

MADE MADERO QUIT

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO WAS MADE TO RESIGN OFFICE

LONG CONFLICT IS ENDED

Was Planned and Carried Out by Gens. Huerta and Blanquet.—Huerta is Made President.—Madero and His Cabinet Were Made Prisoners.

A dispatch from Mexico City says Madero was forced out of the Presidency. He was arrested at the National Palace shortly before 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon by Gen. Blanquet, Gen. Victoriano Huerta, commander of the Federal troops, was proclaimed Provisional President.

About the time Madero was seized by Blanquet, his brother, Gustavo Madero, the former minister of finance, was arrested by Gen. Huerta, who was dining with him in a public restaurant.

All members of the Cabinet were promptly placed under arrest, with the exception of Ernesto Madero, the uncle of the President, who held the portfolio of finance. He was apprised of the intentions against the Government and managed to make his escape.

Notwithstanding the fact that some definite action was expected Tuesday, the coup d'etat at the palace caused a sensation, and the exact status of affairs could not be ascertained for several hours.

The direct movement against Madero was struggling since Monday and which possibly existed with Blanquet for a much greater length of time.

The forces numbering 1,000 men, which arrived late Monday, were sent immediately to the palace, ostensibly to relieve the reserves there. The reserves were sent into the field.

An agreement between Gen. Blanquet and Huerta was reached Monday night, but the first intimation that Madero's men had of the new role they were to play was shortly before the successful stroke was made. Blanquet drew his men up in order and delivered a stirring speech. "This inhuman battle must end," he said. "The time has come when some drastic means must be taken to stop a conflict in which father is killing son and brother is fighting against brother, when non-combatants are sharing the fate of war, and all this because of the caprice of one man."

Blanquet then issued orders for the arrest of the President and assigned a detachment to that duty. Madero was soon a prisoner in his own rooms. One reason given for the attitude of Gen. Blanquet from the beginning was the presence of his son in the ranks of Gen. Diaz.

When the arrest of the President and his ministers became known crowds gathered in the streets through which they paraded, shouting "vivas" for Huerta and Diaz.

A conference was held between the representatives of these two generals and an agreement was reached whereby the appointment of Gen. Huerta to the provisional Presidency was proclaimed.

Prior to this, however, Huerta's attempt to communicate with Diaz precipitated one of the sharpest engagements of the day.

The fire from the rebel rifles and machine guns was long sustained. It was by no means certain at that time that the coup which had been carried out meant the end of hostilities. At 3:30 in the afternoon the cannonading was still heavier than before and the rattle of machine guns was heard in various quarters.

At that time San Francisco street was being cleared by Huerta as if he were expecting an attack. A half hour later the order to cease firing was sounded and the battle was over.

A few loyal members of Madero's staff rushed into the room when Madero was struggling with the soldiers and went to his rescue, but ineffectually. Capt. Garmedia, who had just been appointed chief of police, advanced upon Col. Riveroll, shooting and wounding him seriously.

Immediately there was an exchange of shots and three or four members of the President's staff are said to have been wounded. Just to make the records clear, Madero has been given reasonable time in which to write his resignation. Failure to do this, it is said, will result in his being sent with his family to Vera Cruz, where they will be given the choice of outgoing vessels.

Gen. Delgado, who acted as the emissary of Madero in the negotiations for an armistice Sunday, has been arrested. Huerta and his supporters did not trust Delgado to come into their plan.

Twenty men of the 29th infantry of Blanquet's forces were entrusted with the duty of guarding the private rooms of the President at the beginning of the revolt in the palace.

The arrest of Madero took place in the hall of the ambassadors. When the President entered the room he

SOME UNGALLANT BOYS

THEY ATTACK SUFFRAGETTES WITH SNOWBALLS.

The Marching Ladies Would Have Been Routed Had It Not Been for Some Students.

