

THE PAPER THAT BOOSTS KEOKUK ALL THE TIME.
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The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers. Cooler.
Local temp. 7 p. m. 93; 7 a. m. 82.

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KEOKUK, IOWA, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1914.

EIGHT PAGES

HUERTA GOES ON LAST GRAND SPREE; THEN SNEAKS OUT OF THE CAPITAL

Bloody Reign of the Indian Dictator Comes to an End and Mexico Now Has Hopes for the Future.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS INVITED TO COME

Carbajal in Full Charge Now and Will Attempt to Preserve Peace Throughout the Country.

Huerta's Rise and Fall.

Feb. 18, 1913.—Huerta made provisional president.

Feb. 23.—Madero and Suarez slain.

Feb. 27.—Villa takes up arms against Huerta.

April 19.—Carranza named provisional president of constitutionalists.

June 3.—Constitutionalists capture Matamoros.

July 15.—Ambassador Wilson recalled to Washington.

August 4.—John Lind appointed special envoy.

August 27.—President Wilson read his famous Mexican message to congress.

Oct. 7.—Rebels capture Torreon.

Oct. 10.—Huerta dissolves congress; arrests deputies.

Oct. 23.—Felix Diaz ordered arrested; escapes to American battleship.

Nov. 12.—Lind leaves Mexico City; President Wilson declares formally Huerta must go.

Nov. 15.—Villa takes Juarez.

Nov. 23.—Constitutionalists capture Mazatlan.

Dec. 8.—Villa enters Chihuahua.

Dec. 30.—Lind confers with president at Pass Christian.

Feb. 3, 1914.—President lifts embargo on arms.

March 18.—Huerta reopens negotiations with Lind at Vera Cruz.

April 9.—Blue jackets from Dolphin arrested. American flag insulted.

April 14.—Huerta refuses apology for flag incident; President Wilson orders Atlantic fleet to Mexican waters.

April 17.—Huerta offers conditional salute.

April 18.—Wilson demands unconditional salute; served ultimatum.

April 20.—Congress gives president power to coerce Huerta.

April 21.—Huerta customs houses seized by American landing party. Four Americans killed; twenty wounded.

April 22.—Huerta gives Charge O'Shaughnessy his passports.

April 24.—Fifth army brigade sails from Galveston for Vera Cruz.

April 25.—United States accepts offer of A. B. C. nations for mediation.

May 14.—Rebels take Tampico.

May 20.—Mediation conference assembled at Niagara Falls.

July 1.—Mediators adjourn; federals and constitutionalists expected to meet to discuss peace terms.

July 3.—Carranza delays naming delegates to talk peace.

July 15.—Huerta quits as provisional president.

Huerta Disappears.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] MEXICO CITY, July 16.—The bloody reign of General Victoriano Huerta is

at an end and today a commission is enroute to Celaya there to endeavor to arrange for the peaceful entrance of the constitutionalists into the capital.

Francisco Carbajal, the new provisional president, today faced the delicate task of placating a dozen different factions, forming a provisional cabinet and preserving peace in the capital until the constitutionalists have assumed control and a government capable of guaranteeing peace to the entire nation is established.

Mexico City has passed the crisis in the Huerta regime without rioting and bloodshed, but it is admitted that peace is far from being assured. The whereabouts of General Huerta was a mystery here today. Accompanied by General Blanquet the deposed dictator motored to a station outside the city last night and boarded a train. Whether they are bound for Puerto Mexico or Salina Cruz is not known. Many believe Huerta and his minister of war intend to join their families at Puerto Mexico.

The capital was quiet today, but there was an under current of excitement resulting in the circulation of many rumors, none of which could be confirmed. One of these declared that General Huerta had sent the Jucisco Indians to the mountains and that they are to be joined by the famous Twenty-ninth infantry, which has at all times been loyal to the dictator and Blanquet. Most of the cargo of arms from the Ypiranga have reached the Oaxaca mountains, it is declared, and headed by the Twenty-ninth, the Indians will be led in a revolution to place Felix Diaz at the head of the government. The Pueblo Indians, always favorable to Diaz, will also join the revolt, according to the rumors.

