

BRITAIN DEMANDS AMERICAN ACTION

London Press Raises Cry for Decisive Move Despite Political Etiquette.

GREAT TASK RECOGNIZED

Expeditionary Force of 9000 Troops Described as "Pill for Earthquake" - Venture Said to Require 100,000 Men.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Daily Express, in an editorial referring to what it terms President Taft's hesitation to act in Mexico, says revolution and anarchy do not stand on presidential etiquette and that security of life and property in Mexico will not wait while President-elect Wilson installs himself.

The Express describes an expeditionary force of 9000 American troops as "a pill for an earthquake," and declares such a venture will need 100,000 men. The newspaper urges the British government to press for immediate action on the Washington Government.

Middle Course Held Dangerous. The Daily Chronicle declares that Madero was done to death by President Huerta and asks what the United States will do. It thinks that any middle course, such as financial or military propping up of one or the other Mexican leaders by the United States and the creation of a kind of Mexican Cuba, could be achieved only by a combination of luck and adroit diplomacy, while an enormous army will be needed to conquer Mexico.

Great Power Mocked. The Daily Mail says the United States has commanded that Madero should not be executed without trial and that a great neighboring state is not lightly to be mocked.

"Nobody can envy the United States her task, in approaching which she deserves from Europe no ungrudging measure of moral support." The Daily News says: "Madero has been murdered and the United States Government is expressing the world's indignation at the treachery which brought the Huerta administration into office and the ruthlessness with which they are exercising their probably brief tenure of power."

ALDAPE WILLING TO RESIGN. Minister Would Make Way for Gomez to Bring About Peace. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 23.—Manuel Garza Aldape, Minister of Agriculture in the Huerta cabinet, said today he would agree to resign in favor of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, who recently proclaimed himself provisional president of Mexico, if this would unite the different factions in that country.

FAMILY JAR IS ACUTE. Husband and Wife Quarrel Over Purchase of Land. Whose name should come first in a joint deed was the question over which a strife developed, bringing Jack Lind, a shopworker, living at 830 Malloy avenue, and his wife, to the police station yesterday, conveyed by Patrolman Carr and a host of relatives, neighbors and compatriots, to act as partisans and pacificators.

THREE HOUSES ROBBED. Sneak Thieves Obtain Total of \$27, Police Are Informed. Sneak thieves obtained \$27 in cash in three robberies of houses last night. Jacob Wolf of 787 Northrup street, reported to the police that a thief had reached through a rear window in his residence and taken a purse with \$8.

Long Quake Scares City. GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 23.—This city was violently shaken at 9:40 last night by a long earthquake. The tremor lasted 70 seconds. The inhabitants rushed from their houses and the streets soon were thronged with panic-stricken men and women.

NOTEWORTHY ASSASSINATIONS IN RECENT WORLD'S HISTORY.

