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APPALLING CARNAGE IN MEXICO CITY

The Streets Of The City Are Crim- son With Gore

Mexican Troops Rise Against Madero.

BLOODY BATTLE FOUGHT

Loyal Soldiers Successfully De- fend the National Palace.

HUNDREDS DEAD OR WOUNDED

General Reyes, Liberated By Mob, Among the First to Fall—Three Americans Numbered Among the Killed—Day of Rioting In the City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, Feb. 10. — After a day of terrific resistance to mutinous troops, Francisco Madero is still president of Mexico. What the morrow will bring forth no man can tell.

At this hour, as for the past 24 hours, the Plaza de la Constitucion echoes to the incessant discharge of rifles and the crash of machine-gun fire, as the partisans of Colonel Felix Diaz, of General Mondrago, of the dead General Reyes and of other insurrectionists struggle to pierce the defenses of the national palace.

Two hundred were killed in Sunday's fighting, and among the dead are three Americans—two women and one man. In the desperate fighting of the morning more than 500 were wounded. The Plaza Constitucion and the streets leading to the Alameda were strewn with the dead and wounded.

For 12 hours the fate of the Madero government and the life of the president hung in the balance. The death of General Reyes, who was killed by a rifle ball that issued from a door in the national palace that few but the president himself ever use, and the gallantry of Madero himself, who, against the protests of his brothers and friends mounted a white

to General Blanquet, sending word to Blanquet, who is at Toluca, 40 miles from this city, that the situation is desperate and nothing but forced marches can avail. But it is learned hourly that more troops are going over to the standard of Diaz and the rebel generals, and that the rebels are in command of most of the artillery. It is likely that Diaz will shell the palace if Madero does not capitulate.

The people here, even the army, are puzzled as to who is the real leader of this bloody protest against Madero's authority. The name of Diaz is still potent, but it is whispered that Colonel Diaz is acting under the orders of another, and that he holds himself in readiness to deliver the army to a general more in the public confidence. The name of General Huerta is mentioned on all sides, although Huerta fought with the Madero forces.

When the noise of gun firing reached the palace the family of the president became alarmed, and by the advice of the president himself, it is

FRANCISCO MADERO

President of Mexico the Target of the Revolutionists.



said, Madame Madero and others of the family drove in carriages to the Japanese legation and took shelter there.

Commanding the palace were Governor Gera of the federal district and Gustavo Madero, the president's brother. They drew around the great building 500 regular troops upon whom dependence could be placed, stationed an equal number outside to defend the approaches, and pointed machine guns across the Plaza de la Constitucion. The president himself was perfectly calm and assisted in directing the preparations for defense.

It was said in the gossip of the city that he actually laughed at the notion that he or his government were in real peril. He was rapidly undeceived. Within half an hour after the first alarm a long column of troops swung into the plaza and cheered for Diaz, Reyes, Orozco and Zapata. Rifles were discharged, the bullets smashing windows in the cathedral and the municipal palace.

Spectators Shot.

The Zocalo, upon which the national palace fronts, was crowded with men, women and children—perhaps 3,000 people—who were held there either by surprise or by a kind of deadly fascination. Some of these were shot down at the first discharge of the rebels' guns. But the most were killed or injured later when, unable to escape, they were caught between the fighting columns.

In two hours the Zocalo was a ghastly spectacle. Bodies lay in piles. Women, shot through the body, called on the saints, and men died with curses on their lips. Charges of cav-

BRANDEIS AND M'ADOO SEEM STRONG PROBABILITIES FOR POSTS IN WILSON'S CABINET



Princeton, N. J., Feb. 10.—Though Woodrow Wilson has taken no official step into his confidence concerning the selection of cabinet members, it is generally believed that William G. McAdoo of New York has been selected for secretary of the treasury and that Louis D. Brandeis of Massachusetts will get the post of secretary of commerce. It is possible that Mr. McAdoo will get the war or navy portfolio.

ally roared over the dead and wounded. Long after the first battle had subsided and the rebels had withdrawn from the vicious fire of the machine guns, the Red Cross and White Cross doctors and nurses were grimly at work.