Jesus Urzeta, Jose Ines Novelo and Enrique Berdes Mangel, deputies in congress during the Madero administration, left the capital last night soon after Carbajal was installed as president, expecting to meet constitutional representatives and arrange negotiations looking towards admission of the rebel leaders to the capital.

That General Huerta had a strong following among certain elements in the city was demonstrated today as well as last night when he was cheered on the streets. Carbajal was enthusiastically cheered when he appeared on the streets. From the crowd also came cries of "Viva Huerta," as General Huerta entered the French cafe, one of his favorite resorts, accompanied by friends last night, followed by a small crowd. All endeavored to grasp his hand and some embraced and kissed him. The dictator was visibly moved by the demonstra-

tion and tears welled up in his eyes. Remarking that it was his last visit to the cafe, Huerta then raised his glass and drank to the new president. There were reports today that Huerta had taken \$6,000,000 in drafts on European banks from the capital with him.

On His Last Spree.

[By Wm. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

VERA CRUZ, July 16.—Although bent to President Wilson's will and forced from his place as head of the Mexican government, taken over by the body of Francisco Madero, General Huerta remained the stolid Indian to the last. It was only through the greater pressure that he was forced to leave the bull dog hold he had taken upon the presidency.

A dynasty ended as it began—in a three day outburst of heavy drinking.

On Saturday, General Huerta started the drinking bout, which ended only when he left the capital. It began immediately after the appointment of Francisco Carbajal as minister of foreign relations according to information which has come to me from the capital. The dictator went to the cafe Colon where he spent his time drinking until far into the night. Arising early Sunday morning and ordering his body-guard should not follow him, the dictator spent the entire day drinking at cafes Chaptulpec and El Globo. Twenty secret service agents found Huerta during the day and remained with him, but his orders were that the body guard from the Twenty-ninth infantry was not to appear.

Carbajal expected Huerta to resign Monday but the dictator spent the day traveling from cafe to cafe in his automobile. Resignation was apparently far from his mind and that evening Carbajal took the first step toward forcing the old Indian to carry out the plan which had been agreed upon. Carbajal sent a note to Huerta saying: "You promised to resign today. I believed you a man of your word. If you do not resign immediately and leave the capital, I will do so."

Carbajal's friends quaked with fear for him. It was the first time since the assassination of Madero that anyone had opposed Huerta without sacrificing his life or liberty. But Huerta did not order that Carbajal be banished or slain. He replied to the cabinet minister's note.

"My generals won't let me resign," was the dictator's excuse.

Carbajal then appealed to the man who has been closest to Huerta, whose word is law in the Mexican army. He went to General Blanquet. He urged him to persuade Huerta to keep his word to the Niagara mediators and resign.

Blanquet believed Huerta should keep his word Tuesday evening he found the dictator in one of the cafes. He urged him to send Carbajal assurances that he would abdicate. Huerta remained obdurate and Blanquet then played his strongest card. He handed his own resignation to Huerta.

"But you can't resign," Huerta thundered at his war minister. "This is not child's play and you have a man's sized job."

Blanquet remained firm and insisted that both he and General Maure would resign if Huerta remained in the presidency. It is rumored that Blanquet even went further.

"I'll not only resign," Blanquet is rumored to have said, "but I will take the army with me and my first order will be to place Victoriano Huerta under arrest."

Huerta thundered in rage. He still insisted that Blanquet could not resign. Then he pleaded, cajoled and threatened his army aid but in vain. General Blanquet left him in the cafe.

Wednesday morning Blanquet again found Huerta. He resumed his threat to resign, take the army with him and arrest the dictator.

Huerta knew his advisor well enough to know he meant what he said. Knowing that he faced the end of his dictatorship, he made a final stand. Blanquet was unyielding. Huerta was conquered.

Half drunk, broken and finally cornered Huerta, said he was ready to step down. Then he signed his resignation.

