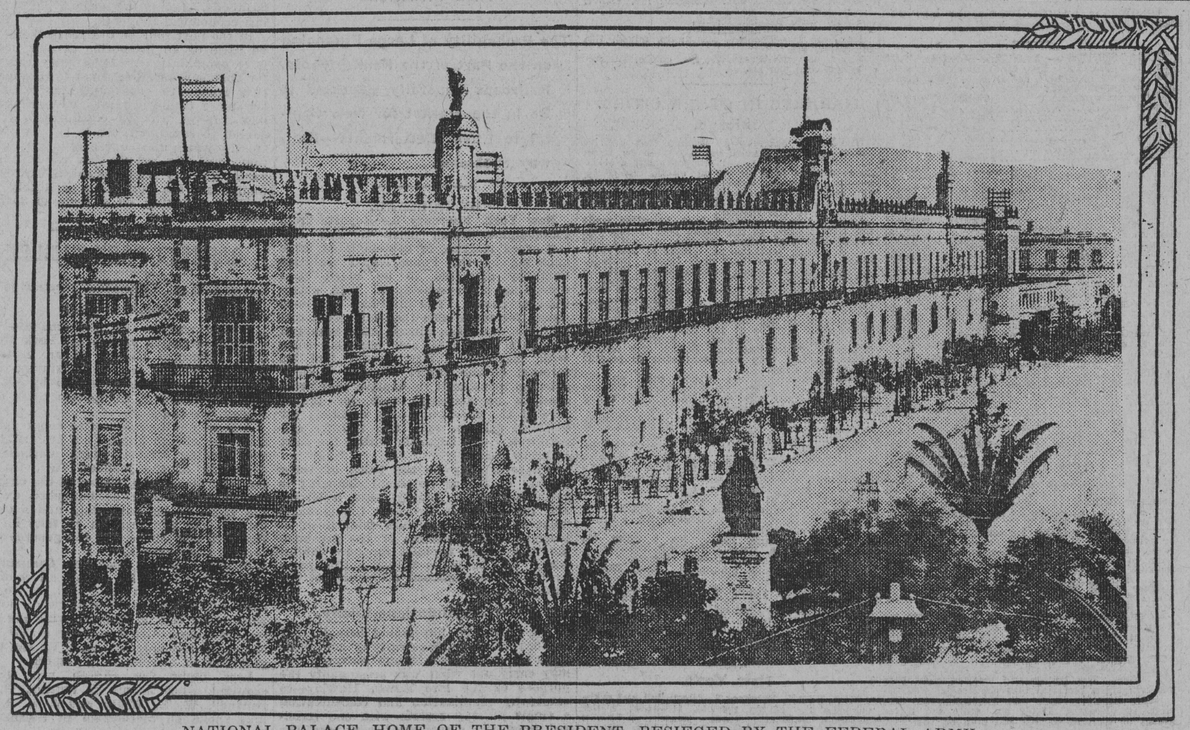
DIAZ LEADS A BLOODY REVOLT AGAINST PRESIDENT MADERO AND BESIEGES THE NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO

GEN. FELIX DIAZ, LEADER OF THE REVOLT. HE IS A NEPHEW OF FORMER PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ.



NATIONAL PALACE, HOME OF THE PRESIDENT, BESIEGED BY THE FEDERAL ARMY.

FRANCISCO MADERO, THE PRESIDENT, WHO LED THE REVOLUTION THAT DROVE HIS PREDECESSOR INTO EXILE.

SAY THE REVOLT WAS PREMATURE

Rebel Agents Declare the Date Set Was March 1.

GEN. TREVINE FOR PRESIDENT

WILL BE NAMED, IT IS SAID, TO HOLD THE ARMY.

Revolutionary Agents at El Paso Connect the Revolt at the Capital With Program for General Mutiny of Federal Forces Arranged by Trevine, Who Was a Military Favorite of the Diaz Regime—Only Leading Military Chiefs Taken Into Plotters' Confidence.

El Paso, Texas, February 9.—Rebel agents here declare today that the Mexico City mutiny is part of a general revolutionary plan, prematurely exploded.

They connect it directly with the program of General Trevine, former federal commander in the State of Neuvo Leon, and a military favorite of the Diaz regime.

They say the date for a general revolt of the army had been set for March 1, and had practically all revolutionary factions in the republic in league with the movement.

