

GUSTAVO MADERO IS SLAIN BY DIAZ

DEPOSED PRESIDENT IN MILITARY PRISON

Undoing of Madero Was Due to Coup d'Etat by Generals Huerta and Blanquet.

HUERTA IN SADDLE; PROVINCES RESTLESS

Revolution Throughout Republic Far from Ended—Gomez and Zapata Against Regime.

By Associated Press. Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Gustavo Madero, brother of the deposed president, was removed from the penitentiary at 9 o'clock this morning and executed. It is presumed that this was done by order of Felix Diaz, under the notorious "fugitive law."

Francisco Madero, the deposed president, was taken under a heavy guard from the national palace and lodged in the arsenal. There he was a prisoner of General Diaz, in the very place which for over a week he had caused to be battered with cannon in his efforts to subjugate the rebel army.

Had Francisco Madero succeeded in defeating Diaz, there seems little doubt that bloody reprisals would have been made. "Those who should die," is the caption of an official "Maderist" document found last night. In the list of proscribed, there were 22 names of prominent men, including Francisco De La Barra, Jesus Flores Magon, Manuel Calero, Alberto Garcia Grandos and Dr. Vasquez Gomez.

Gustavo was generally regarded as a much more powerful man than the president himself.

After Gustavo's arrest yesterday and during his removal through the streets the crowds were wildly excited and even made efforts to lay their hands upon him. A heavy guard of rurales was necessary to assure the prisoners safety.

Gustavo Madero was at one time minister of finance of Mexico. He visited the United States early in 1911.

A report received from the interior makes it evident that the revolution throughout the republic is far from ended. The report said that Emilio Vasquez Gomez will persist in backing himself for the post of provisional president, taking it for granted that Emeliano Zapata will continue to keep his thousands in the south.

The election by congress of General Huerta to the provisional presidency of Mexico is regarded as practically certain. It is said that he will appoint Francisco de la Barra his minister of foreign affairs and Manuel Mondragon his minister of war. Mondragon was Diaz' chief lieutenant at the arsenal.

The fall of the Madero administration in Mexico, as brought about by the well-arranged plot of the federal military leaders, has been received in the capital with general ac-

House of Lloyd-George Is Shattered by Bomb

Two Broken Hatpins and Report of Early Morning Visit by Motor Car Filled with Women only Clues to the Dynamite Outrage.

By Associated Press. London, Feb. 18.—An explosion today partially wrecked a country residence in course of construction for Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd-George at Walton Heath, near London.

A bomb had been placed in one room of the residence, which is a modest one adjoining the golf links on which Lloyd-George plays. The infernal machine was so powerful that the thick walls of the house split in all directions and most of the rooms were wrecked.

Two seven-pound cans of black powder also had been placed in two separate rooms among heaps of wood shavings, which had been saturated with oil and in the center of which burning candles had been fixed.

The only clues held by the police are two broken hatpins which were found among the wreckage. It was declared by neighbors that an automobile containing several women passed through the village in the early hours.

Nobody was injured by the explosion. The house was not yet occupied.

Arrest in Mortgage Note Fraud Totaling \$300,000

By Associated Press. New Orleans, La., Feb. 19.—James J. Woulfe, a New Orleans notary and prominent in the business, social, athletic and club life of the city, was arrested here last night on charges of forgery in connection with mortgage note transactions. The amount thus far involved, according to District Attorney Lusenberg, aggregates only \$12,000, but the district attorney declared in a statement today that he

believes a further investigation into the affairs of the notary will reveal a shortage of \$300,000 or more. Woulfe is held in the parish prison in default of \$50,000 bond. Woulfe enjoyed a large practice as a notary owing to his high standing in the city's affairs. He is charged with having sold to investors mortgage notes which are alleged to have been forgeries.

An investigation of Woulfe's transactions, Mr. Lusenberg said today, could be conducted at once.

clamation. It is not known, however, how the remainder of the country will receive the change.

The part played by the United States embassy in the settlement of 10 day's battle gained for the American flag such a tribute as never before was witnessed in Mexico.

