NTRACT LET OR NEW BRIDGE ACROSS FALLS

inion Bridge Co. to Erect and Have It Ready June 1, 914—To Cost $275,000.

dericton, Feb. 15—Chief Commission- orrissy has awarded the contract for superstructure of the new spandral bridge to replace the present sus- on bridge at St. John to the Domin- Bridge Co., of Montreal. The new e is to be the longest spandral arch e in the world and the cost of the structure will be about $275,000. The structure will contain about four and f million pounds of metal, and pro- for two street railway services, two way services and two sidewalk ser- The contract also calls for the con- tion of a reinforced concrete flooring e bridge with creosoted block wearing ce on the driveway. The bridge is to mpleted and ready for use by June 14, under the terms of the contract

TTLE CONTINUES IN MEXICO CITY

(Continued from page 1.)

ted funds and supplies for their main- ce. The federal garrison has been in- ed to 1,600.

ines Ordered to Cuba.

shington, Feb. 17—Two thousand ed States marines from various bar- along the Atlantic coast today were ed to Cuba, there to be held in readi- for possible use in Mexico. Half of will leave tomorrow night from dlephia on the army transport Meade, d yon its way from Newport News he purpose. The second thousand start from Norfolk on the naval port Prairie, which is expected will Wednesday. The marines will be n from the barracks at Norfolk, Wash- n, Philadelphia, New York, Ports- h, Boston and Charleston.

antanamo is the present objective of the marines who will be estab- d in camp in connection with the under the command of Rear Admiral er. Whether these men will get er than Guantanamo will depend on gan developments.

Worried.

sident Taft is plainly worried by the that although he has only seventeen more to serve in the White House, situation in Mexico shows little signs coming less troublesome. The presi- has no desire to leave over for Presi- Wilson the settlement of this coun- relation with Mexico, but he is de- opposed to taking any measures elf unless extreme provocation and esale murder of Americans drive him

e president has made no preparations end any communication to congress hing Mexico. He hopes that he will feel compelled to speak to congress he subject but if a situation requiring advice arose he would be ready in a minutes to dictate his suggestions and y before congress the vast fund of rmation and conditions that are in the ession of the state department.

ght sessions of the cabinet to con- late developments from Mexico prob- will not be held in the future. Sec- of the president's cabinet suggested im today that these meetings might misunderstood throughout the United s and in Mexico and that their sig- ance might be magnified.

t's Message to Madero.

llowing President Taft's message to ident Madero disclaiming any pur- at this time to land troops in Mex- further precautions measures were n to safeguard the lives and property Americans in Mexico so far as that d be done, without actually dispatch- a military force to the country. This blem has been greatly complicated by t of the Madero government, pos- without the actual direction of Presi- Madero, in sending broadcast through ico news that armed intervention by erica was about to occur, in the hope ducing malcontents to drop their ten- ry quarrel with the government and ond to the patriotic call to repel for- invasion.

was for this reason that the state rtment was obliged late in the day able and telegraph directly to all of American consular officers which could reached an unequivocal denial of any ation on the part of the United States end troops into Mexico or of any ge in policy on the part of this gov- ent. It was felt that the safety of ricans scattered throughout Mexico jeopardized by these false reports.

hile President Taft's message to Presi- Madero referred to the reports that e had been given to land troops in ico were "inaccurate," it was notice- that no pledge was held out as to the re, nor was there any engagement the ordinary preparatory measures, in progress, would be discontinued.

addition to ordering marines to ntanamo, word has been passed quiet- military commanders of the interior s to make ready for eventualities. It sisted, however, that this is only one he most ordinary and proper measures precaution taken upon the merest hint trouble and often even without any reason.

sides the movement of the marines, army transports were ordered tonight proceed at once from Newport News Galveston, Texas, where they might be s at hand for the movement of troops the border should any unexpected rgency arise.

arly in the day the third cavalry at Sam Houston was directed to hold f in readiness to entrain for Gal ared for foreign service. The t has no transports available ers and investigation showed th ge commercial vessels in th rgency would entail enormous delay would result in preparin transport service. It was therefo rmined to send two of the transports Newport News to the Texas ports to it further orders.