In order to hold the army General Trevine will be named provisional president, says Ricardo Gomez Rebelo, Orozco agent, and Manuel Lujan, former rebel representative at Washington.

To this, they say, the rebels have agreed if a national election were guaranteed in a reasonable length of time. The arrangement, it is said, was made some weeks ago between the principal leaders of the various factions.

Only the larger military chiefs were taken into the confidence of the plotters.

Juarez, the scene of the mutiny and riots last year, was quiet today. Federal commanders took care to keep the news from the 600 odd troops in the border town, who were held in their barracks during the day.

A large portion of the troops are ex-insurrectos or recent volunteers, and trouble is predicted.

Telegraph advices from Chihuahua City, the state capital, said all was quiet throughout the state.

REYES' NOTABLE CAREER

For Over a Year in Prison Charged With Treason.

The killing of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, always a progressive, removes one of the most bitter and uncompromising opponents in Mexico to the Madero government. For over a year he had been in prison charged with treason in fomenting an uprising against Madero. He had never been tried and as late as last January it was reported that the government was in a quandary as to what should be done with him. Reyes had freely admitted his guilt, but it was said the Mexican government was afraid to punish him, believing that to do so would cause Reyes to be regarded as a martyr; to give him a light sentence would make it inconvenient to impose heavy terms upon other offenders, and to exile him would be dangerous. It was believed in the Mexican capital that finally he would be released under an amnesty decree.

Reyes was a soldier and statesman with a long record of achievements. He was born in Guardalajara about 62 years ago.

A few months prior to the outbreak of the Madero revolution there were rumors of an uprising against President Diaz in favor of General Reyes, who was extremely popular throughout the country. Diaz sent Reyes to Europe, ostensibly to study military organization, but recalled him before the revolution of Madero had reached a crisis. When Reyes reached Mexico, however, Diaz had been forced to resign.

Reyes then aligned himself with Madero and agreed to accept the portfolio of minister of war when Madero's cabinet was formed. Later, however, he decided himself to run for the presidency, but was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls by Madero.

Partisans of Reyes attempted to nullify the election of Madero, but failed, and Reyes went to Texas. There he started a revolution and was proclaimed provisional president of Mexico. This was in December, 1911. After operating for a short time against the government forces Reyes surrendered to General Trevino at Linarez. He asked no guarantee for himself, but pleaded for mercy for his followers.

While preparing for his revolution against Madero, Reyes was arrested in San Antonio, Texas, charged with conspiring against a friendly government. He was released on heavy bail for his appearance for trial, and this bail was declared forfeited at Lardeo last November while Reyes was in prison in Mexico.

STILL SHELLING ADRIANOPLE

Turks Holding On There and Beating Montenegrins at Scutari.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, February 9.—The terrific bombardment of Adrianople continues without cessation, according to dispatches reaching London today. The combined forces of the allies, however, have thus far failed to pierce the outer line of works in the city, behind which are still other forts that guard the city. No news has come out of the beleaguered city as to the effect of the bombardment, but the heavy guns of the allies are said to have worked great destruction.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has gone to the front to personally direct the troops. The Turkish retreat in Gallipoli is reported to be in the nature of a rout, although nothing definite was received from that country today.

The Balkan States are seriously hampered by a lack of funds. Montenegro is badly in need of money and has applied several times without avail to London financiers for loans. The money men of Lombard Street, however, have been firm in their refusal to advance any financial assistance while the fighting continues.

Podgoritza, Montenegro, February 9.—Fighting outside of Scutari continued throughout Friday night. The bombardment was resumed Saturday afternoon and before sunrise today along the whole front.

Both sides are stubbornly maintaining their positions. The Montenegrins on three occasions stormed the highest point of the great Bardanjoli Hill, sustaining heavy losses.

Sofia, February 9.—An official statement issued this afternoon says the Turks on Saturday took the offensive against the Bulgarians before Bulair, in the Gallipoli peninsula. After a fierce engagement lasting several hours the Bulgarians repulsed the Turks, pursuing them to the Bulair forts. Many wounded were left on the field.

*TO BAR BIRD BUTCHERY

Americans Ask Congress to Stop Traffic in Aigrettes.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New York, February 9.—Thousands of letters, telegrams and personal appeals to save the aigrette-bearing herons from extinction by prohibiting the importation of their bloody scalps have been sent to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress from the farmers, sportsmen and club women of every section of the country, according to reports received at the headquarters of the National Association of Audubon Societies in this city today. Following the hearing on the feather schedule of the tariff at Washington last month 45 state game commissioners throughout the continent have begun to add to the plea of the Audubon workers their influence in urging Congress to bar from the country the feathers plucked from butchered mother birds, traffic in which has already been made illegal in many states.