After the messenger from the United States embassy, Harry Berlinger, had gone through the fire of the rebel lines to the arsenal, conveying the message of peace sent by ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, he drove to the National palace in an automobile bearing a white flag on one side and the stars and stripes on the other.

By the time he emerged from the National palace after delivering the note to General Huerta, the crowd outside had learned the import of his visit. The reappearance of his machine was the signal for a tremendous ovation.

Group after group of the people on the streets caught up the cry "Viva los Americanos" until the entire city reverberated with the cheering.

For days the entire population of Mexico City had regarded intervention by the United States as practically inevitable.

Mexicans of the non-combatant class suffered divided emotions of hope and fear. Thousands, although desiring intervention by any power, had come to the conclusion that the good offices of any nation were preferable to the wanton destruction of property and awful loss of life which had been occurring with neither side gaining any apparent advantage.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Francisco I. Madero, forced from the presidency of Mexico, by the coup d'etat of two of his generals yesterday, is prisoner today in the National palace.

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.

General Aureliano Blanquet, who aided in the overthrow of Madero, is provisional military commander. These arrangements have been agreed to by General Felix Diaz and the ten days battle which he has been waging with the federal troops appeared today to be over.

Thousands of men and women and children seemingly gave popular approval to the sudden change in affairs by crowding the big square in front of the National palace and shouting "viva" for the three principals and for Manuel Mondragon, who had been conducting the Diaz military operations.

another part of the palace from that in which Madero was confined. Each man was under guard of two soldiers. The ministers of the cabinet were given parole over night. Senator Juan Sanchez Azcona, private secretary to Madero, fled the country during the night in an automobile.

To Treat Madero With Consideration. The deposed president will be treated with all consideration by those who have him within their power. It is declared. General Huerta promptly dispatched a message to Mrs. Madero, assuring her of the personal safety of her husband and declaring that he would be well treated. It was the determination that the battle in which heavy artillery had been used in the streets since the outbreak of the Diaz mutiny, must come to an end, which led a group of senators last night to urge General Huerta to the stroke that would not only terminate the terrible conflict, but at the same time remove the Madero family from public affairs in Mexico.

By 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Francisco Madero and his cabinet, with the exception of Ernesto Madero, minister of finance, had been made prisoners.

Ernesto Madero managed to escape a few minutes before General Blanquet's men arrested the other ministers in the National palace.

Justavo Hadero, another brother of the president, also was arrested. He had been denounced in many quarters since the first days of the Madero administration as an arch-politician and had been charged with being a false counselor of the president.

A few hours later General De Lugo and General Angeles, two federal commanders, who were not in accord with General Huerta's plan, were added to the list of prisoners.

Artillery Fire Ceased. The plan had originally been made without the knowledge of General Diaz and his followers. The news soon permeated the rebel lines and then began a holiday furlough from the machine guns and rifles such as had not been seen since the opening of hostilities. It appeared for a time as though every machine gun and every rifle in the arsenal had been brought into action in an effort to fire away all the remaining stores of ammunition there.

It was, however, merely a celebration of the arrival of news that peace was near. The awful din was permitted to the commanders to continue for twenty minutes before the buglers were ordered to sound the "cease fire."

As the noise of the reverberating guns died away, the sound of merry peals from all the church bells of the city rang out. This had been ordered by a message from the National palace.

It did not take the public long to realize what had occurred.

IMMIGRATION MEASURE DEAD

House Refuses to Pass the Dillingham-Burnett Measure Over the President's Veto.

SENATE OVER-RODE ACTION OF TAFT

Votes There Was 72 to 18—In House Five Votes Were Lacking of Two-Thirds.

By Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 19.—The house today refused by a vote of 212 to 114 to pass the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill over the president's veto. Five votes changed from the negative to the affirmative would have given the two-thirds necessary to override the veto.

Before the result was announced, Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, one of the leading advocates of the bill, changed his vote to "nay" and after the announcement moved to reconsider the veto. Speaker Clark overruled the motion, going back to the time of Speaker Jones, of Virginia, in 1844, for the only recorded precedent on the subject.

Representative Gardner appealed from the decision of the chair, but a motion by Democratic Leader Underwood to lay the motion on the table blocked the attempt to continue the contest.