The marching pilgrims bound from New York to Washington in the cause of woman suffrage had their first hostile reception since their hike began at Lieperville, a small village to the north of Chester, Pa., late Monday afternoon when they were snowballed and almost routed by a crowd of small boys.

A crowd of cavalry from the Pennsylvania Military college went gallantly to the rescue, but the young opponents of the movement to rout and escorted "Gen." Rosalie Jones and her "army" to Chester, Pa., where they spent the night.

Prominent women suffragists from Wilmington, Del., joined with sympathizers in Chester in giving the pilgrims a reception of a nature which did much to make them forget the hardships on their march from Philadelphia.

Despite the snow covered ground all of the army managed to walk the entire fourteen miles from Philadelphia and no desertions have been reported. The trim appearance which had been maintained by some of the younger marchers, however, suffered severely. Miss Phoebe Hawn's shoes gave way under the strain before the journey was half ended and the great toe of her right foot was in evidence when Chester was reached.

Miss Crowell, who insisted upon marching with painfully blistered feet, has won her sobriquet of "Minerva the Martyr," discarded heavy tan marching shoes, which have been the cause of her agony, and appeared in a pair of light pumps with high heels.

The pumps were practically disintegrated at the end of the day's walk and her feet were in worse condition than ever. This fact, however, Miss Crowell declares, will not prevent her continuing the march.

The start from Philadelphia was delayed by a reception at the University of Pennsylvania law school, when thousands of students gave the pilgrims a warm reception.

WANTED A HUSBAND PRO TEM.

Woman Sought License to Wed for One Year Only.

Katherine Soule and Erich Stopanski caused surprise in the marriage license office at Newcastle, Pa., when they applied for a license to be married for one year only. The clerk asked the young woman's reason for seeking but one year of marital bliss and she coolly informed him that she had a husband in Russia who could come to this country a year hence and if she found on his arrival that she loved him she would return to him. The young woman was much chagrined to learn that a license could not be issued on such conditions.

Young Lad Killed by Auto.

The eight-year-old son of Mat Watson, a planter, was run down and killed eleven miles north of Columbus, Ga., Wednesday afternoon by an automobile, driven by S. W. O'Neal. The lad, who was playing with a group of school children, attempted to cross the road in front of the approaching car. Two of his playmates made ineffectual attempts to seize him as he started across the highway.

American Believed Killed.

Henry Weiss, general manager of the Mexican Pacific Company, a Seattle corporation, is supposed to have been killed in the fighting in the City of Mexico.

found all the entrances guarded. One soldier, over-excited by the words of Blanquet, pointed his gun at the breast of Madero, who leaped upon him. In the struggle the gun was discharged, but no one was injured.

The finest irony attended the arrest of Gustavo Madero, the brother of the President, distinguished as a politician, to whose doors most of the evils of the Administration have been laid.

He had invited General Huerta to luncheon at the Gambirinus, a popular restaurant. This was a custom with Gustavo Madero in winning favor. Gen. Huerta, however, had invited guests unknown to his host. In a room adjoining, he had stationed a detachment of Calpultepec guards.

All were preparing to take their seats, when at a signal from Huerta, the officer in command entered. Pointing a pistol at Madero he announced he was under arrest. At the same moment soldiers, filing into the room, cleared it of all except the principals. Gustavo loudly protested against this indignity, but Gen. Huerta replied in a loud voice, condemning the Madero family.

Up to a late hour the Vice President of the Republic, Jose Pino Suarez, had not been found. Detachments of troops were searching for him.

TAKEN FROM THE RECORD

WILL NOT PRINT ABUSIVE MESSAGE OF BLEASE.

Senator Tillman's Reply and Col. Ben Abney's Letter Also Left Out the Record.

On Saturday the State Senate adopted the report of the judiciary committee and ordered printed so much of the governor's message on Senator Tillman and the press as referred to legislation. The rest with the communications of Senator Tillman and Ben Abney and others will not be printed.

