

WOMEN ACCUSED OF SETTING BOMB

HOME OF LLOYD-GEORGE, BRITISH CHANCELLOR, IS WRECKED

SUFFRAGETTE APPROVES EXPLOSION

Charge That Women, Who Seek Votes, Set Infernal Machine Is Not Denied by Members of Order

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The country residence of Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd-George, at Walton Heath, was practically destroyed this morning by a bomb which the police say was placed there either by militant suffragettes or by male sympathizers.

The infernal machine was so powerful that the brick walls of the house split in all directions and most of the rooms were wrecked.

Two seven-pound cans of black powder also had been placed among heaps of wood shavings which had been saturated with oil and in the center of which burning candles had been fixed.

The police found two broken halves among the wreckage.

It is declared by neighbors that an automobile containing several women passed through the village in the early hours.

Lloyd-George himself in on a motor trip in France. Nobody was injured, as the residence had not yet been occupied.

An official of the Woman's Social and Political Union told the police that the society had no knowledge of the perpetrators.

"General" Mrs. Flora Drummond, however, declared that the explosion was "undoubtedly the work of women." She exclaimed enthusiastically: "I think it is grand. It was a fine act, successfully carried out and shows the determination of the women. I say 'all power to all kinds of militancy in the direction of harassing Cabinet ministers, short of taking life.'"

This is the second time within a year that violent methods have been used against the residence of Cabinet Ministers, the first being an attempt to burn the house of Lewis Harcourt, secretary for the Colonies, at Nuneham.

BARK, WITH CREW OF 30, GOES ASHORE

NEHALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—The German bark Mimi, Captain L. Westphal, a four-master, bound from Valparaiso to Astoria for orders, grounded on the sand spit at the North side of the entrance to Nehalem Bay at 8 o'clock last night.

The Garibaldi life-saving station was notified by telephone and the crew with its power boat came here by a special train, and pulled to the wreck, and after many attempts threw a flotation on board the vessel. One member of the crew was taken on by the breeches buoy. The captain and the rest of the crew, however, refused to come ashore, deciding to remain on the vessel until they could secure orders for the abandonment of the vessel from the German Consul in Portland. The vessel was in ballast, and carried a crew of 28 men.

A heavy sea was running at the time the Mimi struck, and she came on with such force that when she struck the sand spit she reeled over, and is lying on her side in the breakers. That the ship will be a total loss, is not questioned, as she is high and dry at low tide this afternoon. The Mimi struck at 8 o'clock last night, three hours before low tide, while the ebb this afternoon will bring the water to feet lower than it was at low mark last night.

When the vessel struck, she shed her gun and sent up rockets, and in response to her signals, Captain Turner, of Brighton, on the South side of the bay, manned a power boat and made an effort to reach the stranded bark, but after battling with the surf for hours he returned to Brighton near midnight, reporting that he was unable to make any headway in the surf and was compelled to turn back when only half way to the wreck.

The member of the crew taken off the Mimi was half dead with cold and is in a serious condition, being unable to give much information regarding the bark and the personnel of its crew.

The tug Oneonta and a sister vessel, both from Astoria, having left there at 2 o'clock this morning, arrived at the scene of the wreck and are now standing by. The tugs, it is thought, will be of little use as the stranded bark is held to be beyond help.

At noon the mate of the Mimi came ashore, but soon returned to the vessel. While ashore to send a message to the German Consul at Portland, he stated that the vessel was valued at \$100,000, of steel construction, and was in ballast to Astoria, where she was to await orders, confirming the meager report given out by the member of the crew taken off earlier in the day.

MADERO FORCED FROM PRESIDENCY

MAN WHO OVERTHREW DIAZ, FIRST, PLACED UNDER ARREST

CABINET ALSO UNDER RESTRAINT

Huerta Named Head of Mexican Government But There is Great Demand for Another Man

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 18.—When informed by a representative of the Associated Press that the Madero government had been overthrown and General Huerta named provisional president, Colonel Pascual Orozco, Sr., and Colonel Andres Garza Gallan, revolutionary leaders in the north of Mexico, declared the revolutionists in that section would not approve the selection of Huerta and would continue the rebellion unless another is chosen to manage the affairs of Mexico, preferably Senor de la Barra or General Geronimo Trevino.

