

STORM JAIL AND KILL ECUADOR GENERALS

One Is Ex-President Alfaro—His
Two Brothers and Paez and
Serrano Die, Too.

ALL REVOLUTIONARY CHIEFS

Quito Populace Break Into Prison,
Where They Were Confined—Drastic
Sequel to Beheading of Montaro.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 28.—An infuriated mob broke into the Quito penitentiary to-day.

In spite of a double guard they seized and lynched Gens. Eloy Alfaro, Flavio Alfaro, Medardo Alfaro, Ulpiano Paez, and Manuel Serrano, all prominent revolutionists.

With the putting to death of Gen. Eloy Alfaro, who was ex-President of Ecuador; his brother, Gen. Flavio Alfaro, ex-Minister of War, and Commander in Chief of the revolutionary forces; Gen. Medardo Alfaro, who is believed to have been a brother of the two other Alfaros, and Gens. Paez and Manuel Serrano, the leading lights in Ecuador's last revolution have been snuffed out.

The revolution, although it had been a long time brewing, began in reality a few days following the sudden death on Dec. 22 last of President Emilio Estrada. The first of the drastic measures taken by those who opposed the revolution was carried into effect last Thursday at Guayaquil, when Gen. Pedro Montero, who was proclaimed President by the troops after the death of Estrada, was shot and beheaded by a mob, which later burned his body. The shooting of Montero took place in the courtroom, where the General had just been tried by court martial and sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment for his connection with the revolt. The people, evidently angered at what they considered a too light sentence, rushed into the courtroom, and after ridiculing Montero's body with bullets dragged it into the open. Then they decapitated it, built a bonfire, and threw into the flames the torso and head of the man who once was a popular hero in Ecuador.

Eloy Alfaro, Paez, and Montero were captured on Jan. 22 at Guayaquil, when Government troops under Gen. Leonidas Plaza forced the revolutionists, who held Guayaquil, to capitulate. Flavio Alfaro had been wounded in a battle a few days before the fall of Guayaquil. Medardo Alfaro was captured on Jan. 25 as he arrived at Guayaquil on board a steamer with a body of rebel troops.

Eloy Alfaro was proclaimed President of Ecuador by the populace in January, 1906, after he had defeated the Government troops at Quito. In October of the same year he was elected Provisional President by the National Convention and held the office of Chief Executive until 1911. In that year Gen. Emilio Estrada ran for the office with Flavio Alfaro as an opponent and was elected by a majority of over 100,000 votes. Flavio Alfaro then started a revolt and in it he was aided by President Alfaro. The charge was made that Eloy was trying to set up a dictatorship in Ecuador, and from the first the efforts to take away the Presidency from Estrada met with reverses. Estrada's forces frequently were victorious, and, with public opinion against the revolt, Eloy Alfaro resigned in August, and later he and Flavio departed for Panama. Estrada was then installed into office and retained the Chief Executiveship until his death last December.

The Alfaro brothers and their followers had not been idle during Estrada's tenure of office, and there frequently came reports of their intention to start a revolution in Ecuador. When Estrada died, Gen. Montero, a trusted lieutenant of the Alfaros, had himself proclaimed President by the Radicals and the troops in Guayaquil. Montero at the time was Commander in Chief of the military in the Guayaquil district. He formed a provisional Ministry, and the new Government signed an act to ignore the constitutional administration at Quito. It was said that Montero was to hold the Presidency until the return of Eloy Alfaro from Panama, and then turn over the reins of government to him. Flavio departed for Guayaquil almost immediately, and was followed shortly by Eloy Alfaro. Gen. Leonidas Plaza was the favored candidate for the Presidency of the Quito Government.

Severe fighting followed the outbreak for the new revolt, and the United States Government sent the gunboat Yorkton to Ecuadorean waters to protect American interests. The fighting continued with varying successes until Jan. 19, when the rebels suffered a bad defeat at Yaguache, northeast of Guayaquil. Four days later Guayaquil capitulated to Gen. Plaza.

Eloy Alfaro and Gens. Montero and Paez were found in hiding, and were then only saved from death by the intervention of Gen. Julio Andrade of the Government forces. Later they were taken to the Quito Penitentiary.

Gen. Paez won his title on the field of battle. It was in 1906. He was in command of a force of Government troops which defeated a band of rebels near the River Azoguez, and in recognition of his skill in commanding men he was made a General.