Joaquin Miller Dead.

n Francisco, Feb. 17—Joaquin Miller, wn as the poet of the "Sierras," died o'clock this afternoon at his home in Piedmont foothills. His daughter, nita, and his wife were with him. He been in failing health for two years, was unconscious since last Thursday.

FARMERS WANT CHEAP FERTILIZER

Ask Government to Buy Raw Material

Believe a Great Saving Could Be Effected in That Way

Convention Also Favors Duty Free Ditchers, So as to Make the Cost of Drainage Less—Practical Addresses Delivered--Officers Elected.

Special to The Telegraph.

Fredericton, Feb. 20—The programme of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Farmer's and Dairymen's Association was practically completed tonight, when after the passing of resolutions and the election of officers, Dr. C. J. Lynde, of Macdonald College, read an interesting paper upon "Drainage and its effects," and Andrew Elliott, of Galt (Ont.), spoke on "Practical agricultural education for New Brunswick." This afternoon W. A. Brown, dominion poultry superintendent, spoke on "The Poultry interests of Canada."

Among the resolutions passed was one to the effect that the government should purchase and sell to the farmers of the province at cost price, the materials requisite for the making of commircial fertilizer. The subject concerned in the resolution was dealt with last year. R. G. Murray, of St. John, and A. C. Fawcett, of Sackville, both supported the resolution and advanced data to show that farmers could much reduce the cost of commercial fertilizer by purchasing materials and mixing them.

Resolutions to the effect that the duty should be removed from traction ditchers, manufactured in United States but not manufactured in Canada, and that demonstration farms should be established, or that demonstrations be held in every parish, were passed.

In calling for the report of the resolutions committee President Smith asked that in the discussion, subjects bordering upon politics be avoided.

A resolution favoring the establishment of demonstration farms or the carrying out of demonstrations on one farm in each parish and the establishment of courses of agricultural education in the schools of the province was presented by the committee.

Objection was made that a farm in each parish was too large an order but the resolution was passed as presented.

Concerning Roads.

A resolution protesting against the proposed construction of trunk roads and advocated a highway policy which would favor the farmer living at a distance from a railway over the one living near one was presented and passed.

A resolution favoring the government furnishing chemicals used in making commercial fertilizer to farmers at first cost was presented.

There was some discussion in which the opinion was expressed that fertilizers could be made more economical, the farmers mixing the materials themselves than buying them already mixed.

Secretary Daggett, of the agricultural department favored the spirit of the resolution but was opposed to the government entering into the business. He also opposed buying fertilizer on credit. The Clifton Agricultural Society had solved the problem, he thought. Co-operation would solve many problems.

A. C. Fawcett, of Sackville, mover of the resolution, strongly supported the resolution. He gave some interesting data of the cost of fertilizer materials. Slag from the Sydney steel works could be landed at Sackville in carload lots at $11 per ton, thirty days. He had an offer to that effect. Carolina rock, another source of phosphoric acid, could be landed in carload lots at Sackville for $12 per ton. Muriate of potash could be landed down at Sackville at about $30 per ton. Sulphate of potash cost $8 per ton more. The main obstacle in purchasing material lay in obtaining nitrogenous material. Chili nitrate could be laid down at Sackville for $56 per ton. Sulphate of ammonia cost more. He felt that the whole matter of commercial fertilizers should be considered.

R. G. Murray, of St. John, also supported the resolution. He stated that fertilizer costing $42 per ton could be laid down in New Brunswick for $27.50 by purchasing and mixing materials. The Clifton Society was doing excellent pioneer work, but was paying outrageous prices. The trouble with the government was that they were afraid to do the right thing through fear of their supporters.

The resolution was carried.

Want Duty-free Traction Engines.

A resolution to the effect that the governor-general in council be memorialized to remove the duty on traction ditchers, was passed.

A resolution of thanks to the department of agriculture, a resolution of condolence on the illness of Bliss M. Fawcett, of Sackville, and a resolution of thanks to the mayor and corporation of Fredericton, were passed.