In briefs submitted by ornithological experts to the Ways and Means Committee at Washington it is shown on behalf of the agricultural and fishing interests of the whole country that the herons that have been massacred for their plumes almost to the point of extinction are of great economic value in destroying farm pests and natural enemies of trout and other valuable fish. In 200 meals of birds of these species it is proved by scientific investigation that 5,538 grasshoppers, 257 cutworms, 414 crayfish and 61 suckers were consumed, as well as 361 water moccasins and other snakes which are known to destroy young fish. It is also demonstrated by these documents that the world-wide war of extinction now conducted by the feather dealers against the birds who bear aigrettes while brooding is characterized by barbarous cruelty and unnecessary, and that the loss of tariff revenue on such trophies of bird slaughter could readily be made up from other sources.

That traffic in egret scalps would be absolutely stopped by prohibiting their importation has been admitted before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress by a representative of the commercial interests that are fighting at Washington to continue the international traffic in aigrettes that employs armies of bird butchers to scour the globe for the plumes of the murdered mother birds, whose young are left to starve. With more than 100,000 Audubon workers arrayed with the farmers, sportsmen, clubwomen and nature lovers of every section of the land against these few feather dealers, it is hoped that Congress will decide to make the United States lead the world in recognizing the humane and economic need for shutting out this cruel trade.

"If every American man, woman and child who hates cruelty and loves nature will write or wire Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress in Washington, to stop heron butchery by prohibiting the importation of aigrettes, we know we shall win against the powerful forces of the millinery interests," said T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies. "We want the women and children to be heard in defense of these dumb bird broods, as well as the farmers, ranchmen and sportsmen, who are urging upon this congressional committee the great economic need of their preservation."

MEXICANS REVOLT AGAINST MADERO

Continued from First Page.

rebels. The Minister of War and General Villar made hasty preparations to guard the palace. Riding at the head of their troops, Generals Diaz and Reyes approached from the east into the Zocalo, the big square in front of the palace.

General Reyes appeared for the first time in many months in the uniform of a general, but Diaz wore a blue sack suit and soft gray hat.

A halt of the mutinous forces was made when General Villar, appearing at the door of the palace, raised his hand and challenged them. His answer was an order on the part of the rebels to begin firing.

PLAZA STREWN WITH DEAD.

Quickly the invading forces assumed positions around the square, which soon was clouded with smoke from their rifles. Immediately from the palace came an answering fire. The defenders were using rifles and machine guns.

From the west could be seen advancing the force headed by President Madero. As it approached the rebels retired into a side street.

Thirty minutes later street fighting began in the neighborhood, but lasted only a short time. Neither side appeared ready to press its advantage, but just before noon General Diaz led his command, numbering 1,000, on a wide detour in an effort to reach the arsenal.

When the fighting in the Zocalo ceased, ambulances of the Red and White Cross engaged in the work of picking up the dead and succoring the wounded. The plaza, an area of four city blocks, was strewn with bodies of men and horses. Within the palace there were few victims, but Colonel Morelos, one of the most loyal of Madero's adherents, was killed.

SIX OFFICERS EXECUTED.

Gen. Gregorio Ruiz, a retired officer, two captains and three lieutenants were executed in the Patio of the national palace. It is officially reported that this was by order of the government, but another story is that they were killed by a detachment of their own men because they opposed their joining in the revolt.

Added to this is the report that these mutinous troops were overpowered and disarmed.

The red and white cross ambulances carried the wounded to provisional hospitals, where investigation showed there were almost as many civilian victims as soldiers. Outside of the fighting between the two opposing sides there was little disorder, and tonight the streets are patrolled by the rebel troops. During the day only one mob assembled. It attacked the building of El Pais, the only independent newspaper printed in Spanish. The building was partly burned.

General Mondragon, who led the mutineers in their first attacks, was at one time prominently identified with the artillery corps. The first rising occurred among soldiers of the artillery branch of the army. It was they, led by students, who fired a fusillade at the prison guards and liberated the two rebel leaders.

