THE WEATHER
For North Carolina: Rain Thursday and probably Friday
Highest, 350; lowest, 33; precipitation 0 inch.

The News and Observer

DOUBLE THE CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

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ANTI-TRUST BILL SPECIAL ORDER IN SENATE MONDAY

Six Months' School Term For Friday Night---Passed Final Reading in House

SENATE PASSES AUTO BILL

Electric Light, Water and Hydro-Electric Power Companies To Be Regulated

The Senate yesterday made the six months' school term bill a special order for consideration Friday night of this week at 8 o'clock. The bill passed its third reading in the House yesterday, on roll call, by a vote of ninety-two to two, the only representatives voting against it being Messrs. Brawley and Stewart. The bill came up as a special order on third reading and the vote was taken without any discussion.

The Justice anti-trust bill, which passed the House several weeks ago, was made a special order in the Senate for next Monday at 12 o'clock. After considerable debate, the Austin bill, which had already passed the House, relative to punishment for carrying concealed weapons in certain counties, was killed in the Senate by a vote of ten to twenty-seven.

A large part of the day's session in the Senate was devoted to consideration of the substitute for the automobile bill recommended by the committee. After long discussion and consideration of section 12, the bill finally was passed and sent to the House, several unimportant amendments having been adopted and many others defeated.

The House passed the bill by Representative Kellum to place electric light, power, water and gas companies under the control of the Corporation Commission. The most extended discussion of the day was provoked by a committee amendment to empower the Corporation Commission to compel two or more competitive telephone companies to make physical connection of their lines and systems and an amendment to the committee amendment providing that such physical connection should not be forced when the equipment of one of the companies is so poor as to dissipate the electric energy and impair the efficiency of the better equipped company. Both amendments were adopted.

State Convict and Roads.

The bill by Representative Doughton to provide for working all State convicts, except those already working railroads under contract made with the State, on the county roads, provoked considerable discussion in the House, on the policy of hiring out convicts to build railroads. Finally the bill, with some amendments proposed, was referred to a special committee of three to investigate the contracts now existing between the State and certain railroad companies, under which convicts are furnished for grading.

The House also passed the bill to regulate loans by insurance companies, in connection with life insurance policies assigned for security. About a score of local roll call bills passed third reading in the House, and about three dozen new bills were introduced. Many roll call bills passed second reading.

New Bills.

The important general bill introduced in the Senate was the following:

By Senator Peterson, to repeal the law of 1907 creating a State fish commission.

By Senator Studdert: To amend the State oyster law and to amend the drainage law for the lake Matamuskeet district, in Hyde county.

By Senator Pharr: Relative to taking depositions, amending the revisal.

Senator Hobgood: To incorporate the Grand chapter of the order of the Eastern Star, and to amend the insurance law relating to supervision of the insurance commission relative

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FOREIGN TREATIES RATIFIED.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Senate today ratified a supplementary treaty with France, extending to 1918, the operation of the present arbitration treaty between that nation and the United States.

A general treaty with foreign nations, covering sanitary regulations for the handling of epidemics, such as plague, yellow fever and cholera was also ratified.

WATER

"Wake Water Company Has Only a Disreputable Vacuum."

The biggest meeting of the solid men of Raleigh ever held in this city was held in the Court House on Tuesday night, September 3rd. That meeting, after earnest discussion, passed a resolution declaring in favor of city ownership of a water system for Raleigh. The Board of Aldermen declared that the company had forfeited its franchise, and declared it was going to provide an up-to-date water plant for Raleigh.

At that big mass meeting, Mr. James H. Pou, an able member of the Raleigh bar, made a remarkable speech flaying the Wake Water Company and its methods. In substance, as printed in this paper on the morning of September 4th, he said:

"Attorney James Pou made a speech that made what Horace Greeley called "mighty interesting reading matter." He favored the resolutions and steps for control of the plant. "I am going to talk plainly," he said, by way of introduction. He fulfilled the contract. "The only question," continued Mr. Pou, "is whether the city is to pay the Wake Water company for its franchise. It has forfeited it. Shall we buy it? I am not quite willing for the city to buy the privilege which it has conferred.