- Paul, Czar of Russia, by nobles, March 24, 1801. Spencer Percival, Premier of England, by Bellingham, May 11, 1812. August Botschne, German dramatist, for political motives, by Earl Sand, March 23, 1815. Charles Duc de Berry, father of the Comte de Chambord, February 13, 1820. Capo d'Istria, Count Greek statesman (torture), October 9, 1821. Denis d'Istria, Count, Greek statesman, June 27, 1848. Rossi, Comte Pellegrino, Roman statesman, November 15, 1848. Frederick William IV of Prussia, attempt by Sofolage, May 22, 1860. Francis Joseph of Austria, attempt by Libeny, February 18, 1853. Ferdinand, Charles III, Duke of Parma, March 27, 1854. Daniel, Prince of Montenegro, August 1860. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, shot April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865. Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868. Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28; died December 30, 1870. George Darbo, archbishop of Paris, by communists, May 24, 1871. Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, by Shere Ali, a convict in Andaman Island, February 8, 1872. Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876. Hussein Avni, and other Turkish Ministers, by Hassan, a Circassian officer, June 15, 1876. William I of Prussia and Germany, attempts by Oscar Becker, July 14, 1861; by Hodel, May 11, 1878; by Dr. Nobling, June 2, 1878. Alexander Solovieff, April 14, 1879; by undermining a railway train, December 1, 1879; by explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who was himself killed, St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881. James A. Garfield, President of the United States, shot July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881. Stanislaus Franko, President of France, stabbed mortally at Lyons by Cesare Santo, an anarchist, Sunday, June 24, 1894. Stanislaus Stambouloff, ex-Premier of Bulgaria, killed by four persons armed with revolvers and knives, July 25, 1898. Mehmet Ali Pasha, by Abbasians, St. Petersburg, August 15, 1898. Stanislaus Stambouloff, shot him down as he was entering a shrine near his palace. The man who shot him down was disguised as a woman and is believed to have been the tool of a band of conspirators. He was caught and suffered the most horrible death that Persian ingenuity could invent. Antonio Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, shot to death by Michael Angolillo, alias Gelli, an Italian anarchist, at Santa Agueda, Spain, while going to the baths, August 8, 1897. Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897, at Montevideo, by Aurelio Arredondo, officer in Uruguayan army. Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, Guatemala City, February 8, 1898, by Oscar Solinger. Empress Elizabeth of Austria, stabbed in the heart by Loachini, a French-Italian anarchist, at Geneva, Switzerland, while going from her hotel to a boat, September 10, 1898. William Goebel, Democratic claimant to the Governorship of Kentucky, shot by a person unknown, Tuesday, February 20, 1900, while on his way to the State Capitol in Frankfort, Ky. Humbert, King of Italy, shot to death July 29, 1900, at Monza, Italy, by Angelo Bresci. William McKinley, President of the United States, shot at Buffalo September 6, 1901, by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist. King Alexander and Queen Draga, of Serbia, assassinated by a revolutionist June 10, 1903. General Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland, assassinated by revolutionists June 17, 1904. Yulian Semakof, Constantino von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, assassinated July 28, 1904, by revolutionists. Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, assassinated February 17, 1905, by revolutionists. Selsalon Solminen, Procurator-General of Finland, shot February 6, 1905, by a revolutionist. King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis Philippe of Portugal, shot by three assassins while driving through the streets of Lisbon February 1, 1908. Prince Hirobumi Ito, of Japan, assassinated at Harbin, Manchuria, by a Korean October 26, 1909. Boutros Pacha Ghall, Premier of Egypt, in 1910. Peter A. Stolypin, Premier of Russia, shot at a theater at Kiev, September 14, 1911. Theodore Roosevelt, shot by John Schrank at Milwaukee October 14, 1912. Jose Canalejas, Premier of Spain, shot in street of Madrid by Manuel Paredinas S. Martina, anarchist, who committed suicide November 12, 1912. Francisco I. Madero, shot in Mexico City February 23, 1913.

TENSION IS GREATER

Invasion Would Follow Menacing of Foreigners.

BRIGADES UNDER ORDERS

Administration Holds Itself Responsible for Safety of Those of Other Nations, as Well as Own Countrymen.

(Continued From First Page.)

preparations in order to have the soldiers and sailors and marines ready to answer a call for instant embarkation if further developments in Mexico should demand their employment.

The one danger to be apprehended, which almost certainly would result in the launching of an American army of invasion, would be the commission of some act or acts in Mexico that would endanger the lives of foreign citizens and Americans, or having assured the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the disposition and ability of this government to protect their nationalities in Mexico in the same degree as Americans, the government has assumed an obligation that cannot be ignored.

Attack Would Be Signal. Therefore any attack upon Americans or foreigners, by the tacit consent of the Huerta government, or even the exhibition toward them of mob violence clearly beyond the ability of the provisional government to prevent, probably would be the signal for active intervention.

Administration officials feel that they have discharged their full duties and exhausted their constitutional powers in the orders they have given or planned for the preparation of a sufficient military and naval force to insure a successful entry to the Mexican capital in case of need. It virtually is certain that beyond this point the executive would not proceed, except upon direct instructions from Congress, as the exhibition of military force beyond the seacoast towns of Mexico might be regarded as an act of war which, under the Constitution, can be directed only by Congress.

Special Message Necessary.

