

HAIL OF BULLETS SWEEPS ALL PARTS OF MEXICO CITY

Machine Guns Bark From Tops of Lofty Buildings; General Diaz Turns Y. M. C. A. Into Rebel Fortress

Government Mobilizes Its Forces in Great Central Square, but Insurrectos Cover Approaches to the Arsenal

road, while the others came to the capital by train. Touching the danger of such a trip, the president said: "I am not afraid to die, but I mean to die fighting."

The Diaz forces seemed to be conserving their fire as they repulsed the attacks of the late afternoon.

MOVING DOWN BY BATTERY

General Felix Diaz in his arsenal stronghold appeared as defiant as at any time since he was released from prison by the mutinous soldiers, and promises a repetition of the fierceness of which is attested by the many partially destroyed structures within a radius of half a mile.

DECLINES PEACE OFFER

Senor de la Barra sent a message to President Madero saying: "In the name of humanity and as a Mexican who is free of all political and revolutionary ties, I wish to offer my services in any way possible to effect peace without further bloodshed."

Madero replied, thanking him, but declaring that there will be no unconditional surrender could be made with Diaz.

That the president is determined to make this a final fight is evident. Diaz, who realizes that there will be no clemency in case of surrender, also is determined to fight to the last ditch.

Almost within a stone's throw of each other, these two fighting forces, each armed with more than 300 cannon, are ready again to leap at each other's throats, and expect to continue the struggle regardless of the incidental loss of life.

NEGLECTS TO ANSWER

The diplomats, by telephone, notified their countrymen, when fighting appeared inevitable, to take care of themselves in the best way possible. Madero had refused to answer the note in which he was asked if he would be able to give protection to the foreign residents, and Diaz, in replying to a similar request, had acknowledged frankly his inability to do so.

The firing grew much lighter as the afternoon wore along, but the artillery action always was the dominating feature. For the most part the artillery fire on both sides was kept reasonably low, but not infrequently shells screamed into districts far from the zone of fighting.

FROM FOUR DIRECTIONS

The government troops approached from four directions—General Angeles from the west, General Oazu from the north, General Maas from the south and General Delgado from the east. Toward the end of the battle they were crowded close together and from his position in San Diego street General Oazu sent hundreds of shells against the arsenal, one corner of which was destroyed.

Early in the action General Diaz saw to it that his men held their fire. The quantity of ammunition, both for the big and the light arms, used by the rebels was far greater than by the government. Apparently the less frequent fire from the rebels was more effective, and calculations tonight are that the rebel loss in killed and wounded was considerably smaller than that of the government.

The cannon of the rebels eventually were silenced by the government, but the extent of the damage to the rebel artillery is not known outside of their own lines.

LITTLE WARNING GIVEN

Beyond that issued by the American ambassador, practically no warning was given to noncombatants to retire to a place of safety. As a matter of fact, it was impossible to mark the limitations of the danger zone.

As the battle proceeded shells intended for the enemy frequently were found lodged in houses a mile or two miles distant. Rifle bullets flew from the center to the circumference of the capital, making injury in any quarter only a relative term.

Noon passed without any material advantage having been gained by either side. The fighting began at 10 o'clock, and after three hours there was nothing to indicate that it would not continue for many hours and perhaps into the next day.

FIRING IS POINT BLANK

The heaviest line of fire was early established along Balderas street, the cannon of the opposing forces shooting across only four blocks point blank. The rebels at the north end of the line used a battery of guns brought from Cuernavaca.

The extremities of the duelling ground were defended by detachments of infantry and machine guns, a rain of bullets from which swept the intervening space.

It was this engagement which resulted in damage to the American consulate general. The building stands at the intersection of Balderas street and Avenida Juarez. It suffered not more than some of the other buildings, but bursting shells from the rebel positions rendered the place untenable, and the consul general, Arnold Shanklin, and his staff, at the suggestion of Ambassador Wilson, evacuated the place and took refuge in the embassy. Their escape from the building was accomplished at the suggestion of Y. M. C. A. MADE STRONGHOLD

The assault against the rebel positions in this avenue finally was abandoned. What undoubtedly contributed greatly to the rebels' ability to resist this movement was the position of the Y. M. C. A. building, a seven story structure, less than two blocks from the arsenal.

Early in the morning Diaz appropriated the edifices, routing the designers from their rooms and the dormitories and supplanting the occupants with machine guns and squads of riflemen. Soon from the numerous windows and the roof top the muzzles of automatics were pointed, later to be played with deadly effect on the ranks of the federals. Most of the foreigners left the building, but a handful remained.

