.
S. B. 23, by Lester—Appropriating \$50,000 for Astoria Convention hall.
S. B. 63, by Malarkey—Appropriating money for State Library Commission.
S. B. 103, by Albee—Declaring vacancy.
S. B. 140, by Dimick—To appoint trustees for McLaughlin home.
S. B. 152, by Lester—For testing tank mules.
S. B. 174, by Dimick—Pertaining to custody of state funds.
S. B. 191, by Joseph—Pertaining to

West is Opposed to Treaty.

Salem, Feb. 23.—In passing opinion on the proposed Japanese treaty Governor West said today:

"I believe this is a white man's country, and any attempt to open the flood gates and allow foreign immigration, especially coolies from Japan, to pour in should be blocked immediately." Although the governor has had no time of late to read the papers, he is prepared to state that he does not regard the treaty entirely favorably.

Filed by Governor.

S. B. 7, by Burgess—To regulate the sale of freecrackers.
S. B. 10, by Malarkey—Relating to adoption of children.
S. B. 12, by Joseph—Fixing salary of Multnomah County Commissioners.
S. B. 13, by Locke—Authorizing construction of hospitals.
S. B. 19, by Locke—To provide for registration and examination of graduate nurses.
S. B. 26, by Oliver—To provide for manner of approving of official documents.
S. B. 29, by Dimick—Providing method for changing boundaries of corporations.
S. B. 30, by Wood—Changing name of State Reform School to State Training School.
S. B. 47, by Oliver—To fix terms of court in Tenth Judicial District.
S. B. 51, by Abraham—To provide for protection of car repairs.
S. B. 52, by Von der Hellen—To fix salary of Prosecuting Attorney in First District.
S. B. 53, by McCulloch—For time of holding court in Second District.
S. B. 58, by Hawley—To appropriate money for O. A. C.
S. B. 59, by Hawley—To appropriate money for building at O. A. C.
S. B. 82, by Carson—Relating to fees due mining corporations.
S. B. 85, by Von der Hellen—Prohibiting rebating by railroads.
S. B. 86, by Sinsott—Legalizing divorces in certain cases.
S. B. 88, by Meryman—Prohibiting location of saloons within six miles of public work.
S. B. 100, by Oliver—Regarding claims of Union County.
S. B. 101, by Hawley—To provide for certification of teachers.
S. B. 105, by Dimick—Fixing boundaries between Marion and Clatsop.
S. B. 117, by Chase—Regarding vermin.
S. B. 124, by Barrett (Umatilla)—Providing traveling expenses for school superintendents.
S. B. 135, by Dimick—To prescribe duties of Secretary of State.
S. B. 140, by Bean—Making additional regents for U. of O.
S. B. 144, by Oliver—Providing for traveling expenses of Sheriffs of Union and Wallowa Counties.
S. B. 171, by Bean—For registration of trademarks.
S. B. 181, by Abraham—To provide for care of cemeteries.
S. B. 182, by Norton—Relating to action against on contract.
S. B. 200, by Judiciary committee—Relating to deposit of state funds.
S. B. 202, by Norton—Fixing salaries of Josephine County.
S. B. 244, by Sinsott—Authorizing Wasco County to sell real property.
S. B. 245, by Sinsott—Requiring employers of labor to report accidents.
S. B. 253, by Carson—For addition to Capitol building.
S. B. 275, by Lester—Providing for county advertising fund.
S. B. 292, by committee on Judiciary—Providing for filing motions.
S. B. 304, by Hawley—Transferring lands to Falls City, Polk County.
H. B. 6, by Buchanan—Protecting secret orders.
H. B. 15, by Abbott—Regulating sailors' boarding houses.
H. B. 27, by Brooke—Making it a crime to sleep on the range.
H. B. 57, by Fouts—Prohibiting the transportation of explosives on passenger cars.
H. B. 72, by Reynolds—Exempting small factories from factory inspection law.
H. B. 91, by Buchanan—Giving Grand Jury of the Republic printing to the amount of \$700 annually.
H. B. 102, by Miller (Columbia)—Providing for immediate refunding of license money for Court when license to sell liquor is denied.
H. B. 112, by Miller (Lincoln)—Fixing January instead of July as the time for County Treasurers to make annual settlement with County Court.
H. B. 129, by Ambrose—Regulating the practice of optometry.
H. B. 133, by Peterson—Providing method for discharging judgments by bankrupts.
H. B. 157, by Ames—Regulating and licensing private hospitals.
H. B. 158, by Abbott—Providing free ferry at St. Johns.
H. B. 160, by Pierce—Fixing salary Assessor of Coos County.
H. B. 204, by Brooke—Fixing terms of Supreme Court of Pendleton.
H. B. 212, by Powell—Reimbursing Geo. Nesbitt.
H. B. 229, by Beale—Providing method for annexing new territory to ports.
H. B. 245, by Insurance committee—Increasing appropriation of Insurance Commissioners to \$15,000 annually.
H. B. 353, by ways and means committee—General appropriation bill for state departments.

