

MADERO AND SUAREZ SHOT TO DEATH ON THEIR WAY TO JAIL

GEN. HUERTA'S STORY OF SLAYING IS DOUBTED— DIPLOMATS ANGRY—NEWS OF KILLING WITHHELD FOR SEVERAL HOURS—INVESTIGATION IS COURTED.

General Huerta insists that Party of Federal Sympathizers Attacked Occupants of Auto in Which Deposed President and Vice President Were Being Taken From Palace to Penitentiary.

City of Mexico, Feb. 24.—Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and Jose Pino Suarez, deposed president and vice president of Mexico, whose lives President Taft endeavored to save, were killed in a street near the penitentiary.

They were being conducted under the escort of a force of rurales to the penitentiary, ostensibly to be held in safety until the government of General Victoriano Huerta could give them the fair and open trial which had been demanded by Ambassador Wilson in the name of the Washington government.

General Huerta and the members of his cabinet, including Francisco L. de la Barra, unite in asserting that none of those in authority were responsible for the murders. The official version of the affair is that the escort of the prisoners was attacked by a force of Maderistas and that in the fighting Madero and Suarez attempted to escape and were shot down.

Victims of Fugitive Law.

A similar account was given of the death of Gustavo Madero when he was killed while being taken from the arsenal to the National palace the day after General Huerta had seized the government. In each case there was the application of "ley fuga," the law which excuses the killing of prisoners who attempt to escape, under which many Mexicans who were troublesome to the government have been put to death from time to time.

Practically all accounts of the assassination come from government sources. The men who were in command of the escort are under arrest and cannot be interviewed, the explanation being made that a strict inquiry is being conducted by the military and executive authorities.

Of the Maderistas who are supposed to have made the attack naturally none can be found, for they would not wish to reveal their identity. Such speculators as there may have been of the occurrence are keeping their own counsel.

The first news the correspondents had of the tragedy came from President Huerta himself. They were summoned to the palace in the early morning hours and there told the government's version.

It was said that a plan had been arranged to move the prisoners with the utmost secrecy and that the hour near midnight had been chosen for this purpose, for then the streets would be quiet. Two automobiles were used, one a scout car and the other containing the prisoners, three officers and one soldier. Other rurales were with the machines.

Auto Party Attacked.

Apparently the plan of the government had been learned by Madero sympathizers, for when the party was two-thirds of the way to the penitentiary they were attacked by men who shot from a side street. The automobiles rushed on, but were stopped by a larger number of assailants and a sharp engagement ensued. In the midst of this, the government report says, Madero and Suarez attempted to escape and were shot.

It was pointed out that the government had endeavored to assure the safety of the prisoners by the elaborate and secret precautions taken in moving them. It had also appointed a military man to take charge of the penitentiary, so that nothing should be done to them while they were confined there. As an evidence that a fight had occurred the automobiles were shown, with many bullet marks scarring them.

General Huerta, after receiving the report of the commander of the escort, called his cabinet in session. That body officially deplored the event, but it was said that the assassinations were comprehensible, in view of the disturbed state of the city.

General Huerta afterward issued a formal statement in which he repeated the account of the matter given above and promised that a full examination into the unhappy circumstances would be made by a military court and also by the department of justice.

A feature of the affair that is attracting comment among observers is the fact that the government had full warning of plots for the rescue of the prisoners by the Maderistas. As early as Friday it had been announced that the government intended to have them removed from the palace to the penitentiary. When that was not done it was explained that Maderistas were planning to take them from the guards. In this General Zapata was believed to have a hand, as he had received a large sum of money from Madero a few days before the president was overthrown.

From Friday night on the most elaborate military precautions had been taken in the capital by the administration of the circumstances connected with the killing of Madero and Suarez.



Photos by American Press Association. Suarez (at top) and Madero, slain on the way to prison.

The troops of Generals Huerta, Blanquet and Diaz had been distributed through the streets, crowds had been prevented from gathering, and the population was thoroughly in hand. It was said, however, that the government feared that all the troops in the city could not be trusted.

A special man was brought in by the government to escort the prisoners to the penitentiary instead of having the task assigned to some of the soldiers who had fought under the revolutionary leaders and who so far have been well in hand. The man summoned was Major Cardenas of the Seventh rurales, who has gained a reputation in campaigns against insurgents.

So far as the official records of the government itself are concerned, however, they were cleared by official action of the cabinet. A special meeting considered the cases of Madero and Suarez and the diplomatic representations that had been made in their behalf by Ambassador Wilson and others. It was decided that charges made against them should be referred to the attorney general and meanwhile the prisoners should be sent to the penitentiary. It was also decided that a meeting of the cabinet should be held to answer the representations made on behalf of President Taft.

