

## Current Events Related in Paragraphs

### Washington

President Taft replying to Madero's appeal to withhold American intervention in Mexico states that "extreme pessimism" prevails in this country as to the result of "the present most dangerous situation," and advises the Mexican president that "fresh assurances of friendship to Mexico are necessary after two years of patience and good will," and permits the inference that intervention is not contemplated.

Senator Root's proposed amendment to the Panama canal law to repeal the provision giving free passing to American coastwise ships was rejected by the U. S. senate committee on inter-oceanic canals.

At a special meeting of the Taft cabinet various dispatches from Mexico were considered and it was decided that the information so far received afforded no basis for a change in the policy of the government of the United States, already indicated many times in the last two years.

The United States senate passed the army appropriation bill it carries an expenditure of \$84,500,000.

Hesitating almost to the very last minute of the time allowed for action on his part, President Taft vetoed the Dillingham-Burnett bill to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, embodying a provision for rigid literacy test upon all foreigners seeking to enter the United States.

### Domestic

John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register company, who, with 28 other officials or former officials of the company, were convicted of criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in Cincinnati, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 and serve one year in jail. The 28 other defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from nine months to a year in jail, and to pay the costs.

The amendment of the Nevada divorce law, requiring a residence in the state of one year, instead of six months, to go into effect January 1, 1914, passed the Nevada legislature.

Fire destroyed the Columbia Print works at Montville, N. J., with a loss of \$750,000. An area of more than two acres was burned.

Col. William Seymour Edwards, candidate for United States senator from West Virginia, was arrested at Charleston on a warrant charged with bribing Delegate John M. Smith. The warrant was issued on the instance of Delegate S. U. G. Rhodes, one of the five men previously arrested.

Part of the \$700,000 to be spent by New York state on representation at the International Panam-Pacific exposition, to be held at San Francisco in 1915, should be used for the erection of a monument at the Gateway Gate to perpetuate some great world thought, in the opinion of Governor Sulzer.

Following a collision in a fog, the steamers Seminole and Cochran sank in San Francisco bay. Coolness and bravery of the officers and crews saved fifty passengers on the Seminole and sixty-two on the Cochran. Twenty-five thousand dollars in silver bullion sank with the Cochran.

The New Jersey senate passed the main measure of Governor Wilson's seven anti-trust bills by a vote of 14 to 1. The measure will prohibit trusts and prohibits agreements for the purpose of promoting a monopoly. It provides a penalty of a fine and imprisonment.

Four persons were killed instantly and five seriously injured when a sawmill boiler exploded at Wallerite, in a lumber camp near Greenville, Tex. The exploding boiler, which weighed three tons, was hurled through the air across thirty-five yards, while the sawmill was almost wrecked and every one in that part of the building was killed.

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The discovery by Warden Johnson of a shaft and tunnel dug by two prisoners in Folsom penitentiary at Sacramento, Cal., blocked an insidious attempt at jail delivery.

Nine hours of battling in the Montana house at Helena to deprive the speaker of the right to name the house members of the executive committee culminated in a fist fight between Senator Fred Whitehead of Flathead, who has been active on the floor, and Representative Love of Park county, one of the leaders of the majority, which sought to shear the speaker of his power.

Robert Webb, outlaw and murderer, of whom Chicago has said for nearly a month, "He'll never be taken alive," is a prisoner in a cell at the detective bureau. With six shots from his revolver, all it contained, he tried to retain his liberty at the price of another detective. The man, William O'Connor of Captain Halpin's headquarters staff, fired shot for shot in a street duel with the cornered bandit, the result of which had another bullet left. O'Connor grappled with Webb and snapped manacles on his wrists.

Scenes from the life of Christ will be shown in all St. Paul motion picture houses during the week preceding Easter. The slides will be furnished by the Social Service church, which is holding a movement to lift the moral standard of pictures.

An application for pardon was made by Charles R. Pelt, convicted of complicity in the recent Washington frauds in New York and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He is sixty-five years old and has his application for pardon on the impaired condition of his health.

Martin Berolzheimer, who was American vice-consul at Yuma from 1895 to 1897, committed suicide there by shooting Mr. Berolzheimer recently had been ill and suffered from insomnia. His death, it is believed, prompted his act.

### Mexican Revolt

It is estimated that in the fighting between the federal troops and the rebels under Gen. Felix Diaz in Mexico City, 15,000 persons have lost their lives and 5,000 have been wounded.