The report of the nominating committee was received, the following officers being elected:

President W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake; vice-president, J. A. Bernier, Edmundston; recording secretary, T. Edwin Carter, Bathurst; corresponding secretary, Morris A. Scovil, Gagetown; treasurer, H. H. Smith, Hoyt Station; country vice-presidents: Albert, Lewis Smith, Lower Cocordale; Carleton, George B. Reid,

(Continued on page 8, fifth column.)

SHORT SESSION OF LOCAL HOUSE

Bill to Regulate Policies of Fire Insurance Companies Considered

SOME CRITICISM

Measure Will Not Be Retroactive or Prevent Cancellation of Policies by the Insurer—Lumbermen Discuss Effect of an Increase in Stumpage—Have Not Been Making Money of Late Years.

Special to The Telegraph.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 20—The legislature was in session less than two hours today.

The attorney-general introduced a couple of short bills in the house this afternoon before the speaker left the chair, and committee work was begun on the bill creating Hamar Greenwood, barrister, and a bill relating to fire insurance. This latter bill is quite lengthy and was gone over with much care.

A lumberman, well known throughout the province, was in the city today, and speaking of the proposed legislation regarding timber licenses and increase in stumpage rates, he expressed the opinion that any considerable increase in the stumpage would be a set back to the lumbermen. So far as he knew but few of the operators and mill men had made much money in the last two years. The prospects, at the present time, are, however, more encouraging, as there is a good demand in the American markets for all kinds of spruce lumber, and the British market is also active and strong.

Speaking of the renewal of the lumber licenses, he said there was a demand from a large concern in Bathurst, to have the license term made ninety-nine years, and they were endeavoring to persuade the government that if this were done they would establish pulp and paper mills and establish a great industry. In the province of Quebec, licenses are made practically perpetual and the lumbermen there seem to think this the best method. He felt that the lumbermen should be called together, before the government came to any decision in the matter, either with regard to the length of the lease term or the stumpage rate.

Bills Introduced.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 20—The house meet at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Murray presented the report of the standing rules committee.

Mr. Woods, in behalf of Mr. Dickson, presented the report of the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Grannan presented a petition in favor of a bill to provide for the establishment of a municipal farm in the city and county of St. John.

Mr. Tilley, on behalf of Hon. Mr. Wilson, introduced a bill to allow the city of St. John to sell certain properties.

Mr. Tilley introduced a bill to authorize the city and county of St. John to expropriate private lands.

Hon. Mr. McLeod presented a statement of the bonded debt of the town of Newcastle, the annual report of the Miramichi Natural History Soicety, and the 29th annual report of the Provincial Board of Health.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced bills to amend the registry act; relating to the election of councillors in the parishes of Clair and Baker Lake in Madawaska county in 1911; relating to the provincial hospital.

Mr. Grimmer introduced bill to determine what safeguard shall be placed by the St. John Railway Company over their track on North Rodney wharf.

The house went into committee with Mr. Woods in the chair.

The bill relating to Hamar Greenwood was agreed to.

The bill entitled Fire Insurance Policies Act was then considered.

There was some discussion as to the phraseology of some of the sections.

Mr. Carter brought up the question of provision as to cases where buildings damaged by fire are repaired by the insurer.

Dr. Price expressed the opinion that some provision should be made to protect the poor man in cases where the insurer carried on the work of repairer and their cost in connection with arbitration or other proceedings in connection with whether repairs are satisfactorily done or not.

Mr. Mahoney was told that the bill would not be made retroactive.

Mr. Carter moved for reconsideration of the twentieth section of the first schedule. He was opposed to giving fire insurance companies power to cancel insurance without legal cause.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said that insurance companies were entitled to some protection from fraud. Companies would not give up business and premiums unless there was some reason for so doing.

Mr. Young said he had known of cases where policies had been cancelled without cause.