"How as to the Wake Water company's reorganization, it is as dead as Hector, unless the city renews its charter. It holds in its hands a disreputable vacuum. (Laughter.) The only question now is how the Wake Water company can be decently buried.

Avoid Receivership.

"Gentlemen, this receivership is a friendly matter. Messrs. Powell and Powell are gentlemen, but they are the last persons to be hurt by the water company. They are preferred and are protected by a lien. You want to avoid a receivership, the nomination of the Wake Water company. He should not be a favored creditor. The very fact that he is suggested by the company disqualifies. The first duty is to the city. You do not need to be too chary about the bondholders. There is not of honest money more than $150,000. Yet they have $248,000 of bonds and have made a $100,000 in stock, all upon a plant not exceeding $150,000 in physical values.

Concreting Inside.

"For two years this company, I believe, has been turning unfiltered water into the city. I believe that it is not only financially, but morally insolvent. We have been drinking a decoction of chloride of lime, sand and mud for three weeks and concreting all up on the inside. (Laughter.) Every man who has been drinking this water has the right of damages before the first mortgage bondholder. You may have been advised to not to pay for the water. That would be good advice if you had not already paid. This benevolent institution has collected three months in advance for this filth.

"With all respect to the doctors, I believe that the high death-rate of Raleigh is in part attributable to the water that we have been drinking. And I believe that the Wake Water company is a moral murderer. There is no use wasting sympathy on the bondholders. There is a hiatus of $100,000 between them and their stock. They have only $150,000 in stock. But if they bother us we can assess them 100 cents on the dollar.

"There may be some relief. Providence may take care of us. The equinox is near, and we may have water in abundance if we can hold out until that time. Mr. Pou then advocated the temporary expedients of a reservoir

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CHILD LABOR BILL IN AMENDED FORM PASSED BY HOUSE

Provision For State Inspector Is Eliminated---Duty On County Superintendents

HALF AFTER MIDNIGHT

When Final Vote Was Taken and House Adjourned—Roll Call Shows 58 Ayes; 27 Noes

In a session prolonged until half an hour after the clock had struck twelve, the House of Representatives last night passed on its final reading the "child labor" bill, which prohibits the working of women and girls of any age or boys under sixteen years of age in manufacturing establishments at night. The bill also prohibits the working of children under thirteen years of age in such establishments in the day time, except such as are twelve years of age and have attended school four months of the last twelve.

The bill was amended so as to eliminate the provision for a state inspector and impose the duty of inspection and enforcement of the law upon the county superintendents of public instruction, without extra pay. While this amendment was secured through the efforts of the opponents of the bill, some at least of the leaders among the advocates of the measure say that it is not very materially weakened, as the working of women and children in the mills at night would be so difficult of concealment that the mill owners would not dare violate the law in this respect in communities where there are any considerable number of the citizens who desire that the law be enforced. But, they admit, that there is little in the new bill to secure the enforcement of the law prohibiting the working of children under twelve or thirteen years of age.

The chief amendment was offered by Representative Stewart. Another amendment by Representative Kellum permits the working of women and children as late as 9 p. m. instead of requiring them to stop at 7 p. m., as in the original bill. An amendment by Representative Justice puts the act into effect January 1, 1914.

The bill which was passed, in amended form, was a committee substitute by Representative Brawley for the original bill by Representative Williams, of Buncombe. Other substitutes were offered on the floor of the House by Representatives Miller and Williams, of Cabarrus, but these were voted down. Several amendments to the bill which passed were defeated also.

Mr. Williams, of Buncombe, and Representative Gaither were designated floor managers respectively for the advocates and the opponents of

(Continued on Page Two.)

U. S. WAITING TO BE SHOWN THAT MEXICO IS SAFE

Officials Greatly Relieved at Prospects, But Military Orders Stand

WON'T RECOGNIZE HUERTA

Mexican Congress Should Be in Session Within a Week. Election Then

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Reaction from the severe strain under which the diplomatic, naval and military branches of the government have been laboring for the last ten days, because of the Mexican revolt, was marked by the comparative lethargy prevailing in these departments today.