Fight at the Palace.

Machine guns had been mounted on the roof of the palace, and many soldiers were crowded into the towers of the cathedral and all of them apparently in sympathy with Diaz. The first cavalry commander to arrive, surveying the situation at the palace and believing it strongly enough guarded, ordered his regiment to proceed to the penitentiary and there demanded the immediate release of General Felix Diaz and Bernardo Reyes. Both of these men were then taken to the palace by the troops, followed by huge crowds shouting for Diaz and Reyes and "Death to Madero."

Their arrival at the palace was marked by the enthusiastic thousands of common people thronging confusally into the Zocalo plaza, on the east side of which stand the governmental buildings. The cavalry, about 500 strong, and the infantrymen lined up the full length of the palace, almost 700 feet. Other troops were lying on the paving in skirmish order. A body of mounted police were stationed at the south end of the palace, where Diaz stood watching.

Suddenly the south door of the palace, known as the president's door, flashed open, and from within came the report of a rifle. At the same moment General Reyes, standing near Diaz, clumped into a heap. He had been shot through the head and died instantly.

His death was the signal for a general fight. In an instant the machine guns on the roof of the cathedral began spitting their hail of lead and steel, and simultaneously the artillery, which had approached from the south, began an attack on the city. The mob in the streets swung about and beat a hasty retreat for any kind of shelter. In a minute or two the Zocalo plaza was filled with the dead and dying. Everywhere a pool of blood marked the place where bullets had found a mark and where the shrapnel and the solid shot of the field guns worked carnage.

Two Hundred Killed.

It is conservatively estimated that 200 were killed in the Zocalo plaza and 500 wounded. Outside the plaza resembled a shambles. The battle favored the federalists, who, not keeping faith with Diaz, turned the machine guns on the troops below.

Diaz, with the remnants of cavalry,

the Chapultepec cadets and other cadets, some aspirants and a few other soldiers escaped and made their way to the artillery barracks and the arsenal, which is on the Plaza Des Armes.

At the arsenal another fierce battle resulted, and it is reported was captured by the rebels. The federalists had possession of the barracks, and shortly thereafter a truce followed. During the truce Diaz rode the street, calling for volunteers to overthrow the government.

President Madero took the revolution calmly. Showing absolutely no fear or excitement, he went from his house in an automobile to San Juan de Latran, where he conferred with General Huerta, who remains loyal to the government. Madero made a fervent address and pleaded with the people for order. He finally went out on the streets unescorted, mounted on a large white horse, and deliberately rode through San Francisco street to the national palace in the Zocalo plaza. That he had not lost his nerve was apparent to all.

Diaz the Rebel Leader.

General Felix Diaz, who is now the supreme leader of the rebels in the capital, was under sentence of death by a military court martial for his recent attempt at rebellion at Vera Cruz.

General Reyes was in jail waiting trial for attempting to start a revolution in Nuevo Leon about a year ago. One rumor has it that General Reyes was shot in the fighting, but it lacks confirmation. The city is in such a turmoil that rumors of all sorts are flying. Many are confirmed and many are disproved. Where the loyal troops hold away martial law prevails, and nobody is permitted to pass. The telegraph offices are under guard.

General Victoriano Huerta, General Bernardo Reyes and General Felix Diaz are said to be in thorough accord with the operations, and to have

PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR VICTIM OF ASSASSINS

Washington, Feb. 10. — Manuel Arango, president of Salvador, died in the capital of that republic as a result of wounds inflicted upon him by five assassins on the night of Feb. 4. News of his death was received at the state department in a dispatch from United

States Minister Heimke. Carlos Melendez, first designator of the Salvadoran government, has been placed in charge of the government, succeeding President Arango. So far as known, all is quiet in the city of San Salvador.

