

# The Democratic Banner.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

MT. VERNON, O., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1913—No. 14

ESTABLISHED 1896

## MEXICAN MUDDLE ROUSES TAFT

### Calls Special Cabinet Meeting To Discuss Intervention

**Belligerents Smash Truce—American Government, Despite Alarming Information From The Scene Of Strife, Resolves Not To Interfere At This Stage Of The Revolt—Note Dispatched To President Madero By Taft And His Advisers**

Washington, Feb. 17. — Follow-

ing dispatches from Mexico that the armistice between the federalists and the rebels had been broken and that fighting had resumed, President Taft called a special meeting of the cabinet to discuss the question of intervention. The news from Mexico City that the armistice had been declared off and that hostilities had been resumed caused intense interest among the cabinet officers. Prior to the cabinet conference, President Taft had been closeted with Secretary of State Knox for an hour and a half. However, despite the alarming information that has continued to come into Washington for the last two days, not a member of the president's cabinet favored intervention.

Most of the official family believe that the Mexican factions will settle their own troubles and are of the opinion that interference by the United States is unnecessary.

Mr. Knox laid before the president a long resume of reports from Mexico City in detail the revolt of Diaz and the efforts of Madero to suppress it.

The armistice which was broken was supposed to be effective until 5 o'clock Monday night. The terms were agreed to by both President Madero and General Felix Diaz. The truce was broken several hours after it was arranged and a desperate battle was begun.

#### Sharp Note to Madero.

A note to President Madero was drafted and was sent to him at once. The note is on the reply to numerous messages from Madero inquiring of President Taft as to the authenticity of reports current in Mexico City that the United States was determined on intervention in Mexico. The note to President Madero sets forth the policy of non-intervention adopted by President Taft with regard to Mexico and that this policy will be continued. The note also assures Madero that no troops have been moved by the United States and that no more warships have been ordered to Mexican waters.

At the same time President Taft took advantage of his direct communication with President Madero to warn him again that the United States still insists on proper precautions being taken for the protection of American life and property in Mexico and looks to him as the head of the established government in Mexico to take such steps as will assure the safety of American interests.

#### ARMISTICE BROKEN

Fighting resumed between forces of Madero and Diaz.

Mexico City Feb. 17. — The 24-hour truce between the forces of Madero and Diaz was broken yesterday afternoon, when General Diaz discovered that the federalists were digging entrenchments and advancing heavy guns. The rebel commander immediately turned his machine guns upon the federalists, holding that the president had violated the armistice, which was to have lasted until 5 p. m. last night.

Until after noon the streets were crowded. There was feverish activity. Citizens staggered under burdens of food and clothing which they were removing to places of refuge. The well-to-do were able to obtain cash from the banks and there was more money in circulation than has been seen in the capital for eight days. The greatest boon of all was the

#### JOHN BARRETT

He Regrets His Letter to President Taft Was Made Public.