Mr. Swim said he knew of a case where a policy had been cancelled without cause and it had cost the insured a considerable amount more than the original premium.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer in reply to Mr. Tilley, said there was no provision to compel insurance companies to reissue policies in effect upon the passage of this act until maturity.

The house adjourned at 4.40 p. m.

PARLIAMENT ORDERS MILLER SENT TO JAIL

All Day Debate Over Matter

It Was Shown the Question Montreal Man Refused to Answer Was an Incorrect Statement of What He Said Regarding Payment of $41,000 to Secure Business for His Company—Paid Nothing to Anyone Connected With the Government.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Feb. 20—Parliament tonight sentenced R. C. Miller to the Carleton county jail. After keeping him a prisoner for two days to compel him to answer a question, which he said would ruin a case in which he was a party, the government decided that he should be moved from Parliament hill.

It had been intimated to the government that as soon as Miller was off federal territory and on the soil over which the province of Ontario has authority, they would lose him by hadeas corpus. They sent him away by resolution.

The sergeant-at-arms will put him into a hack tomorrow morning, and the sergeant-a-at-arms will get his room back. There was a feeling among the Liberal members that he should have been held a few days longer and a further effort made to get him to state to whom he paid the money.

There was bungling in the case from the first. The authorities of the public accounts committee bungled in committee and bungled in parliament. The government was lame in the house and the authorities are still limping. Miller has maintained throughout that he has kept his mouth shut in spite of parlament to avoid losing a law suit. There was no division recorded on the question.

An Incorrect Statement.

"To whom did you pay the sum of $41,026 for the purpose of securing contracts from the government of the dominion of Canada between the 1907 and 1911, alleged by you in your examination before the public accounts committee on Feb. 14, 1913?"

This was the question put to R. C. Miller, and for failure to answer it he has been in confinement two days.

Today Mr. Miller's counsel pointed out that the question quoted a statement Mr. Miller did not make. He had sworn before the public accounts committee that he had in five years paid $41,026 in connection with obtaining business for the Diamond Heating & Lighting Company of Montreal. He did not say this was paid to get business from the government, and denied that he had done so.

The evidence given before the public accounts committee was read by Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell and bore out the statement.

Yet today, Chairman Middleboro of the public accounts committee asked parliament to send Miller to a county gaol for declining to answer the question containing incorrect statement.

The day was one of the most interesting parliament has ever seen. Miller was brought to the bar at the opening of the sitting. He asked to have A. E. Harvey, K. C., of Montreal, permitted to be present as his counsel. This was granted. He then said he desired to withdraw the statement made in his behalf Tuesday by George Kydd, K. C., that his client refused to answer "for fear of incriminating himself."

"I have no fear of anything and have done nothing to incriminate myself," said Miller, who spoke clearly and well. He said he had no lack of respect for parliament, but on the contrary had the greatest respect. He had enemies who were trying to deprive him of his interests in the company.

At this point Mr. Meighen objected that Miller was making irrelevant statements.

Speaker Sproule read the question and asked Miller to confine himself to it.

Dr. Pugsley and Sir Willfrid Laurier said that the house had just decided Miller should have permission to make a statement, and it did not seem right to override that resolution.

Mr. Middleboro said, what he wanted was an answer to his question.

Premier Borden thought if Miller declined to answer the question he might be permitted to give his reasons.

Mr. Miller said that he could not answer the question in the form it was put by Mr. Middleboro, and would like to give his reasons.

Chairman Middleboro was on his feet instantly gesticulating and demanding an answer.

"Is the member for North Middlesex or the house to decide whether the witness shall speak," asked A. K. McLean.

Another attempt by Chairman Middleboro to speak was drowned in cries of "Order."

Miller's Statement.

"It is not with any desire to defy this honorable house, or any other governing body that I have acted as I have done," said Mr. Miller. "I would like to have been able to have given the reasons for my action in my own way, because on the surface it may look as if I were protecting myself against possibly being incriminated, and it might also be suspected that I am taking this line of action in order to protect some person or persons connected with the administration of the government of the Dominion of Canada. Now as to that I have already stated under oath that I never paid any money to any member of the senate, or to any member of the house of commons, or to any official

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)

ADVICE FROM THE BALKANS

—Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.

