

# BY BOLD STROKE HUERTA BECOMES DICTATOR OVER DESTINIES OF REPUBLIC

## Usurper President Turns High Handed Trick by Dissolving Congress and Arresting and Carting 110 Deputies of Mexican Law Making Body to Prison Where an Unknown Fate Awaits Distinguished Captives.

### OUTSPOKEN SENATOR IS STRANGELY MISSING

Mexico City, Oct. 13.—Provisional President Huerta's coup last night whereby he rid himself in a spectacular manner of the legislative bodies of the government and constituted himself dictator of the Mexican republic, has left the city today in a state of tense expectancy.

The dissolution of the national congress was not wholly unexpected in political circles, but the manner of its accomplishment served to demonstrate the length to which the executive was prepared to go to maintain his grasp on the administrative affairs of the nation.

The capital was alive with rumors this morning, one of them being to the effect that three deputies arrested last night who were most active in promoting the clash with Huerta have disappeared. This report was not given much credence. President Huerta before the arrests were made had given his word that none of the deputies would be harmed.

#### Dominguez Is Missing.

Senator Dominguez, whose attack on the provisional president in the senate was the starting point of the row, has not come to light. He is said to have prepared for eventualities in advance. Having determined on his line of conduct, he made his will and bade his family and friends goodbye, declaring that he expected to pay for his life with his life. By many the senator is believed to have fled the country.

Both branches of the Mexican national congress were formally declared suspended at a late hour last night by Provisional President Huerta. The declaration was made after 110 members of the chamber of deputies had been arrested and lodged in the penitentiary for signing resolutions of warning to Gen. Victoriano Huerta because of the disappearance of the senator for Chiapas, Dr. Belisario Dominguez.

#### Senator Is Missing.

Senator Dominguez early in the month made a speech in the senate violently attacking Huerta, saying that not only had nothing been done during Huerta's regime toward the pacification of the country, but that the present situation in the republic was infinitely worse than before. He said the currency of Mexico had depreciated, fields had been neglected and towns razed and that famine threatened. He added that the situation was the most dire and foremost to the fact that the Mexican people could not resign themselves to be governed by Huerta.

A proclamation was issued by Huerta just before midnight calling for new elections of senators and deputies on October 26, which date is coincident with the presidential election. The dissolution of the national congress was based on the alleged usurpation by the deputies and senators of the prerogatives of the chief executive in the matter of Senator Dominguez.

#### Huerta Flays Congress.

Provisional President Huerta declared that the chamber of deputies had constituted itself one of the executive's worst enemies, hostile to all his acts and invading his jurisdiction, even to a point of questioning his selection of a minister of state. By its demagogic tendencies, General Huerta said, it had attacked the basis of the existence of the nation and had taken on itself all branches of the government. He declared his patience with the body had been taxed to the limit.

The president referred to the recent refusal of the chamber to grant leave to Deputy Eduardo Tamariz to occupy the public instruction portfolio on the grounds of his affiliation with the Catholic party. He also referred to the recent investigation instigated by the deputies of certain acts of Jose Limantour, when he was minister of finance under Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

#### Beyond Powers, He Says.

General Huerta charged that the investigation which the deputies proposed to make was solely within the province of judicial power. He called on them to withdraw the resolution, warning them of their intention to dissolve the parliament and to hold sessions elsewhere. The deputies who had listened sullenly to the rearing of Manuel Garza Aldape, the minister of justice, and of General Huerta's reply, moved at its conclusion to refer the president's demand to committee and a motion was put to adjourn.

Minister Aldape interposed an objection, saying that the president required immediate action. At this the deputies demurred and persisted in putting the motion to adjourn. Thereupon the minister of the interior signaled to Chief of Police Chavez, who was stationed in the balcony.

The chief of police came down to the floor of the chamber with 200 police. Senator Aldape then read the names of the signers of the resolution and as the names were called the deputies were taken into custody. Among the deputies placed under arrest are Rodolfo Reyes, a son of the late Gen. Bernardo Reyes, and ex-provisional minister of justice, and Jorge Vera Estanol, former provisional minister of public instruction. Nearly all the men imprisoned are members of the liberal party.

The unexplained absence from the senate yesterday and the disappearance from his residence at a local hotel of Senator Belisario Dominguez, representing the state of Chiapas, was what precipitated the heated debate at the chamber of deputies secret session. The debate resulted in a warning being conveyed to Provisional President Huerta by unanimous vote of the body that unless the deputies were given assurances of their personal safety

# NATION WIDE FIGHT TO GAIN RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT BEGINS

## "National Popular Government League" With Committee of 50, Launched at Capitol.

### URGE POPULAR MEASURES

#### First Undertaking Will Be to Secure Enactment of "Gateway" Amendment to Federal Constitution.

BY JOHN SNURE.