Voted by Governor.

S. B. 1, by Chase—Providing for acquisition of tide lands by ports and commissions.
S. B. 39, by Nottingham—To prevent adulteration of food and oil.
S. B. 37, by Nottingham—Making mechanics' liens valid against homesteads.
S. B. 127, by Wood—Preventing delinquency at state institutions.
S. B. 129, by Wood—Providing for auditing of accounts in the office of Secretary of State.
S. B. —, by Howerman—Creating office of Assistant Secretary of State.
H. B. 47, by Thompson—Relating to conveyance of property of insane.
H. B. 73, by Thompson—Relating to disposing of state or county funds.
H. B. 75, by Thompson—Fixing salary of Judge of Thirteenth District.
H. B. 76, by Cole—Relating to pharmacy.

Bill Unintentionally Altered.

Salem—Governor West has discovered that senate bill 225 was altered, most probably unintentionally, in enrolling, so that it excludes train dispatchers from its operation. The bill is one prescribing a 14-hour limit for the continual employment of railroad men. There is a clause in the bill where the typist could easily have jumped from one line to another in copying. This was undoubtedly the manner in which the error was made.

JAPANESE TREATY RATIFIED.

Western Statesmen Express Grave Fears of Consequences.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The new Japanese treaty of trade and navigation was ratified last night after two hours' executive session of the senate. While the apprehension of Western senators that the treaty might let down the bars to coolie labor was not entirely removed, these senators contented themselves with expressing their solicitude. They interposed no objection to ratification.

The action, in promptly confirming the new agreement, is expected to do more to prove the feeling of cordiality that this country has for Japan than anything done for many years. It is regarded as a manifestation of highest confidence in the advanced civilization of that nation. The effect will be to permit Japan to enter at once upon a reorganization of its financial system and the making of new tariffs with all nations.

Japan's treaties with other powers are to expire July 17. That with the United States, by reason of its later ratification, would have continued until the same date a year later, had not this government consented to its expiration at the same time as the others.

Failure to have ratified the new treaty would have delayed the operation of the Japanese program for a year beyond the time when it was planned to put it into effect. It would have meant much loss of revenue to Japan and continuance of the existing treaty with the United States for another year would not have benefitted this government, according to the representations of the State department on the subject.

INTERESTED IN IRRIGATION.

Whole Country Turns Attention to Wonderful Results Attained.

Chicago—"The people of the United States are alive to the subject of irrigation," states Governor Jos. M. Carey, of Wyoming. With reference to the National Irrigation congress, which holds its 19th session in Chicago, December 5 to 9, Governor Carey adds, "The irrigation congresses have been one of the greatest factors in advancing irrigation investigations and the promotion of irrigation enterprises."

"The congresses do not vote money, nor inaugurate the building of dams, reservoirs and canals, but they do bring together scientists, experts and practical men, which results in the education of the uninformed, and in creating public sentiment on the questions affecting the reclamation of the desert lands of the United States."

"The irrigation question is one of the most important affecting the states and territories west of the Missouri river. It becomes a great economic question to all the people of the United States. Nothing else has done as much to bring about the present favorable conditions as the irrigation congresses. These have done great work, but the work has just begun. These irrigation congresses should be encouraged, supported and widely attended, and no progressive man can afford to neglect them."

Governor Carey, after whom the Carey act is named, was president of the National Irrigation congress of 1897 at Lincoln, Nebraska, and that of 1898 at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Over 2,000,000 Starving.

New York.—Advices from China to the American Red Cross were made public at their offices here. That 2,500,000 Chinese will die for want of food if assistance is not rendered immediately is the prediction in a statement made by the organization. This number comprises nearly the entire population of the northern part of the Province of Kiang-Su Anhui. The statement continues: "The pneumonic plague is creeping southward toward the famine district. It has ravaged all Manchuria."

Roads Acquisce.

Chicago—There will be no appeal by Western railroads from the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission denying them the right to increase freight rates, while the Eastern lines, in all probability, will fight "to the last ditch." That is the essence of statements made by well informed railroad officials in Chicago.

No decision to this effect has been reached and none will be for several days, but the prevailing opinion is very strongly in that direction.

Raising Maine a "Gamble."