Diaz succeeded in capturing the arsenal, after a strong resistance by the federals. A large number of rural and mounted police then went over to his cause. Later an artillery company from Tacubaya, with a dozen field guns, rode into the arsenal grounds, shouting for Diaz.

It is reported that revolutionary movements have been begun in other places, and the Zapataistas are said to be fighting a short distance south of the capital.

FIVE HUNDRED WOUNDED.

An eye-witness of the fighting in the Zocalo gave The American correspondent the following graphic account of the attack:

"I was in front of the National Palace when the shooting began. The fight waged back and forth for the best part of an hour, when General Diaz and his followers retreated. I counted more than 200 who were apparently dead. At least 500 were wounded, the majority of them being noncombatants. I ran across the Zocalo to the Avenue San Francisco with a crowd of men. Men were falling everywhere from the effects of the fusillade from the deadly machine guns.

"At least 20 riderless horses dashed madly down the Avenue San Francisco, and many persons were knocked down as they were crossing the street. A few minutes after the firing had ceased President Madero, riding his large white horse, came up the avenue. He was unattended, except for a crowd of sympathizers, who followed him shouting, 'Viva Madero.' The President seemed outwardly calm and unperturbed, at times actually smiling and bowing."

RURALES MAY DIVIDE.

The government's military supporters are said tonight to outnumber the military adherents of the uprising, as the volunteer regiments have remained loyal. But they are composed of raw recruits and untried in actual fighting, while all the men who have rallied to the standard of General Diaz are seasoned veterans, the First Cavalry, his old regiment, being considered the crack fighting regiment of the army. The position of the rurales is uncertain. It is believed, however, that they will divide.

Rumors reached the city that 500 striking miners, heavily armed and carrying dynamite bombs, are on their way to the capital from Pachuca and are expected here before morning. They will join the Diaz forces. Another report, believed to be reliable, is to the effect that several thousand Zapatistas have started toward the capital from the States of Mexico and Morelos, while from the north comes the report that Orozco, who is now 400 miles south of El Paso, is marching on Juarez, where he expects the garrison to revolt. Today's revolt is said to have the sanction of all rebel leaders, including Pascual Orozco, Jr.

Notwithstanding the fact that the troops in large numbers are in a state of revolt, which carried all before them, there was an appearance of genuine optimism at the palace tonight among Madero and the ministers. To all parts of the republic Madero telegraphed reassuring news which he and his cabinet seemed to believe. The state governors and military commanders were assured of the loyalty of the army, and that tranquillity had been restored.

To a representative of the Associated Press President Madero said the facility with which the new revolt had been suppressed was only another indication of the strength of the government and the loyalty of the army. Pointing from a window of the palace to a mob, the most part of which was boys carrying the national flag and crying vivas for Madero, the President said:

"There you can see the people are with us. It is said that the government stands alone, but that is not true. The government has the support of the people. There will be no more temporizing; we are going to use the iron hand."

Earlier in the day, shortly after the first outbreak occurred, Madero declared martial law throughout the city, and announced that he would ask Congress to authorize a suspension of the guarantees throughout the republic. General Huerta was named as post commander on account of the wounding of General Villar.

General Mondragon and a large force of artillery are believed to be occupying points of vantage surrounding the city and have their guns trained in such a way as to practically command the situation.

AN AMERICAN WOUNDED

Madero Unable to Provide Protection to Foreigners.

Mexico City, February 9.—President Madero was asked by the Diplomatic Corps to say yes or no as to whether he could give protection to foreign residents. The President did not answer.

The diplomats then sent a message to General Diaz notifying him that they would look to him to give such protection.

After a lull in the fighting the government sent a force to attack the arsenal, but the federals were repulsed with heavy losses by the machine guns, rifle and artillery fire. The total number of dead is reported to be 250. Three Spaniards were killed.

An American, E. L. Ramsey, formerly of Galveston, was seriously wounded. Stray bullets entered the embassy buildings.

GEN. BERNARDO REYES, FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR, KILLED IN THE REVOLT.

TWO YEARS OF UNREST

Mexico Has Had Continual Uprisings and Intrigues.

Mexico City, February 9.—Accounts of battles, uprisings, intrigues and general revolutionary disturbances covering a period of more than two years have continued with such monotonous frequency that both here and abroad mention of the government's struggle with a discontented people have been regarded as an "old story," but to a great many thousand individuals it has a vital interest. They believed that the end of the fight was not far off. The increasing horde of rebels has been doggedly striking at everything that suggests Madero's administration; the non-combatant and passive element, including everyone of the so-called better class, anxiously awaits each new development, and foreigners begin half their conversations with "What do you think Wilson will do?"