General Huerta is to be the commander of the south in the new revolt. It is declared, and General Pascual Orozco, Jr., is to take command in the north, while Trevino is to be president and General Felix Diaz is to be secretary of war.

The present uprising is strictly an army uprising, but has the approval of the rebels.

Ambassador Wilson Heard From. Washington, Feb. 10.—In a dispatch from Ambassador Wilson, received at the state department today, it is reported that the arsenal in Mexico City surrendered to General Felix Diaz; that mounted police artillery and rurales from Tacubaya have declared for Diaz, and that the forces within the national palace are the only troops in Mexico City still loyal to President Madero.

HANDS OFF, TAFT'S POLICY

Non-intervention Will Be Maintained to the Last Hour.

Washington, Feb. 10. — The explosion in Mexico City will not result in intervention in Mexico during the three weeks remaining of the Taft administration. It was authoritatively stated that President Taft's policy of non-intervention would be maintained to the last hour of his occupancy in the White House.

There is already a sufficient force of United States troops along the Mexican border to handle any situation which may arise there, short of an actual invasion of Mexican territory.

The sending of warships to Mexican ports, if it is deemed necessary as a result of the events in Mexico City, will be solely for the purpose of affording a refuge and protection for Americans who may be endangered by possible disorders arising out of the revolt in the capital.

CREATES SENSATION

Rome, Feb. 10.—Signor Nacchi, the notorious politician, whom the senate condemned to three years' imprisonment for defalcations while he was minister of instruction in 1906, and who has since been regularly returned to parliament by his faithful followers, created a sensation by occupying his seat in the house.

DROWNS SELF IN OHIO

Stuebenville, O., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Charles Wilson, 35, left her home, her husband and five children at Toronto, and drowned herself in the Ohio river. She left a note reading: "Bury me as cheaply as possible; give balance to the children. I am not guilty of the things I am charged with." Her body has not been recovered.

SON WON'T DROP SUIT

Lead, S. D., Feb. 10. — George W. Glover of this city, son of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, the Christian Science leader, said he has not and would not withdraw his suit to contest the will of his mother. Glover declared he had never authorized his attorneys to abandon the contest.

PORTE TO REOPEN PEACE PARLEY

Former Grand Vizier of Turkey
Leaves For London.

WILL REPLACE RECHID PASHA

Statement That the Turks Are Being Defeated in the Fighting On the Peninsula Apparently Confirmed by the Sultan's Latest Move—Ottoman Attempts to Land Troops Near Gallipoli Reported Futile.

London, Feb. 10.—Haaki Pasha, who was grand vizier when the war with Tripoli began, is coming to London. It is reported that he will reopen the peace negotiations and will perhaps replace Rechid Pasha, the head of the Turkish delegates.

There are evidences that the army regard the operations at Gallipoli as very important. It is reported that fighting was renewed there Sunday.

The report that Haaki Pasha is going to reopen peace negotiations, if true, seems to confirm the statement that the Turks are being defeated in the fighting on the peninsula. The battle on Saturday was apparently severe. Very few details have been received, but the vagueness of the official references at Constantinople tends to support the Bulgarian claim of victory.

Turks Attempt to Land Troops.

Sofia, Feb. 10.—It is officially stated that the Turkish attempt to land troops near Sarkel, between Rodosto and Gallipoli, was frustrated. Twenty transports which were off shore began to land infantry troops under cover of darkness. The Bulgarians had seen them earlier, and immediately when the landing operations began made an attack, inflicting great losses. The remnant of the Turkish troops re-embarked and the ships put to sea. The Turks also tried to land troops at Podima, on the Black sea, but were repulsed with serious loss.

CONNECTICUT TOWN TO BE SUMMER CAPITAL.

Lyme, Conn., Feb. 10.—Residents of this old town are after over the prospects that it may be, for a few weeks at any rate, the country's summer capital. President-elect Wilson and his family spent the summer here three years ago and, according to those in a position to know Mr. Wilson, say he is thinking of taking the old colonial home of Miss Florence Griswold, where he stayed before with his family, for the summer.