A hasty consultation between the heads of the various departments, conducted to some extent by subordinates, resulted in a general decision to maintain the existing attitude towards Mexico, not only in a diplomatic sense, but so far as that involves the preparation of the army and navy to meet any emergency that might arise.

Though naturally gratified at the termination of the almost continuous battle that has raged within the heart of Mexico City for so long a period of time, it was deemed to be unwise to permit that sentiment to affect the progress of arrangements that are being made adequately to protect the lives of foreigners in Mexico, in case the situation should get beyond control of the new temporary government.

Orders Still in Force.

Original orders to the army officers to have the soldiers ready to move at short notice and to the transports to proceed to their assigned destinations, where they were to embark troops and marines, were allowed to remain in force, officials reasoning that some benefit is to be derived from the experience that is gained through this attempt at mobilization, even if there should be no occasion to give it a practical turn.

Probably some report will be made by President Taft, in his personal message from General Victoriano Huerta, who signed himself commander in chief, announcing he had overthrown the Madero government, but it will be of such a nature as not to constitute a political recognition of the new government. Ambassador Wilson is expected to communicate freely with Military Governor Huerta

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EXTEND MEXICAN PROBE.

Senator Smith Would Extend Life of Committee.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—A resolution to extend until next December the period of activity of the Senate special committee appointed to investigate alleged support by Americans of the revolutionary forces in Mexico was introduced in the Senate late today by Senator Smith, of Michigan, with the endorsement of the Senate committee on foreign relations.

This resolution states that the committees has found it impossible to complete its work. Testimony was taken along the border last summer by Senators Smith and Fall and has been made public; but the committee members have thus far prepared no report and drawn no conclusion from the evidence. Senator Smith probably will have one or two more witnesses before the committee within the next few weeks.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—The day in Congress:

SENATE:

Met at noon.

Passed bill authorizing payment of $71,000 to Americans injured by firing on Mexican border.

Interstate commerce committee voted to favorably report bill for valuation of all railroads and interstate carriers.

Foreign relations committee voted to report favorably arbitration treaty with France and general treaty for regulation of sanitary matters; also to recommend extending nine months life of committee to inquire into Mexican border conditions.

Finance committee will meet Thursday to consider bills for creation of a tariff commission. Jratnuycdmfwy iii tariff commission. Judicary committee presented majority and minority reports on Rockefeller foundation incorporation bill.

City high school systems attacked by Senators Hoke Smith, Webb and Works.

Passed District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Ratified supplementary treaty between the United States and France, extending until 1918, and a general sanitary treaty with other nations.

Adjourned at 5:38 p. m. until noon Thursday.

HOUSE:

Met at 10:30 a. m.

Resumed debate on sundry civil appropriation bill.

Secretary MacVeagh testified before treasury department expenditures committee that $35,000,000 above current expenses was practical working basis for treasury.

Attempt to pass immigration act over President Taft's veto by two-thirds vote failed by five votes.

During debate on special rule to dispense with reading of sundry civil appropriation bill, Representative Underwood declared President-elect Wilson did not want this year's appropriation bills to go over to the next administration.

Adjourned at 10:45 p. m. until 10:30 a. m. Thursday.

Imperious Demand For Six Months' School

The six months' school term bill comes up in the Senate tonight, and that body will no doubt give a practically unanimous house in support of the bill, which is already being pronounced the greatest constructive measure since the passage of the Constitutional Amendment. It is needed by the State and the party. The men who think they see political danger in it misread the signs of the times and misunderstand the imperious demand that has gone up from Currituck to Cherokee.

The danger to the party in North Carolina today is not in doing something, but in doing nothing. The danger is not from the 10 per cent of the people who are opposed to progress, but from the 90 per cent who are demanding progress.

The Thorne-Majette bill may not be perfect. Few bills are. But this big, unshakable, indisputable fact stands out: The folks who say they are for a six months' term but are opposed to this plan have had the whole session to find some better plan, but they haven't done it! It's the only solution that has been offered.