Francisco I. Madero has been forced out of the presidency. He was arrested at the national palace shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon by General Blanquet. Subsequently he signed his resignation.

General Victoriano Huerta, commander of the federal troops, was proclaimed provisional president.

About the time Madero was seized by Blanquet, Gustavo Madero, his brother, the ex-minister of finance, was arrested by General Huerta, who was dining with him in a quiet restaurant.

All members of the cabinet promptly were placed under arrest with the exception of Ernesto Madero, the uncle of the president, who held the portfolio of finance. He was apprised of the intentions against the Madero government and made his escape.

The secret move against Madero was the result of a plot which had been brewing since yesterday.

From the first it had been known that General Blanquet was unwilling to fight. His men were of the same mind. He held complete command of them, and it was not doubted they would follow him in any adventure, which they did at the national palace this afternoon.

Disappointed. Ethel—After you refused Jack, did he propose again? Maul—Yes, but it was by another girl.—Exchange.

GIRL STABBED, SECOND ATTEMPT TO MURDER

SILVERTON, Or., Feb. 12.—An attempt at murder was made upon Miss Jennie Rose, a young Italian woman of this city, at 11:50 o'clock last night.

The assassin entered the room while the girl was away, her two brothers being at home alone, the eldest 10 years old. They heard a slight noise at the time but thought little of it. Jennie retired about 10 o'clock, leaving a light burning. She awoke suddenly, finding the room dark, and called to her little brother to strike a light.

Just at this time she was pounced upon by a man, who stabbed her 13 times before she could free herself. She and both the boys screamed and ran from the room.

Earl Wood, a neighbor, attracted by the screams, ran in that direction in his night clothes. He saw a short man hurry from the house and saw the girl lying upon the ground. He removed her to his home. No clue could be found.

Miss Rose had a similar experience at Eugene last summer at the hands of a rejected suitor, an Italian, and it is conjectured this is the work of the same man.

MORGAN TO HAVE BEST BUILDING FOR BANK

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Plans for the finest banking house in the world, according to the announcement of the architects have been approved by J. P. Morgan & Co. to replace the structure occupied by that firm in the financial district. The estimated cost of the new building is between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, all this added to the value of the lot upon which it is to be built—a little over \$1,000,000, will make it one of the most valuable pieces of property in the city.

The new building will be severely plain, only four stories high, and constructed of Tennessee marble. The three top floors will be suspended from great trusses just below the roof instead of resting on pillars, as in ordinary buildings. The main banking department will occupy the first floor and will contain 15,000 square feet of floor space, the greatest of any private banking firm in the world, without pillar or post. Besides the private office rooms on the upper floors, there will be private sleeping and bath rooms, and on a level with the top floor a terrace for the recreation of members of the firm. Work on the building will start about May 1.

WILSON'S INAUGURAL PLANS ARE SIMPLE

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 15.—President-elect Wilson explained his plans for the inauguration so far as they had been arranged.

Mr. Wilson and his family will leave here at 11 A. M. on Monday, March 2, on a special train as guests of the student body of Princeton University, arriving at Washington at 4 P. M. He will attend a smoker given in his honor that night by the Princeton Alumni Association of the District of Columbia, to which Princeton graduates generally have been invited. He said tonight he would not make a speech. Mr. Wilson believes that his first utterances in Washington should be his inaugural address.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND RUSSIA NEAR WAR

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 15.—That relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia are in a dangerous state of tension, was again indicated today by an alarmist editorial published by the Reichspost, the organ of the Austro-Hungarian heir apparent, Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

The writer declares that the days of the conference between the ambassadors of the powers in London are numbered "as the differences existing between Russia and Austria-Hungary on Albanian questions are far too great to be bridged over by such means."

He adds that the London conferences could not be expected to succeed in what Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingfuerst failed to achieve when he carried an autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

MORGAN DENIES HE IS SERIOUSLY ILL

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Direct denial from J. P. Morgan of reports that he was critically ill at Cairo, Egypt, was received here today by H. P. Davison, a junior member of the banking firm of which Morgan is the head.

"We called Cairo," Davison said this afternoon, "when we heard the report, and have just received Mr. Morgan's answer. He said he had entirely recovered from an attack of indigestion, and had changed his plans to return to Italy."

