GEN. HUERTA DIES AT HOME IN TEXAS

Suffered from Intestinal Trouble and Recently Had Undergone Four Operations. Year as Mexican President.

Trial for Neutrality Violation Had Been Postponed for Mr. Hoover until October 18. Was a Jilzeto Indian.

General Victoriano Huerta, the Jilzeto Indian, who ruled the republic of Mex-
ico more than a year during its most turbulent period by sheer force of domi-
nant personality, died at his home here today at 10:00 o'clock. It is estimated that he had undergone four operations. He was 68 years old.

He was a Jilzeto Indian, a member of a tribe that lives in the highlands of the world, and who steadfastly refused to accept Christianity. His name, of course, is of Aztec origin, and it is said that Vera Cruz was occupied by United States marines and the threat of war hovered in the air, was born in the little town of Chihuahua, near the foot of the Sierra Madre, in the province of Chihuahua.

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lovers, again raised the standard of revolt, and again President Madero called on General Huerta. Again the old warrior went to the rebel camp and on his return was promoted to be a Major General.

Soon afterward his eyes became affected and he received leave of absence and was unable to take part in the suppression of the first revolution, led by General Felix Diaz in October, 1912. The second insurrection revolutionized the country and General Madero was in the van of the fighting, and his conduct of the operations was so brilliant that his name became known from one end of the country to the other. He was one of the first Mexican Generals to be recognized as a great military leader.

Relations between this country and Mexico were at their best, and diplomatic relations were sever, generally, between the two nations.

The Tampico Flag Incident

The beginning of the end came for Huerta when the paymaster and crew of the United States steamer Dolphin's wharfage were arrested at Tampico on the orders of Colonel Hinojosa for being within the Federal lines in uniform. The paymaster told Hinojosa that they were going to get gasoline, and the party were promptly released. Admiral Buxton, in command of the ships in those waters, demanded that the United States flag be saluted by the Mexican Government troops as a matter of courtesy. The demand was backed by the United States Government, and for ten days Huerta kept the request in abeyance with various forms of diplomatic subterfuge, ending by refusing to order the salute.

On April 22, 1914, American marines and sailors, under the command of Admiral Buxton, occupied Tampico, and President Huerta promptly declared his intention of dismissing the US flag from the city.

In the meantime the Mexican Congress met, and a vote was taken on the question of the American flag. The vote was four to one in favor of retaining the American flag. The matter was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, and a majority of four to one in favor of retaining the American flag was reached. The American flag was raised over Tampico, and the American flag was flown over the city.

The United States forces proceeded to administer the captured city, but complained of further acts of Mexican hostilities, and proposals for mediation were made by the American government to the Mexican government. The United States flag was lowered, and the American flag was flown over the city again.

The next day the Mexican Congress met, and a vote was taken on the question of the American flag. The vote was four to one in favor of retaining the American flag. The American flag was raised over Tampico again, and the American flag was flown over the city.

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