GO EAST, OLD MAN!

CLERGY'S THREATS VOID BYE-ELECTION

Quebec Court Upsets License Contest Because Priest Threatened Voters With All the Terrors of the Church if They Voted Against His Wishes—Decision Causes Considerable Stir.

Special to The Telegraph.

Montreal, Feb. 20—Politics and judicial history has just repeated itself in this province, where Mr. Justice Letellier has upset a by-law on the ground of undue influence on the part of the clergy.

Some months ago a fierce contest was waged in the parish of Bay St. Paul, County of Charlevoix, over the granting of a hotel license. Father Tremblay, the parish priest, championed the bye-law doing away with the license, which license was supported by Judge Simard of that district. The parish priest triumphed, the bye-law carrying by a small majority.

Judge Simard, however, took the matter into the courts, and Mr. Justice Letellier has just decided that the bye-law is null and void on account of clerical influence, giving the following as some of his reasons:

Whereas that the parish priest on Sunday from the pulpit in the church of Bay St. Paul threatened the parish with the punishment of God if they gave the license, adding that more earthquakes would take place, and explaining that the people would not even have the pardon accorded to the prodigal son at the end of their days.

Whereas: That after the petition had been lodged at the municipal hall, and before polling day the parish priest organized a retreat, preached by the Redemptorist Fathers with a view to prepare the electors to vote right on the bye-law.

Whereas: That during this retreat and especially during two sermons the preachers in the presence of the parish priest and the whole people declared that those who voted against the prohibitive bye-law would be committing a mortal sin, would be excluded from the sacraments and would be denied absolution if they presented themselves at confession, also adding that in the matter of granting a license the mayor, the councillors and the electors had nothing to do with it and that the question was for the bishops and priests to decide.

Whereas: That these threats were put into execution and that at confession absolution was refused to all those who had declined to promise that they would vote against the bye-law.

For these reasons Justice Letellier pronounced the bye-law null and void.

It may also be said that an election has since taken place at Bay St. Paul and Judge Simard's party carried the parish by over 70 votes. In fact it is understood that the Bishop of Chicoutimi forbade all clerical interference in the election.

L'Action Sociale of Quebec, in commenting on the judgment in question, questions the right of the civil power to judge on matters appertaining to the rights of preachers and confessors in the exercise of their functions as ministers of the church.

This is the first decision of the kind since the Charlevoix election trial, Tremblay, the unsuccessful opponent of Sir Hector Langevin, having alleged undue influence on the part of a section of the clergy of the same county which is now represented by Sir Rodolphe Forget.

B. & A. STRIKING ENGINEER ARRESTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

A. L. Coleman, of Houlton, is Accused of Tampering With Telegraph Wires of Line.

Houlton, Me., Feb. 20—A. L. Coleman, of Houlton, one of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad engineers who struck more than a month ago, was arrested today charged with tampering with the telegraph wires north and south of this place on the northern division of the railroad. It is alleged that the wires were deliberately short circuited.

BOSTON HAS A $500,000 FIRE

Boston, Feb. 20—All fire apparatus in the city proper including three fire-boats, together with some suburban assistance, was required to subdue a blaze which caused half a million loss to wholesale firms in the north end tonight. The heavy losers are Braman Dow & Company, dealers in plumbing and steam fitting supplies, whose five-story building on Causeway street was practically destroyed. The loss on the firm's stock is estimated at $300,000, covered by insurance.

Sparks which were thrown over a wide area when the roof of the Braman Dow & Company's building was burned through threatened for a time to carry the fire over much of the wholesale district in the vicinity of north terminal station. Using the elevated railway structure as a vantage point from which to fight the flames the firemen tied up all traffic on that main artery of the city for several hours.