Await Word from Carranza.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—With Huerta at last a fugitive and the Mexican revolution apparently triumphant, the administration today was anxiously awaiting word of Carranza's plans. The state department was expecting a complete report from Consul Silliman, now President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, regarding Carranza's plans. A delegation rep-

KEOKUK

If everything goes through that is already planned—to say nothing of the things that may be in mind—Keokuk business men will again be loaded up with contribution expense.

Isn't it about time for a hesitation along this line?

Just now there is talk of a celebration; the baseball association needs \$1,500 and the Industrial association must be refinanced. Where is the money coming from? The business men very largely. These are only three of the immediate movements. Others will probably develop. If they do not it will be a wonder and a relief. The business men expect to participate in public functions but are they not coming too frequently?

It appears to The Gate City that the sensible and essential thing for the business men to do is to husband their resources for the financial rehabilitation of the Industrial association which is to be undertaken next October. That should come ahead of all other movements.

We can see no pressing necessity for a fall celebration this year. Keokuk celebrated on an extensive scale last year. That ought to hold us for a while. If there is sufficient "fan" enthusiasm in the city to finance the base ball team through the season well and good. If not let it drop. Keokuk would not be alone in this respect and Keokuk is the smallest city in the league in point of population.

This ceaseless drain upon the business men of the city for the support of public movements, organizations, societies, etc., etc., ad infinitum, is becoming a burden and weakens the whole commercial fabric for the reason that funds have been dissipated whereas they should be husbanded for the support of the more important and necessary projects. It is time for thought along these lines. Precedent isn't always good business.

Keokuk should keep her eye permanently and steadfastly fixed on the industrial development of the city.

If that comes other questions will be of easy solution.

We have got the start. Let's keep our energy and capital for the movements and organizations that mean the most for the city.

And that means first of all the loyal, liberal and enthusiastic support of the Keokuk Industrial association.

In Unsinkable Boat.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, July 16.—Taking with him his bride, who will act as cook and a crew of three men, Einar Sivard, superintendent of the Wellin Marine Equipment company, on July 25, will start across the Atlantic ocean in a 36 foot power life boat. The start will be made from New Foundland and Sivard intends to go direct to Queenstown. He expects the trip to last from fifteen to seventeen days. The boat is a new type, declared to be non-capsizable, non-sinkable and non-smashable.

Has Stomach Ache.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Wilson was suffering from "too much dinner" today. He dined with Secretary of the Interior Lane to celebrate Lane's fiftieth birthday anniversary last night and a slight attack of indigestion followed today. Under orders from Dr. Grayson, he remained in the white house working in his study.

BOALT'S STORY TO BE DENIED

Secretary of Navy to Tell Senate Whether it is True or Whether it is False.

HE HAS BEEN SILENT

Richardson Charge Was Disproved by Naval Board of Inquiry Sitting at Vera Cruz.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, July 16.—Whether or not Fred L. Boalt, a Vera Cruz correspondent was justified in writing the story of the Mexican prisoners being shot down as they were forced to escape by American marines under command of Ensign Wm. Richardson will be reported to the senate by the secretary of the navy. The Poindexter resolution calling upon the secretary for all papers in the case was passed by the senate today.

The text of the resolution was as follows: "Resolved that the secretary of the navy is requested to inform the senate as to the truth or falsity of the press reports sent out from Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 17, 1914, and published in the United States that an ensign in the U. S. navy caused to be shot, unarmed Mexican prisoners under the so-called Mexican 'Ley De Fuga,' and to inform the senate of all the circumstances relating to said act if it occurred."

Following the introduction of this resolution yesterday, Democratic Floor Leader Kern moved it go over for one day under the rules. Senator Poindexter called up the resolution today and after beating down some objection, secured its passage.

"Does the senator from Washington not think that if this report were untrue and were printed in a number of newspapers that the secretary of the navy would have a perfect right to deny the report without any authority from either house of congress?" inquired Senator McCumber.