The close of January showed little, if any, improvement for the government. On numerous occasions the government announced that this or that rebel leader had been killed in action, but in a majority of cases the slaughtered one has proven the government's information erroneous by reappearing at the head of his men in territory some distance from where he was supposed to have been killed. Two of Pascual Orozco's officers of importance—Francisco del Toro and Luis Fernandez—did surrender, one of them bringing with him more than a hundred men, but the other surrendered chiefs have been men of almost negligible importance. From a few regions the rebels have departed or have been driven out, but what was an advantage to the peaceful residents of those regions was almost invariably a disadvantage to property-owners of other regions into which the insurrectos had ridden.

Officially the grand total of rebels today is less than a few months ago, but aside from the statement of the government to this effect there is no good reason to believe that the enrolment of rebels is not larger today than ever. The federal army, its ranks filled with conscripts, including prisoners and even captured rebels, continues to garrison the larger cities, and the rebels continue to control the rural districts almost at will. Tales of rebel victories reach the capital from time to time and are as frequently denied by the government officials. That fighting occurs some place almose every day, and that the engagements are of such magnitude that the federal forces employ artillery in many of them, is admitted in government offices, but the losses almost invariably are in the proportion of about 90 per cent. rebels dead and 10 per cent. federals. Except in rare cases, rebel wounded are reported as rebel dead. The law gives the federals the right to kill the rebel wounded.

No Troops for Strike District.

Charleston, W. Va., February 9.—No troops were sent by Governor Glasscock today into the Kanawha strike district. Instead militia officers were sent throughout the district to gather information and report. That armed strikers are patrolling parts of Paint Creek was the report brought here today, though no outbreaks were reported.

NO CHANGE IN TAFT'S POLICY

ADMINISTRATION'S ATTITUDE TOWARD MEXICO.

WILL PROTECT AMERICANS

Warships Likely to Be Dispatched to the Coast Towns and the Military Forces on Border Strengthened — Demands That Will Be Made of Government in Charge—Reparation to Be Exacted for Any Loss by Americans.

Washington, February 9.—According to the view taken of the Mexican revolt by officers of the State Department tonight the present administration will not change the policy that it has pursued steadily for the last two years and there will be no interference with the political affairs of Mexico by this government, even should the rebellion proceed to a successful conclusion.

Every precaution, it was assured, would be taken to protect lives and property of Americans in Mexico, which might involve the dispatch of warships to the coast towns of that country and, perhaps, the strengthening of the military force now on the border. If Americans were threatened in Mexico City the American Ambassador would demand of the defacto government, whether it be regular or rebel, the fullest measure of protection, and if injury was inflicted on Americans ample reparation would be exacted.

Stirring events have led up to the existing conditions in Mexico. Less than two years ago President Porfirio Diaz, who had served Mexico as its chief executive for more than a quarter of a century, tendered his resignation to the congress as a result of a successful revolution against his government and retired to Europe, where he had been preceded by his vice president, Ramon Corral. His retirement followed a year of fierce revolution, the principal figure in which was Francisco I. Madero, member of one of the wealthiest and most powerful Mexican families.

SEEDS OF DISCORD.

Diaz did not surrender the reins of power directly to Madero, but to meet the constitutional requirements of a popular choice of the president Francisco dela Barra, at the time ambassador at Washington, was placed in the executive office under a provisional appointment until the Mexican people could exercise the function of electing a president.

Within less than six months this formality had been completed, and on November 6, 1911, Madero took the oath as president of Mexico.

Seeds of discord were sown in the beginning of the new regime when the president failed to accord to some of his lieutenants in the revolution the recognition and reward to which they felt themselves entitled, and, instead, installed in the cabinet and other high offices many of the members of his own family.

There were many expressions of discontent and even in the Mexican Congress Madero was denounced by name as guilty of wholesale nepotism and betrayal of the people who had elected him. Later these murmurings of discontent crystallized into open rebellion.

GEN. OROZCO IN COMMAND.