"Mr. Morgan will remain in Cairo at least until the steamer Adriatic arrives. This should set at rest all reports of his critical illness."

Earlier cables reports of the serious illness of J. Pierpont Morgan were discredited by Mr. Davison. "The story," he said, "is exaggerated. I heard directly from Mr. Morgan yesterday. He said he had suffered a severe attack of indigestion, and considered the advisability of going to Rome, but had recovered rapidly and decided to remain in Italy. I don't believe Mr. Morgan sailed on the Caronia."

The stock market was dull and weak today, traders being inclined to await further reports on the condition of Mr. Morgan. United States Steel sold down to 66 7/8, a low record for the year.

TRUCE CONSIDERED BY PRESIDENT MADERO

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18, 8 P. M.—The proposition is under consideration by Madero and his ministers to declare a truce of from 12 to 24 hours. The matter has been referred to General Huerta, who has suspended hostilities until 11 o'clock, when his answer will be given. In the interim foreigners will be removed from the danger zone.

It is also proposed to define a zone about the American embassy which will be respected. Diaz has agreed, provided the Federals accept this proposal.

While the federal guns pounded the Diaz fortifications in the arsenal and the rebels sent back shell for shell, the Senate sat today and discussed the ousting of Madero from the presidency.

Confident of ultimately defeating Diaz, Madero defied the Senate and ignored the counsel of Francisco de la Barra and other friends. He refused to resign, but he did not take the trouble to make his decision personally to the Senate.

ARMY IS PLACED ON TACTICAL BASIS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Reorganization of the United States army on the tactical basis, recently ordered by President Taft, to facilitate mobilization, became effective today. It divides the organization into four divisions—three infantry divisions, with headquarters in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and one cavalry division, with headquarters in San Antonio.

Secretary of War Stimson says the reorganization eliminates the necessity of sending army posts separate mobilization orders.

"The importance of this reform," Stimson added, "will be appreciated when it is remembered that in 1911 it required 16 days to mobilize a single division of 12,000 troops in Texas.

In 1912 the Bulgarians required only 18 days to mobilize 250,000 men, cross the enemy's border and beat the Turks into submission."

The troops affected by the order are the Third battalion, Fourteenth infantry, moving from Fort Mifflin, Pa., to Fort George Wright, Wash.; the Second battalion, Ninth infantry, from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Thomas, Ky.; the First battalion and machine gun platoon, Eighteenth infantry, from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Mifflin, Pa.; the Third battalion, Fourth infantry, from Fort Logan J. Ross, Ark., to Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Third battalion, Ninth infantry, from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Sill, Okla., and the Third squadron, First cavalry, from Boise Barracks, Idaho, to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., 2000 in all.

Today's passenger list from Mexico City included Bishop Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Kansas City. He was a passenger on the south-bound train which was attacked by rebels and returned north.

Bishop Hendrix said that the whereabouts of the north-bound train from Mexico City was not known at the time of the attack at El Salado. He said that the rebel band appeared to bear a special grudge against the National Railroad and immediately after the cars of everything useful, burned the rolling stock and undesirable freight.

Aboard the train was a party of 50 Welshmen on route to Nevada, a point beyond Mexico City, to take employment with a light and power company.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—To protect Americans endangered in the firing in Mexico City, Ambassador Wilson was ordered today to draw on the state department for \$10,000. This could be used for relief of the destitute or for getting Americans out of Mexico.

A significant proceeding of the day was the early assembly of the joint Army-Navy Board in Admiral Dewey's office. The call was issued by direction of Admiral Dewey himself.

Besides Admiral Dewey and Major-General Leonard Wood, the Army and Navy were represented by Major-General Wetherston, assistant chief of staff; Brigadier-General Weaver, chief of the Coast Artillery, and Brigadier-General Crozier, Rear-Admiral Osterhaus and Vreeland and Captain Potts.

By executive order, this board is charged with the preparation of plans for the cooperation of the army and navy when it becomes necessary to conduct joint operations, either offensive or defensive. Its proceedings are always secret and may be known only through the resulting orders to ships and troops, issued by the secretary of war and navy. The board is advisory in scope and not capable of executing its own projects.

