

TAFT'S DEFINITION OF "INTERFERABLE CONDITION" VITAL

On His Decision Depends Action of United States in Mexican Situation.

On President Taft's definition of what constitutes an "interferable condition" in Mexico, depends intervention by the United States.

Official Washington today believed that the Executive would hold such a condition had arrived, under the following conditions:

If anarchy continued to spread in Mexico City.

If demands of the American ambassador continued to be ignored.

If some foreign power intimates that it will intervene if the United States does not.

If the Madero administration fails and is not immediately succeeded by a centralized government.

If the rules and principles of civilized warfare are disregarded.

If communication between Washington and Mexico is cut off.

If there is an outbreak of anti-American, or anti-foreign sentiment, resulting in loss of life.

Anxious to Avoid Trouble.

It was pointed out today that at least three of these contingencies had already arisen. But President Taft is extremely anxious to avoid intervention. He is hopeful that either Diaz or Madero will win a decisive victory and that some semblance of government will be restored at the capital. Continuance of the present condition in Mexico City of itself is a most sufficient to force intervention.

The belief was almost universal here today that President Taft would not take the situation up to Congress for a decision. If it were to be taken, the present condition of affairs at Mexico City was likely to continue for any length of time.

It was pointed out here today that international law and custom draws a sharp line between "interferable" and "non-interferable" conditions. Thousands of marines and blue-jackets might be landed at Vera Cruz, for example, under the theoretical "police power" of international law, but if a dozen "regular" troops were sent to the city, a foreign nation such as an act would constitute an "armed intervention."

President Has Power.

Pointed out to the President's power to order an "expeditionary force" of marines or blue-jackets into a foreign nation, was settled in favor of the Executive some months ago, when Senator Bacon of Georgia, raised the question by a resolution in the Senate following President Taft's dispatch of marines into Nicaragua. Even when Congress is in session, the President is not bound by a resolution. It is his prerogative to send an expeditionary force ashore at any Mexican port without Congressional sanction.

Congressmen More Ready Than Before to Vote for Intervention

The feeling that in spite of itself Congress is being rapidly crowded to the jumping-off place with respect to the Mexican situation pervaded the Capitol today.

Everywhere members of both houses talked about the grave conditions in Mexico and about the likelihood of American intervention. The trend of discussion was to the effect that, unless the situation changed for the better before any great length of time, Congress would be obliged to sanction the use of troops by the President in order to protect American lives, or, in other words, armed intervention to restore order.

Coupled with this goes the talk that, if the flag once floats beyond the Rio Grande, at the head of an American army, it will remain there.

"If we go in we will stay," is the tone of the utterances freely heard in House and Senate.

Congress has been remarkably slow to act in the Mexican situation. When President Taft suddenly mobilized an army on the border, it was not until he went on from many men in Congress. Democrats at that time feared President Taft meant to ride into the Presidency again on the strength of a foreign war.

In addition to this, there was a strong feeling in Congress against intervention, a strong sentiment that Mexico should be allowed to work out her own troubles, much feeling that the big American financial interests were prodding the Government and public sentiment up to the point of forcing an invasion of the republic to the south. Furthermore, men in Congress were in the habit of using the word "intervention" in connection with Mexico, perceived that to intervene in Mexico would mean a long, hard, much of it guerrilla warfare of the hardest sort, and that it would cost many good American lives.

An aversion existed and still exists to sacrifice American soldiers in order that American business and railroads should be saved. As well as others, might have their chests pulled out of the fire.

In spite of all this, there is nevertheless a perceptible drift of sentiment in Congress toward vigorous action. The outbreak in Mexico City recently has shown Congress that American lives in the Mexican capital are in danger, that foreigners who are in danger, that the nations of Europe are likely to insist on America living up to the consequences of the Monroe doctrine, and that the men leading the revolution are not to be trusted.

Rheumatism

A Home Care Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1910 I was attacked by Rheumatism in my right arm. I suffered as only those who have it can know. For over three weeks I was unable to do any work. I was in a very bad way. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to many who were terribly afflicted and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of Rheumatism to try this marvelous "Healing Power." Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address to the writer, and you will receive a full bottle of the "Healing Power" absolutely free. If you are not cured, I will send you a new bottle of the "Healing Power" absolutely free. If you are not cured, I will send you a new bottle of the "Healing Power" absolutely free.

Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 347 Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

American Forces Awaiting Orders to Start Upon Invasion of Mexico.

BATTLESHIPS ALREADY UNDER WAY.

