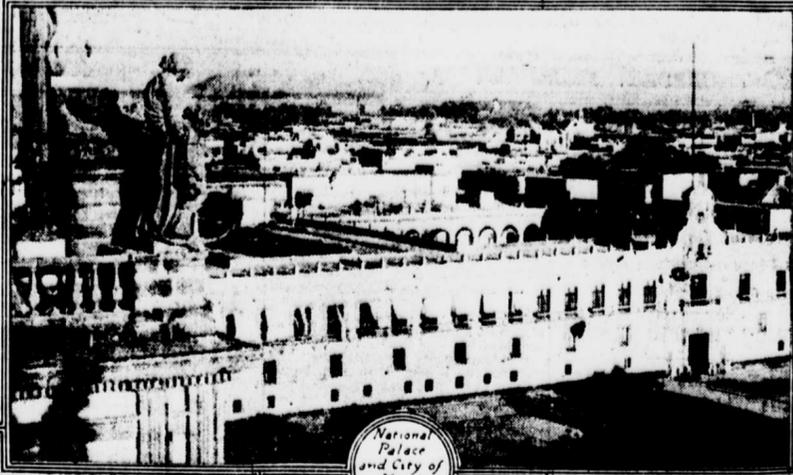
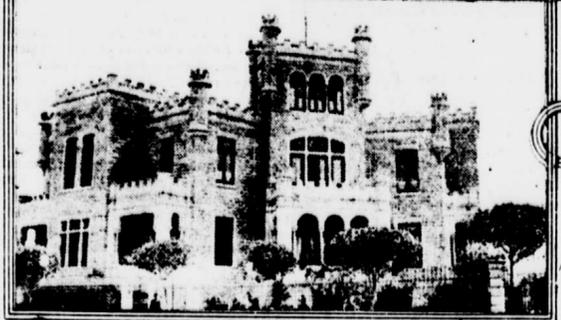


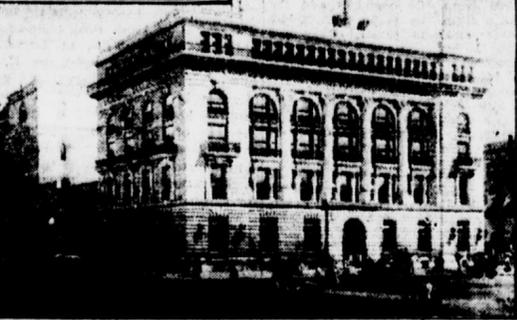
SCENES AND FIGURES IN MEXICO CITY



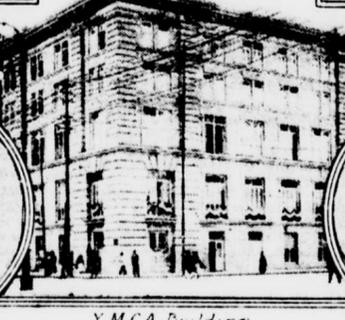
National Palace and City of Mexico



U.S. Embassy, City of Mexico



Mutual Life Insurance Co. Building



YMCA Building



Francisco Madero



Col. Felix Diaz

and the Y. M. C. A. building, Diaz's two fortified positions.

One of the rumors that passed current tonight was that President Madero informed the foreign Ministers that he would not resign, but that if it became necessary he would remove the capital to San Luis de Potosi or any other city that would be suitable. It was said also that a member of the Cabinet had conferred with the Governor of San Luis de Potosi and that the Governor had opposed the suggestion.

The entire city awaits sleepless the resumption of fighting in the morning. One of Diaz's main purposes was to get a battery within range of the National Palace. Shortly after 9 A. M. a heavy explosion was heard from the direction of the palace, and it was reported that the Madero forces had destroyed a part of the structure, which is known as the American Government building.

Diaz bombarded the palace from the roof of Belen prison, using two large field pieces. Several shells struck the building and there was a report that five persons had been killed.

Fighting Resumed Early.

The fighting was renewed at 6:30 A. M. fighting without precedent in modern warfare. As on the day before, when from 200 to 1,000 soldiers and citizens were killed, batteries of powerful long range guns, separated from each other by only four or five city blocks, poured shot and shrapnel through the principal streets of the heart of the city.

For almost the entire night the diplomatic corps and Mexican statesmen who had the best interests of their country at heart labored to bring about a truce. Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador, Senor Coloman, the Spanish envoy, Baron Paul von Hintze, the German Minister, and other foreign representatives, and Francisco de la Barrera, the former provisional President, endeavored to arrange an armistice and to provide for the safety of foreigners and non-combatants.