It is too late now for mere parleying and fault finding. North Carolina is being officially advertised to all Christendom as doing less for its country children than any other State, and the people are unanimously demanding relief. The Democratic Senate will not say by its action that it is either indifferent to this situation or incompetent to remedy it at this session.

And the farmers, the educators, and the citizens generally who have demanded the six months' term may be counted on as patriotic enough to stand by the Legislature in making the needed reforms in taxation to go along with it.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO FEAR FOR LIVES AND PROPERTY; HAVE ALREADY SUFFERED

The Alexander family in Mexico; cane fields in distance.

The lives and property of thousands of Americans in Mexico were endangered by the revolution. Several Americans have already been killed and considerable American property destroyed. The photograph shows Mr. Alexander, owner of the Dece Mills plantation at Tehauntepec, with members of his family and guests, and a view of his canefields in thed istance.

MADERO'S RISE AND FALL

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 19.—The rise and fall of Francisco Madero, who was forced to resign the presidency of Mexico through the coup d'etat of Generals Huerta and Blanquet last night, is confined to a period of only three years. It is summarized chronologically as follows:

1910.

March 5—Madero helped organize a national convention to nominate a candidate to oppose Porfirio Diaz.

June 3—Madero was thrown into prison by Diaz on charge of sedition.

October 3—Madero escaped from prison disguised as peon and fled to San Antolo, Texas.

November 10—Madero, accompanied by seven men, re-crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico and began recruiting troops to his standard.

1911.

February 6—Joined by Generals Orozco and Blanco and the bandit Chief "Pancho" Villa.

February 9—Abraham Gomez, governor of Chihuahua, joined Madero and gave financial aid.

February 15—Madero fought Diaz troops near Chihuahua. Madero and his personal aide, Cuellar, both seriously wounded near Casas Grandes.

May 5—Madero treated with Diaz at his request, but could not reach a compromise. Broke armistice.

May 8—Captured Juarez after three days' fighting.

May 25—Diaz resigned and De La Barra became provisonal president of Mexico.

June 8—Entered Mexico City and received an unprecedented demonstration. Hailed as "Saviour of Mexico."

August 31—Nominated for the presidency by the Progressive party.

October 2—Elected president of the republic.

1912.

October 12—Felix Diaz, nephew of former President, joins Rebels.

October 17—Diaz seizes Vera Cruz.

October 24—Diaz captured and imprisoned.

1913.

February 9—Confronted with revolution led by Colonel Felix Diaz and General Bernardo Reyes. Personally leads Federal troops against revolutionists.

February 18—Madero was made prisoner by General Huerta, his principal assistant against Diaz, and Huerta became provisional president.

HOUSE DYNAMITED BY SUFFRAGETTES

Unoccupied Residence of Lloyd-George Destroyed

WOMEN BOAST OF DEED

Mrs. Pankhurst Accepts Responsibility—Threatens to Go on "Hunger Strike"

(By the Associated Press.)

Cardiff, Wales, Feb. 19.—"We have blown up the chancellor of the exchequer's house," said Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, addressing an enthusiastic meeting of suffragettes here tonight. "The authorities need not look for the women who actually did it. I personally accept full responsibility for it."

Mrs. Pankhurst declared that if she were sent to penal servitude she would go on hunger strike.

"The government will then either have to set me free," she added, "or let me die. If I drop out a hundred women are ready to take my place."

HOUSE UNOCCUPIED.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 19.—The country residence of Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd-George at Walton Heath was practically destroyed this morning by a bomb which the police say was placed there either by militant suffragettes or their male sympathizers.

Nobody was injured, as the residence had not yet been occupied.

An official of the Woman's Social and Political Union told the police that the society had no knowledge of the perpetrators.

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ALABAMA MOGUL SPANKS FLOCK

Underwood Demands Appropriation Bills Pass

MANN GETS SARCASTIC

Calls Majority Disorganized—Underwood Says Wilson Wants Bills Cleared Up

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—With the House in a tangle of congested appropriation bills, Democratic Leader Underwood today dropped his tariff work and lectured the Democrats on the necessity for speedy action on the supply measures.