Georgia, 15,000-ton battleship, Capt. Marbury Johnston; due Vera Cruz noon Thursday.

Vermont, 16,000-ton battleship, flagship, Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding second division Atlantic fleet, Capt. H. McL. P. Huse; due Vera Cruz Saturday.

Nebraska, 15,000-ton battleship, flagship of Rear Admiral Usher, third division Atlantic fleet; Capt. Spencer S. Wood; due Vera Cruz Saturday.

Virginia, 15,000-ton battleship, Capt. John McDonald; due Tampico Saturday.

Colorado, 14,000-ton armored cruiser, Capt. William L. Gilmer; due Mazatlan tomorrow.

South Dakota, 14,000-ton armored-cruiser, Capt. Charles P. Plunkett; due Acapulco Sunday.

On the six warships rushing toward Mexican ports are nearly 6,000 blue-jackets and marines.

Ten other dreadnoughts, including the Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Arkansas, North Dakota, Michigan, South Carolina, Minnesota, Idaho, and Ohio are at Guantanamo bay, and ready to leave at a minute's notice.

Seventeen torpedo-boat destroyers and many auxiliaries are at Guantanamo.

Within call to supplement the Pacific squadron are three cruisers, the Denver, Nashville, and Annapolis.

On and near the international boundary—7,000 regulars.

Under orders to "be prepared to embark on transports" from Newport News—3,000 regulars.

Every post commander in the country in receipt of instructions to be prepared for further orders.

Fear General Outbreak.

Great fear exists lest there be an outbreak that will cost many American lives. Under such circumstances, opinion is rapidly veering to the point where a resolution authorizing intervention will have powerful support. It is beginning to be felt in Congress, and this without reference to American monetary interests in Mexico, that there is an imminent danger of a general outbreak that will be a most sufficient to force intervention.

Zapata is looked on here as a cut-throat, Orozco and Felix Diaz as inspired by purely selfish motives, and Madero as having lost his grip by reason of the fact he was too much inclined to be humane and too little inclined to use the iron hand.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declares the time has not come for the United States to interfere. So do many other prominent men in Congress. But it is generally recognized that turmoil in Mexico cannot go on indefinitely, and the sentiment is growing that it has lasted long enough. So far as the general sentiment is concerned, the country is much nearer to Mexican intervention than it was when the army was mobilized along the border some months ago and everybody was looking for the troops to cross the Rio Grande.

Diplomats Discuss Intervention With Secretary Knox

The first signs of tremendous pressure to be brought by foreign governments on the United States to take measures to bring about peace in Mexico are "the casual" visits of foreign representatives in Washington to the State Department.

Within the last forty-eight hours, at least five diplomats representing governments which have a number of citizens in Mexico, have called at the State Department and while they have not made formal demands for protection, have indicated very clearly that they expect this Government to take the necessary measures for the protection of their citizens.

At the same time that events are forcing the hand of the Administration, and the public feeling is growing, the State Department is being pressed by the foreign representatives to take measures to bring about peace in Mexico. The war strength is 1,500 to the regiment. The militia could not be taken across the border. With only an effective infantry force of 18,000 men, army officers are afraid to suggest what might happen if so small a force was sent into a hostile country, and compelled to garrison the posts as they were taken on the advance.

In consequence, there is worry and in worry, the Administration facing the situation.

Would Take Time.

United States troops could not be moved to a Mexican port in less than two weeks.

There are twenty-three infantry regiments now in the United States, of an average strength of 800 men. The war strength is 1,500 to the regiment. The militia could not be taken across the border. With only an effective infantry force of 18,000 men, army officers are afraid to suggest what might happen if so small a force was sent into a hostile country, and compelled to garrison the posts as they were taken on the advance.

Mexican Railroad Station Destroyed

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 12.—The Colonia station of the Mexican National railroad, near Laredo, has been destroyed by the rebels, according to dispatches received at the railroad's offices here today. The station was erected at a cost of \$200,000.

"BUSY AS BEES" SELLING TODAY

The R. M. Sutton & Co., of Baltimore Stock of Women's Coats At Sensationally Low Prices

The weather man predicts continued cold weather. Are you prepared for it with a long warm coat? If not, come here and buy one. The extremely low prices asked make it a matter of economy to buy NOW. To dispose of these Winter Coats immediately we have divided the stock into two prices.

Women's All-Wool Coats \$3.85

Women's All-Wool Coats \$5.95

Make This Store An Early Visit

BEE HIVE STORE

906 7th St. N.W. Remember the Number

DISTRICT SOLDIERS HAVE FIRST CALL IF U. S. SENDS TROOPS

Militia Is Under Federal Control, Unlike National Guards of States.