To obtain this direction probably it will be necessary for President Taft to communicate with Congress through a special message, reciting the recent events and existing conditions in Mexico and asking for instructions.

Secretary Stimson and Major General Wood made no change today in the programme of concentration of troops at Galveston. These orders called for the dispatch to Galveston of the elements that make up only one brigade of frontier troops, the Fifth brigade, Second division, commanded by Brigadier General Frederick A. Smith, and comprising the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth regiments of infantry; D company, Second battalion of engineers; field hospital and ambulance corps No. 3, one signal company from Fort Leavenworth, the Fourth Mountain Battery of field artillery and three pack trains. These troops should all be in Galveston by the end of this week.

Two Brigades Ready to Start.

Two other brigades of troops are under preparatory orders to entrain for the Texas seaport, and, as indicated by President Taft in his statement yesterday, these, or two other brigades if it is decided to make a change in the composition of the force, doubtless will be directed to start almost immediately. It also is possible that orders will issue eventually to the Fourth cavalry brigade to rendezvous at Galveston, but as these troops are now along the border and generally within easy reach of the seacoast, probably their orders will be the last to issue. This brigade is commanded by Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss and comprises the Eleventh and Fifteenth cavalry.

Three great battleships are lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, a force sufficient to hold that port if it should be necessary, and the remainder of Admiral Bates' fleet at Quantico, probably being kept fully coaled and provisioned in readiness to cover the distance between that point and Vera Cruz within 48 hours.

President Taft on his return tonight from New York found a telegram from Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, in Mexico City, telling of the killing of Madero and Suarez.

Celebration Has Tragic Sequence.

The killing of Madero and Suarez came as a tragic sequence to a celebration of Washington's birthday by the American colony. This was the first assemblage that had taken place since the subsidence of the stirring events of the last fortnight and was hoped to be a prelude to the return of peace.

Ambassador Wilson reported that he addressed the Americans and others who comprised the assemblage and laid a wreath on the statue of Washington. Senor de la Barra, who later was to carry to the Embassy the news of the midnight assassination, participated in the exercises and made an address in behalf of the Mexican government.

The Americans to show their appreciation of this recognition, then decorated the statue of the Mexican hero, Benito Juarez. The spirit of rejoicing, the Ambassador declares, gave way to horror as the news of the tragedy spread throughout the city.

Vera Cruz Shows Friendly Split.

Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz, reported that a friendly spirit pervaded the city Washington's birthday, the American battleships, the Cuban cru-

BORDER IS EXCITED

Federals and Rebels Aroused by Killing of Madero.

GONZALEZ IN PENITENTIARY

Governor of Chihuahua, Prominent Member of Deposed Faction, Locked Up and Officers All Begin to Fear for Safety.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 23.—The killing of Francisco Madero and Pino Suarez has caused as much excitement along the border as did the Mexico City revolt.

The federal volunteer troops, already stirred by the downfall of their former leader, threaten to quit service immediately, but to retain their arms. Even the rebels appear aroused by the death of the man they fought so long to destroy.

Since the killing of Gustavo Madero the rebels have been inclined toward leniency to the ex-President. They asserted that Madero's worst self did die with Gustavo. Pino Suarez, however, never was popular in the north. It is admitted generally that the Huerta government has lost much by the incident.

Gonzales Is Arrested.

It was officially admitted today that Governor Abraham Gonzalez, of Chihuahua, was arrested yesterday and is in the State Penitentiary. General Antonio Rabago, commander of the northern military zone, is now Acting Governor of Chihuahua State. Gonzalez' friends were refused communication with him tonight.

Civil officers elected or appointed during the Madero regime, and officers of the volunteer troops, in view of the killing of Madero and Suarez, express fear of their own safety. Governor Gonzalez is well known among southern western cattlemen. Before the Madero revolution he was a cattle broker at Chihuahua City. He was active in organizing the Madero revolution, and was later elected Governor of the state. He was educated at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind.

Juarez Remains Quiet.

Colonel Juan Vasquez, garrison commander at Juarez, declined to express an opinion on the deaths of the two former leaders, except to say that he believed the affair would have no material effect on the situation. All was quiet at Juarez.

