

SIX CRACK BATTLESHIPS SPEEDING TO MEXICO

foreign colonies were conveyed during the night in automobiles flying white flags to places of comparative safety, a large number of foreigners are still penned up in regions not free from danger.

Thousands of Mexican families are concentrated on the lower floors and in the basements of residences and other buildings, trusting to the series of floors above them to protect them from the hall of bursting shrapnel.

AMERICANS IN THE LEGATION.

In the American Embassy dozens of American citizens were provided for. Blankets and mattresses were spread on the floors and every chamber in the place was utilized as a sleeping apartment for some one.

Other American families crowded in promiscuous confusion in rented apartments and other buildings, furnished in some cases with nothing more than mattresses and a blanket or two.

Francisco de la Barra, former Provisional President, became a refugee and remained at the British Legation after he had approached President Madero on the question of compromising with the rebels, to which Madero immediately refused to listen.

The question of food supplies throughout the capital was not solved during the day. Even the soldiers experienced the discomforts of short rations. The rebels managed to run into their lines during the night seven big wagons full of bread and two wagon loads of milk, but provisions generally within the zone of the mutineers were said early this morning to be growing scarce.

BOTH SIDES FIRE ON CROSS SOCIETIES.

Since a party of the Diaz supporters discovered an auto ambulance of the White Cross conveying ammunition for the Madero forces last night neither the Red Cross nor the White Cross, a rival organization, has been recognized by them, and when the Maderists saw that the Diaz soldiers were firing on the two branches of relief they also refused longer to recognize these emblems of mercy.

The result has been that both branches of relief work have withdrawn from the streets. The dead are left to fester and the wounded to suffer.

Most of the rebel fire was directed at the Federal batteries, but one of Diaz's batteries of big guns from time to time dropped shells over the city into Zoocalo in front of the National Palace and into that ancient building itself, the walls of which withstood the bombardment well.

At the beginning of this fire there was a great force of Federal soldiers in the Zoocalo. When the shower of shells became heavier a Federal battery received orders to reply with vigor, and under cover of this the Federal soldiers moved west and into cover on Independencia street. It was explained by the Federal commander that this move was merely to place his men in a position where they would be more easily available for action at the front.

NON-COMBATANTS IN GRAVE DANGER.

Although each side had characterized the work of the other in reference to the bombardment of the city as "barbarous and inhuman" judged by the laws of civilized warfare, both commanders prepared to subject the city to-day to an artillery fire which would inevitably result in great destruction of property and loss of life to non-combatants.

Both sides agreed that every effort should be made not to scatter their fire but it was not believed that these efforts would avail because of the extent of the field operations.

Cowed by the frightful pounding of shells, to which they had been already subjected, the populace to-day hid itself from sight, but it was for the most part protected by walls pliffably weak when compared with the high explosive power of the shells poured out by the guns of both the fighting forces.

The efforts made by the foreign ministers here to secure the arrangement of a neutral zone were ineffective. It was, however, generally understood that perhaps the safest district during the fighting would be that known as the Colonia Roma, in which the United States Embassy is located. The American Consulate is in the zone of the firing.

Ambassador Wilson has notified Washington that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain communication. The cable office is in the center of the fighting zone and can be approached only during lulls in the fighting. All land wires via Texas are down and the cable alone remains working.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FLIGHT.

Not since the great fire in San Francisco has the automobile played even a spectacular part in time of crisis as it did last night when, under the direction of Henry Lane Wilson, American Ambassador, twenty-five and more machines were commandeered into use to transport women and children of the foreign colony to safety beyond the city.

The threat of President Madero—given in person to Mr. Wilson and the German, English and Spanish ministers yesterday—to-day he would press the fighting without regard to the lives of any non-combatants, led to quick action on the part of the American Ambassador and his staff. During the afternoon lull in the fighting he rushed out into the suburbs in the vicinity of the Country Club and rented all of the empty cottages available.

Then members of the University and American clubs put their autos at his service and shortly after midnight the Ambassador, aided by Consul-General Shanklin and volunteers from the American colony, began to tour the foreign district about the Colonia Roma, taking away the women and children.

AUTOS SPEED THROUGH DARK STREETS.