B. & A. ROAD CANCELS FREIGHT AGREEMENT WITH NEW HAVEN LINES

Declare They Have Lost $75,000 a Year Because of Unfair and Discriminating Tactics.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 20—The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad filed a notice with the inter-state commerce commission today cancelling all joint inter-state freight tariffs with the Maine Central, Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

The action was taken because of the alleged "arbitrary and discriminatory manner of these roads toward the Bangor & Aroostook," and an alleged failure to make payments in accordance with freight agreements amounting, it is claimed, to cover $75,000 a year in net revenue.

PENNSYLVANIA BILL WOULD STOP TIPPING NUISANCE

Canadian Press.

Harrisburg, Feb. 20—A bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from $10 to $25 for any person to give, solicit or receive directly or indirectly a tip was introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature today. The bill contains a preamble reciting that the "iniquitous custom of tipping has grown to enormous proportions in this country and has long since become an intolerable burden to those who travel," and that "the giving of tips is not alone Unamerican but unfair and pujust and works a hardship on many who cannot afford the many petty exactions caused by this custom."

NEW PRESIDENT RULES IN MEXICO

MRS. PANKHURST WILL DO OR DIE

Mrs. Dennison, Canadian Suffragist Leader, Applauds British Fighter

JUSTIFIES OUTRAGES

Says Assassination of Premier Asquith Would Not Be Wrong—Toronto Woman Thinks Militant Tactics Would Be Wrong in Canada—Is Going to Lead Band in Washington Parade.

Canadian Press.

Toronto, Feb. 20—Twenty-three navy blue skirted, white cloaked and red hatted Torontonans are slated to carry flags in Washington on March 3, when the suffragettes from the North Pole to Florida are to walk down Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. All the lovers of the cause in Toronto will be there, led by Mrs. Flora Denison, president of the Canadian Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Denison is thoroughly in sympathy with the latest Pankhurst tactics. That is, for England. Canada does not need and does not want any stone throwing and indeed, she stamps her foot at the very thought of it. But in England the button holer has gone the way of hoop skirts and the bomb planter reigns in her stead.

"Mrs. Pankhurst has declared war against the British government," said Mrs. Denison. "She hasn't regiments of drilled troops behind her, so she has to fight with the weapons that come to her hand. But she is not overstepping her privileges as a warrior."

"Do you think the militants will end by taking life?"

"Undoubtedly," was her reply. "Personally I am not in favor of either of war or capital punishment, but so long as militancy is one of the keynotes of British policy, I should not condemn Mrs. Pankhurst any more for shooting Premier Asquith than I condemned the British soldier for mowing down the Boers in South Africa."

That Mrs. Pankhurst will die for the cause, Mrs. Denison is sure. "Her last words to me were: 'I shall go down in the fight.'"

Rival Suffrage Camps Guarded.

Washington, Feb. 20—Within a block of each other two burly private watchman tonight are parading up and down before the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Association and those of the anti-suffragists.

The appointment of the watchmen was made necessary, leaders of the two movements declare, because of the strained feelings that recently have arisen with the establishment of the anti-suffragist offices within so short a distance from the advocates of equal suffrage.

Headquarters of the "Anti's" were opened today. In the handsomely decorated window facing a main thoroughfare was placed a quantity of literature against the suffrage cause, much of it couched in caustic terms, which the suffragists, only a short distance away, resent.

Fearing that the latter might resort to violence the antis decided to engage the services of the biggest watchman they could find. Not to be outdone, the suffragists enlisted the services of another physical giant.

Lady Patricia Street, daughter of Sir Paul Eliot, late chief justice of the Supreme court of Australia, returned from New York today where she went to let the contracts for the costumes to be worn by the marchers and others in the suffrage pageant March 3.

Lady Patricia said that more than 200 women from New York city would come to the capital to take part in the pageant.

THREE MEN ON TRIAL AT SYDNEY FOR MURDER

Sydney, N. S., Feb. 20—(Special)—Before Justice Ritchie in the Supreme Court at Sydney today Jacob Melek, Joseph Egnot and Joseph Kojas, appeared to answer to a charge of murdering Egnot Melek on Dec. 25 last.