Washington—The total cost of raising the wreck of the battleship Maine, now lying in Havana harbor, is a "gamble," according to Major Cavanaugh, the engineer officer in charge of the work. The cost may be close to \$1,000,000, Major Cavanaugh told the appropriations committee of the house. The present appropriation for the undertaking is \$300,000, but it is certain that this will be insufficient to complete the work.

Airmen to Guard Border.

San Antonio, Tex.—Following spectacular flights in which Philip Parmelee and Lieutenant B. B. Foulsoe, in the army biplane, rose about 1,000 feet at Fort Sam Houston, it was announced that the two men, with five members of the signal corps, will go to Laredo to do scout duty with the machine along the Mexican border.

ARREST AMERICANS

Held By Mexicans as Spies and May Be Executed.

Kept Five Days in Filthy Hut Without Being Allowed to Communicate With Friends.

San Diego, Feb. 23.—Branded as a spy by Prefect of Police Jose Larroque of Tia Juana, a Mexican town just over the boundary, Harry C. Dell, an American 28 years of age, is a prisoner, in danger of being convicted without a hearing by a drumhead court martial and shot. The fate of the other American and the Mexican who professes to be a citizen of the United States, said to be held by the Tia Juana authorities as spies, has not been learned. Larroque says they have been freed; but because of the fact no one here seems to know, Prefect Larroque refuses to state the nature of the charge against Dell, but it is known that he is thought to be a secret agent for the rebels. Likewise, Larroque refuses to tell what will be done with the accused men.

While the fate of Dell hung in the balance tonight, it was learned that when Navarro's column marched into Juarez from the old town of Guadalupe late tonight, the troops brought with them two closely guarded prisoners. These were Americans and one was Lawrence F. Converse, of Glendora, Cal., a suburb of Los Angeles. He has worked in Spokane and Seattle. The other was Edward M. Blatt, thought to be an ex-soldier of the United States army.

Friends of Dell have fears that should the insurgent army approach Tia Juana he will quickly be disposed of. Reports that he was to be taken forthwith to Ensenada were quieted by information that he is still held in the Tia Juana prison, which is nothing more than a miserable hut. This is heavily guarded and today was further defended by the throwing up of earthworks. It is said that this was done for fear that American friends of Dell would attempt to storm the jail and liberate him. Although arrested in a Tia Juana saloon last Saturday night, Dell's identity was not discovered until today. This was the result of the persistence of newspaper reporters, who, following up rumors that three Americans were to be shot as spies, insisted on Prefect Larroque that they be given interviews with the accused.

UTOPIA OF SOCIALISM.

Faction of Mexican Insurgents Will Establish Colony.

Mexicali, Mex.—Independent of all other revolutionary movements of the leaders in Mexico, the insurrection here is now centered in a Socialist affair, the object being the establishment of a Utopia in Lower California, which, though born amid the singing of bullets, ultimately is to know no bloodshed or warfare of men or money.

In this commonwealth the man who works with his hands will be supreme, asserted both leaders of the insurrection, Leyva and Berthold, who admitted the success of the movement depends upon the support of Socialists and the Industrial Workers of the World. Berthold said that the aid of both organizations had been sought by him. Simultaneously the Associated Press correspondent was informed by Berthold that he represented a capitalistic organization, and as such would not receive answers to questions.

Berthold issued a dictum to Captain Babcock, of the United States cavalry, and Mayor Rockwood, of Calexico, that the Americans must care for the wounded in future battles whether they wanted to or not.

"The Red Cross has donated \$1,000 to the cause," he said. "We will take the wounded to the international line and you must treat them or let them die. We have no hospital facilities or means of protecting them."

Valderez in Disgrace.

Managua, Nicaragua—After being insulted and beaten here by a Guatemalan, Genera Valderez, the confidential diplomatic agent of President Davila, of Honduras, has refused to fight a duel and is in disgrace.

After the beating he received and had displayed the lack of spunk to issue a challenge to his assailant, Valderez sought to forget his disgrace in the flowing bowl and wound up the sorry affair by getting drunk and being escorted out of Managua by the police.

Americans Held as Spies.

San Diego, Cal.—Two Americans, young men of good appearance, are in jail at Tia Juana and will be tried on the charge of being insurgent spies. The Mexican authorities refuse to give the names of the prisoners. This is the positive statement made over the telephone by a correspondent of the Union. He was detained by the commandante and not allowed to send any more news.

Tablet Recalls Famous Battle.

Savannah, Ga.—A tablet marking the place where one of the most sanguinary engagements of the Revolutionary war was fought will be unveiled here Wednesday. The tablet is at the point of Spring Hill redoubt, around which American and British soldiers battled October 19, 1777.