

had not been opened for ten days, and shopkeepers made every effort to resume their activity.

"El Nueva Era," a newspaper organ of Madero's administration, could not appear because its building was burned by a mob last night.

Marco Hernandez, a brother of the Minister of the Interior, Rafael Hernandez, was killed in the streets last night by rurales when he refused to cry "Viva Huerta!" A crowd surrounded him and insisted that he join in the shouting, but he defiantly replied: "Viva Madero!" He was answered by the pistols of the rurales, whose bullets killed him instantly.

The formal transfer of troops from the rebel zone took place early this morning. In the meanwhile the government lines had been removed and the heavy cannon dragged back to headquarters.

The appointment of a new chief of police was among the scores of details which Generals Huerta and Blanquet were forced to handle at once. Colonel Augustin Breton was named for the post, and began the work of organizing protective bodies.

Enrique Zepeda has been appointed Governor of the federal district.

The conclusion of hostilities in the capital brought to light the fact that Rodolfo Reyes, who was reported to have committed suicide, was still alive. The story of his suicide was a mistake, due to the receipt by his family of his bloodstained underclothing. He had been wounded slightly during an action near the palace on the morning of the revolt by Felix Diaz, and picked up and cared for in one of the Red Cross receiving wards.

Students of the military school at Tlalpam to the number of 130, who had been implicated in the plot for the liberation of Felix Diaz from prison, and who had been held in confinement by Madero's government, were released at midnight by order of General Huerta.

The part played by the United States Embassy in the settlement of the difficulties in the capital gained for the American flag such a tribute as rarely has been witnessed in Mexico. After the messenger from the embassy, Harry Berlinger, had gone through the fire of the rebel lines to the Ciudad conveying the message of peace sent by Ambassador 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 Berlinger left the National Palace the crowd had learned the import of his visit, and his reappearance was the signal for a great outburst of applause.

Through an immense mass of humanity gathered in the Zocolo and along San Francisco street the automobile made its way with the Stars and Stripes flying in the wind. Group after group of citizens in the streets caught up the cry "Viva los Americanos!" and cheered wildly.

Hundreds of American residents and other foreigners began emigrating today from the district around the United States Embassy toward their homes in various parts of the city. Many of them found their residences wrecked by shells, while scarcely a house escaped being hit by rifle bullets.

A few of the foreign residents were more unfortunate than their comrades. They opened the doors of their houses to find that the buildings had been partially looted, not so often by mobs as by soldiers on one side or the other.

Mexico City (Via Galveston), Feb. 19.—Dusk was falling last evening when the short, stocky and stoop-shouldered figure of General Huerta loomed up on the balcony of the National Palace. His hand-clad figure stood out in bold relief against the brilliantly lighted room behind him.

"Viva Huerta!" cheered the crowd, and after a moment the general lifted his cap and stood bowing. The crowd demanded that he speak and tell them what had happened. Motivated by silence, he began to speak, and his voice rang out strongly, so that it could be heard half way across the big plaza.

Huerta told the throng that the necessities of the country compelled the retirement of Madero, but that the movement which he had headed had been bloodless and inspired only by a desire to bring peace to Mexico and save the country. He laid stress on the fact that all acts accompanying the coup d'etat would be legalized by Congress, and that he had proclaimed himself Governor of the Federal District.

Huerta declared a provisional President would be named as soon as possible, and advised all to return to their homes. He counseled against disorder and violence.

When he had finished the crowd raised another tumult of cheers, and slowly scattered to seek more information in places where big events of the day are discussed.

Steps were taken during the afternoon to open negotiations with Felix Diaz through the mediation of the American Ambassador. Huerta sent a representative to Ambassador Wilson requesting him to use his good offices to bring him in touch with Diaz. Steps were immediately taken by the ambassador to that end, and a conference began late in the afternoon.

Then followed a lull, and presently a big white automobile, with Mexican and white flags streaming behind and bearing two officers, left the main door of the palace and dashed up Avenida Diaz y Seis de Septiembre and Independencia in the direction of the Citadel. It had been sent to tell Diaz what had happened.