Photos by American Press Association

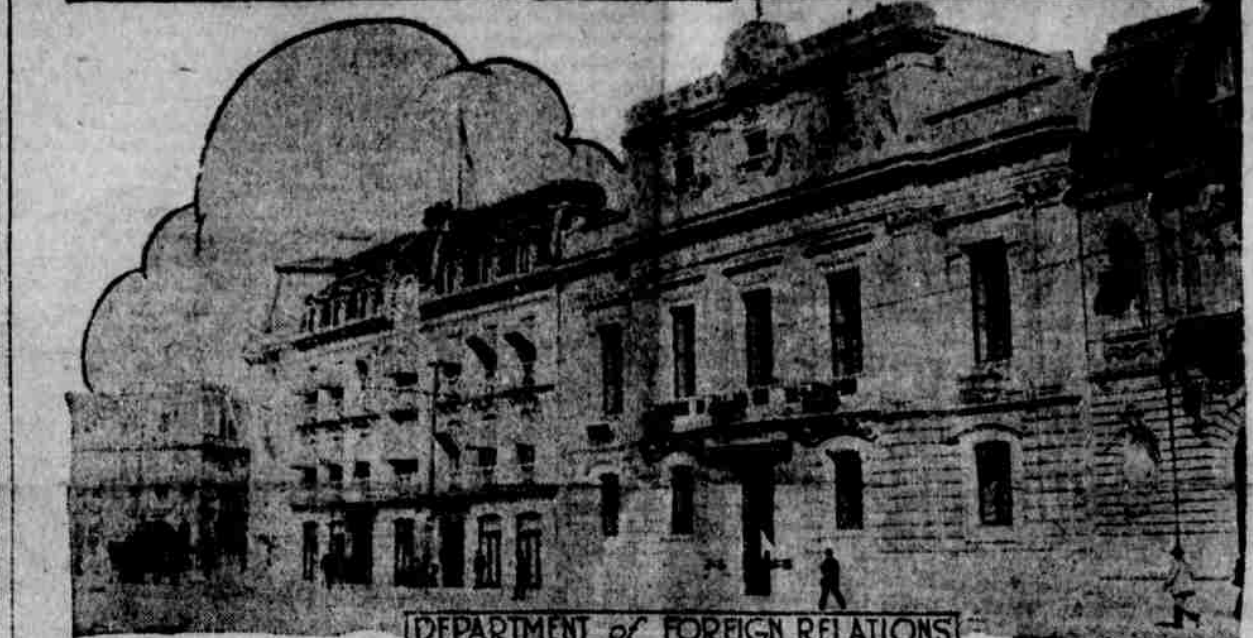
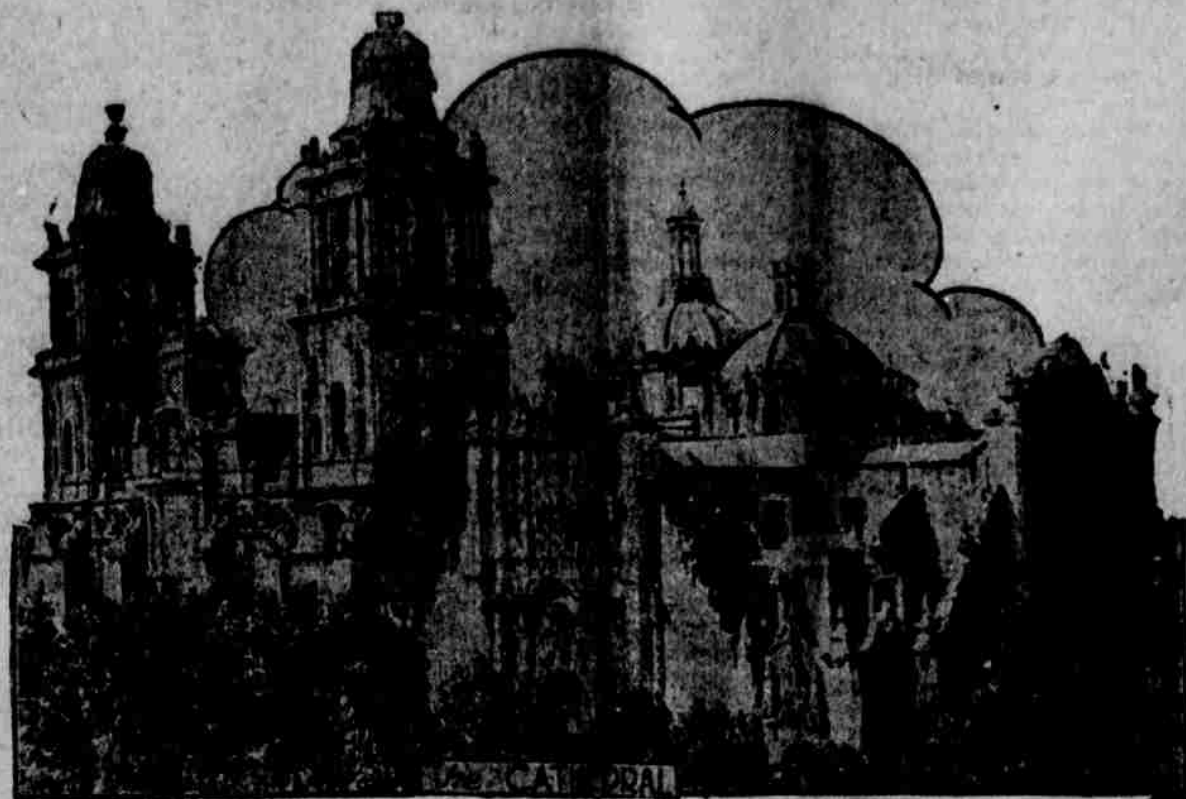
Upper picture shows two types of guns used by the rebels and what the gunners look like. At the left in this picture is an up to date machine gun and at the right an old style muzzle loader. Bottom picture shows a street battle in Mexico. The man in the center is John Barrett, director of the Pan-American union, which is supported by the twenty-one republics of North and South America and the Caribbean, who wrote to President Taft proposing a plan of mediation.