It will be remembered that the convening of the General Assembly was the signal for a message from the Governor, in which he abused Senator Tillman for opposing him during the summer's campaign, charging that the Senator had allied himself with the Gonzales brothers in an effort to defeat Blease.

Senator Tillman promptly left by Governor Blease in return, sending in to the legislature a letter in which he characterized the governor as a "low type of man". This communication would have probably been received with little comment had not the Senator seen fit to incorporate in it certain allusions to the influence of Col. B. L. Abney and the railroads over the legislature that were not considered by the August body as altogether creditable to themselves.

Umbrage was at once taken by the Senate, and Tillman's letter was made the occasion for the several resolutions. Friday an attempt to kill the resolutions demanding of Senator Tillman proof of his charges of railroad domination of the general assembly and providing for a probe into alleged railroad contributions to the campaign funds and ascertain what legislators, if any, held railroad passes, caused a flurry in the Senate.

The Senate voted to lay the resolution on the table, but on the vehement protest of Senator Young, reconsidered and returned them on the calendar. During the course of the discussion one of two of the senators took occasion to heap abuse on Senator Tillman. They are enemies of the Senator. Senators and their abuses will not harm him.

Model Husband Found.

Dr. Adeline G. Soule, of Kansas City, is the wife of Dr. Isaac C. Soule. She is holding him up to the Kansas City Housewives League as a model husband. The Augusta Chronicle says information is that not only has Dr. Isaac Soule practiced medicine beside his wife, but he cooperates with her, professionally and domestically, in every way. They cook together, own everything jointly and get along finely. Recently Mrs. Soule described to her sister members of the league her idea of the model husband. In part, she said:

"The model husband has no time to run around to clubs at night. The right sort of man is as interested in the domestic question as the woman. He will do his share of the work and all of it if he has to, and he will be cheerful about it.

He will plan conveniences for his wife in the home and take care of the baby. He will make the burden of housekeeping a divided one. Only a wife should know how to cook and cook well. Therein lies the balance of the power.

"The kitchen is the central point in the home, not only because of the correct preparation of food but from the standpoint of economy in labor. The wives who must be their own housemaids must some way economize labor. Here let me tell you that the living room, which gets so much deserved attention, can very nicely take care of itself.

"The largest part of every woman's time while in the house should be given to the thoughtful preparation of food. This she cannot do without four provisional conditions: plenty of good ventilation, good light, convenient size, and sensible furnishing."

We agree pretty well with Mrs. Soule. If all husbands and wives lived up to the rules she lays down, there would be more real happy homes and less bickering and strife. Let every husband and wife read what Mrs. Soule says and then practice it for a month or two and see how much brighter things would be at home for all.

Seven Children Die in Fire.

Seven children, ranging in age from one to twelve years, were burned to death Wednesday night when the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, at Ebenezer, Pa. The parents were absent from home at the time.

Takes Over Medical College.

The House adopted the Senate amendment to the Medical College bill and the Charleston Medical College is now the medical department of the State University to be located in Charleston.

The Anderson Mail says "It was not a bill to muzzle the press, but to put the press on a lower plane of self-defense than the unscrupulous demagogue who falsifies against the press."

Some Facts About Mexico.

Many questions are being asked about Mexico just at this time. Therefore a few pertinent facts about that country will be of interest. Mexico contains 767,000 square miles. It would make twenty-nine states as large as South Carolina. The population a few years ago was 11,814,913. The boundary line between it and the United States is about 1,400 miles. The Rio Grande river forms the boundary for about half that distance.

Its length from Central America to the northwestern limit is 1,990 miles its greatest breadth is 750 miles; at Vera Cruz it is about 540 miles and at the narrowest place it is 140 miles. It has 6,086 miles of sea coast. It lies between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean. A range of mountains extends through the whole territory. They are nearer the Pacific than the Gulf. They are a dozen mountain peaks 10,000 to 17,000 feet high. There are a half dozen active volcanoes.