GOVERNOR COX ISSUES PROCLAMATION

He Calls a Rural Life and Good Roads Meeting.

Columbus, O., Feb. 10.—Declaring the disproportionate number of urban and rural inhabitants to be a menace to general well-being, for the purpose of learning the cause of the great influx of rural population to the cities and with a view, if possible, to work out some means of preventing the abandonment of farms, Governor Cox has issued a proclamation calling for a rural life and good roads congress, to meet in Columbus March 12 and 13.

"To arrive at a proper understanding of our needs, to devise ways and means of solving the problems which confront us," are the specific reasons assigned by the governor for calling the gathering. The good roads question is considered by the governor one of the chief things to be considered in solving the rural life problem, and for this reason one day will be devoted exclusively to this subject.

The other day will be devoted to the study of social problems of rural life. As a committee to arrange for the congress, which will be held in Memorial hall, the governor has appointed D. R. Hanna, Ravenna; Miss Edith Campbell, Cincinnati; William A. Hite, Thornville; Senator J. I. Hudson, Portsmouth; Arch H. Huston, Columbus, and Jesse Taylor, Jamestown.

Polltiness is a coin destined to enrich those who give it away.

\$2,400,000 OF GRAFT

Collected From New York
Criminals By Officials

Wood Money Extorted From
Keepers of Illegal Resorts.

POLICE THE BENEFICIARIES

Draft System in New York, Upon Which District Attorney Whitman Begins His First Real Legal Battle. Captain Walsh, Who Has Told Much, Is Expected to Tell More. "Higher-Ups" Prosecutor's Game.

New York, Feb. 10.—Two million four hundred thousand dollars graft from gamblers, poolroom men and illegal resort keepers—\$1,200,000 for the captains and their collectors, \$600,000 for the inspectors, \$600,000 into the hands of one man and then out again, divided into three parts, one for a hotel man, one for a man who represents an officeholder and the third for a man who represented himself or another official.

That is the "graft system" as District Attorney Whitman understands it, and that is the "system" upon which begins his first real legal battle today. Before nightfall he hopes to have made his first inroad by indictments against Police Inspectors.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN

New York's Prosecuting Attorney a Live Wire in Graft Cases.



Dennis F. Sweeney and Police Captain Thomas Walsh.

Walsh has already told much and will tell more. Sweeney's representatives or those who pretended to represent him have already tried to intercede for the inspector, and have received no satisfaction. The bargain that Sweeney must make will be hard one. If he would save himself after indictment he would be handing a statement like the foregoing and will be told to tell the name of the one man to whom he monthly turned over his share of the \$50,000 which all the inspectors had to deliver. If Sweeney consents, a circle already cracked by the confession of Walsh will be torn into segments, and those protected inside will be disclosed. They are the men whom Whitman is after.

There will be other indictments too. Mr. Whitman hopes, all of them having to do with the general operation of the system. The cases of William Dublier and David Maier, charged with bribing David Miller, janitor of the Marlborough apartments, to swear that Mrs. Goode had offered him money to back up her story, will go to the grand jury. Charles E. Foye, the man who accused Henry H. Curran, chairman of the aldermanic investigating committee, with grafting, will have his case presented on a charge of perjury. There will be another case presented against Edward J. Newell, the lawyer for George A. Sipp, already indicted for a misdemeanor. This time the indictment will be under another section of the penal code and will be for a higher degree of crime.



GEN. BERNARDO REYES.

hearse and galloped up and down encouraging his loyal troops, served to check the advance of the revolutionists; but there can be no doubt that the army is honeycombed with treachery and that Diaz has the support of most of the faction leaders.

With only a remnant of the federal forces at his disposal, President Madero has been able to repel the revolutionists from the palace, but rebel guards hold the greater part of the city. The Zapatista forces are rapidly approaching, and there is a definite belief on all sides that the end of the Madero rule must come within a few hours. The family of the president has sought refuge in the Japanese legation.

Ask For Help.

The president dispatched couriers