opportunity which was given to the Red and White Cross and to volunteer sanitary organizations to remove from the streets such things as imperiled health and were in a way to produce pestilence. For a week the situation has been indescribable. The 40 acres of the Alameda were strewn with the bodies of horses. The federal cavalry had used the park for bivouacs and their position had drawn destructive shelling from the arsenal. In many of the principal streets the bodies of soldiers and citizens had lain for days buried under the wreckage of buildings. In San Juan de Los Rios street 28 federalists had been killed on Friday by the explosion of a shell in a warehouse, where the men were quartered. The volunteers, made up of Mexicans, directed by American, Spanish and German doctors, were able to remove many of these bodies and to lessen to some extent the peril of pestilence.

Great heaps of garbage were burned in the streets and in the public squares. Sanitation experts examined the water supply for the purpose of seeing whether or not it had been contaminated.

None but one who has witnessed the horrors of the past week can appreciate the extent of the public rejoicing when it became known early this morning that a truce had been declared by mutual consent of the combatants. For seven days a city of 600,000 people had endured warfare which recognized none of the laws of civilized fighting. Bloodstained fields and

## TWO OF THE BUILDINGS IN THE TROUBLE ZONE DURING FIGHTING IN CITY OF MEXICO



Here are two pictures of prominent buildings in the center of the City of Mexico and within the trouble zone during the fighting around the National Palace. The cathedral is within a block of the building from which President Madero has been directing his campaign, and the building of the department of foreign relations, which compares to the state department in the United States, is only a few blocks away.

had dueled at a range of from four to 20 city blocks, sweeping the finest streets of the city with their shells. Night and day the people were alarmed by the terrific roar of the cannonading and were driven from quarter to quarter as the zone of fighting extended. All classes suffered. The wealthy, whose homes were in the center of the city were in no better case than the unfortunate of the red light district. Dozens of fine mansions were wrecked or burned. Some of the most ornamental buildings of the capital will have to be rebuilt at enormous expense. In the mad warfare in the heart of a great city, neither Madero nor Diaz counted the cost.

#### Over a Thousand Dead.

A conservative estimate places the number of dead in the week's fighting at 1,000 and the number of wounded at more than 1,500. This includes citizens and foreign residents as well as soldiers. The Maderistas were by far the heaviest losers. Diaz lost probably 50 killed and 200 wounded. The federal troops, because of their hopeless frontal attacks on the arsenal in the face of deadly machine-gun fire, lost probably 600 in killed and 1,000 in wounded.

One familiar with the capital could hardly recognize its principal streets after seven days of bombardment. The energetic efforts of the American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson; the British minister, Francis W. Strong; the German minister, Baron Von Hintze; and the Spanish envoy, Senor Cologan.

Most of the night was spent by the foreign representatives in conference over the situation. Mr. Wilson and his colleagues discussed the advisability of removing the embassies farther from the seat of firing. The foreign ministers agreed that a neutral zone should be established, and decided to suggest to Diaz and Madero that they agree not to fire upon nor to place guns within any district where non-combatants had taken refuge.

There was a better feeling in the capital today as a result of President Taft's announcement that there would be no intervention at this time. The American ambassador's denial of rumors that were given credence by General Cuameche and many of the senators had a good effect.