The first manifestation of forcible opposition to the government occurred in the North, in the country where Madero himself had started the revolution which had resulted in the overthrow of Diaz. The military governor in Chihuahua was General Orozco, who had been the principal military leader under Madero. He was soon induced to renounce his adherence to the Madero government by emissaries of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, formerly a revolutionist with Madero, but later his bitter enemy by reason of his defeat for the vice presidency. Entrenched on American soil, Gomez sought to foment revolution against his former leader. He found Orozco the man to command the rebellious troops, and soon the north of Mexico was in the flames of revolution for the second time within a year.

With large credits of money and the greater part of the late revolutionary forces supporting him Madero began an active campaign against the rebels. But the movement spread with great rapidity, and within a few months rebel bands appeared in different sections of the country. Many different leaders appeared; their movements being semi-independent. Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who had been in command of the army under the Diaz administration, made a fierce but short-lived demonstration in the northeast. His revolt soon collapsed and he was made a prisoner in the City of Mexico. Capt. Felix Diaz, a nephew of the former president, met with a similar fate in an uprising at Vera Cruz.

The uprisings in the north, led by Orozco, who afterward repudiated allegiance to Gomez and in the country south of the City of Mexico, headed by the Zapata brothers, proved more formidable, however, and they have continued with varying degrees of success until the present moment.

Although official messages from Mexico were meager and long delayed, staffs at the White House, State Department and Mexican Embassy sat up until late tonight eager for details of the revolt in Mexico City, which resulted in the release from prison of Gen. Felix Diaz and his assumption of command of the rebel army, reinforced by the troops which defected from the Mexican federal command.

Secretary Knox is ill and unable to leave his home, but such news as was received was sent to his residence by messenger, while President Taft was informed by secretaries of the situation as it developed in press dispatches from the Mexican capital.

The State Department sent a hurried request to Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson at Mexico City for a report on the situation, and especially with reference to the safety of American citizens. Up to midnight, however, nothing had been received beyond brief advices confirming news of the revolt under General Diaz's leadership and the killing of Gen. Bernardo Reyes.

VICTIM OF THE ASSASSIN

President Araujo of Salvador Dies From His Wounds.

San Salvador, February 9.—Dr. Manuel E. Araujo, president of the republic of Salvador, who was wounded by the bullets of an assassin on February 4, died today.

Don Carlos Melendez will succeed to the office of executive president. Araujo was attacked and shot last Tuesday night by several men, one of whom, a Guatemalan named Virgilio Mulatillo, was arrested. Mulatillo, in a confession, declared that the plot to assassinate President Araujo had been concocted in Guatemala City.

Washington, February 9.—The news of President Araujo's death surprised official Washington, as many messages had been received giving assurances that the wounds inflicted by his assailants were not serious and that he was well on the way to recovery. Most of these messages came from President Araujo, who personally signed telegrams sent to Secretary of State Knox and Salvadorean Minister Mejia, as well as other Latin-American diplomats in response to their messages of sympathy. Such messages were received from Senor Araujo as late as last night.

TAFT'S BUDGET MESSAGE

Ready to Be Submitted to the Cabinet for Discussion.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, February 9.

A special meeting of the cabinet has been called by President Taft for Monday morning, when the budget message will be discussed and an attempt made to complete it for transmission to Congress.

A complete message has been written and has been sent to the printer. On the return of the proof sheets the President found numerous phrases he wished to change and also came upon new material he desired to include in the message. As a result the message, so far as the President's initiative is concerned, was completed only yesterday. If the cabinet officers do not find material fault with the message it will stand in its present shape and will be sent to Congress the middle of this week.

Accompanying the President's message will be a mass of figures and reports on the subject. This material practically comprises a detailed financial statement of the condition of every department and of the government as a whole.

HIS NAME IS THOMAS

President-elect Wilson Had Lopped It Off.

Princeton, N. J., February 9.—President-elect Wilson spent the day at home. He remained indoors, though there were few visitors when the correspondents called for their usual evening conference he asked to be excused.

The report that invitations to the inauguration were engraved "Thomas Woodrow Wilson" instead of "Woodrow Wilson," as the Governor has long been officially known, was brought to his attention, but he sent word that he knew nothing about the change.

The family name of Mr. Wilson's mother was Woodrow, and when a youth he was anxious to use his middle name as a compliment to her. "Thomas Woodrow Wilson," he has often remarked since, was "too big a mouthful," and to write "T. Woodrow Wilson" was awkward, so he dropped the first name altogether. All documents which the Governor has signed in New Jersey simply read "Woodrow Wilson."

Latest Shipping News.

Browhead, February 9.—Signalled, stmr Mesperian, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool.