### Balkan War

A Turkish soldier attempted to assassinate in Constantinople and succeeded in badly wounding Enver Bey, the Young Turk leader and chief of staff of the army. He was stabbed several times.

Crete was evacuated by the protecting powers, Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, and the Greek flag was hoisted amid enthusiastic demonstrations by the Cretans.

### Personal

Dr. James Monroe Taylor, president of Yonkers college since 1885, has tendered his resignation to the board of trustees, to take effect at the end of the school year, in June.

The Russell Sage Foundation, through its department of recreation, has sent letters to the heads of the various state federations of women's clubs urging them to begin campaigns at once for legislation authorizing the use of public schools for social centers. Miss Margaret Woodruff, executive director of the Russell Sage Foundation, is interested in the movement.

Allan Hagen Pirie, son of John T. Pirie, one of the founders of the Chicago dry goods firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., has been divorced in the New York supreme court.

Cincinnati's John Miller, better known as "Joey" Miller, the poet of the Slerrass, is dead in his one-room cabin, "The Heights," near Oakland, Cal., which he built with his own hands many years ago.

Father Benedict Massella, S. J., the oldest Jesuit in the United States and believed to be the oldest in the world, died at the University of Detroit. He was born in Belgium in 1850.

Admiral Dewey's dog bit William T. Johnson of Washington last July, so Johnson was fined \$250 for the dog bite. The pup was in charge of the admiral's cookhouse, so Johnson made him a defendant, too.

President-elect Wilson announced that he will resign the governorship to take effect March 1, or as soon thereafter as his successor, James F. Pendergast, now governor of the state, shall be sworn into office.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, veteran publisher and owner of the Utah State miner to Spain, died at his home in New York city.

President Taft, six members of his cabinet, two governors and a score of other prominent men, were guests at the fifth anniversary dinner of the United States Penitentiary, at a banquet in honor of Governor L. A. Allen, the president declared himself that it was very alive today. Lincoln would be in the White House.

## CAVALRY IN FRONT OF THE NATIONAL PALACE



Our photograph shows federal cavalry passing in front of the Mexican national palace, which building was being held by the Madero forces and shelled by the rebel troops under Diaz.

## MADERO'S REGIME SUCCEUMS TO THE VICTORIOUS DIAZ

Mexican Executive and His Entire Cabinet Prisoners in the National Palace.

## HUERTA HEAD OF STATE

More Than 2,000 Men Have Been Killed During the Week and Between 8,000 and 10,000, Mostly Non-Combatants, Were Wounded—News Pleases Taft, But Intervention Plans Will Proceed Until Peace Is Restored.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta, provisional governor of Mexico Tuesday afternoon, following the imprisonment of President Madero in the National palace. The appointment followed a conference between representatives of Huerta and General Diaz. While no official announcement was made, this move marks the end of the civil war that has been waged in the capital for the last ten days. When it was learned that Huerta had been installed temporary head of the state, the crowd began to gather on the streets shouting "vivas" for Huerta and Diaz.

The arrest of Madero came after a conference of several of Madero's military leaders and General Diaz and other rebel officers. At the conclusion it was agreed that it was for the best interest of Mexico that Madero be forced out of the presidency. General Blanguet, who Monday was given command of the palace guard, was ordered to make the arrest.

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

Ernesto Madero, uncle of the president, who held a portfolio of finance, managed to make his escape. Agree to Stop Fighting. In consideration of the assistance of Madero's military leaders, the rebels agreed to stop fighting and support the selection of a local federal military for provisional president. Diaz was willing that General Huerta, who has commanded the forces of the federal district since the uprising, be selected provisional president, pending the election of a chief executive to succeed Madero.

General Blanguet, as soon as the agreement was made, went to the palace and placed Madero under arrest.

### How Faith Justified.

John Compton was to have been married to Miss Nellie Lambert at Houston, Va., but failed to arrive, and long after the hour set for the wedding he failed to appear. He was believed to have been killed by his absence. "I know if he is living he will come to me," said Miss Lambert. A couple of days later, the wedding was held. The bride was accompanied by the finding of his body at the top of Mount Washington, turned in a new drift—New York Times.

and placed Madero under arrest. Madero made no resistance, as all the troops were commanded by Blanguet. President Madero and his entire family were guaranteed protection, both of person and property. It was explained to him that the steps taken were necessary to prevent intervention by the United States in Mexico; that intervention was bound to come sooner or later if the fighting which the Mexican capital was expecting continued.