This afternoon one of the accused (Kojas) sent a communication to the court written in Polish in which he charged his two fellow prisoners with the murder. He claims that they arranged it with the wife of the deceased Melek. He says further that he had some words with Melek, who assaulted him, when the other two came in and knocked them both down. They jumped on Melek's stomach and head, he (Kojas)) begging them to stop.

After this document had been read the crown rested and adjourned until tomorrow morning. Melek died two days after receiving the beating, as a direct result of it.

Madero, in Cell, Hears Ceremony

Deposed Ruler May Be Tried on Many Charges

Murder, Diversion of National Funds and Other Things Laid at His Door—Peace Reigns in Capital, But There Are Signs of Revolt in Other Places.

Canadian Press

Mexico City, Feb. 20—That Francisco Madero will get out of Mexico without having to face official investigations for one thing or another now appears improbable. He has already been charged with responsibility for the death of Colonel River-Roll, whom he is alleged to have shot at the time of his arrest in the palace.

A committee of deputies has now asked that Madero be forced to account for money expended by the administration. This committee called upon President Huerta this afternoon and urged that Madero be held accountable for the depleted condition of the treasury.

The last details of the organization of Mexico's new government were completed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the members of President Huerta's official family took the oath in the yellow room in the palace immediately above that occupied by the deposed president and vice-president.

Unable to witness the scenes from their room, Madero and Suarez, were yet able to hear the plaudits of the crowds in the streets and in the big square in front, and the bugle calls of the United States army.

A Military Regime.

Significant of the birth in battle of the new administration was the frank display of soldiers, and the effect on the crowds was not lost. It served as a reminder that even if it was not a military dictatorship that had been established, the present administration was of much sterner quality than that which had just fallen.

General Felix Diaz was among those in the yellow room when the ministers took the oath and heard Huerta pronounce the formal time honored phrase: "If you keep this oath, the country will reward you; if you do not, it will call you to an accounting."

General Diaz was present ostensibly in no official capacity, but merely as a private citizen, which he became many months ago on resigning his commission as a general in the regular army. Madero and Pino Suarez betrayed in their faces the chagrin and humiliation which they must have felt, according to officers of the guard. Neither deigned to ask questions as to what was happening in the room above, but the conversation of the guard served to acquaint them with the proceedings. A sneer showed on the face of Madero, but the dejection of the former vice-president was too great apparently to permit a play of other emotion.

Madero Under Heavy Guard.

Frederico Gonozalez Garza, the former governor of the federal district, is the third prisoner occupying the room. There is no partition. Each man is furnished with a bed and meats are brought periodically and served jointly. Madero has ceased to refuse food and so far as personal comfort is concerned he no longer resists efforts in that direction. Outside the room stands a guard of soldiers and although there are no windows in the room another guard is constantly on duty within even during the sleeping hours. No one has been allowed to talk with the prisoners, although their wives have been permitted to send verbal messages. Madero has signified nothing regarding his future plans, even if he be permitted to leave the country. The members of his family are equally reticient but by those most intimate with them, it is considered not improbable that the entire family will emigrate to South America, if the opportunity is afforded them.

Gustavo Madero, who was shot yesterday, remarked on one occasion that South America had been considered as a refuge just before it became evident that the government of Porfirio Diaz was weakening. The Maderos about that time considered that they were beaten and had made all arrangements to buy property in South America.

The treasury department is at present closed, pending its formal delivery to the new authorities by the retiring minister of finance, Ernesto Madero. All the other offices of the government are open for the conduct of affairs as usual. The arsenal has been formally delivered over to General Blanquet, the new commander of the post, the Diaz forces roundly cheered as they marched out.

Francisco Coelo Robelo, who succeeded in attracting to his banner of revolt against Huerta possibly one hundred rurales, is making little headway, General Francisco Romero was yesterday arrested for complicity in this revolt and today Colonel Valle, of the rural guard, was also placed under arrest on the same charge.

More War Clouds.

Washington, Feb. 20—General Huerta has informed United States Ambassador Wilson that Gustavo Madero had been killed without orders by the soldiers, but he also stated that Gustavo had joined with the president in two attempts to es

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)