The fight centered on the literacy test feature of the bill. Washington, Feb. 19.—President Taft's veto of the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill went to the house today with the bill opposed over the veto by the senators yesterday. Democratic leaders who conducted the original fight in the house over the measure were predicting they could repass the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it today, although they looked for vigorous opposition from a minority of democrats and republicans.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The Burnett and Dillingham immigration bill, vetoed by President Taft because it imposed a literacy test upon immigrants, was passed over the president's veto in the senate yesterday by a vote of 72 to 18. The overwhelming majority was given at the end of a short debate in which President Taft's attitude was vigorously attacked.

Support of the president's position was voiced by only a few senators during the debate. Senators Lodge and Dillingham, leading the fight to override the president, declared the measure contained so many important provisions for the exclusion of criminal, diseased and insane aliens that great harm would result to the United States if it did not become law.

SAVANNAH WATERSHED LANDS ARE PURCHASED BY PARK COMMISSION

GAZETTE-NEWS BUREAU. WYATT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. The Appalachian Park commission today purchased for the government 328 acres of land in the Savannah watershed and located for the most part in Macon and Jackson counties. The price paid for the land is \$5.73 per acre.

STRONG FEELING DEVELOPS OVER SUFFRAGE ISSUE

By Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 19.—With the opening of headquarters by the National association opposed to woman suffrage, the feeling between that organization and the suffragists themselves has reached the boiling stage. There will be established here, at least until March 3, two national beauty shows. The anti-suffragettes today announced that only the prettiest girls in their following would find places in their headquarters.

Mrs. Minnie Bronson, who is in charge of the anti-suffragette campaign, declared that no militant tactics would be employed in combatting the activities of the other camp. She said that her cohorts would strive simply to demonstrate that the majority of women cared nothing for the ballot. Nothing unbecoming, she said, would mark their campaign of education. The suffragists are rapidly completing their plans for the procession March 3 and a large number of business houses will close that day in order that their women employees may take part.

SLAIN ATTEMPTING TO TAKE MADERO

Mexican President, Wild over Betrayal, Makes Desperate Resistance When Blanquet's Troops Surprise Him in National Palace—Cabinet Members in Plot.

By Associated Press. Mexico City, Feb. 19.—General Blanquet brought about the arrest of Madero after he had made a speech to the crowd in which he said that the time had come when the slaughter in the city must cease. He had already detailed 20 men to march to the president's private offices in the palace and guard the entrance. Col. Riverol was placed in command of this squad.

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 Col. Riverol, 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 ministers were involved in the plot.

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 recovered his composure and as he stood between his guards, he seemed to regard the matter more philosophically.

By Associated Press. Raleigh, Feb. 19.—The house passed on final reading 92 to 2 the six months school term bill and sent it to the senate. The bill carries a \$250,000 appropriation and five per cent of the state tax for a supplemental fund.

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WILSON MEASURES PASSED BY HOUSE

Anti-Trust Measures Ready for the Signature of Jersey Governor.

By Associated Press. Trenton, N. J., Feb. 19.—Governor Wilson's seven anti-trust bills yesterday afternoon passed the house in exactly the same form as they passed the senate last week. The bills now go back to the senate, the body in which they originated for formal transmission to the governor.

Secretary Henry F. Helfers, of the New Jersey federation of labor, showed the governor a letter he had received from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor advising an emphatic protest against the bills unless the following amendment was incorporated in the act in question:

"Nothing in this act shall be so construed or held as to apply to the association or organizations of working people instituted to regulate wages, hours of labor, sanitary or other conditions of labor."

The governor pointed out that the act restricts "persons dealing in commodities." He said the courts of New Jersey had consistently held that labor was not a commodity, so there could be no application to labor questions.

The governor told the labor leaders that the amendment suggested by Mr. Gompers would invalidate all the seven anti-trust acts and would be held as class legislation.

By Associated Press. Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—Her mind deranged by a nervous disorder, Mrs. R. W. Winston, a member of one of the most prominent families in North Carolina, eluded her nurse, plunged from a window on the seventh floor of a hospital here yesterday and was instantly killed.