"It is for the health of the country," declared Manuel Lejuan, the chief rebel agent here and former revolutionary emissary to Washington, regarding Madero's death. "It is similar to the killing of Maximilian. It was deplorable, but necessary."

The effect in Washington, in view of the Taft note, does not interest us, added Senor Lejuan. "Madero could not have been exiled, as he might have begun another revolution. We must have peace now."

RETURN TO DESPOTISM SEEN

Killing of Ex-Officials Creates Bitter Feeling at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 23.—The killing of the two former officials has caused a profound impression among all classes in Vera Cruz, and while outspoken anti-Maderistas appear to welcome the news, many prominent citizens and officials declared that the affair was another evidence of despotic rule.

There was no sign of a demonstration today in Vera Cruz, but a strong undercurrent of feeling prevailed. It is reported that Ernesto Madero,

the ex-financial minister will arrive tomorrow by special train.

CARLOS MADERO'S HOPE GOES

Brother of Dead Ex-President Says Death Better Than Prison.

DELAFIELD, Wis., Feb. 23.—"Had my brother been given his choice, he would have preferred death to confinement within the walls of Mexico City penitentiary. I know and my brother knew there are worse things than death."

Carlos Madero, 18-year-old brother of Francisco I. Madero, who is a student at a local military academy, thus expressed his resignation of the fate of the late ex-President of the Mexican republic.

Since the outbreak of the revolution two weeks ago the youth has been hoping against hope that all members of his family might escape to Europe, but he at all times has been prepared to hear the worst.

Madero's Townsmen Aroused.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Feb. 23.—News of the killing of Madero and Suarez caused intense excitement in Matamoras and other cities and towns of this part of Mexico. In Monterey, the home of the Maderos, it is said, an uprising is threatened to avenge their deaths.

Madero's Secret Service Chief Safe.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—Felix Somerfeld, a German, chief of Madero's secret service, who, according to some reports, was executed, has not even been captured. His whereabouts are known to his friends, who say that he is safe for the present at least.

IRON HAND RULES CITY

THOUGH CALM PREVAILS, SITUATION IS MOST TENSE.

Maderistas and Pro-Government Men Discreet in Talk, Fearing Huerta's Vengeance.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—Heavy patrols were sent out tonight to guard the streets.

Notwithstanding the apparent air of calm tonight, a tenseness prevailed as though the people of the capital were on the watch for further happenings. As an indication of conditions, a rumor spread quickly throughout the city that Senora Madero had committed suicide. This was followed by a rumor that General Felix Diaz had been shot.

Investigation showed there was no foundation for either report.

Early today, small groups congregated about the penitentiary. They were composed for the most part of men and women of the lower class. There was a decided feeling of sympathy for the Maderos. Many women were crying. Some of the men at times were tempted to make speeches but were repressed by the guards.

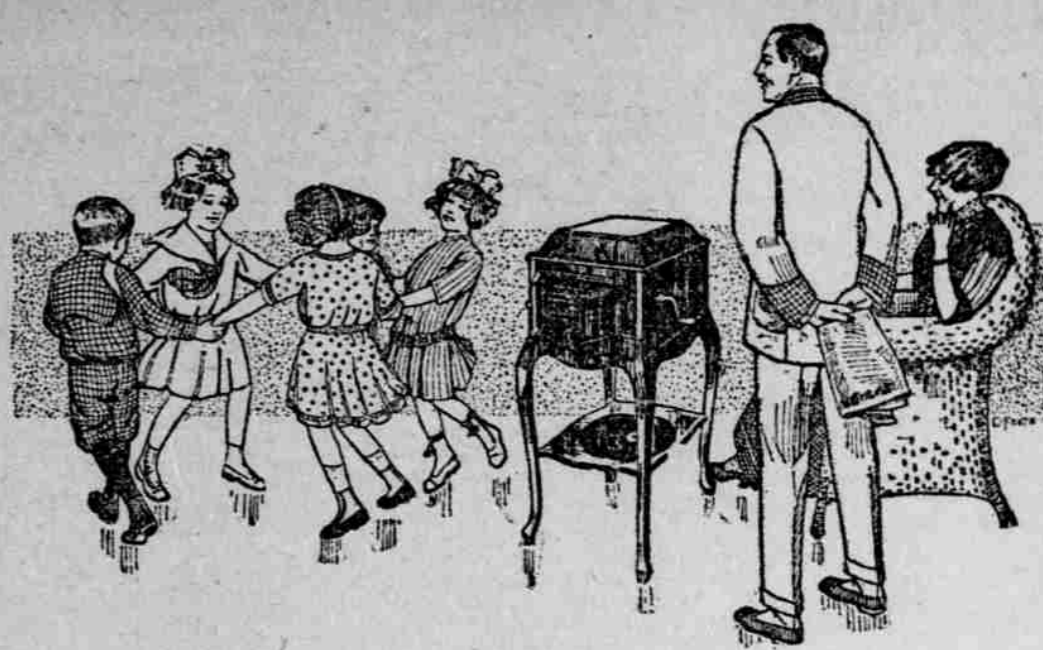
In the downtown district the people were at their pursuits quietly. What had been intended as a day of jollification for the new administration was one of solemnity.