A full force of soldiers was better than a full force of without soldiers.

## REGRETS HIS PLAN WAS MADE PUBLIC

Washington, Feb. 17.—John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union, issued a statement announcing that he had expressed to President Taft and Secretary of State Knox his regret that they had made public his plan for solving the Mexican situation by a Pan-American commission of mediation before consulting them.

Mr. Barrett declared that there is no bad feeling between the state de-

partment and the Pan-American union, but that the activities of the latter had grown so great in the last few years that a "good-natured rivalry" has arisen. He added: "My record as United States minister to three Latin-American countries and as executive officer of the Pan-American union should convince the most skeptical that I acted in method rather than in motive."

## OPPOSES THE BILL

Massillon, O., Feb. 17. — "To give state institutions the power of sterilizing insane or feeble-minded patients or those with criminal tendencies would be placing a dangerous weapon in their hands which often might be misused," is the opinion of Dr. Oral J. Tatje, acting head of the Massillon state hospital. He does not favor the Cowan sterilization bill, now pending in the general assembly.

## A FATAL STABBING

Barnesville, O., Feb. 17.—Ernest Corbett was stabbed fatally in a fight Thursday by a score of travelers at the Baltimore & Ohio station here. Felix Aemmenia held for the cutting. Corbett was taken to a hospital at Wheeling, where physicians say he will die.

## FRAT MEN EXPELLED

Ada, O., Feb. 17.—As a climax to the long-standing friction between Dr. Albert Edwin Smith, president of the Ohio Northern university, and Greek letter fraternities, five of which are represented among the student body, the entire membership of the local chapter of a fraternity, numbering 25, has been expelled. Among the members are the captain-elect of the college baseball and football teams, one officer of the cadet battalion, a college professor, the postmaster of Ada, and Dr. Henry S. Lehr, founder of the university.

**Flying Fish.**  
There were flying fish ages before there were birds. Flying fishes, say the folk about southern seas, are the perfection of all eating fish—as solid as beef, but tender and melting as a banana. Fishes so glut the waters windwardwise that they are used as manure in Barbados.

**"Will your dog bite us?"**  
"I shouldn't be surprised, miss. 'E's got an uncommon sweet tooth."—London Opinion.

## HE TAKES ISSUE WITH ROOSEVELT

Wilson Would Not Legalize Or Recognize Monopoly.

### PRESIDENT-ELECT AIMS VIEWS

He Declares, In Referring to the Tariff, That the Matter of Major Importance Is Getting the Grip of Special Interests Off the Throat of Congress—Oyster Bay Statesman's Plan of Benevolent Justice Spurned.

New York, Feb. 17.—Woodrow Wilson's latest book, "The New Freedom," appears today with the first message ever delivered to the American people by a president-elect on the eve of his inauguration. It is an avowal of faith and a declaration of intention on the part of the man who, in two weeks, will be the first Democratic chief executive the country will have had in 16 years.

One of the most interesting chapters deals with the program of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his Progressive followers, and Mr. Wilson analyzes it carefully and concludes that the basis of the Roosevelt plan is the recognition and legalization of monopoly, which it proposes to convert into benevolence and philanthropy. He declares that "you can not use monopoly in order to serve a free people," and warns Progressives Republicans that they are being deluded.

Mr. Wilson's great faith in his countrymen to solve the problems which confront them is shown in the final words of his chapter on "Life Comes From the Soil." "The great American people," says Mr. Wilson, "is at bottom just, virtuous and hopeful, the roots of its being are in the soil of what is lovely, pure and of good report, and the need of the hour is just that radicalism that will clear a way for the realization of the aspirations of a sturdy race."

Concerning his doctrine of publicity to which he referred in many of his campaign speeches, this quotation from Mr. Wilson's book is typical: "Publicity is one of the purifying elements of politics. The best thing that you can do with anything that is crooked is to lift it up where people can see that it is crooked, and then it will either straighten itself out or disappear. Nothing checks all the bad practices of politics like public exposure. You can't be crooked in the light."