Their efforts were fruitless. On the one hand was Gen. Felix Diaz, Mexico's new "man on horseback," who was inflexible in his determination to force the resignation of Francisco I. Madero, on the other was Madero himself, who informed them that he was "ready to die, but not to surrender constitutional government to bandits and traitors."

Peace Efforts Fail.

The most positive representations of the diplomats, representations which carried more than a hint of interference from the United States, were unavailing. President Madero insisted that reinforcements were coming to him which would enable him to crush the revolt. Gen. Diaz, enthusiastic over his successes of Tuesday, told the diplomats that the responsibility for bloodshed lay upon Madero alone, and that the revolution was certain to succeed.

When morning came conditions were frightful. The bodies of many who had been killed in the artillery duels of yesterday and in the terrific machine gun fire with which Diaz in the arsenal repulsed the columns of Huerta and Angeles still lay in the Avenida Hidalgo. The hospitals were crowded with the maimed. Among the dead were women and children.

Business Writely at a Standstill.

In the liveliest streets of the city, the thoroughfares running eastward from the Alameda to the Soledad, merchants had deserted their shops, taking with them their most valuable belongings, jewelry and goldsmiths had packed their wares in the banks and at the embassies.

Many of the streets that are thronged in peaceful times with thousands of shoppers were deserted. The few attendants, clerks or couriers who remained at their posts near the southeast corner of the city park, the Alameda, and within a stone's throw of the new \$7,000,000 National Theatre. Other Federal garrisons were in position in the Calle San Juan de Letran, the Avenida de San Francisco, the show thoroughfare of the capital, the Calle Cuauhtemoc, and the Calle Independencia, all to the eastward of the Alameda and the northeastward of Diaz's fortress.

Streets Are Deserted.

On the west side of the park the Federals began to fire from the vicinity of the wrecked American Consulate and the ruins of the Nino Perdido Church.

At the outbreak of hostilities it seemed certain that numerous foreign residents and citizens would be injured. They were crowding to the house-tops, intensely curious to see the outcome of the second day's attack by Madero. Their foolishness alarmed the foreign Ministers, because Gen. Diaz had complained last night of the activity of Madero sharpshooters, who intimidated them in the crowds of spectators on the roofs and picked off Diaz gunners. Diaz had threatened to elevate his guns and sweep the roofs clear.

Capital Faces Famine.

If the present conditions endure a few days longer the capital will be stricken with famine, as well as war. Even in the most expensive restaurants and in the clubs food is becoming scarce. Eggs and meat are not to be bought at any price. The troops on both sides are complaining of short rations and are grumbling from hunger and weariness. Hotel fare is exorbitant and private citizens are feeding the poor.

Morning disclosed that many of the finest buildings had been injured or wrecked by the shells of the combatants. The American Consulate, from which Arnold Shanklin, his staff and a wounded man escaped just in time to save their lives, was a ruin of masonry and plaster. The tower of the Lost Boy, near by, suffered severely. Its shattered walls, its gaping windows and its dismantled roofs testified to the accuracy of Madero's artillerists.

The Y. M. C. A. building, which Diaz had occupied so as to command with machine guns the approach of the Federals to the arsenal, was riddled. The Hotel Henry and other hotels occupied by Americans and foreigners were damaged and deserted.

Debris and shattered building material littered the streets within the zone of fire, and the chimneys and cornices of many buildings were in ruins.

Diaz Warns Residents.

On Tuesday night one of Diaz's measures was to empty the houses in the vicinity of the Cuauhtemoc, the arsenal and near the Y. M. C. A. building. He drove the inhabitants away and warned them of their danger. So that this morning a quarter of the city that usually hums with life was still and empty, save for soldiers resting on the bare sidewalks and the batteries of field and machine guns.

President Madero and his generals apparently took no action toward clearing the streets before they planned their artillery. Madero gave no kind of warning and exposed foreigners and non-combatants to the ravages of Diaz's guns.

The only warning of any kind that foreigners received was issued by Ambassador Wilson and the other foreign representatives. But the Ambassador's advice was unheeded by hundreds of his countrymen, who were unable to see for themselves that this was real war and

not comic opera. These Americans crowded the house-tops and actually ventured into the streets during Tuesday's fighting and were exposed to death or injury when the Federals and Maderistas elevated their machine guns to sweep sharpshooters from the roofs.