The previous armistice had remained in force to permit discussion between the Felicistas' leader and the heads of the palace. Strangely enough, almost immediately afterward there was the liveliest firing for four days started up, and for half an hour the battle of machine guns and rifles was continuous between the federals massed to the east of the Citadel and the rebel outposts.

Then came a battle call, ordering that the firing cease, and things grew quiet again.

Thousands of persons began to swarm to the centre of the city to find out what had happened. Rumors were as thick as bullets had been. It was said that Madero, Ernesto and Gustavo and several Cabinet ministers had been

FUGITIVE LAW ONLY A LEGAL SUBTERFUGE

System of Official Murder Was Frequently Invoked by Gen. Diaz—Pretext to Remove Undesirables.

The "ley de fuga," or fugitive law, of which reports from Mexico City say Gustavo Madero was a victim, is a so-called statute that long has been invoked in Latin-American countries to rid the government of persons regarded as enemies or unfriendly to the President.

This system of official murder was often invoked in the regime of President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico. By his order men were sent to prison for an imaginary offence to the Chief Executive or on no pretence at all.

Then word was passed to the military authorities in charge of the prisoner that he was to be transferred to another place of confinement. Also the word would be privately given that the government regarded such a prisoner of little consequence. So, while the transfer was being made, the marked man was shot in the back "while trying to escape." Thus the "ley de fuga" was invoked, although it is a matter of fact the prisoner made no move to escape his captors.

A conspicuous instance of the kind occurred in Venezuela in 1907. General Antonio Paredes, a revolutionist, and several of his comrades were captured by a government force. A few days later they were all killed, and the report was made that they had tried to effect their escape. In this case there

was a suspicion that an apparent opportunity was given to the prisoners to get away, which was only a trap into which the authorities knew they would fall and thus make themselves liable under the convenient "ley de fuga."

In several of the Central American countries this alleged law, which has never been anything but an excuse for a dictator to kill a person whom he did not like, has been invoked from time to time, but not so much in recent years. J. Santos Zelaya, the exiled President of Nicaragua, often resorted to this method of exterminating his enemies, and in Santo Domingo President Ulises Heureux, in his many years of dictatorship, had a record for the deaths that he ordered second only to that held by President Diaz. Even in powerful Costa Rica the late Rafael Yglesias, when he was President, was known to have once used the "fugitive law" as a pretext to remove an "undesirable."

In Rio de Janeiro, in 1897, a soldier during an official inspection tried to assassinate President Prudente Moraes. General Betancourt, Minister of War, stepped between the President and his assailant and lost his life, receiving the bullet intended for the Chief Executive. The soldier was placed in prison and the next morning was found hanging in his cell. The official verdict was suicide.

Vera Cruz to embark for the United States are cancelling their bookings on steamships. Consul Canada continues to supervise the work of caring for all refugees who sought safety there.

Consul General Shuklin, at Mexico City, reports, in answer to inquiries, that the following Americans are safe: Jefferson D. Smith and wife, William Primwood, Archie R. Wood, Wesley A. Price and family, Fred Shelton, B. C. Macklerman and wife and H. A. Dellina. Horace Whitteley and family are at Vera Cruz, Miss Ellen Hofer is safe with friends at San Antonio, and F. L. Staral and wife, of Coahuila, also are safe. Sidney Southernland, who was slightly wounded, left for the United States on Sunday night via Vera Cruz.

Gustavo Madero was His Brother's Guide Had Long Been Regarded as the Power Behind Francisco, and Was Cordially Disliked.

Gustavo Madero, ever since the accession of his brother Francisco to the Presidency, had been a power in the government of Mexico, and had been regarded as the brains of the administration.

When Francisco Madero declared himself provisional President of Mexico at Juarez on May 11, 1911, Gustavo Madero was slated as Minister of Finance, and when Madero became actual President Gustavo for a time held that portfolio.