In the course of a colloquy with Minority Leader Mann, and Representative Roddenbery, of Georgia, the latter filibustering against the appropriation bills, Representative Underwood declared emphatically it was not the wish of President-elect Wilson that this year's appropriation bills go over to the Democratic administration.

"It is understood generally on this side of the House," said Mr. Mann, and also on the other side of the House that it was the inspiration of the Democratic president-elect to prevent the passage of these appropriation bills at this session of Congress."

"I am not here," Mr. Underwood replied, "with any authority to speak for the next president, but I will say, without having special authority, that I am firmly convinced that any such

(Continued on Page Four.)

GUSTAVO MADERO SHOT; BROTHER WILL BE EXILED

Deposed President's Brother Allowed to Run Under Fire of Guards---Falls Dead

END OF WAR IS NOT YET

Rebels in North and South Not Satisfied---New Government Planning

MADERO HAD DEATH LIST

Had He Succeeded, De La Barra Would Have Been Executed With Others

BULLETIN.

(By the Associated Press.)

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—General Victoriano Huerta was elected provisional president by Congress at a special secret session tonight.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Francisco I. Madero, deposed from the presidency of Mexico yesterday, will be exiled. Arrangements have been made for his departure from the capital for Vera Cruz tonight. From there he will sail for some European port.

Madero will be accompanied by his wife and perhaps by his father and other members of his family.

His loyal aide, Capt. Fedrico Montes, also will go, but in the capacity of a guard. The party will proceed to Vera Cruz under escort.

The execution of Gustavo Madero, brother of the deposed president, was the most tragic occurrence of today. He was subjected to the "fugitive law" and was shot to death by his guards.

Members of the cabinet and most of the other prisoners were released this morning. Francisco Madero, Jose Pino Suarez, the vice-president, and Frederico Gonzales Garza, governor of the Federal district, were the only important prisoners held. Ernesto Madero, the former finance minister, paid a lengthy visit this afternoon to Francisco.

General Huerta, who has assumed the post of governor-general, and General Diaz had an extended conference, after which it was announced they were in complete accord. Later General Huerta was in conference with the American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson.

A group of senators discussed the question of the presidency with General Huerta, who, it is understood, will receive the appointment of provisional president at the hands of Congress, a meeting of which body has been called.

Gustavo, brother of Francisco I. Madero, the deposed president of Mexico, was executed this afternoon as a sequel to the upheaval here yesterday when the Madero administration was overturned by the commander of the Mexican troops.

Soon after their arrival there Gustavo Madero was subjected to the notorious "fugitive law," by which he was free to run under the rifle fire of his guards. He fell dead under their bullets.

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.

Madero's Death List.

"Those who should die," is the caption of an official "Maderist" document found last night. In the list of the prescribed there are twenty-two names of prominent men, including Francisco De La Barra, Jesus Flores Magon, Manuel Calero, Alberta Garcit Granados and Dr. Vasquez Gomez.

For some days De La Barra believed he was in danger of assassination and he, therefore, hid in the British legation, where he heard that numerous threats had been made to capture him.

The Rebel troops are not to be removed from their positions for two or three days, as disorders are feared. The authorities do not wish to give occasion for public manifestations.

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

The First Trouble.

After Francisco Madero had quarreled with Dr. Vasquez Gomez, he and his brother forced Juan Jose Suarez to the front to take the position of vice-president, although he was little known. This was a thing Madero's enemies never forgave and was really the reason for the starting of the anti-government party, which showed sympathetic opposition to the schemes of the politician, Gustavo Madero.

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

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

General Huerta will probably become provisional president of Mexico as a result of the joint session of the deputies and senators. The action to be taken appears to be a mere formality, as a majority have already signed a promise to support an agreement made between Huerta and Diaz.

Probable Cabinet.

This cabinet slate was regarded as probable of appointment, subject to the ratification of Congress:

Foreign minister, Francisco De La Barra.

War minister, Gen. Manuel Mondragon.

Finance minister, Carlos G. De Cesio.

Minister of Fomento, Alberto Gil.

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