The American Ambassador and his colleagues attempted to persuade their countrymen to withdraw to the outskirts of the city, one of the reasons for their insistence on an armistice was to give time for the foreign residents to seek places of safety out of the battle zone. These efforts met with poor success.

Neither Diaz nor Huerta, the commander in chief of the Maderistas, was able during Tuesday night to realize the tactical advantage which the possession of the Y. M. C. A. building gave him. Gen. Diaz placed additional machine guns on the roof of that tall structure and increased its garrison.

Taking advantage of the repulse of the Maderistas Diaz pushed his outposts and fortifications in the direction of the National Palace. He placed barricades and batteries in the Calles del Ayuntamiento and de San Antonio and Revillagigedo, obviously choosing posi-

tions for an attack on the National Palace, which is a little more than a mile east of the arsenal. He also brought into position additional heavy guns.

The revolutionary leader has at least sixty large guns, while Madero has no more than fourteen. Diaz was much better supplied with machine guns and ammunition than the President.

The Federals during the night brought up additional artillery and set batteries behind barricades of paving blocks and timber. Undoubtedly Madero received reinforcements during the night, but he had not been present at yesterday's fighting, were observed in the neighborhood to the east of the Alameda.

It was said this morning, when the engagement opened, that Madero was in command of 4,500 soldiers and rurales and that Diaz's force was hardly more than half this number.

The battle started with Diaz holding the arsenal, the Little City and the Y. M. C. A. building near by, and with the Federal troops massed behind barricades or sheltered by street passageways and large buildings on three sides of the Diaz stronghold.

The disposition of the Federal troops was such as to place some of the finest and most ornamental buildings in the city squarely in the line of Diaz's fire. There was a Federal battery of field guns near the southeast corner of the city park, the Alameda, and within a stone's throw of the new \$7,000,000 National Theatre. Other Federal garrisons were in position in the Calle San Juan de Letran, the Avenida de San Francisco, the show thoroughfare of the capital, the Calle Cuauhtemoc, and the Calle Independencia, all to the eastward of the Alameda and the northeastward of Diaz's fortress.

On the west side of the park the Federals began to fire from the vicinity of the wrecked American Consulate and the ruins of the Nino Perdido Church.

At the outbreak of hostilities it seemed certain that numerous foreign residents and citizens would be injured. They were crowding to the house-tops, intensely curious to see the outcome of the second day's attack by Madero. Their foolishness alarmed the foreign Ministers, because Gen. Diaz had complained last night of the activity of Madero sharpshooters, who intimidated them in the crowds of spectators on the roofs and picked off Diaz gunners. Diaz had threatened to elevate his guns and sweep the roofs clear.

British Minister Angry.

The British Minister, Mr. Stronge, approached Laurerain loudly because the Madero forces had placed two guns near the British Legation. Mr. Stronge lost his temper and said some very plain things to the Madero leaders.

In the hull it began to be rumored that Madero had resigned or was about to resign. At 1:30 P. M. Federal officers who were commanding batteries near the Alameda said they were informed that Gen. Huerta, the Federal commander in chief, had said to the President:

"Our ammunition has run out. Nothing is left save for us to die or for you to resign."

The officers were hearing rumors that Madero had decided to quit his office and that he had sent messengers to Diaz notifying the rebel leader of his intention. Federal officers, while waiting for news in his hall, blamed Madero for his own defeat, for unwisely trusting his own chief, Madero, for unwisely blind and rejoiced in the prospect of peace. These men were absolutely loyal, but they were disheartened by the seemingly impossible task of dislodging Diaz. The rumor that Madero was about to quit sent a wave of rebelling throughout the city.

At 2 P. M. couriers arrived at the batteries with orders from the National Palace to the officers directing them not to fire unless they were attacked in this respect Americans flocked in the streets of the fighting zone.

The commencing was resumed at 4:30 P. M. It became known then that Madero had decided to resign and that he had refused to heed the vigorous protests of the American and German representatives over his course in refusing to give time for foreigners to withdraw. Francisco de la Barrera had again offered his services as a mediator, but Madero declined to have any dealings with Diaz.

Foreigners Flee in Autos.

As soon as it became known that the negotiations had failed the foreign residents seemed for the first time to awaken to a sense of their real peril. Automobiles dashed through the streets of the foreign colonies collecting women and children and their necessary effects. Hundreds then sought refuge in the

building, shattering the face of the structure. The fire was extinguished with great difficulty.