According to the message of President Madero to congress last September the national army was composed of 107 generals, 6,236 officers and 49,332 men. The budget calls for an expenditure of \$55,500,000, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 over the previous year. A \$10,000,000 loan was negotiated early last year and another was about to be asked when the uprising took place. During last year 1,000 miles of new railroad were under construction to cost \$14,000,000 and work was suspended, because of the expense, on the new \$18,000,000 national capitol and the \$12,000,000 national theater.

They have every variety of climate from tropical heat the year round to mountains always covered with snow. Silver and gold mines are rich and many Americans have gone down there to operate the mines. The mineral wealth includes also gold, iron, tin, zinc, mercury, lead. About 100,000 men are employed in the mining and smelting establishments. There is in sight a low grade coal supply, estimated at a half a billion tons, and in the petroleum deposits, and in the latter there is a supply of fuel for the coast of the Gulf. Much of the oil is used for the development of the country.

The history of this country goes back to the seventh century, when the Aztecs, a Mexican people, were discovered by the Spaniards under Cortez in 1492. When the Spaniards came to Mexico they discovered a rich and fertile land, which they called "New Spain." After Montezuma yielded to the Spaniards, the country existed in semi-barbaric way. After a long struggle the territory of Texas secured its independence in 1835, then came the war with Mexico in 1847 and the surrender of the city in 1847.

After that date Mexico has been torn by internal dissensions and suffered from anarchy until the present time. You cannot expect an orderly, progressive government when 7,000,000 of the population are full-blooded Indians, 2,000,000 mestizos, or half-castes, 1,500,000 Creole whites, 100,000 Spaniards, 100,000 negroes, 100,000 Americans and Europeans. It would be impossible to bring such a mixed population up to that point of virtue and civilization necessary for best citizenship and good government. The Spaniards are the ruling class. Many of the Indians and mixed race are held in a state of slavery. That will always be the condition of a country where there is such diversity in population.

Madero's Fatal Mistake.

The New York World thinks that Felix Diaz and his followers have set back the clock of political progress in Mexico for a generation. They have not only discredited their own country but they have worked harm to every other Latin-American republic. Even Cuba and the Philippines must inevitably suffer as a result of this cut-throat rebellion.

The revolution that drove Porfirio Diaz out of Mexico was grounded in definite principles of human liberty with which all free men could sympathize. When the new Madero government was finally established that fact was generally recognized that it represented a step forward. Of the validity of Madero's election there could be no question, and the worst that could be said of his administration was that it was more liberal and more humane than that of the dictatorship.

When young Diaz and his cutthroats made their appeal from the ballot to the bullet they indicted Mexico's fitness for self-government. They are fighting for no principle, merely for power and plunder; and while the memory of this exploit lasts the political stability of Mexico will be under suspicion, no matter what may be the outcome of their rebellion. Their exploits will be a standing invitation to all adventurers to conspire against any stable government.

When young Diaz was captured at Vera Cruz by the Federal forces it was the general opinion of the civilized world that he should be dealt with leniently. The strong protests made against his execution were heeded by Madero and an unworthy life was spared. It is now evident that this policy of mercy was a mistake.

MADERO BETRAYED

HE WAS PUT UNDER ARREST BY MEN HE TRUSTED

WHOM HE HAD ADVANCED

The Change of Government Apparently Meets With Popular Approval

Crowds Lining the Streets Shouting "Vivas" for the Principals, Madero Given to His Enemies.

The news from Mexico City shows that President Madero was betrayed by men whom he had trusted and advanced to high position and turned over to the tender mercy of his bitterest enemies. Generals Huerta and Blanquet were in charge of the Federal army fighting the rebels in Mexico City when they betrayed Madero into the hands of Diaz, who was in command of the rebels, and the one man who is responsible for the terrible scenes that have been enacted in Mexico City during the past two weeks.