Notwithstanding the fact that some definite action was expected, the details at the palace caused a sensation and the exact status of affairs could not be ascertained for several hours. Move Result of Plot. The direct movement against Madero was the result of a plot which had been brewing since Monday, and which possibly existed with Blanguet for a much greater length of time.

From the first it had been known that General Blanguet was unwilling to fight. His men were of the same mind. He held complete command over them, and it was not doubted that they would follow him in any adventure, which they did at the National palace.

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 Generals Blanguet and Huerta was reached Monday night, but the first intimation that Blanguet's men had of the new role they were to play was shortly before the successful stroke was made. Blanguet drew his men up in order and delivered a stirring speech.

"This is a battle," he said. "The time has come when some dramatic means must be taken to stop a conflict in which father is killing son and brother is fighting against brother. When non-combatants are being the fate of war—and all this because of the caprice of one man."

Blanguet then issued orders for the arrest of the president and suggested a detachment to that duty. Madero was soon a prisoner in his own room. One reason given for the attitude of General Blanguet from the beginning was the presence of his son in the ranks of Diaz.

Estimates based on reports of scores of officers of the White and Red Cross societies place the number of dead in the city at 2,000 and the wounded at from 8,000 to 10,000. How many of the wounded are bleeding and starving to death in dingy doorways and cellars to which they crawled cannot be told.

Many homes are believed to be seething with grief. Only a sickening stench tells the gruesome sights which these houses must contain, for there has been no effort—nor can there be, under existing conditions, to pick up the dead and account for missing names.

Scarcely a district of the capital has escaped injury. The courts and places of amusement are torn and scarred, rent by exploding shells. Hundreds of buildings are wrecked and the half-ruined shacks and hovels of the poor are in a state of complete ruin.

Five boys playing in an abandoned house in North Sherman found a stick protruding from the eastern corner floor, and thinking it bore upturned a set with considerable force in gold coins of \$5 and \$10 denomination. Not knowing their value the boys started to distribute the gold coins for 25 cents each. The building was once the home of Peter J. Breen, an ex-soldier, who died two years ago, leaving \$50,000 in government bonds hidden in the place.

## STRIKE IS AVERTED

ROAD MANAGERS AGREE TO ARBITRATION UNDER THE ERDMAN ACT.

## LAW AND PUBLIC IS BLAMED

Rail Heads Declare That Their Only Reason for Yielding to the Man Was That the People Would Not Tolerate a Walkout.

New York, Feb. 20.—The proposed strike of 30,000 firemen on the eastern railroads will not occur. The railroads yielded Tuesday and agreed to arbitrate under the Erdman act of controversy with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. The firemen had stood to a man for this method of arbitration over since the deadlock began. The railroads had stood firm for arbitration before a commission of six or seven men. Three men, acting under the law, will decide the firemen's claims. Their decision will be binding.

The firemen selected their representative on the board of arbitrators as soon as the railroads' decision was announced. He is Albert Phillips of Sacramento, Cal., vice-president of their organization. The railroads selected as their man W. W. Atterbury, vice-president and general manager of the Pennsylvania lines east. These two men will select the third or neutral member. Within thirty days the arbitrators must render their findings. Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States supreme court and G. W. Hanger, acting federal commissioner of labor, acting as mediators under the Erdman act, at the firemen's request, conducted the negotiations which resulted in the agreement to arbitrate.

Throughout the mediation proceedings the railroad managers bitterly opposed arbitration under the Erdman act, on the ground it was unfair to place so much responsibility on the shoulders of the odd man on the board. They vehemently iterated this protest in giving ground and declared that their only reason for yielding was that the public would not tolerate a strike.

The firemen themselves admit the defects of the Erdman act, and while the present dispute will be settled on the existing law, afterwards the firemen's president, W. S. Carter, will meet with the heads of other railway organizations and representatives of the railroads to request congress to amend the law in certain respects.

### POINCARÉ FRENCH PRESIDENT

Simple Ceremonies Mark Induction Into Office of New Chief Executive—Much Enthusiasm.

Paris, France, Feb. 20.—The inauguration of Raymond Poincaré as president of the French republic, for a term of seven years, took place Tuesday with simple ceremonies. There was a great display of popular enthusiasm as the new chief executive proceeded to the palace of the Elysee to take office.