A line of clubs and hotels in the Calle de Mayo suffered heavily. The cable office was struck by shells and the operators were forced to vacate.

British Consulate Hit.

Shells burst near the British Consulate and one shell is said to have entered the building. Porters Hotel, an eight story building of brick and stone not far from the Mutual Life building, was damaged and the American Club not far distant, was vacated after a bursting shell had damaged the roof.

The American quarter suffered more in property damage from the fighting of the morning than from yesterday's fighting. A shell burst in a building a few doors from the American Club on Independencia avenue, tearing out the entire front of the building and filling the street with debris.

From the tower of the Sixth Comissaria the Federals were working late into the night, bombarding the arsenal. This gunnery was directed by Col. Raulo Navarrete, the artillery expert, and the fire was very effective. Solid shot struck the arsenal and knocked large holes in the stone walls.

Diaz evidently ordered his gunners to concentrate on the tower, for after half an hour's hard firing the Federal guns became silent. Diaz kept up his fire and wrecked the tower. About noon a shell exploded in the Hotel Basch. This hotel, where many Americans live, was almost shot to pieces. Dozens had the hotel fall in.

Americans Killed.

Near the end of the morning reports began to come to the newspaper offices that several Americans had been killed and injured. These reports were verified. Among the dead are two women, Mrs. H. W. Holmes, who lived at 141 Calle Ayuntamiento, and Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Holmes was killed by the shell that entered the Hotel Basch. An American named Wise was killed. It is said, at the gate of the arsenal while carrying a message to Gen. Diaz. As the stone and blew him to pieces.

Widespread ruin had been wrought to buildings when a hull came at a little past 11 o'clock. It was said then that a truce had been arranged, but this turned out to be false, for after a short time the firing was renewed. Diaz supporters said that Madero had stopped firing for a time in order to lure Diaz into the protection of the arsenal, but that Diaz had not been deceived. At noon, however, the guns became silent.

It was learned that Madero had sent a messenger to Diaz asking him to suspend hostilities, the reason given being that the foreign Ministers were insistent upon a truce.

Zapatistas Enter City.

At this time it became known that Alfonso Miranda, a Zapata leader, had entered the outskirts of the city from the south with a band of 200 Indians and desperados. This news served to spread more terror throughout the city.

He contacted himself with looting shops in the suburbs. It is believed that he has communicated with Diaz and that he will assist Diaz by using guerrilla tactics.

At 11 A. M. Ambassador Wilson, the German Minister and the Spanish Minister went to the National Palace and approached Madero frantically. They insisted that the firing must stop long enough to permit the withdrawal to safety of foreign residents and non-combatants.

Madero, following Madero and getting in possession of several operations for a few hours the American Ambassador, Baron von Hintze, the German Minister, Senor Coloman y Coloman, the Spanish envoy, and Francis W. Stronge,

the State, War and Navy departments is just beginning to be understood in all its consequences.

Intervention means either the intervening of the United States between the two warring factions, which is impossible without taking sides in favor of President Madero's government or the forces led by Gen. Felix Diaz, or else a means action by the United States to compel both sides to stop their fighting. The latter action would inevitably result, as all other similar interventions always have resulted, in both sides abandoning their quarrel with each other and uniting in attack upon the third party. The sending of expeditionary forces to Mexico, however, for the purpose of providing a means of exit and a safeguard for Americans and other foreigners desiring to flee from Mexico would not be intervention.

President Taft has already said he would not seek to intervene in Mexico upon his own responsibility alone and that he would place the matter before Congress in case he felt that the Mexican situation required such action by the United States. Upon Congress then making a decision for or against certain war but also the task of providing money for carrying out its decision in case intervention were decided upon. Following such action by Congress the responsibility would again return to the President, who as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy is charged with the direction of all military operations of the United States.

The United States army and navy have been prepared for many months to move against Mexico on behalf of the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in the stricken republic. The entire Atlantic fleet, with the exception of the ships now on their way to Mexico and a few others undergoing repairs and in reserve, are at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, engaged in the annual winter practice.

Besides nearly a score of battleships and cruisers, together with destroyers, colliers and other auxiliaries, the American forces at Guantanamo include nearly 2,000 marines available for landing parties on the Mexican coast. These with blue-jackets who could be spared from the fleet would make a total force of nearly 10,000 men. These forces could be landed in Mexico within a few days, far in advance of the minimum of time required for the army to get any of its men into Mexico.