"Of course he could deny it," said Senator Poindexter, "but he has not seen fit to do so. And the charge that an American ensign in command of a squad of men wearing American uniform applied this barbarous Mexican 'Ley De Fuga' or law of flight to a number of helpless and unarmed Mexican prisoners is so revolting that it is to the interest of every one concerned, including the secretary of the navy and the ensign involved, that some public statement should be made as to the falsity of this story, if it is false."

"Do I understand the senator to say that some newspaper has printed a story that American sailors under the command of an American officer shot down helpless Mexicans?" inquired Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relation committee.

"Not only in one newspaper but throughout the country," answered Senator Poindexter. "Then by all means give the secretary of the navy an opportunity of denying so ridiculous a story," said Stone.

There was not a dissenting vote when the question was put on passage of resolution.

Richardson Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Charges against Ensign Wm. Richardson for alleged use of the law of flight at Vera Cruz made by Correspondent Fred L. Boalt, of the Newspaper Enterprise association, were disproved by the navy, according to findings of the naval board of inquiry, Admiral Badger advised the navy department this afternoon.

INTENDS TO ENJOY \$60,000 BURIED

Mrs. Prater Intimates That She Will Marry Again and Enjoy Honeymoon.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW ORLEANS, La., July 16.—"I am going to Georgia and get my late husband's hidden \$60,000 in cash and jewels and then go to Europe to live," said Mrs. Charles Lee Prater, widow of the Texas bandit, today, who intimated that she would re-marry and make her ocean voyage her honeymoon.

Telegrams from various cities show that there is no specific charge against Mrs. Prater other than a desire to force her to reveal the whereabouts of the treasure. She will be forced to finish a thirty day sentence on a "suspicious and dangerous" charge. She refused to fight the charge, although provided with ample funds.

MME. CALLIAUX GOES TO TRIAL

Sensational Parisian Murder Trial Will be Bitterly Fought in Court Tomorrow.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, July 16.—As the prologue to the latest tragic drama of France, President Albalan of the Haute Assises today ordered the drawing of the jury which will hear the evidence in the trial of Mme. Henrietta Calliaux, wife of Joseph Calliaux, former premier and minister of finance, on a charge of murder.

Mme. Calliaux entered the office of Le Figaro last March and drawing a pistol which she had concealed in her muff, shot to death Gaston Calmette, editor of the paper which had been conducting a vigorous campaign against her husband. The trial of Mme. Calliaux will be called Monday. Thirty-seven veniremen answered the summons served upon them today. President Albalan delivered a speech of welcome, touching upon the case which the twelve men chosen will hear and then ordered that the jury be immediately selected. With the opening of the trial, a titanic legal battle will be immediately under way to save the beautiful wife of the former cabinet minister from conviction. Every effort is being made by the prosecution to gather evidence showing the shooting of Calmette was premeditated. Fernand Labori, defender of Captain Dreyfuss in his famous trial, who is counsel for Mme. Calliaux, will endeavor to show the shooting was entirely the result of sentiment.

The shooting of Calmette followed publication by Le Figaro of an intimate note from Calliaux and supposedly addressed to the present Mme. Calliaux before her marriage to the cabinet minister. Le Figaro has always waged a bitter campaign against Calliaux. Today it published a letter which it alleges shows premeditation on the part of the wife in the shooting. This note was written at four o'clock on the afternoon of the shooting. It was handed to the maid with instructions that she should give it to Calliaux upon his return from the senate. The note in part says: "You said to me that you would smash the face of Calmette, but France and the republic have need of you and you must not charge yourself with other quarrels; it is for me to act. If this is handed to you it will mean that I have acted."

NO STRIKE HAS BEEN ORDERED YET

Railroad Employees and General Manager Are Still Holding Conferences.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, July 16.—Negotiations which continued today between representatives of 80,000 employees and a committee of general managers of western railroads in the labor dispute that threatens to result in a strike that would paralyze traffic in the west, were no nearer settlement. Employees were expected today to notify managers of the exact date upon which the men will quit work unless an agreement is reached or federal mediation accepted. Union officials declared today that if the government offers mediation, the employees will accept, but that they will not take the initiative in asking for an arbitration board.