The Mexicans were astounded by the size of an expense account which Gustavo Madero presented to the new government, but it was always said that he received about \$500,000 for his part in the rebellion against the Porfirio Diaz government.

Gustavo, although the guiding influence of the Madero regime, was always in the background. While his brother was fighting in the North of Mexico in 1911 he was in New York with his father, Francisco I. Madero, Sr., and his brothers, Ernesto, Evaristo and Gabriel. There were eight of the Madero brothers, and Francisco had with him in the rebellion his younger brother, Raoul.

When they came to New York the Maderos declared they were not in sympathy with the ambitions of Francisco, and the father predicted that he would fail. It became rather generally known later that Gustavo was the accredited representative here of the Madero faction in the field, and his was a familiar figure in Wall Street as well as along Broadway.

The Maderos remained in New York until the latter part of March, 1911, when they went to San Antonio, Tex., where they had charge of the junta that was established near the fighting zone.

Gustavo Madero was a liberal patron of the Broadway restaurants, and gained the reputation of a "spender."

It was Gustavo Madero who insisted that Jose Pino Suarez be placed on the ticket with Madero as Vice-President. The Mexicans greatly disliked Suarez, and when compelled to accept him they never forgave Gustavo. That act, it is declared, was at the bottom of the anti-administration feeling which swayed itself so soon after Francisco Madero became President.

When the Maderos were in New York they were negotiating for the sale of four million acres of rubber lands to the International Rubber Company. It was said later that the lands had been sold for \$2,000,000.

Diaz, the Elder, Needed Mexican People Will Recall Old Ruler, Says Reyes.

General Raphael Reyes, former President of Colombia, who leaves here today on a year's tour of South and Central America as an embassy of peace and good feeling, spoke yesterday of the situation in Mexico and expressed his conviction that the Mexican people would recall Porfirio Diaz and set up a government similar to the one which was overthrown on his banishment.

"I talked with General Diaz less than five months ago," said the general, "and he assured me that he would never go back to Mexico as President, he would honor the people called 'El gran too old to rule,' he said. But he will go willingly to advise and assist his countrymen in re-establishing their government."

"Porfirio Diaz is a great man, a wonderful man for his age. And his policy is the only policy that will save Mexico. He will cope with the situation in which he now finds himself. Neither he nor General Huerta wishes to be President; they have no political ambitions. They are fighting to help their country, and when the Senate speaks they will do all in their power to support the man who is chosen to head them."

The United States acted nobly when it refused to intervene in Mexico. If they had done so they would have had another Transvaal war on their hands. Both parties, the guerrillas, the Indians, the whole country would have turned on the Americans, asking only the chance to die as patriots, as defenders of their country."

Coal Sent to Battleships.

The departure to-day of the collier Mars from the naval station at Guantanamo for Vera Cruz is taken to indicate that the American battleships on duty there will not soon be withdrawn.

Americans who fled from Mexico City to Vera Cruz to embark for the United States are cancelling their bookings on steamships. Consul Canada continues to supervise the work of caring for all refugees who sought safety there.

Consul General Shuklin, at Mexico City, reports, in answer to inquiries, that the following Americans are safe: Jefferson D. Smith and wife, William Primwood, Archie R. Wood, Wesley A. Price and family, Fred Shelton, B. C. Macklerman and wife and H. A. Dellina. Horace Whitteley and family are at Vera Cruz, Miss Ellen Hofer is safe with friends at San Antonio, and F. L. Staral and wife, of Coahuila, also are safe. Sidney Southernland, who was slightly wounded, left for the United States on Sunday night via Vera Cruz.

GUSTAVO MADERO LONG DOOMED, MEXICANS SAY

Friends and Foes Here Assert They Expected Death of "Most Hated" Man.

WAS KNOWN ON BROADWAY

Ex-President's Brother in New York While Financing Revolt Against Porfirio Diaz.