Widow Not Admitted.

Madero's wife, who, since the revolution, had pleaded with General Huerta for the life of her husband, heard of his death soon after it occurred. She had been expecting it, for she had been unable to get a pledge for his safety from the present ruler. On learning the news she went to the palace and asked General Huerta to order that the body be surrendered to her. He would not accede to the request, the explanation being made that an autopsy was to be performed in the course of the official inquiry. Mrs. Madero went to the penitentiary, to which the body had been taken, but was not admitted.

Diplomats learned of the assassinations through secret channels soon after they had taken place, and it was not long before they had official confirmation from Senor de la Barra, the foreign minister. Ambassador Wilson, who had exerted every pressure possible on the government, pointing out that public opinion in the United States would be greatly stirred if Huerta did not show the same mercy to Madero that he had shown to Diaz and Reyes, was at first unable to believe that his information was true. When it was confirmed by the government, he hastened to send a long dispatch to Washington.

DIPLOMATS AROUSED.

Ambassador Wilson With Others Refuse to Dine With Huerta.

Washington, Feb. 24.—While the killing of ex-President Madero and ex-Vice President Suarez has not changed the Mexican situation so far as the United States government is concerned, the event bids fair to have very serious effect on the relations between the Huerta administration and the representatives of foreign nations in the City of Mexico.

This is made plain by a dispatch received by the state department from Henry Lane Wilson, the American ambassador, who stated that Francisco de la Barra, minister for foreign affairs, had invited all the foreign diplomats in the City of Mexico to take luncheon with him and that the diplomats requested him to postpone the event until there had been in invest-

CHAUTAUQUA MAY ORGANIZE TO-MORROW NIGHT

Meeting to be Held in High School—Dr. A. E. Turner Will be Present—All Business Men Are Urged to Attend.

There is a possibility that Honesdale will have Chautauqua meetings during this coming summer, that is, if there is an enthusiastic meeting tomorrow night of the business men.

The State Chautauqua association is willing under certain conditions to establish an assembly here. This would mean that for one or possibly two weeks during the summer a large tent would be erected capable of seating at least two thousand people where afternoon and evening sessions of the Chautauqua would be held. Some of the greatest lecturers on educational and other problems would speak daily. Chautauquas have already been organized at Susquehanna, Montrose, Athens, Towanda, Tunkhannock and Stroudsburg.

MADERO AN IDEALIST.

Statesman, Rather Than Soldier, Did Not Retaliate on Opponents.

City of Mexico, Feb. 24.—Francisco I. Madero, one of thirteen children, would have been forty-two years old had he lived until Oct. 18 next. He was regarded more as an idealist and statesman than a soldier. He had an aversion to carrying out the time honored custom in Mexico of putting to death of all persons found involved in traitorous conduct. This weakness, for such the Mexicans regarded it, was among the causes underlying his dethronement and resulting in his death. His attitude toward his enemies and his failure to put his enemies to the sword led the public, after the iron rule of absolutism by General Porfirio Diaz, to regard him as "too easy."

President Madero came from an influential, privileged class with abundant wealth. He was born in the state of Coahuila. While his family was influential, few members of it held public office. His grandfather was governor of the state of Coahuila until 1884, when he retired. Young Madero was educated in Paris and in the University of California. Upon his return from his studies he showed great interest in agriculture and in the mining, ranching and other industries in which the family was interested. He was regarded as a model young man, judicious, abstemious and deeply interested in the political future of his country.

Sweeps Diaz From Power.

Not until he was thirty did Madero become a factor in the political life that within eleven years put him at the head of a revolutionary army, to the presidency and his death. In the town of San Pedro, in the state of Coahuila, he for the first time saw the hand of President Diaz crush political opposition. Amazed he started then in a small way a movement which within nine years swept the "iron master of Mexico" out of the presidency and made him an exile.

By 1910 Madero had a strong enough following to organize a convention to nominate an opponent to President Diaz for the office of chief executive. Although he didn't seek the nomination Madero was nominated. He began a bitter campaign against Diaz. At first he was tolerated notwithstanding that his speeches were inflammatory and never before permitted to pass unpunished by the Diaz regime. He became so formidable that President Diaz threw him into prison. He was charged with sedition. That charge collapsed, but others were trumped up. While at liberty under bail Madero fled to San Antonio, Tex.

Failed to Keep Pledges.

He realized that the iron grip of Diaz could be broken only by a revolution. With his eight brothers and his father he started the one which carried him to the presidency in November, 1911, for a five year term. His administration started auspiciously. Discontent developed, however, when he failed to keep many of his pledges. About 150 of his relatives moved to the City of Mexico from Coahuila to take office under him and favoritism gained full sway. He showed what Mexicans regarded as "extreme weakness" when he failed to put to death General Diaz, the present revolutionary leader, when Diaz was captured after failing to take Vera Cruz last October. Diaz, a nephew of the exiled president, languished in jail until his recent release by force to lead the revolutionists.