In the event the mobilization of troops for intervention in Mexico proceeds to a point where any part of the organized militia is called upon for duty, the National Guard of the District of Columbia probably will have first call for service.

Word to this effect was circulated in the local guard yesterday and led to much gossip, polishing of equipment, dreams of valorous deeds and occasional glances at the regulations.

The local organization consists of two regiments of infantry, a separate battalion of colored militiamen, one battery of field artillery, a signal company, a corps of engineers, the medical corps and officers. The present strength, including officers and men, is 1,500.

The District of Columbia militia occupies a peculiar position, being, in fact, a Federal militia. Money for its support is derived from appropriation of the Federal Government. The militia organizations must depend for a considerable part of their funds on legislative appropriation.

The militia in Mexico and the probability of intervention by this country has again brought to the surface an old question, namely, whether the militia should be placed under the control of the Federal Government or the State.

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Four Transports Ready.

Instead of two transports being placed in commission, at Newport News, Va., for use in case troops are taken to Vera Cruz, all four transports at that port have been placed in commission. They are the Meade, McClellan, Sumner, and Gilchrist. The four vessels are capable of transporting the entire First Brigade of 2,000 men who are held in readiness under orders issued yesterday.

The vessels are being stocked with rations and forage for thirty days, and when the actual sailing orders are given, they will be ready to sail.

Leaves of absence of officers and men in the First Brigade have been automatically revoked by the orders placing the brigade in readiness to entrain.

Two years ago specific orders to this effect were issued, but the process was automatic and officers began yesterday to return at once to their commands.

U. S. Army to Have Test of Ability to Mobilize Quickly

The Southern Pacific railroad has been ordered to hold cars in readiness for the transportation of troops to points in Texas, and officers from Fort Sam Houston have been sent to select a camp site which would be occupied by United States troops should mobilization be decided. The quartermaster's department has been ordered to prepare for the purchase of small quantities of rations and four brigades of infantry, today being ordered to assemble on their arms in anticipation of the sudden loss of a wave of men, horses, arms and ammunition toward the Mexican border.

The state of preparedness of the United States army is to be given a making test. The new train on short notice, other troops now ready to entrain on receipt of orders are the Fourth Brigade, with headquarters at Chicago; the Fifth Brigade, with headquarters at Omaha; and the brigade at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The first regular troops to be moved will be the First Infantry, at Madison Barracks, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Fifth Infantry, Plattburgh, N. Y.; and Twenty-ninth Infantry, Fort Jay, Port and Niagara, N. Y.

Ready to Start.

All troops within the first tactical division, with headquarters at Governor's Island, are ready to entrain on short notice. Other troops now ready to entrain on receipt of orders are the Fourth Brigade, with headquarters at Chicago; the Fifth Brigade, with headquarters at Omaha; and the brigade at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

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MEXICAN TROUBLES DIRECTLY CONCERN 300,000 AMERICANS

Estimate of Number of Yankees in Country Is Based on 47,000 Passports Issued.

National interest in the Mexican situation is dictated not only by the fact that the country may be plunged into war as a result of the outbreak in the Mexican capital, but by the fact that there are nearly 300,000 American citizens in the broad land south of the United States.

The records of the State Department show that more than 6,000 Americans have been given passports to Mexico and have subsequently registered with American consuls in the cities where they are located. This figure represents, for the most part, Americans who are more or less permanently settled in Mexico.

The laws of that country do not require passports from American citizens. However, most Americans, especially of the class which goes to Mexico seeking investment or recreation, ask for them when they expect to remain a long time.

There are four or five times as many Americans, however—miners, railroad men and others—who have gone across the border without an official declaration of their American citizenship. An accurate census of Americans in Mexico has not been made, but State Department officials who are familiar with the emigration to that country believe that only one person in five or six asks for a passport.

Those obtaining passports are given an official standing and are recorded in the State Department files in such a way that certain information regarding them can be easily obtained. A large card index, arranged alphabetically, contains the names of Americans who have registered with American consuls in Mexico.

Consular representatives are maintained by this Government in twenty-five of the more important cities. They are Acapulco, Aguascalientes, Chihuahua, Ciudad Juarez, Coahuila, Durango, Ensenada, Frontera, Guadalupe, Hermosillo, La Paz, Manzanillo, Matamoros, Mexico City, Monterrey, Nogales, Nuevo Laredo, Progreso, Salina Cruz, Sault Ste. Marie, Tampico, Tapachula, and Vera Cruz.