Mexicans in this city and elsewhere had been expecting to hear of Gustavo Madero's death since the revolution broke out, according to statements made by several prominent men of that country to the Tribune yesterday. Even those friendly with the Madero administration felt before the revolt broke out that an upheaval was imminent, which would involve the death or banishment of Gustavo, the "most hated" of the Maderos, and perhaps of the President himself.

Benito A. de Goribar, a schoolmate of the brother of the deposed President, said he had embraced Gustavo Madero three weeks ago with the feeling that he was parting from him forever. Mr. Goribar, who was dressed in mourning, explained that he had put it on yesterday morning, convinced that before the day was over he would hear of his friend's death. At that time the only information he had received from Mexico was that Gustavo was a prisoner.

"Twenty-one days ago today," said Mr. Goribar, "I said to Gustavo Madero, 'Good by, I am going to America because I do not wish to see you shot.' That was before the revolt had broken out. He laughed at me, but I knew it had to come."

"Gustavo was a fine man, a gentleman, but he was surrounded by bad advisers. That was why he was so unpopular."

Not Surprised at the News.

Raoul Dehesa, son of a former Governor of Vera Cruz, declared that the news of Madero's execution was no surprise to him. He disagreed with Mr. Goribar's estimate of Gustavo, saying that while he did not know him personally, he thought Gustavo responsible for much of the Madero misrule. Suarez, the deposed Vice-President, also was a bad one, according to Mr. Dehesa. While the first reports stated that Suarez had escaped, Mr. Dehesa was of the opinion that he would not get out of the country alive.

"I received cable messages from Vera Cruz and Jalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz, giving practically the same news as was contained in the press dispatches this morning," said Mr. Dehesa. "Though the newspapers say that the coup d'etat was a plot on the part of Huerta and Blanquet, I believe we shall find later that the Senate deposed Madero and put General Huerta in command."

"It would not surprise me greatly to learn that Madero was shot by what you would call here a 'lynching party.' Until the exact details of his death arrive it will be impossible to determine what effect it will have on the populace. But I do not believe that the Madero government had a sufficient following for it to cause anything more than satisfaction."

Says Soldier Is Needed.

Mr. Dehesa believed that either General Huerta or General Diaz would be elected to the Presidency, since either of them, he thought, could control the army. He was extremely doubtful whether Francisco de la Barra or any other civilian would satisfy the soldiers, without whose support no President could hope to succeed. It was his belief that either Diaz or Huerta would accede to the selection of the other, for both held the peace and prosperity of their country paramount.

Several commercial houses with branches in Mexico City received encouraging messages yesterday. Carr Brothers said that they had had one every day since the revolt broke out, and R. G. Dunn & Co. showed a cablegram which reported that all their employees were safe, and it ended: "Order is being restored."

Up to a late hour last night the Mexican Consulate had received no official notification that it was representing a new government. Vice-Consul Jimenez said that he did not expect anything until today, since it would take some time to reorganize the Foreign Office.

TO EXTRADITE CRUISE

Detective Goes to St. Louis to Get Alleged Bigamist.

Detective Bernard Flood, of District Attorney Whitman's staff, went to St. Louis yesterday to bring back Chester Cruise, son of a former police captain, who is wanted here to answer a charge of bigamy for which he is indicted some three years ago. He is now under arrest in St. Louis.

His first wife says that Cruise, under the name of Chester Arthur Corbett, and while he was still her lawful husband, married Miss Alice McDermott, twenty-two years old, of No. 411 East 9th street. The first Mrs. Cruise was working twelve hours a day in this city to keep her two babies alive, when she complained to District Attorney Whitman. It is said that Cruise, when he was courting Miss McDermott, led her to believe he was a police detective.

PIANO DEALER SUICIDE

Missing Carbolic Acid Gives Brother Clew to Act.

Max Friedman, musician and proprietor of a piano store at No. 1298 Lexington avenue, ended his life by drinking carbolic acid in his store last night.

Dr. G. D. Friedman, a dental surgeon at No. 1224 Lexington avenue, with whom Max had lived, explained to Patriarch Friedman of the East 88th street police station that when he was at work in his office last evening he missed a bottle of carbolic acid. The dentist hurried to his brother's store.