The army now has about 5,000 men on the Mexican border. Brig. Gen. Z. Stever is in command of all the border forces, with headquarters at El Paso, and his troops include cavalry, infantry and artillery, cavalry preponderating. The remaining forces within the United States, numbering 61,000 men, would be called on to furnish the bulk of the forces necessary for any armed action in Mexico. The militia organizations cannot be sent out of the United States, though a bill is pending in Congress which would remove this limitation upon the Federal control over the State troops.

Since the Mexican trouble began the War college has had in hand complete orders to commanders throughout the United States, the filing of which on the telegraph wires would be all that would be necessary to bring the entire army into action along the Mexican border or

elsewhere. Though the details of the plans of the war college are kept in close secret it is known that Mexico would be entered at two points—Vera Cruz and along the Texas border.

For the movement against Vera Cruz the navy would be called on to take the first steps. Battleships carrying all the available marines and blue-jackets would be sent to Vera Cruz to take over the city and seize the railroads and rolling stock. Thence, this advance expedition would make its way as close to Mexico city as might be deemed advisable and devote itself to the task of seizing and maintaining all lines of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico city.

It is likely that an additional force would be sent to Tampico, also, a railroad terminus on the Gulf coast to perform the same service. These forces would be relied upon to keep things clear for the coming of the mobile forces of the army, to which would be given the task of proceeding to and taking Mexico city.

On the north the first steps would be to seize the railroad terminals and rolling stock of the several railroads crossing Mexico and the United States along the Texas, New Mexico and Arizona frontiers. This done, cavalry expeditions would be sent ahead to seize communications and keep them open just as far into Mexico as might be practicable. Like the expeditionary forces which would be sent to the Gulf coast, these troops would be relied on to maintain communication and open the way for the coming of the army division from the States north of the border.

The army plans also call for the seizure of the important ports on the west coast of the Pacific, two of which, the Colorado and South Dakota, are already on their way to Mexico, would be brought into service.

The task before the United States then would be a closing in upon the Mexican capital and the reduction of the country as the several divisions proceeded toward the national city. It will have to be sent to Mexico in the immediate present, but it is much doubted that the movement will take on the form of intervention during the Taft Administration.

That intervention will come by force of circumstances in subsequent events in Mexico is the general conviction here, however. Army and navy officers and others interested in the Mexican situation have been predicting it as the inevitable consequence of the trend of events for many months.

It is admitted that the United States is not prepared for intervention in Mexico. It is recognized by military authorities that the task of actual intervention with exercise of supreme control over the country would be a tremendous task, taxing heavily the present available military forces of the United States.

BRITISH VIEW ON MEXICO.

"Intervention Unavoidable," Says a London Paper.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, Feb. 13.—The newspapers give much prominence to the news from Mexico, but there is little editorial reference to the situation.

The Standard says: "Nobody would perhaps seriously object if the United States carried her activity further than the sending of ships to the coast. It is to the interest of the United States that the security and stability of Central America should increase with the completion of the Panama Canal. Mexico must get her affairs in proper order or accept the jealous supervision of her great neighbor."

The Graphic says: "American intervention in Mexico has been rendered unavoidable by the intolerable anarchy in the whole country."

WILL PICK OUT CAMP SITE.

Officers to Arrange at Galveston for Mobilization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Reports reached here to-night that officers from Fort Sam Houston have been ordered to Galveston to prepare transports for Vera Cruz. Gen. Wood denied this, but admitted that officers were going to Galveston to look over the ground for a camp site in the event of its being necessary to rush troops to that place.

Gen. Wood was emphatic in his statement that he had not yet ordered the movement of any troops. It was learned, however, that several railroads, including the Southern Pacific, had been notified to hold themselves in readiness for the movement of troops in the event of an emergency.

WIRES "NOT IN ANY DANGER."

Chicago Attorney Sends Word to Father from Mexico City.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—That Americans in the city of Mexico are in no immediate danger is indicated in a telegram sent at the close of yesterday's struggle by Robert J. Kerr, a Chicago attorney, who is in Mexico looking after the business of clients.

The telegram was received by his father, Samuel Kerr, also an attorney. The message read:

"Bombardment has ceased for the day. No shots penetrate club, where we keep pretty close. Not in any danger."