Darkness was over the city, due to the cutting of the electric light wires and disabling of the plant by the shells in the day's bombardment. There was no light save that of the auto's headlights as they sped through the black and silent streets. Each machine was filled to its capacity by terror-stricken women and their children. Upon the running board of each rode an American with a Krag carbine and a belt of cartridges over his shoulder.

Table lamps alight to lead state flutters above the heads of each one full of non-combatants. These were hastily improvised signs of peace, designed to insure against the autos being fired upon.

Shortly after midnight, when the exodus of the weaker members among the foreign colony was still in full swing, cannonading suddenly began again in the direction of the Arsenal and the barricaded streets approaching it. There was an accompaniment of rifle fire and a rattle of machine guns.

But the autos, each with its two bull-eyes of white light, an inviting mark in the darkness, continued to speed back and forth between the American Legation and the foreign colony about it and the country. When all of the American women and children who could be found in a quick census were removed to safety, the autos were turned to the succor of the helpless members of the British, German and Spanish colonies.

AMERICANS MOVE INTO THE EMBASSY.

The men of the American colony all assembled last night at the big embassy building, and there camped, and there camped as much of his household goods and valuables as he could carry. To-day every room in Ambassador Wilson's great stone house is occupied, and men—and in a few instances women would not leave their husbands—are even living in the cellars.

The problem of food is now a terribly serious one. Even in the most expensive restaurants and hotels which still remain open, prices have soared, and milk and eggs and fresh meat are not on the menus. Not a truck gardener or dealer in eggs and milk has entered the city since the fighting began on Sunday last. Absolute starvation faces the poorer classes.

The inevitable companions of starvation in times of disorder—looting and robbery—were commenced last night. There is no longer a police force and the military is devoted exclusively to the fearful work of war in the midst of a populous city. Consequently from the kennels and stums of the city desperadoes have begun to sally bravely forth to prey upon undefended people.

To the ranks of these are added the still more to be feared felons released yesterday from Heim Prison and th armed bands of Zapata's army who came into the city yesterday to the number of 300.

The correspondents sending the news of the fighting in the city find themselves practically besieged in the cable office on the Avenida San Francisco, a block from the National Palace.

All day yesterday the cable office was in the center of the zone of bombardment. One shell came through the front wall and exploded. The only times when the beleaguered correspondents dare venture out onto the streets to get the news is during the lulls in the bombardment.

Despite the fact that the building occupied by the Mexican Herald is directly in the line of fire of Diaz's guns on top of the Y. M. C. A. Building and why the Federal batteries replying from the Alameda, the American editorial force has stuck to its task of getting out a paper. The building was struck by shells a dozen times yesterday.

Woman Killed in Mexico Had New York Connections. One of the women shot in Mexico City yesterday was Mrs. C. Griffiths, the mother of Percy Griffiths, an electrical engineer. Griffiths's wife cabled to-day the news of Mrs. Griffiths's lighting and power plant.

MEXICAN TRAIN LOST, MAY BE IN HANDS OF A BAND OF REBELS

A South Bound Express Attacked by Diaz Followers, Speeds Backward—Methodist Bishop Aboard.

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 13.—The whereabouts of the northbound passenger train from Mexico City which left there Tuesday night still is unreported, and there is apprehension for the safety of its passengers. An unsuccessful attack was made on the southbound Mexican National line's passenger train which left here Tuesday.

Passengers from San Luis said today that the freight train was entirely destroyed by fire and that the fate of another freight was in doubt, since it was rumored it was attacked.

The southbound passenger train which left Laredo Tuesday night at 9 o'clock proceeded in safety until about 35 miles south of this city, at El Salado, where it was attacked by a band of from fifty to one hundred rebels. As the train was entering the station the engineer was fired upon. He reversed the levers and backed full speed toward San Luis, pursued by the rebels on horseback. The speed of the mounted band was not sufficient to overtake the train. The

passengers were endangered by rebel gunfire. Aboard the train was a party of fifty Methodists, en route to Neotoma, a point beyond Mexico City, to take employment with a light and power company.

To-day's passenger list from Mexico City included Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Kansas City. He was a passenger on the northbound train which was attacked by rebels and returned north.

Bishop Hendrix said the rebel band appeared to bear a special grudge against the National Railway, and immediately after robbing the cars of everything useful, burned the rolling stock.