As he approached he saw the last light being extinguished. Patriarch Friedman hurriedly forced the door with the doctors' assistance.

Max Friedman was on the floor in the back of the store. Dr. Keating, from Flower Hospital, pronounced him dead.

SNOW FALLS IN LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Feb. 19.—Snow fell in Los Angeles to-day for the first time in many years. Only a trace was recorded at the Weather Bureau, where the statement was made that the snow was the result of purely local conditions.

OPPOSE INCREASED RATES

Commuters of New Haven Road Make Formal Complaints.

Representatives of commuting towns in Connecticut made formal complaints regarding the increase in rates on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad before John T. Harlan, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

In 1910 the New Haven road, it is said, raised the commutation rates 20 to 30 per cent, giving as its excuse the heavy expense involved in the erection of the new Grand Central Station. The Greenwich Board of Trade filed a complaint against this increase with the New York Public Service Commission January 18, 1913, and on February 11 received a favorable decision.

Owing to the fact that the New York Public Service Commission has no jurisdiction outside the state, the New Haven road was forced to restore the old rates only so far as Port Chester. But with this action as a precedent, the Greenwich board brought their complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday in an effort to secure the same reduction to points in Connecticut.

High M. Howson, counsel for Greenwich and other Connecticut towns, demanded exact figures from the railroad representatives to show how much the road really has to pay for hauling its passengers through the new station. These figures were not forthcoming.

"That the road has no intention to yield is evident from the intimation of its counsel, Benjamin I. Stock, that an appeal would be made from the recent decision of the Public Service Commission granting a reduction in rates between New York and Port Chester."

PROBATION PLAN SUCCESS

Judge Crain Says Only 50 of 1,080 Cases Went Wrong.

Of 1,080 persons placed on probation in the six years he has been on the General Sessions bench only fifty have had to be sentenced as a result of their failure to reform, according to Judge T. C. T. Crain, in addressing a club of young men of St. George's Church, in 18th street, last night.

In extolling the probation system Judge Crain made a plea for humane penalties, saying that he did not believe in capital punishment.

Judge Crain concluded his lecture with an insistence upon a recognition of the obligations of religion as the only certain antidote against any man's falling into the way of crime.

MADEROS SHIPPING CATTLE

Deposed President's Family Reported Sending a Million to United States.

Texas, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from El Paso says that cattle owned by the Madero family are being shipped from Mexico and cattlemen assert plans are being made to move nearly a million head of stock which the Maderos own. The first shipment of a thousand head by Alberto Madero, uncle of President Madero, has arrived at El Paso.

Cattlemen complain that the Mexican Central Railroad refused cars to other shippers, but furnished them to Alberto Maderos. The Madero cattle are on ranches in Chihuahua and Nuevo Leon.

B. Altman & Co.

New Importations of Fine French Lingerie

have been received and are now being displayed in new and attractive designs, which will prove especially interesting to prospective brides. Included are the latest styles in Nightgowns, Chemises, Petticoats, Combinations, Corset Covers and Matinee Jackets, made of the finest materials and hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed.

The Corset Department

is showing the new Spring models in FINE CORSETS, representing the latest ideas of the leading Paris corsetieres. These corsets are made of coutil, batiste de fil, batiste de soie, broche, peau de suede, tricot de coton and tricotine de soie.

Also brassieres, l'enveloppeante and novelties in corsets for athletic purposes.

The FASSO CORSET, made in Paris exclusively for B. Altman & Co., is being shown in new and improved models for Spring, 1913.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

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THE graceful artificiality of the Court life of 18th Century France was so mirrored in the Furniture of that epoch that even into the modern room it introduces unfailingly its air of elegance and refinement.

Only however when its Reproductions are of such careful sincerity as those with which our Hampton Shops are wont to supply us. In these not only the symmetry of line and romantic proportions of the originals but their delicacy of finish and elaboration of detail have been preserved.

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