Madero's wife was devoted to him in all his struggles. She was a Spiritualist. So was the president. It has been stated that he was guided greatly by the wadumistic abilities of Mrs. Madero.

Y. M. C. A. FOR CARBONDALE.

The Carbondale Leader says:—Hardly less startling than the news that a Carbondale family had given \$10,000 toward a Young Men's Christian Association building a few weeks ago, comes the news now that the Delaware and Hudson company will give the triangular lot on North Main street opposite the company's offices, up on which to erect an association building. This pretty nearly assures us of a Young Men's Christian Association.

NEW SUNDAY PAPER.

Wilkes-Barre is to have a new Sunday newspaper. It will be known as the Sunday Journal and will be issued by the World Publishing Co., a chartered corporation. John W. Chamberlain, of Plains, and M. J. O'Toole, of Wilkes-Barre, are the two newspaper men who are actively interested in the venture.

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ACTION TO RECOVER \$1,650 STARTED.

Ernest Miller, of Clinton Township, Through Attorneys, Starts Action in Assumpsit Against Sarah E. Miner.

An action in assumpsit was started Thursday afternoon by Searle & Salmon, attorneys for Ernest Miller, plaintiff, against Sarah E. Miner, defendant, to recover \$1,650 with interest from October 12, 1912.

The papers were filed with Prothonotary Barnes. Miner claims that he had made a verbal agreement with his father whereby he was to work for the latter, putting his earnings back into the farm, and he was to have the farm in fee. After his father's death in 1910 the property was willed to his mother, Sarah Miner. He afterwards agreed to work under the same arrangements and he further alleges that his mother made a will bequeathing the property to him. On October 12, 1912, he alleges his mother refused to recognize the arrangement or allow him on the farm. He seeks to recover wages of \$50 per month during the time he worked. Both parties in the action are residents of Clinton township.

A PANORAMIC VIEW

Bits of Scenery Unequaled Hereabouts Vividly Described by High School Pupils.

Quite a number guessed the "Old-Fashioned Home" from the description which appeared in the last issue of The Citizen. For the benefit of those who were unsuccessful we will print the answer. The house is located on Tenth street and is owned by Mrs. Tillou and occupied by Chief of Police J. J. Canivan and family. The "Building in Bethany" was a good description of the Bethany school house. To-day we present our readers with a different line of descriptive matter, giving way to Nature. The subject of the following description cannot be equalled in this section of the country.

A Bit of Scenery.

By Beulah Freeman.

In summer, standing on the bridge facing the east, a person can see one of the most beautiful bits of scenery in Wayne county. Below is the narrow Lackawaxen river placidly flowing on its slow course, bordered on each side by verdant banks. Large willow trees standing on both sides droop over the water as if to see their reflection in the shining mirror. On the bosom of the river, near the bridge, is a small fountain which continually throws a slender spray of water in the air. Across the dam is the narrow road of a small township. From the dusty road one's gaze wanders to the cool, wooded hillside and still farther to the summit of historical Irving Cliff. Many rocks and projecting ledges form a picturesque view. Above the cliff can be seen the lovely blue of the sky dotted here and there with fleecy white clouds.

View From the Bridge.

By Jeannette Pohle.

Standing on Honesdale's State bridge one beholds a view of the Lackawaxen river, with a fountain situated near the bridge and of equal distance from one side of the bank as from the other. On the left side is a long row of willows that shade the park and the red shale walk below. Here there are circular benches which surround the trees besides the ones which stand near the edge of the river. On the right side is a smooth, green lawn with the same kind of trees that are on the opposite bank. Looking farther down the river one will notice a small, white house that seems to be surrounded with so many trees that it looks as if it were built in a miniature forest. Keeping guard over this scene is Honesdale's watchful sentinel, Irving Cliff, famous for the name bestowed on it after Washington Irving's long-ago visit to Honesdale.

PLAN TO PICK DAISY FOR STATE FLOWER

Bill Introduced in the House by Representative Jackson of Tyler Hill Wayne County.

A State flower for Pennsylvania, the daisy, and an annual celebration of what shall be "Daisy Day" are provided for in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Jackson, of Wayne county.

Similar attempts have been made in the past to select a flower for the Keystone State, but rivalry among champions of different flowers has always resulted in the defeat of the measure singling out any particular flower as a favorite.

Mr. Jackson, who has now undertaken the task of meeting all objections to the daisy, points out that in the language of flowers the daisy stands for innocence and beauty and says that in his opinion the women of the State if they had a chance to vote upon the question would favor his suggestion.