Premier Briand shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon called at the private residence of the president-elect. The two then proceeded in a four-horse open carriage, escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers, through the Avenue des Champs Elysees and the Avenue de Marigny to the palace.

In spite of zero weather the streets were lined with people. A school holiday had been proclaimed and most of the children were on hand to cheer and wave handkerchiefs and flags.

As the president-elect's carriage entered the courtyard of the palace a battalion of infantry came to salute, while the trumpeters played a fanfare. M. Fallieres, the retiring president, with Emile Loubet, the only other living ex-president of the French republic, received M. Poincaré on the steps of the palace and walked with him to the reception hall, where M. Fallieres delivered a brief address, at the end of which he transferred the seals of office to M. Poincaré. The latter in a few remarks accepted the responsibility of his new post.

### Two Months at Hard Work.

London, Feb. 20.—Zelle Emerson, the militant suffragette of Jackson, Mich., who has been carrying on a campaign of window smashing since Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested again Tuesday and sentenced to a term of two months' hard labor by the police magistrate before whom she was taken, Miss Pankhurst was arrested at the same time and received the same sentence.

### Yale Defeats Southern Team.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 20.—Yale defeated Washington and Lee, the southern team, in a football game, 35 to 18, Tuesday, leading from the start and having the match won when the first period closed with Yale ahead, 10 to 7.

### Robert E. Lee's Son Dead.

Ravensworth, Va., Feb. 20.—G. W. C. Lee, oldest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, died here Tuesday, aged 81. He was a member of the U. S. C. on the staff of Jefferson Davis, and president emeritus of Washington and Lee university, died here Tuesday, eighty years old.

### Quarry Killed on Warship.

Toulon, France, Feb. 20.—Three French naval gunners were killed and a number of others were severely wounded by the explosion of a shell which was fired from a gun on the dreadnought Danton during target practice Tuesday.

## NOW MRS. BROWN SUFFERED

During Change of Life—How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her a Well Woman.

Toa, Kansas.—"During the Change of Life I was sick for two years. Before I took your medicine I could not bear the weight of my clothes and was bloated very badly. I doctored with three doctors but they did me no good. They said I must have my water. My sister advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I purchased a bottle. Before it was gone the bloating left and I was not so sore. I continued taking it until I had taken six bottles. Now I am stronger than I have been for years and can do all my work, even the washing. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I cannot praise it enough. If more women would take your medicine there would be more healthy women. You may use this letter for the good of other women. This trying period was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) 255 Central Bldg., Lowell, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

WILLING TO TRY.



Mrs. Youngblood—No one can ever take the place of my dear dead husband. George—Why ever—was going to suggest that I take his place.

Similar Position. Little Robert was much interested in the picture of a stork which he saw in a magazine.

"Say, mamma," he asked, "what has become of the bird's other leg?" "It has raised it up among its feathers," replied the mother.

"That's funny," the boy observed. "I thought it was trying to clean his shoe on its stocking like sister Ethel does."

### AS TO FLAVOUR.

Found Her Favorite Again.

A bright young lady tells how she was so acutely sensitive as to the taste of coffee: "My health had been very poor for several years," she says. "I loved coffee and made it for breakfast, but only learned by accident, at it was that it was the cause of the constant, dreadful headaches from which I suffered every day, and of the nervousness that drove sleep from my pillow and so deranged my stomach that everything I ate gave me acute pain. Coffee is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee."

"My condition finally got so serious that I was advised by my doctor to go to a hospital. There they gave me what I supposed was coffee, and I thought it was the best I ever drank, but I have since learned it was Postum. I gained rapidly and came home in a few weeks."

"Somewhere the coffee was used at home didn't taste right when I got back. I tried various kinds, but none tasted as good as that I drank in the hospital, and all brought back the dreadful headaches and the 'sick-after' feeling."

"One day I got a package of Postum, and the first taste of it took. I said that's just what I need when I'm in the hospital! I have drank it ever since, and eat Grape-Nuts for my breakfast. I have no more headaches, I feel better and I have for years. Name given upon request. Read the famous little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in plain. There's a reason."

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste and a pinch of cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. It is sold in 10-cent and 25-cent tins, 50-cent and 100-cent tins, and 100-cent tins. A 5-cent trial tin mailed for 3 cents. Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.—447.