The club referred to is the University Club, somewhat removed from the zone occupied by the battling forces.

Chicagoans are largely interested financially in plantations and mines some distance from the city of Mexico and will suffer practically no property loss from the battles which are being fought, except as they serve to interrupt business, as nearly all American concerns in Mexico have headquarters or branch establishments in the capital.

CONGRESSMEN ARE WORRIED.

Some Think Our Troops Will Be Forced to Cross Border.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Members of the Senate and House were deeply impressed today by the seriousness of the situation in Mexico. The members who have been steadily insisting upon intervention saw in the course of events evidence that the United States troops eventually will be forced to cross the border. For the most part, however, members were guarded in their statements.

"I do not think," said Senator Culbourn, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, "that the time has come when we are called on to intervene. If we once take the step we cannot take it back. I do not believe that under present conditions we are called upon to assume this burden."

Cuban Warship Sails for Vera Cruz.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

HAY, Feb. 12.—The Cuban battleship of the Cuban navy sailed this evening for Vera Cruz with a landing party to protect the lives of Cubans in Mexico. She has a total complement of 200 men.

INTERVENTION WOULD PLUNGE US INTO WAR

Washington Realizes Both Sides Would Drop Quarrel to Meet Invasion.

DECISION UP TO CONGRESS

Taft Will Place Question Before Lawmakers if Action Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Events of the last forty-eight hours in Mexico city have convinced all Washington to the realization that intervention in Mexico would mean war with Mexico. The term which has been used so loosely by persons outside the group of officials of

the State, War and Navy departments is just beginning to be understood in all its consequences.

Intervention means either the intervening of the United States between the two warring factions, which is impossible without taking sides in favor of President Madero's government or the forces led by Gen. Felix Diaz, or else a means action by the United States to compel both sides to stop their fighting. The latter action would inevitably result, as all other similar interventions always have resulted, in both sides abandoning their quarrel with each other and uniting in attack upon the third party. The sending of expeditionary forces to Mexico, however, for the purpose of providing a means of exit and a safeguard for Americans and other foreigners desiring to flee from Mexico would not be intervention.

President Taft has already said he would not seek to intervene in Mexico upon his own responsibility alone and that he would place the matter before Congress in case he felt that the Mexican situation required such action by the United States. Upon Congress then making a decision for or against certain war but also the task of providing money for carrying out its decision in case intervention were decided upon. Following such action by Congress the responsibility would again return to the President, who as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy is charged with the direction of all military operations of the United States.

The United States army and navy have been prepared for many months to move against Mexico on behalf of the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in the stricken republic. The entire Atlantic fleet, with the exception of the ships now on their way to Mexico and a few others undergoing repairs and in reserve, are at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, engaged in the annual winter practice.

Besides nearly a score of battleships and cruisers, together with destroyers, colliers and other auxiliaries, the American forces at Guantanamo include nearly 2,000 marines available for landing parties on the Mexican coast. These with blue-jackets who could be spared from the fleet would make a total force of nearly 10,000 men. These forces could be landed in Mexico within a few days, far in advance of the minimum of time required for the army to get any of its men into Mexico.

The army now has about 5,000 men on the Mexican border. Brig. Gen. Z. Stever is in command of all the border forces, with headquarters at El Paso, and his troops include cavalry, infantry and artillery, cavalry preponderating. The remaining forces within the United States, numbering 61,000 men, would be called on to furnish the bulk of the forces necessary for any armed action in Mexico. The militia organizations cannot be sent out of the United States, though a bill is pending in Congress which would remove this limitation upon the Federal control over the State troops.

Since the Mexican trouble began the War college has had in hand complete orders to commanders throughout the United States, the filing of which on the telegraph wires would be all that would be necessary to bring the entire army into action along the Mexican border or

elsewhere. Though the details of the plans of the war college are kept in close secret it is known that Mexico would be entered at two points—Vera Cruz and along the Texas border.

For the movement against Vera Cruz the navy would be called on to take the first steps. Battleships carrying all the available marines and blue-jackets would be sent to Vera Cruz to take over the city and seize the railroads and rolling stock. Thence, this advance expedition would make its way as close to Mexico city as might be deemed advisable and devote itself to the task of seizing and maintaining all lines of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico city.

It is likely that an additional force would be sent to Tampico, also, a railroad terminus on the Gulf coast to perform the same service. These forces would be relied upon to keep things clear for the coming of the mobile forces of the army, to which would be given the task of proceeding to and taking Mexico city.