The Maderistas have been discreet in their utterances, and the pro-government men almost equally so. Apparently the populace remembers the soundings of last week and patrols of soldiers as well as mounted police have served to remind them that the country is now ruled by a government whose administrative programme is of the sternest character.

No attempt is made at the National palace to disguise this fact and President Huerta's drastic measures will be adopted to restore order.

Troops Pass Through Denver.

DENVER, Feb. 23.—A division of the Fourth Battery, 217 men and officers with full field equipment of mountain guns, passed through Denver at 10 o'clock tonight on the way from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for Galveston, Tex.



The Victor-Victrola in the Home

The children will have no end of fun with the Victrola; so will you. The Victrola will do you all a world of good.

It will sing with the children and teach them an appreciation of the best music. It will play with and play for their games.

Don't put off another day owning one of these matchless entertainers.

The Victrola illustrated above is only \$75, and is sold on extremely easy payments.

Pay nothing down on your Victrola. Pay cash for a few records only, and start paying on the Victrola 30 days later if you prefer.

Victor-Victrolas (new style) at \$15, \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150 and \$200.

The Wiley B. Allen Co. ESTABLISHED 1875 SEVENTH AND MORRISON STREETS. All the Late Records. All the Late Records.

Company E, Engineers; Company D, Signal Corps; Field Hospital No. 3, and First Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, left on separate trains early today. Fort Snelling Troops to Go. ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—The Third Battalion of the Fourth Infantry and the Twenty-eighth Infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling, will tomorrow depart for Galveston, Tex., according to an announcement tonight by Colonel E. P. Plummer. Fort Leavenworth Depleted. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 23.—More troops departed today from Fort Leavenworth, in pursuance of the order of yesterday directing practically the entire garrison to proceed to Galveston, made no further comment on the tragedy, which came shortly after the United States had given the Huerta government to understand that it would look with disfavor upon any summary measures against Madero and Suarez.

People Are Always "In" To Long Distance

A Long Distance telephone call causes instant attention. You reach your man at once and in a direct, personal way.

Long Distance has supplanted letter writing to a great extent—and for many purposes, the telegraph. You don't have to wait for an answer, and you send your message and get its reply for one price.

Many mistakes and misunderstandings occurring through other means of communication are avoided through the use of Long Distance.

Travel, time, energy and money are saved by using Long Distance.

Why You Should Bathe Internally. THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Under our present mode of living, Nature unassisted cannot dispose of all the waste. This waste sends its poisons into the system, through the blood circulation and brings on countless ills. That's the reason a physician's first step in illness is to give a laxative. Physicians generally, in order to stop this accumulation of waste, are advising the use of "J. B. L. Cascade," Nature's cure for Constipation, which rids the Lower Intestine of all waste and keeps it healthy without drugging. It is now being shown by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Alder street, at West Park, Portland. Ask for booklet, "Why Man of Today is Only 60% Efficient."