Washington, Oct. 13.—An important because far-reaching well organized campaign for the so-called "gateway" amendment to the constitution, for the initiative, referendum, recall, direct nomination and election of the president, direct primary, preferential ballot, effective corrupt practice acts, and other constitutional and legislative measures to democratize political machinery and establish popular government was inaugurated this week in Washington, D. C., as headquarters.

By the inauguration of this campaign the popular government movement in a form which is at once conservative and radical has been launched on a national basis. "The National Popular Government League" and its committee of 50 well known men, including senators and representatives of all parties, as well as college professors, publicists and other leaders of the popular government cause will direct the legislative and educational work of the organization.

#### Reason for League.

The reason for the inauguration of this movement is stated by its founders in a manifesto for the nation which are to be striven for "are in the most critical period of their history." Judson King, secretary of the league, and for many years a writer and lecturer on the subject of popular government, put the case this way: "A most astute and successful campaign is being waged against these great reforms. Where they cannot be defeated outright they are being emasculated by ingenious jokers. If they are not to be stripped of their effectiveness as they are adopted from now on they must receive most powerful support and expert guidance."

#### Owen Is Chairman.

At a meeting at the Cosmos club, Senator Robert L. Owen, democrat, of Oklahoma, was chosen chairman of the "committee of 50." Representative William Kent, of California, who belongs to a party of his own; Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, republican; and Senator Charles McNary, of Washington, progressive, were chosen as vice chairmen. The other members of the committee are as follows: Senators Ashurst, of Arizona, democrat; Bristow, of Kansas, republican; Robinson, of Oregon, democrat; Clegg, of Minnesota, democrat; Hollis, of New Hampshire, democrat; Lea, of Tennessee, democrat; and Myers, of Montana, democrat. Representatives Crosser, of Oregon, democrat; Keogh, of Colorado, democrat; Kelly, of Pennsylvania, progressive; L'Engle, of Florida, democrat; Lewis, of Maryland, democrat; Janahan, of Minnesota, republican; Mayor Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio; President Barrett, of the National Farmers' union; Judge Becker, of Indiana; Herbert Bigelow, president of the Ohio constitutional convention; Mayor Cottenill, of Seattle; Dr. John Haynes, president of the Direct Legislation league; Prof. W. A. Howe, director of the People's Institute; Reginald Mopp Hill, of Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. L. J. Johnson, of Harvard university; Dr. Charles K. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania Law school; Herbert Quick, editor of Farm and Fireside; Prof. E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Walter E. Kelly; George Fred Williams, of Boston; Prof. Charles Zuehlke; Dr. Charles McCarthy, of the University of Wisconsin, and a dozen or so others.

#### Outline of Work.

The work of the new league is to consist of three main branches. The first is a bureau of information upon the phases of the popular government movement. This bureau has already been established at Washington under the direction of Judson King. It promises to furnish accurate data to legislators, speakers, editors and others. Second, the league proposes by means of a kind of legislative reference bureau, to furnish standardized forms of carefully prepared model bills, based on intensive study of the practical workings of the government. Third, propaganda work aiming to spread the necessary facts for popular government campaigns.

#### First Undertaking.

The first popular government measure which the league will press upon congress is the so-called "gateway" amendment to the federal constitution. Senators Owen and LaFollette in the upper chamber, and Representative Chandler, of New York, in the House, have introduced this amendment. According to its provisions, constitutional amendments may be proposed by a majority of both houses of congress, or by either house alone, in case the other house twice rejects a proposal, or by 10 states. Proposed amendments to the constitution would be submitted, not to the legislatures of the several states, but directly to the voters of the nation for approval or rejection at a general election. An amendment would be adopted by a majority of all the voters of the nation, or a majority vote thereon in a majority of the states. Dr. Charles McCarthy, the well known director of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference library, says of this amendment: "I think the gateway amendment is the greatest issue before the American people; they need to be educated upon the necessity of this great amendment. Without it they can never realize complete liberty of the citizen under the constitution itself. If we do not act in constant danger of having the guarantees which have come down to us even from Magna Charta construed by hostile forces and not by the will of the people."

### WILSON URGES CLAYTON TO REMAIN IN HOUSE

Washington, Oct. 11.—President Wilson has urged Representative Clayton, chairman of the House judiciary committee to retire from the Alabama senatorial race on the ground that his leaving the House just as the administration anti-trust legislation program is to be taken up would be a calamity. Mr. Clayton has about decided to withdraw.

# CONFESSES PLOT TO KILL YUAN SHI KAI

## Chief of Peking Mounted Police Says Southern Rebels Bribed Him.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Chen, chief of the Peking mounted police was arrested today while the ceremony of inaugurating Yuan Shi Kai as president of the Chinese republic was in progress. He confessed southern rebels had bribed him to assassinate the president. Suspicion was aroused by Chen's persistent efforts to secure a position near the president. Some bombs were found in Chen's residence.