Taft Sends Wilson Sufficient Funds to Protect Americans

Unlimited funds were today placed at the disposal of American Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City in case for about 200 American and foreign refugees in the American embassy. At the request of Secretary of State Knox, President Taft gave Wilson carte blanche to draw for money.

Dispatches received today from Ambassador Wilson at the State Department declared that Americans and foreigners were pouring into the legation seeking protection. Wilson said he had appointed a committee of Americans to care for the refugees and was hiring houses near the embassy for their shelter.

Ambassador Wilson also told how the German ambassador had made little appeal to both Madero and General Diaz to cease hostilities. He said he visited both civil war camps, and received assurances that every effort would be made avoid injuring foreigners and nonpartisans. The ambassador added that it was expected the fighting would be resumed today, and that so far neither side had gained any material advantage.

Consent to the killing of two American women—Mrs. H. W. Holmes and Mrs. Percy Griffiths—was also given in official dispatches. Cable communication is becoming very difficult. Wilson stated, Lulls in fighting are being taken advantage of to send special messages, the cable office being in the center of the war zone.

Wilson indicated that censorship by Mexican authorities over cable news is increasing. The State Department practically admitted that the news given out in Washington is also being carefully censored. Re-enforcements to both sides were reported by Wilson today. He said that the Americans in Mexico City are well armed, and are practically sleeping on their arms in preparation for their own defense.

Uncle Sam Has 7,000 Regulars Available for Service in Mexico

Uncle Sam has about 7,000 American regulars stationed on or near the Mexican boundary, which would be instantly available for service should intervention be ordered.

These troops are scattered in four States, as follows:

California—One platoon each of Twelfth Infantry at Calexico, Campo, and Tijuana; two companies coast artillery at Fort Rosecrans.

Arizona—Yuma, one platoon Twelfth Infantry; Nogales, two troops Fourth Cavalry; Douglas, two troops Fourth Cavalry; Warren, one troop Fourth Cavalry; Hereford, one troop Fourth Cavalry; Douglas, headquarters, Ninth Cavalry; two troops Fourth Cavalry and the Twentieth Infantry, New Mexico—Hutchins, one troop Third Cavalry; Pasa, one troop Third Cavalry.

San El Paso, Thirteenth Cavalry; Fort Bliss, headquarters Second Cavalry, First Battalion Eighteenth Infantry, Twenty-second Infantry; Sierra Blanca, headquarters Cavalry; Marfa, one troop Third Cavalry; Shafter, one troop Third Cavalry; Big Bend, one troop Third Cavalry; Fort Hancock, one troop Fourth Cavalry; Fort Clark, five troops Fourteenth Cavalry; Eagle Pass, one troop Fourteenth Cavalry; San Antonio, one troop Fourth Cavalry; Fort Sam Houston, headquarters Third Cavalry and two battalions of Third Infantry.

Within a few hours of the border are troops at:

Fort Bliss, Okla., five battalions Fifth Field Artillery.

Fort Riley, Kan., Sixth Field Artillery.

Fort Leavenworth, an. Seventh Infantry, Second and Third Battalions Engineers, and Second Squadron Fifth Cavalry.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Eleventh Infantry and Fourth Field Artillery.

Presidio, Monrovia, Cal., Twelfth Infantry.

NO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TAFT AND WILSON ON WAR

President-Elect Denies Having Heard From the Chief Executive.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—President-elect Wilson has had no communication from or with President Taft concerning the Mexican situation.

"I have heard nothing from the President," he said today, in reply to a question.

Governor Wilson was pressed for a statement of his attitude on the Mexican crisis and said:

"I must decline to discuss it."

The President-elect said he had read the newspaper reports of yesterday and today carefully, and it is known that he is following developments in Mexico with the keenest interest. He appreciates the seriousness of the situation but is maintaining absolute silence as to what is in his own mind.

It is believed his refusal to discuss the question is due to his appreciation of the gravity of affairs in Mexico, to the fact that the present responsibility is largely upon President Taft and to the probability that he will inherit it when he assumes office on March 4.

A desire on his part to be free to take whatever action he believes to be necessary at that time is thought to be another reason he will not make any statement now.

Say Goodbye to Pimples

Stuart's Calcium Waters Will Drive Them Away. Creams Will Never Do It! They Can't.

No need for any one to have a complexion disfigured by pimples, blotches, liver spots or blackheads. Just clear the blood of impurities and they'll go away.



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