ELKS' GOAT CAN ROMP THROUGH LODGE ROOMS AGAIN

Ritual Changed Back to Old Style When Horse Play Will be Permitted.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] DENVER, Colo., July 16.—The Benvolent and Protective Order of Elks have got their goat back.

Members of the order from small towns throughout the country today were rejoicing because the grand lodge, by a majority of ten votes, had decided to change the ritual and time laws of the organization so that time honored animal is restored to favor as an agent of initiation. The small town delegates voted solidly for this change, as well as for pre-initiation entertainment of prospective members; while the delegates from the large cities fought the changes with all their strength.

The most heated debate of the en-

PROTESTS POURING INTO DEPARTMENT

From All Parts of the Country Come Walls of Indignation Over Meat Prices.

SEARCHING FOR REASON

Agricultural Department Has Had Committee at Work for Six Months Seeking Information.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, July 16.—The flood of protests pouring into the department of agriculture from all parts of the country against the extraordinary advance of beef prices will hasten the department's investigation of the high cost of beef and bring a report by the probing committee soon, officials stated today.

The meat situation presents such a complicated problem that Secretary of Agriculture Houston declined to express an opinion as to the probable cause of recent soaring of beef prices until the probing committee report has been made. The investigation has been conducted quietly in every part of the country for about six months. The probers are former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture B. L. Galloway, J. H. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Prof. Curtis Dean of Iowa state college, M. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois, Dr. A. B. Melvin, chief of bureau of animal industry department of agriculture and Dr. A. T. Carver of the department. They are trying to find the fundamental causes of beef shortage and will recommend a course of action for solution of the problem.

Among recommendations for cattle shortage, the probers will report that the drought in the southwest has been a strong factor. Last year when the corn crop did not look good, the farmers unloaded their cattle. The scarcity caused by this condition was increased by the tendency of farmers to hold their cattle a year with the corn crop prospects so bright.

Many telegrams have been received at the agricultural department during the past few days complaining of the federal restrictions on the sale of Argentine beef in the United States. The department is replying to all these telegrams that the only restriction it is imposing, is an inspection under the provisions of the pure food act. Argentine beef is on the free list now but not bringing down the cost of beef as it was expected, it was said. One of the reasons officials declare, is that American packers control a large portion of the production and shipments to the United States. England also takes a large supply from Argentine. Another reason is the inadequacy of shipping facilities and the lack of American banks in South America. The United States imports about 17,000,000 pounds of beef monthly from Argentine but this is only a "bite" for its hungry citizens. Agricultural department statistics show that the ratio of animals to population in the United States has declined from .67 of one animal per capita in 1900 to .61 one animal per capita in 1914. In the face of this the

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BLACK HAND VICTIM WAS FOUND DEAD ON THE TRACK

Skull and Cross Bones in Indelible Ink on Gag Which Was in Mouth of Corpse.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, July 16.—Strangled to death by a gag across which a skull and cross bones had been crudely drawn in indelible ink, the body of a man about forty years of age was found lying beside the Illinois Central track at Thirteenth street today.

The man's nose was broken and his face bore the imprints of a man's heel. His arms and legs were bound with pieces of clothes line. The gag, a large handkerchief, had been rammed down his throat and his eyes looked in a glass stare. The victim

apparently was an Italian. He was cheaply dressed and his head bore evidence of having been closely cropped or shaved but a short time ago. In a worn suit case found beside the body was a prison tunic and a loaf and half of bread and a laundry ticket bearing the name "A. Dabone."

The police theory in the weird murder mystery is that the victim either escaped or was only recently released from a pen. They believed he was trailed by some person with revenge for a motive, strangled and then dragged to the spot where the body was found. There were no indications of a struggle on the ground along the railroad tracks.

"It looks like a black hand murder to me," said Police Lieutenant Daly. "The fact that the victim is an Italian, that he was killed in such a peculiar manner and that the murderer used extreme brutality even kicking in his victim's face, all point to the mafia."

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