Both Huerta and Blanquet had assured Madero of their loyalty up to the very time they betrayed him into the hands of Diaz, the rebel leader, who now shares with them the responsibility for the government of Mexico, for his treachery. General Victoriano Huerta, who had been commanding the Madero forces against the rebellious troops under General Felix Diaz, has been proclaimed provisional governor-general of the republic, and General Blanquet, who was second in command of the Federal troops, but who aided with the overthrow of Madero, is provisional military commander.

These men were on the most intimate terms with Madero, and he relied on them to crush the rebellion, but instead they betrayed their friend. The plot to overthrow Madero was hatched in the city of Mexico.

It was arranged that Madero should pay a visit to the city of Mexico, and that the rebels should surround the city and prevent his escape.

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General Huerta's plan was to surround the city and prevent Madero from escaping. He had already captured the city of Mexico and was waiting for Madero to arrive.

The president's first intimation of the new turn of affairs came when he walked into the hall of the ambassadors, where he saw federal soldiers standing with their rifles at "ready." One of the soldiers over-enthusiastic, stepped forward and dropped his rifle into a line with the president's breast.

Madero thrust the rifle aside and seized the soldier. In the struggle the gun was discharged, the bullet flying harmlessly away. The struggle and the report brought Madero's personal guards to his assistance, but they offered ineffectual resistance to the soldiers.

At the conclusion of the brief encounter two of the guards had been killed and six others wounded, among them, Colonel Riveroll, who died a short time afterward. The capture of the members of the cabinet was effected without resistance and there appears to be excellent reason to believe that some of the cabinet members were involved in the plot.

Gustavo Madero, brother of the president, also was arrested. He had been denounced in many quarters since the first day of the Madero administration as an arch-politician and had been charged with being false councillor of the president. A few hours later General de Lugo and General Angeles, two loyal commanders, who were not in accord with General Huerta's plan were added to the list of prisoners.

Francisco Madero, always of a nervous disposition, appeared like a wild man at the moment of his arrest. He talked volubly about "traitors," denouncing bitterly those who had brought about his downfall. Later, however, he seemed to regard the matter more philosophically.

Great curiosity had been aroused by unusual activity in the national palace and the arrival there of General Huerta with Gustavo Madero, one of the brothers of the president. Hundreds of people gathered around the doors of the building.

When General Huerta saw that the populace was being held back by a line of soldiers, he gave orders to let them enter. The crowd poured through the wide doors in a solid stream until the court yard was filled.

General Huerta then made a short speech to the gathering, briefly outlining the results of his action. He assured his hearers that peace would soon be established throughout the

VERY OLD MAN WAS SHOT

MADERO NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

His Wife, Who Was at the Station Prepared to go to Vera Cruz When Told the News, Weeps.

A dispatch from Mexico City says Adolfo Basso, superintendent of the national palace at Mexico City, was executed at 3 o'clock Thursday morning. Basso was an aged man but it is said to have faced the firing squad bravely and laid bare his breast to the riflemen. His last words were "viva Mexico!"

The fate of ex-president Madero is still in the balance. Preparations had been made at midnight for his departure with members of his family into exile, but these were suddenly halted by orders from General Huerta.

Senora Madero with her party of exiles, waited impatiently for more than two hours at the station when she was informed by ex-foreign minister Lascurain that the ex-president would be "prevented" from joining them on the journey.

Senora Madero, weeping bitterly, left the station and returned to the city. The fate of Madero is uncertain. Huerta's order preventing the departure of Madero gave rise to many rumors and conjectures.

Felix Diaz denies responsibility for the execution of Gustavo Madero and Adolfo Basso. The official report on the death of Madero says he was shot while attempting to escape, while being removed from one part of the palace to another.

Jan. Anaya, private secretary to President Madero, and Jesus Treviño, Madero's chief of staff, in the Chamber of Deputies, were added to the list of prisoners. They had escaped during the upheaval at the palace, but were captured.

From almost estimates obtainable the casualties during the fighting on the streets show about three thousand soldiers and about thirty thousand wounded. A great majority of the wounded were civilians.

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