Mr. Jackson's bill is wording and to the point. It reads: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is one among the eight States of the United States which have up to the present time failed or neglected to adopt some form of floral emblem or State flower and, Whereas, the adoption of some emblem as aforesaid will inculcate patriotism in school children of the State. Therefore be it enacted.

First, the daisy shall be the State floral emblem of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Second, the fourteenth day of June in each year shall be known as "Daisy Day" and be celebrated accordingly.

FOOTWEAR FACTORY TOTALLY DESTROYED

Early Morning Fire Caused Loss of \$75,000—Fire Was Beyond Control—President of Company Says They Will Rebuild.

Flames destroyed the large three-story brick factory of the Honesdale Footwear Company, a corporation, on Park street, and caused a loss estimated at about \$75,000 early Friday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown and when discovered had gained considerable headway.

Early in the evening residents of that part of town were annoyed by the odor of something burning. The fumes were heavy in the air but no fire could be seen at that time. Officer Degroat, who was walking his beat above the bridge, saw the flames but could not locate them. He turned in an alarm, however, and afterwards found out that the flames were coming out of the Footwear factory. That was about 2:40 o'clock. A second alarm was turned in but by that time the fire was beginning to burst through the roof of the factory and when the first of the fire companies arrived the fire was beyond control.

The flames are supposed to have started either in the stock room, which is on the third floor, or in the office which is on the ground floor. Both the stock room and the office are in the rear or south end of the long building. The fire companies of Texas, Honesdale and Seelyville responded and soon had nine streams of water pouring on the flames. Protection Engine Company's steamers worked throughout, taking water from the Lackawaxen river. About an hour after the fire companies arrived the rear half of the west wall collapsed, flinging the brick both inward and outward. Three firemen who were manipulating a stream near the building at that point barely escaped being killed, the wall falling only a few feet from them as they got out of the way.

The factory is situated at the fork of the Lackawaxen and Dyberry rivers and is bounded on the east side by the latter and on the rear end by the former. For this reason the firemen were unable to put into play streams on the rear of the building or on the east side. This handicapped them to a great extent.

As the fire was beyond control in the rear end, the firemen put their efforts to saving the front of the building, where the machinery, engine and boiler were located. They succeeded in checking the flames before they did much damage to that part.

The fire must have smoldered for several hours before breaking out into flames. Its origin will probably remain a mystery. It was the largest fire Honesdale has experienced in many years and for the number of people it drew from their homes, it even exceeding the Rief-Spettig fire of a year ago. It was estimated that fifteen hundred people stood along the walks and near the building to witness the conflagration.

There were no other buildings in close proximity to the fire as the river separated the factory from several residences on River street and from the frame structure occupied by Krantz & Smith's Cut Glass factory.

The fire raged furiously during the early hours of the morning and it was almost six o'clock before it was extinguished, the firemen having labored three hours to stem its advance.

The flames lighted up the whole neighborhood and the burning leather sent up showers of sparks and embers. Krantz & Smith's factory across the river was for a time endangered by the flying sparks.

The factory is practically a total loss as the building was totally damaged. The walls remaining are in a bad condition. The rear and side walls are badly bulged and will probably be torn down.

The front of the factory escaped the ravages of the flames and the engine room remains in good condition. The roof which is of timber covered with a coating of tar is completely destroyed from over half the entire length.

The machinery used by the Honesdale Footwear Company is only partially damaged and most of it can be rebuilt. This machinery was owned jointly by this company and the trust, from which most of it was leased.

The stock room contained many thousands of dollars worth of finished goods which were being held for spring shipment. The company had an extensive trade in Cuba and South America and had orders aggregating \$25,000 waiting to be filled. The company employed about 60 people who are now thrown out of work. The loss is about three fourths covered by insurance. The building, stock and fixtures were insured for about \$40,000.

The building, which is practically new, was invoiced at about \$15,000. The Honesdale Footwear Company was capitalized at \$100,000, and of this amount \$51,000 was outstanding. The remainder of the stock was owned by W. H. Krantz.

The officers of the company are William H. Krantz, president; L. F. Krantz, vice-president and treasurer, and Oscar E. Rummetsch, secretary.

In an interview Saturday Mr. Krantz stated that the company would undoubtedly rebuild the plant and begin operations again as soon as possible. This will be good news to Honesdale people as no one wants to see Honesdale lose a good industry.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

D. A. Locklin et ux., Paupack, to Diantha Delong Mosher, same, land in Paupack, \$800.

H. W. Brown et ux. of Forest City to Forest City Lumber and Construction company, property in Brownville, \$1,500.