MOBS THREATEN AMERICANS AT FOUR POINTS IN MEXICO

(Continued from First Page.)

Apacalco, a west coast Mexican port. He said that while the two were on shore leave they were hemmed in by a mob, which first hurled insults and jeers at them and then began to throw rocks.

The two officers offered no provocation for the demonstration, but hurried to the wharf and put out in the ship's launch as quickly as they could.

Conditions are bad and open threats against Americans are heard all along the coast," according to the official bulletin, including Consul-General Wilson's report.

Consul Edwards at Laredo has reported to the State Department that burning by rebels under Gen. Salazar of the settlement of Colonia Diaz in the State of Chihuahua. The town was a Mormon colony. All of its inhabitants fled before the approach of the rebels, according to Edwards's message.

Consul Bonney at San Luis Potosi reports that the rebel forces in Mexico reports that Americans in all that vicinity are fleeing into the city for protection. Outlaws and brigands have threatened their lives in the mining camps along the mountains.

From El Paso comes the report that all of the rebels in Northern Chihuahua are multiplying in numbers from the intention of joining with the Federal garrison in repelling the possible invasion of Americans from across the Rio Grande. Refugees from the City of Chihuahua say that rioting has been in progress there for the past three days.

The use that will be made of the marines and bluejackets aboard the battleship Georgia, due to arrive at Vera Cruz to-morrow, will be left entirely in the discretion of Ambassador Wilson, according to the statement of Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson today.

Whether conditions in the hot-spot capital of Mexico demand the presence there of a legion guard, or whether the danger of inviting assault upon such a landing party would be too great, must be a matter for Ambassador Wilson's sole decision.

If he believes the presence of an armed guard in the capital necessary for the protection of the legation building and the American legation, there the despatching of such a party would not be officially considered an intervention.

There is grave doubt of the ability of the two railroad lines running from Vera Cruz to the capital to carry a detachment of marines or bluejackets in the present disturbed condition of the capital and intervening country.

PREPARING MATERIAL FOR MESSAGE BY TAFT. It was reported to-day that officials of the State Department have been busy for twenty-four hours compiling a complete history of recent rebellions in Mexico for use of the President and to be incorporated in a possible message to Congress on the subject of intervention. Many facts never disclosed by the State Department will find their way into such a document.

White House to-day that called at the present situation in Mexico more grave than it has been at any time since the abdication of President Porfirio Diaz, nearly two years ago.

He said that the fact that he had only nineteen more days in office would not in the least affect his action in regard to the present critical situation. The Mexican problem was one for him alone, so the President declared, and responsibility for action was also his to shoulder. He let it be understood that he had no intention of consulting President-elect Wilson as to the lines of action to be pursued.

UNITED STATES FUNDS TO AID AMERICANS. Secretary of State Knox today wired to Ambassador Wilson instructions to draw upon the Government for funds necessary to insure the protection and sustenance of all Americans in the Mexican capital in need of such action. This was in answer to a dispatch from Wilson telling of his action in renting houses for refugees from the city on the

BILL TO TAX SHIPS OF U.S. USING CANAL IS ENDORSED HERE

Chamber of Commerce Passes Resolution Approving Measure Amending Panama Act. TREATY MUST BE KEPT.

Former Ambassador Choate Declares Discrimination in Tolls Would Violate It.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce, today, debated the report of William Hing, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, supporting Senator Root's bill to amend the Panama Canal measure by striking out provisions for free passage of American coastwise trade.

Chairman Hing's report follows: "By the action of Congress in passing the Panama Canal bill, according to the privilege of free transport through the canal to United States coastwise tonnage, a serious issue has been raised between this country and Great Britain as to violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

"The sentiment of the country is very largely against according free passage to coastwise tonnage. Senator Ellhu Root has introduced in the Senate a bill to amend the Panama Canal Act by striking out the following words: 'No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States,' and the following words: 'Other than for vessels of the United States and its citizens.'

"Your committee has given the bill careful consideration, and presents the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York endorses Senate Bill 311, introduced by Senator Root, to change the Panama Canal bill, by striking out all provisions providing for free passage of commercial tonnage through the canal; and be it further

TOLLS MEAN INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING, HE SAYS. "Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws be authorized to represent the Chamber at any committee hearings on this bill and that copies of these resolutions be transmitted to Congress."

