

DIAZ SLIPS AWAY BOUND FOR SPAIN

Takes Minor Railroad to Vera Cruz, with Pilot Train Ahead and Troops Behind.

NEW PRESIDENT ACCLAIMED

De la Barra Takes Oath in Chamber of Deputies—\$60,400,000 Gold in the Treasury.

MADERO ISSUES A MANIFESTO

Asks People to Support the New Administration and Relinquishes the Title of Provisional President.

MEXICO CITY, May 26.—Porfirio Diaz, who for thirty-five years ruled Mexico, early to-day stole from the capital bound for Vera Cruz to take ship for Spain. Private telegrams received in this city to-night say he arrived at Vera Cruz at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

According to these advices Diaz boarded the Ypiranga, a Hamburg-American boat, to-night. The Ypiranga is due to sail south to Coatzacoalcos to-morrow. She will return to Vera Cruz and sail for Europe Wednesday.

Railroad reports state that the Diaz pilot train was stopped by insurrectos below Jalapa. After learning its purpose the rebels permitted it to proceed. None of the three trains used suffered other delays.

Only a few devoted friends, whom he dared to trust, followed him to the station at 2 o'clock this morning, shortly after the celebration over his resignation had quieted down. In the distance he could hear the voices of a few who were still acclaiming the new President, Francisco Leon de la Barra, and shouting: "Viva Madero."

So carefully were the arrangements made for the escape that the news did not come out until late to-day. Secrecy was due less to apprehension of a popular outburst in this city than to a desire to reach Vera Cruz before marauders along the route could learn of the trip.

Travel between Mexico City and Vera Cruz usually is over the Mexican Railroad, a standard gauge line with modern equipment. Rails along this route, however, frequently have been removed of late by bandits, who were determined that Gen. Diaz should not leave the capital. They are reported to have held the idea that Diaz would carry national funds with him.

There is also a narrow-gauge railroad to the coast, the Interoceanic. The bandits have not molested it, and for this reason it was chosen by Diaz for his trip.

Goes Through the Back Streets.

Gen. Diaz, still feeble from his illness, left his home, in Cadena Street, under dreary conditions. Rain had fallen earlier in the night, and by the time he came out the air was chilly. He was closely muffled. A borrowed automobile was used for the trip to the San Lazaro Station, in the western part of the city, and the journey was made over unfrequented streets. By prearrangement, at the last moment, police were scattered along the way. At certain points close friends of Diaz, including those who are to accompany him across the Atlantic, fell in behind the Diaz automobile.

Three trains were used. The first was a pilot; the Diaz special followed, and a third, occupied by a detachment of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, brought up the rear. The cars of the special were occupied as follows: First car, Gen. Diaz and Mrs. Diaz, Mrs. Romero Rubio de Terese, Col. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., a son; Lieut. Lorenzo Elizaga, and their families; second car, Gen. Fernandina Gonzales, Manuel Gonzales, Col. Santa Cruz, Major Espinosa y Rondero; third car, Francisco S. Garcia, Ignacio de la Garita, and a kitchen crew.

The trains ran without orders, for fear the bandits along the line might tap the wires and get news of the flight.

Gen. Diaz probably will make his home in Madrid. During the recent centennial King Alfonso conferred on him a title and made him an honorary General of the Spanish Army. Señora Diaz was made a lady-in-waiting to the Spanish Queen. Gen. Diaz speaks no language other than Spanish, and, outside of Mexico, he would find the most congenial surroundings in Spain.

De la Barra Quickly Inaugurated.

The inauguration to-day of Francisco L. de la Barra as provisional President was a brief affair, occupying only ten minutes. To spectators it seemed that he had scarcely moved down the avenue Cinco de Mayo to the Chamber of Deputies with his splendid escort before he was on his way back to the National Palace at the heels of his galloping troopers, his carriage smothered with flowers. The oath was administered by the President of the Chamber of Deputies. The provisional President stood with his hand extended and repeated it. It is not the custom in Mexico to use the Bible in taking the oath, nor is the name of the Deity used. A portion of the oath reads:

I promise, without any reservation whatsoever, to keep and see to the keeping of the political Constitution of the United States of Mexico, with its additions and amendments, the reform laws, those laws depending thereon, and to discharge loyally and patriotically the office of Provisional President of the republic, which by law devolves upon me, having as my sole aim and object the welfare and prosperity of the union.

To this the President of the Chamber replied: "If you do so, the Nation will

reward you; if you do not, it will call you critically to account."

Those present remained standing while the oath was administered. When this was completed many vivas and cheers rang throughout the Chamber. The diplomatic corps was present, headed by the American Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson.

During the trip of Mr. de la Barra in an open carriage from the National Palace to the Chamber of Deputies and the return, infantrymen with full equipment, including knapsacks and blankets, stood in the sun and restrained the crowds along the route. The cheering was greatest on the return trip. The Presidential carriage had been fairly covered with roses and orchids and the vivas were prolonged and enthusiastic. The President carried his silk hat in his hand, bowing right and left. He remained in the palace all afternoon, holding a reception.

Madero's Agent Controls City.

The city was quiet throughout the day. A few street urchins tried to renew the demonstration of the last two days, but they were kindly and firmly suppressed by the police.

Shutters were removed from windows to-day for the first time in two days. Alfredo Robles Dominguez, Gen. Madero's representative, is virtually the military commander of the Federal district. The police and soldiers are acting under his direction with as much readiness as though they had never known another superior.

Before resigning his office yesterday as Minister of Finance, José Yves Limantour exhibited to Jaime Guerza, the new Sub-Secretary of the Treasury, \$60,400,000 in gold in the vaults of the Treasury. He turned over all the Government funds in his possession, taking for them Señor Guerza's receipt.

Gen. Samuel Garcia Cuellar, once chief of staff under President Diaz, to-day was formally appointed Governor of the Federal district and assumed his duties. He is a man of high character and attainments and is popular with all classes. He won his rank of General through bravery and ability displayed as commander of the Federal forces in the battle of Casas Grandes, in which he lost an arm. One of the first requests of Madero after the signing of the peace pact was that his former opponent should remain in the service of the provisional Government. Gen. Cuellar has a wide acquaintance in the United States, having served as Mexican Commissioner at the Buffalo Exposition.

Doubts regarding the loyalty to Madero of the rebel troops in the Southern States were settled to-day by reports made by the various leaders to Alfredo Robles Dominguez. Ambrosio Figueroa declared he would obey all orders of Francisco I. Madero. With one exception similar answers were made by all the revolutionary chiefs, the exception being Zapata, who took Cuautla, and even he will submit to the terms of peace, it is believed. Zapata has not always obeyed orders and yesterday one of his officers, Tepeaha, was executed by Figueroa's men on the charge of brigandage. Zapata to-night telegraphed to Dominguez that he would receive the peace delegates.