The White Cross Society reports it is caring for approximately 1200 wounded. The Red Cross has not yet made a report. Neither organization is being respected by the federal forces. The president of the Red Cross has been killed. Some members of the White Cross, defeated by Diaz' adherents in the act of conveying ammunition, were executed.

Ambassador Wilson's dispatches report today many houses occupied by Americans have been seized by federal troops and the occupants driven to the streets. Homeless and exposed to the fire of both rebels and federals, the dismayed refugees made their way, at the risk of their lives, to the American Embassy, which is now open to all refugees.

Ambassador Wilson, however, is now distributing the majority among the adjoining houses by means of a committee which he organized.

All dispatches to the State Department urge the Ambassador to exert every influence to keep noncombatants from the streets. He reports the wounding of several American men, and says he has given refuge to between 500 and 600 Americans.

POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 19.—The postoffice at Kalama was robbed last night of stamps and money in the amount of \$750. The office was literally cleaned of stamps and nothing left on which to start business this morning. The stolen goods include \$190 in postal savings stamps, \$150 in parcel post stamps, \$140 in 2-cent stamps, \$50 in 1-cent stamps, \$100 in special delivery stamps, \$100 in 10-stamps and \$20 in pennies. The robber or robbers have not been apprehended.

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TURK LEADER IS WOUNDED BY OWN MEN

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A News Agency dispatch by wireless from Constantinople says that Enver Bey was stabbed several times, but gives no further details.

Enver Bey made a disastrous effort last week to pierce the flanks of the Bulgarian army on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, with a forlorn hope of Ottoman troops, who were beaten back with terrible losses.

He was one of the leaders in the recent revolt of the Young Turks, which led to a renewal of the war between Turkey and the Balkan States. Several threats against his life had been made among the disaffected soldiers, who were aroused by the assassination of Nazim Pasha, their beloved commander-in-chief.

Enver was a prominent military leader in the war in Tripoli and was called by European experts "the best soldier in the Turkish army."

JUDGE TRIES TO AVERT R. R. STRIKE

MEMBER OF UNITED STATES COMMERCE COURT IS IN CONFERENCE

WALK-OUT MAY BE IN 48 HOURS

Firemen Insist That They Will Arbitrate Demands for Higher Pay Only Under Certain Act

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the United States Commerce Court, arrived in New York from Washington this morning for a final conference with officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers in the hope of averting a strike against the Eastern railroads.

"If no means of arbitration is then agreed upon, it was expected the strike would be called, effective within 48 hours.

The firemen still insist today that they would arbitrate their demands for higher pay and better working conditions only under the Knapp act, with three arbitrators, as provided by federal statute.

Judge Knapp said he would work all day trying to bring both sides together and would not abandon the situation until every means had been exhausted. For the firemen, President Carter explained that in the event no settlement was reached the strike would not be effective until all the district leaders of the union were gathered here and reported to him by telegraph. Even then no firemen would leave their cars until locomotives had been taken to terminal points. He added that in the event the engineers would positively not go out in sympathy, but would adhere to their agreement with the railroads. This holds until June 1, 1913.

There are 15 states in the zone of the threatened strike. The mileage of the railroads involved is practically 50,000 miles. The firemen, nearly all of whom claim to be members of the brotherhood whose vote has brought on the crisis, number 3,000. It is declared that practically every man firing a locomotive in the Eastern territory would obey a strike order. The vote of the firemen on the strike question was recorded as 32.1 1/2 in favor of a strike to 1.98 against it.

A statement issued by the railroad managers says that the railroads involved serve over 50,000,000 persons, or more than half of the population of the United States. These railroads employ, all told, approximately 35,000 men and women, a large number of whom would be in a state of enforced idleness in the event of the firemen's strike actually causing trains to stop running. It is estimated that 1,000,000 persons commute daily between the suburban cities and towns in New York, and these would be probably the first to feel the effects of the strike.

ROOTS' FREE CANAL PLAN IS DEFEATED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Root's proposed amendment to the Panama Canal law to repeal the provision giving free passage to American coastwise ships was rejected today by the Senate committee on interoceanic canals. A motion to table it carried, seven to three, Senators Brandegee, Page and Perry opposing.

The decision of the committee, it is believed, will prevent action in the Senate at this session. No report will be made and there will be no opportunity for supporters of the Root amendment to put in a minor finding.

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