Getting down to brass tacks on the subject of the tariff, Mr. Wilson declares:

#### Tariff and Trusts.

"What we are interested in first of all with regard to the tariff is getting the grip of special interests off the throat of congress. We do not propose that special interests shall any longer camp in the rooms of the committee on ways and means of the house and the finance committee of the senate. We mean that those shall be places where the people of the United States shall come and be represented in order that everything may be done in the general interest and not in the interest of particular groups of persons who already dominate the industries and the industrial development of this country."

In dealing with the Roosevelt program under "benevolence or justice," Mr. Wilson lashes the plan and declares that the doctrine that "monopoly is inevitable and that the only course open to the people of the United States is to submit to and regulate it" found a champion during the campaign of 1912 in the new party or branch of the Republican party founded under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, with the conspicuous aid of George W. Perkins, organizer of the steel trust and the harvester trust."

Speaking of the platform, Mr. Wilson continues:

"It did not condemn monopoly except in words; its essential meaning was that the trusts have been bad and must be made good. The fundamental part of such a program is that the trusts shall be recognized as a permanent part of our economic order, and that the government shall try to make trusts the ministers, the instruments through which the life of this country shall be justly and happily developed on its industrial side. Now everything that touches our lives sooner or later goes back to the industries which sustain our lives. I do not want to live under a philanthropy. I do not want to be taken care of by the government, either directly or by any instruments through which the government is acting. I want only to have right and justice."

He was caught last in an English man.—London Tiger.

## TO AVERT A STRIKE

Efforts Being Made By Both Sides

Judge (nap) Urging Mediation to Firemen's Dispute.

### SEEKS SOLUTION OF TANGLE

President Carter of the Brotherhood intimates Sharp Practices in Dealings Between the Railroads and Locomotive Engineers — Considers the Award in the Case a Mirth-Provoker—Latest Developments.

New York, Feb. 17.—Judge Martin A. Knapp of the interstate commerce court, who with Acting United States Labor Commissioner G. W. Hanger is trying by mediation to avert the threatened strike of the firemen on the eastern railroads, returned to this city and continued his efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the tangle. The strike order, which was to have been sent out at midnight on Friday to go into effect at midnight Sunday, is still held in abeyance.

Commissioner Hanger said that they had not yet given up hope. He declared that Judge Knapp did not go to Washington for the purpose of talking to any government officials on the strike situation.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the firemen's organization here, President Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers gave out the following statement:

"With regard to the published statements by the railroad companies, wherein it is said that the engineers are satisfied and have been benefited by arbitration under railroad's plan, and the railroads have paid one million dollars in back pay, etc., I am advised by Grand Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that, while it has been 10 months since they agreed to arbitrate and seven months since the hearings were closed and given to the arbitration board for a decision, the award of that board has not been put in effect, except on one railroad, and it has been found necessary to request the engineers' arbitration board to again meet and finally decide what they really did mean by the award that they handed down. This should convince all of the deception being practiced upon the public through the statements that are being sent out by telegraphic news agencies throughout the country, wherein it is represented that great sums of money have been paid to the engineers because of their award."

He supplemented this by saying that both the engineers and the railroads could find something to laugh at in the award in the case of the engineers. The latter would not have agreed to that kind of arbitration, he said, if they had been able to guess at its outcome. "But," he continued, "having agreed to abide by the result of the award, they accepted their medicine like good sports, without grumbling."

Elisba Lee, chairman of the conference committee of the railroads, said after the meeting of the committee that the railroads had no statement to make pending the conference with the two government mediators today.

## BURNING BRIDGES

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 17.—Edgar Lunt, a Mormon, arrived here from Pearson, Chihuahua, and reported the rebels burning all bridges on the Mexican Northwestern in that section and threatening to burn the big lumber mills of the Canadian-English concern at Pierson. Lunt advised the local colony of Mormon refugees to send automobiles to bring out every person of their faith in any of the colonies. He confirmed the complete destruction by fire, applied by the rebels, of the Mormon colony of Diaz, ordinarily a community of 700 people.