### WILSON SETS OFF DYNAMITE CHARGE, BLOWING UP DIKE

Washington, Oct. 11.—A little electric spark, originating when President Wilson pressed the button in the White House sped more than 4,000 miles over land and under water ignited the immense charges of dynamite and practically cleared the Panama canal. Electrical experts calculated that within four seconds after the initial impulse, the current threw a small switch at the Gamboa dike, which in turn, set in motion other apparatus, furnishing the current which exploded the charges. Elaborate preparations had been made by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Central and South American Telegraph Company for the practically instantaneous transmission of the President's signal from Washington to Galveston, Tex., 1,556 miles, a single wire carried the spark. There it was taken up instantaneously by sensitive repeating instruments and spread the cable to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico to Coatzacoacoles, Mexico, 793 miles further. From that point it sped overland across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 188 miles to another cable station at Salina Cruz, on the coast of San Juan Del Mar, Nicaragua, a cable station. There other delicate machines transferred it to still another cable and shot it 786 miles more to Panama. When the spark emerged from its long submarine journey it took the overhead telegraph wires of the Panama Railroad company and completed its mission at Gamboa dikes.

Hours before the time set experts of busy perfecting their arrangements so the telegraph cable companies would be ready to receive the president's flash might have an unobstructed passage. The destruction of the Gamboa dike, however, removes the last obstruction to the navigation of the greater part of the canal by light draft vessels and opens up direct connection between the great Gatun lake, which already is practically ready to discharge vessels into the Atlantic.

The first craft to enter will be the great steam dredges, whose work is to clear and deepen the channel. The presence of small craft in portions of the canal, however, does not as yet mean ocean to ocean navigation. It will be first possible when the dike in the canal has a sufficient depth of water and all the locks are working. In the intermediate stage, navigation may be effected in local lengths of the canal and to some degree may be extended from length to length along the whole water way.

Today's event served to demonstrate the nearness of the canal to the operating stage. It also formally brought to a close the work of the central division in the cut for the dredging operations, which are to succeed the steam shovel work, will be under a different organization. Gamboa dike was built in 1908 to hold the Chagres river in check during its turbulent periods and to prevent its waters from entering the nine-mile section of Culbra cut and delaying the work of the steam shovels. It was important solely from the location. Twenty-four miles to the north the mighty Gatun dam, which to the uninitiated appears to be nothing more than a low mountain range stretched across the valley keeps the waters of Gatun lake from escaping to the sea. These two barriers, one the greatest man-made dam in history, and the other a low ridge of earth and rock which would ordinarily pass unnoticed, have kept in check the rising waters of Gatun lake. Today there are dikes and the waters of the lake now extend from Pedro Miguel lock on the south, to Gatun locks on the north, a distance of about 33 miles approximately two-thirds of the canal's length. Drills were at work on the dike nearly the whole month of September and it was mined with over 1,200 holes charged with dynamite. The barrier contained about 90,000 cubic yards of earth on the same number of two horse wagon loads.

Only once since it was built had it failed in its purpose. This was during the big freshet on the Chagres river of November, 1909, when the water was so solid to the top, then at 71 feet above sea level, that it was deemed advisable to open the sluice gates and fill the cut with water in order to avoid danger of heavy washing. This was done and several days all work was suspended and only the tops of steamshovels were sticking out of the water. Since that time the overtopping of the dike was never seriously threatened.

### FRISCO CELEBRATES.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—San Francisco was prepared to celebrate noisily today the blowing up of Gamboa dike in the Panama canal. Bombs, bells and whistles accompanied the cheering of thousands of citizens assembled at Union Square. A set program, including the singing of patriotic songs, addresses and the raising of the American flag by Miss Annette Rolph, daughter of the mayor, and by a parade, was carried out.

As a part of the day's festivities the site for Panama building on the exposition grounds was dedicated by Jose Lefevre, the Panam representative. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans were actually united today when the Gamboa dike was destroyed and the waters of Gatun lake were allowed to flow into Culbra cut as lake and cut are, at the normal surface of the water, 85 feet above the level of the sea.

Desc.	Sec. Amt.	Desc.	Sec. Amt.	Desc.	Sec. Amt.	WYOMING.
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	Twp. 25, Range 14, Sec. 11
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	11 1.55
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	12 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	13 3.70
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1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	17 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	18 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	19 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	20 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	21 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	22 3.70
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1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	26 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	27 3.70
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1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	32 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	33 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	34 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	35 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	36 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	37 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	38 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	39 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	40 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	41 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	42 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	43 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	44 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	45 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	46 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	47 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	48 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	49 3.70
1/2 sec	20 14.90	1/2 sec	29 34.00	1/2 sec	12 1.55	50 3.70

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