Mrs. Winston was Miss Sophronia Horner, the sister of Bishop J. M. Horner, and the sister-in-law of Dr. George T. Winston of Asheville. Her husband is one of the foremost lawyers of North Carolina, has served as a Superior court judge and was the partner of Governor Aycock at the time of the latter's death.

She was the sister of Miss Mary Horner, Mrs. A. W. Graham of Oxford, Mrs. H. G. Cooper of Henderson, Mrs. W. S. Manning of Spartanburg and Mrs. Robert C. Strong of Raleigh, and the mother of Prof. Robert Winston of Asheville, J. Horner Winston of Chicago, Mrs. Webb of Durham and Miss Amy Winston.

LEAPS FROM A WINDOW IS INSTANTLY KILLED

Mrs. Winston Victim of Mental Derangement—Wife of Judge R. W. Winston.

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MR. WILSON APPROVES INAUGURATION PLANS

By Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 19.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson today sent word to the inauguration committee that the plans for his inauguration met with his approval.

MEXICAN PEACE NOT YET SURE

United States Will not Alter Warlike Preparations for Emergencies in Southern Republic.

IMMEDIATE TENSION IS RELIEVED, HOWEVER

Possible Course of the Orozco-Salazar Revolutionists and of Zapata Causing Concern.

By Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 19.—Although its plans remained set for action in case of emergency, the United States today was distinctly relieved at the overnight news from Mexico, telling of the abdication of President Madero and the apparent settlement of the civil war that has swept the capital itself.

Preparations for eventualities, however, were not relaxed. It was recognized that readjustment in government was filled with danger, and no orders were issued that would halt the movement already begun.

Gathered under the avowed declaration that they were to be mobilized for practice with the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, 2000 marines will be dispatched to that port as originally ordered, unless there is good reason for their recall. Such orders were not apparent today. The navy department also denied that it had issued any orders in any way setting aside the original plan of action.

Situation Delicate. Officials feel that this government has been, at least temporarily, released from a difficult diplomatic situation. Although the tension has been sensibly relaxed, the attitude of the administration remains one of great circumspection and caution in dealing with a situation which it is realized contains elementary danger to the relations of the two countries.

Officials realize that any outward exhibition at this stage, either of condoleance for the fallen Madero regime, or satisfaction in the accession to power of the new military party might be quickly resented by the Mexican people and do much to prejudice the status of the Americans in Mexico.

For the present the attitude of the state department will be one of keen observation and non-interference. Steps of graver importance remain to be taken in the Mexican capital before the Diaz revolution can be accepted as completely successful.

Ambassador Wilson and the other members of the diplomatic body of the Mexican capital will immediately recognize General Huerta as the de facto leader of the temporary government. This must be done that foreign representatives may properly look after the interests of their own people. But what will follow that action must be determined by the developments of the immediate future, for there must be substantial evidence of the permanency of the new government and its ability to bring peace out of the chaos which has prevailed in Mexico before political recognition may be extended.

Other Factors Considered. In a way the situation in Mexico now approaches that in China, where the state department has with formal recognition of the new republic until the provisional government has been replaced by a permanent constitutional government. Events are moving so rapidly in the Mexican capital, however, that it is expected such recognition soon can be extended.

Two factors that must be taken into account are the probable course of the Orozco-Salazar revolutionists in the north and Zapata's rebellion in the south of Mexico, for, if the leaders of these movements, as threatened, hold out against the new Huerta regime, another period of disorder and suspense is expected which might affect the attitude of the United States towards the new government.

MYLIUS IS FREED BY HABEAS CORPUS

English Journalist Convicted of Libeling King George Admitted to Country.

By Associated Press. New York, Feb. 19.—Edward F. Mylius, an English journalist convicted of libeling King George, and detained by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, received permission today from Federal Judge Coxe to enter the United States. Judge Coxe sustained a writ of habeas corpus.

\$100,000 Fire at Salem. By Associated Press. Salem, N. C., Feb. 19.—Fire, which early today destroyed a warehouse of Brown, Rogers & Co. and the store of Frank Brown & Sons, caused a loss estimated at \$100,000, with \$75,000 insurance. The cause of the blaze is not known.