Malinhead, February 9.—Stmr Pretorian, from Boston for Glasgow.

Gibraltar, February 9.—Arrived, stmr Calabria, from New York.

Algiers, February 9.—Arrived, stmr Caronia, from New York.

Alexandria, February 9.—Arrived, stmr Cedric, from New York.

Southampton, February 9.—Arrived, stmr New York, from New York. Sailed, stmr George Washington, for New York.

Queenstown, February 9.—Sailed, stmr Campania, for New York.

London, February 9.—Sailed, stmr Ausonia, for Portland.

Naples, February 9.—Sailed, stmr Pannonia, for New York.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE REPORT

HEROIC RECORD OF RED CROSS OF THE SEA.

CONSTANT CALLS FOR HELP

The Annual Report of Capt. E. P. Bertholf, Commandant of the Service, a Recitation of Thrilling Adventures of This Arm of the Federal Government—Forty-five Derelicts Were Destroyed in the Year 1912.

Washington, February 9.—The United States Revenue Cutter Service—the Red Cross of the sea—broke all its previous heroic and humanitarian records during the fiscal year 1912. Thousands of human lives and hundreds of tempest-tossed vessels, valued with their cargoes at nearly $11,000,000, were saved from the perils of storm-swept seas by the little cutters which guard the coastline of the United States in an unbroken line from Maine to Texas, and from Alaska to California, nervously alert for the S. O. S.

The annual report of Capt. E. P. Bertholf, commandant of the service, made public today, is a recitation of thrilling adventure of this arm of the federal government, older than the American navy. A total of 260 distressed vessels were assisted during the year and their burden of 2,212 souls rescued from danger, which in many cases seemed impending death. One hundred and six persons were actually saved from drowning.

Revenue cutters on the Pacific Coast, penetrating the frigid waters of Alaska, brought back tales of suffering among the natives of the Aleutian Islands, in the grasp of poverty and disease, creating conditions, it is declared, demanding the attention and action of the federal government.

Many Vessels Saved.

Vessels, cargoes and derelicts saved by the Revenue Cutter Service during the year were valued at $10,711,748. Forty-five derelicts and other dangerous obstructions to navigation were removed or destroyed.

"For every dollar the government invested in the maintenance of the Revenue Cutter Service," says Captain Bertholf, "there has been a return of $4.36 in the form of property saved from the perils of the sea, and this in addition to lives saved and other beneficial acts performed in the interests of mankind. To accomplish this work there have been 25 cruising cutters and 18 harbor vessels and launches actively employed during the year.

"The fiscal year 1912 was probably one of the most trying periods to shipping of any year during the past quarter of a century. Frequent gales swept the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, while during the winter months the unusually low temperatures caused great danger to shipping and actual suffering to the crews on account of the ice conditions, even as far south as Chesapeake Bay. These conditions resulted in almost constant calls for the assistance of revenue cutters. None were unheeded. In consequence, the beneficial work of the service, in all its activities, during the past fiscal year, has exceeded that of previous years."

The functions of the Revenue Cutter Service have grown since its establishment in 1790—113 years ago—until today they include a variety of activities ranging from the assistance of vessels in distress and the enforcement of customs and navigation laws to the suppression of mutinies. Two mutinies were quelled by the cutters during last year—one on the Haitien gunboat Ferrier, in Charleston (S. C.) harbor, and the other on the Uruguayan bark Brema, in Mobile Bay.

Smuggling on Decrease.

Smuggling has decreased in recent years, Captain Bertholf declares, because of the vigilant patrol of the revenue cutters. This armed coast guard is a deterrent and without it smuggling would again spring into existence along the many miles of coast line of the United States.

Captain Bertholf asks that Congress relieve the Revenue Cutter Service of the handicap caused by the provision of law passed at the last session forbidding the appointment of additional cadets without the specific authority of Congress. There are 10 existing vacancies among the officers, with the prospect of additional ones during the current year by death and resignation.

BICYCLIST KILLED

Accident on the New Saucer-shaped Track at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., February 9.—Frederick Windt, of East St. Louis, Ill., was fatally injured, and Walden C. Martin, of St. Louies, a member of the United States Olympic team at Stockholm, was seriously hurt here tonight when their bicycles at the same time left a new saucer-shaped track at the Collseum. Windt died half an hour later in a hospital. Martin sustained fractures of the left leg and left wrist and is in a precarious condition.

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