The charging of tolls on American shipping would mean increase in the cost of necessities, said William Hing, declaring the right of the United States to legislate as it will for its own commerce.

"England wants to stab our coast trade in the back as she has done our deep-sea commerce," Mr. Douglas said. "She is only trying to help out Canada. England is able to pay \$1.50 for each ton and keep her trade, even if the American ships go through free."

The President and Congress will be condemned by a vote approving the resolution, he said, reminding the members that they previously voted 164 to 22 to lay it on the table.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, received with applause by the members of the Chamber, declared exemption of American shipping in his opinion is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

"This is no reason," he said, "why we shouldn't be honest and fair and

1,000 AMERICANS IN MEXICO CITY WITHOUT FUNDS. LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 13.—A passenger from Mexico City reports that at least one thousand Americans are without funds to leave the capital even if they have an opportunity, because the banks have been closed since Saturday. A large number of Americans were at the railroad station, said eagerly seeking to take northbound trains, but checks were refused payment for tickets.

Many Americans, the passenger believed, were practically marooned at the station without food, shelter or money. He said railroad officials were doing everything they could to afford shelter to the men and their families.

Numerous passengers arriving from Mexico City assert that the American officials in Mexico should provide special trains on which Americans could leave.

JERSEY SENATE PASSES GOV. WILSON'S SEVEN ANTI-TRUST BILLS. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Senate after two hours of debate to-day passed the main measure of Gov. Wilson's seven anti-trust bills by a vote of fourteen to seven. Two Republicans voted with the Democrats for the bill.

The measure passed defines trusts and prohibits agreements for the purpose of promoting a monopoly. It makes a violation of the law a misdemeanor, an offense that in this State is punishable either by fine or imprisonment or both.

FACE WAS A SIGHT WITH PIMPLES. And Blackheads, Pimples Large and Fester. Up, Doctor Advised Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Also Cured Baby of Milk Crust.

62 Taylor St., Washington, N. J.—"Ever since I was a small girl I had pimples and blackheads on my face. My face was a sight. My chin was loaded with pimples and all around the edges of my hair. The pimples itched and when I picked them it made them larger and great droves of red around them. They disgusted my face. My mother and father cured them. My face is as soft and pure white as a baby's; no pimples, no blackheads, no rough skin are left. My hair also came out in great quantities from the fever. I used Cuticura Soap about once a week, putting the Cuticura Ointment on about three hours before washing. My hair has come back thick, long and glossy with a glint like gold.

"My baby's head had a crust on it. I think it is called milk crust. It was sore and had an ugly appearance. My hair all came out. I used the Cuticura Soap and left the Cuticura Ointment on every night, washing it off in the morning. In one week's time he was completely cured."

(Signed) Mrs. Van McClary, May 11, 1912. Cuticura Soap 26c and Cuticura Ointment 10c are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 25-cent Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sample boxes sent on request.

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Commodity	High	Low	Settle	Change
Am. Copper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	1/4
Am. Lead	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	1/4
Am. Tin	120	118	118	2
Am. Zinc	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	1/4
Am. Iron	100	98	98	2
Am. Steel	100	98	98	2
Am. Coal	100	98	98	2
Am. Oil	100	98	98	2
Am. Gas	100	98	98	2
Am. Sugar	100	98	98	2
Am. Flour	100	98	98	2
Am. Cotton	100	98	98	2
Am. Wool	100	98	98	2
Am. Hides	100	98	98	2
Am. Tanned	100	98	98	2
Am. Leather	100	98	98	2
Am. Rubber	100	98	98	2
Am. Gutta	100	98	98	2
Am. Resin	100	98	98	2
Am. Turpentine	100	98	98	2
Am. Petroleum	100	98	98	2
Am. Kerosene	100	98	98	2
Am. Gasoline	100	98	98	2
Am. Lard	100	98	98	2
Am. Tallow	100	98	98	2
Am. Soap	100	98	98	2
Am. Paper	100	98	98	2
Am. Cloth	100	98	98	2
Am. Textiles	100	98	98	2
Am. Yarn	100	98	98	2
Am. Spinning	100	98	98	2
Am. Weaving	100	98	98	2
Am. Printing	100	98	98	2
Am. Bookbinding	100	98	98	2
Am. Stationery	100	98	98	2
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