On the north the first steps would be to seize the railroad terminals and rolling stock of the several railroads crossing Mexico and the United States along the Texas, New Mexico and Arizona frontiers. This done, cavalry expeditions would be sent ahead to seize communications and keep them open just as far into Mexico as might be practicable. Like the expeditionary forces which would be sent to the Gulf coast, these troops would be relied on to maintain communication and open the way for the coming of the army division from the States north of the border.

The army plans also call for the seizure of the important ports on the west coast of the Pacific, two of which, the Colorado and South Dakota, are already on their way to Mexico, would be brought into service.

The task before the United States then would be a closing in upon the Mexican capital and the reduction of the country as the several divisions proceeded toward the national city. It will have to be sent to Mexico in the immediate present, but it is much doubted that the movement will take on the form of intervention during the Taft Administration.

That intervention will come by force of circumstances in subsequent events in Mexico is the general conviction here, however. Army and navy officers and others interested in the Mexican situation have been predicting it as the inevitable consequence of the trend of events for many months.

It is admitted that the United States is not prepared for intervention in Mexico. It is recognized by military authorities that the task of actual intervention with exercise of supreme control over the country would be a tremendous task, taxing heavily the present available military forces of the United States.

BRITISH VIEW ON MEXICO.

"Intervention Unavoidable," Says a London Paper.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, Feb. 13.—The newspapers give much prominence to the news from Mexico, but there is little editorial reference to the situation.

The Standard says: "Nobody would perhaps seriously object if the United States carried her activity further than the sending of ships to the coast. It is to the interest of the United States that the security and stability of Central America should increase with the completion of the Panama Canal. Mexico must get her affairs in proper order or accept the jealous supervision of her great neighbor."

The Graphic says: "American intervention in Mexico has been rendered unavoidable by the intolerable anarchy in the whole country."

WILL PICK OUT CAMP SITE.

Officers to Arrange at Galveston for Mobilization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Reports reached here to-night that officers from Fort Sam Houston have been ordered to Galveston to prepare transports for Vera Cruz. Gen. Wood denied this, but admitted that officers were going to Galveston to look over the ground for a camp site in the event of its being necessary to rush troops to that place.

Gen. Wood was emphatic in his statement that he had not yet ordered the movement of any troops. It was learned, however, that several railroads, including the Southern Pacific, had been notified to hold themselves in readiness for the movement of troops in the event of an emergency.

WIRES "NOT IN ANY DANGER."

Chicago Attorney Sends Word to Father from Mexico City.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—That Americans in the city of Mexico are in no immediate danger is indicated in a telegram sent at the close of yesterday's struggle by Robert J. Kerr, a Chicago attorney, who is in Mexico looking after the business of clients.

The telegram was received by his father, Samuel Kerr, also an attorney. The message read:

"Bombardment has ceased for the day. No shots penetrate club, where we keep pretty close. Not in any danger."

The club referred to is the University Club, somewhat removed from the zone occupied by the battling forces.

Chicagoans are largely interested financially in plantations and mines some distance from the city of Mexico and will suffer practically no property loss from the battles which are being fought, except as they serve to interrupt business, as nearly all American concerns in Mexico have headquarters or branch establishments in the capital.

CONGRESSMEN ARE WORRIED.

Some Think Our Troops Will Be Forced to Cross Border.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Members of the Senate and House were deeply impressed today by the seriousness of the situation in Mexico. The members who have been steadily insisting upon intervention saw in the course of events evidence that the United States troops eventually will be forced to cross the border. For the most part, however, members were guarded in their statements.

"I do not think," said Senator Culbourn, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, "that the time has come when we are called on to intervene. If we once take the step we cannot take it back. I do not believe that under present conditions we are called upon to assume this burden."

Cuban Warship Sails for Vera Cruz.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

HAY, Feb. 12.—The Cuban battleship of the Cuban navy sailed this evening for Vera Cruz with a landing party to protect the lives of Cubans in Mexico. She has a total complement of 200 men.

B Trial Balance a Cinch

Any good bookkeeper can do more work with L. B. Card Ledgers than with any other—book or loose-leaf. Flexible. Compact. Expand or contract readily. More easily handled, cost less than loose-leaf ledgers. Easy to prove daily postings, making trial balance a cinch. Call and let us show you.

Library Bureau

Card Filing Systems and Office Equipment

316 Broadway, New York

Phone, 1000 Words