To make this position ineffective the federals placed men with rifles and other machine guns on the roofs of adjoining lofty buildings, one post being a tall structure known as the Gore office building, while another building occupied was the cable office. Although the rebels were dislodged from the Young Men's Christian association building, the steel and concrete structure was perforated by bullets, shrapnel and solid shot. Dozens of other buildings in the center of the city showed as early as noon the marks of battle, while some of those in the immediate zone of fire were practically wrecked.

The government mobilized its forces in the alameda, the great central square of the city, but every approach to the streets leading to the arsenal was covered by the rebel guns. At every angle

field guns were stationed, which gave promise of a heavy artillery duel. Both sides virtually were ready when the firing began, but it is almost certain that the first shots which precipitated the general fighting were accidental.

CROSS STREET; BATTLE ON

A group of persons insisted upon crossing a street, and a small detachment of federals fired. A machine gun saluted in and the battle was on.

General Bianquet was seen on the federal line, but soon the report was circulated that he had joined Diaz. General Huerta, in command of the federals, and General Angeles displayed their loyalty by forcing the attacks.

A large contingent of rurales did excellent work and participated in one of the fiercest charges prior to 2 o'clock. General Huerta had ordered a flanking movement down Bucarell street, the part of the rurales being to cover the plaza of a battery of guns. The rurales moved across an intersecting street, but before the guns could be run into position a heavy rifle fire swept through their ranks and they fell back in disorder. The artillery failed to hold its position.

Up to this time four attempts had been made to take by assault the position of the rebels, but the federals were repulsed repeatedly. General Angeles found it necessary to shift his position from time to time, though without material loss.

General Diaz further had fortified his positions by digging trenches across the streets, and notwithstanding the rain of shrapnel his losses were comparatively slight.

Early afternoon the rebels had extended their zone slightly, but this was more an apparent than a genuine advance. Before 3 o'clock it was reported that Diaz had ordered a detachment from the arsenal a detachment eastward along San Felipe Neri street toward the district in which the national palace is located. This movement, however, was checked after only a slight advance.

GOVERNMENT HAS RESERVES

Practically all the troops under Diaz were in continuous action, whereas the government had the advantage of reserves, from which fresh forces were sent to the battle line.

About the middle of the afternoon General Angeles moved a battery of artillery to the intersection of San Juan de Letran street and Independencia avenue, where it opened a heavy fire on the rebels. This is one of the central business sections of the city, about half a block from the American club, in which numerous Americans had congregated.

The streets in which the fighting occurred present a disquieting appearance. One of the buildings which suffered most is that in which the American consulate general was located and from which the consul and staff were forced to flee.

Ambulances of the Red and White Cross were early seen whirling away from the federal rear with loads of wounded whom were taken to the city including boys and women of the lower classes.

Not even the imminence of battle was sufficient to keep men of the curious from exposing themselves. Others among the injured came from houses into which shells and bullets penetrated. An effort was made by many in the neighborhood of the arsenal to get out of the way, and in the early morning groups of the poorer people of that district, bearing blankets, mats and bundles of clothing, sought places of safety.

HOUSES ARE SEIZED

The homes of many well to do people were seized for strategic purposes by both sides.

President Madero was found by the Associated Press correspondent tonight leaning from the balcony of the palace. He was surrounded by friends and was chatting complacently, apparently in a most cheerful frame of mind.

"When the Diaz rebellion broke out Sunday," he said, "we really did not have sufficient troops to cope with the situation, nor did we have ammunition. I knew that Cuernavaca would get plenty of troops. In going there I had two ideas:

First, that if the national palace was not stormed by Diaz I could muster sufficient men to crush him at the arsenal; and second, should he have taken the palace I could call up 15,000 or 20,000 men if necessary from Morelos and Chihuahua, and it only would be a matter of time in that event."

The government leaders are holding consultations tonight regarding action tomorrow. It may be that a siege will be begun. The electric wires controlling the water supply have been cut, and no provisions can reach the rebels in the arsenal.

The only other disturbance in the republic is said to be an attempted rising at Oaxaca yesterday, when the Nineteenth battalion, officially named "the loyal battalion of Vera Cruz" because of its refusal to join in the previous Diaz revolt, mutinied. The trouble quickly was suppressed and 15 men were executed.

Thousands Can Not Leave

LAREDO, Feb. 11.—Passengers on today's through train from Mexico included only five Americans. One American said that he was compelled to pay \$35 for a carriage to go from the center of Mexico City to the National railway station. He asserted that about 2,000 persons wanted to leave the country, but were unable to do so. He suggested that special trains be provided.

Northern Troops Rest

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 11.—Vitality increased distant spectators of the struggle at the capital, federal and rebel troops in northern Mexico today rested on their arms. It practically is admitted by Mexican army men that the military will join the revolution should Diaz triumph. Madero victory, it is predicted, would not alter the former situation in continuing an apathetic warfare against the revolutionists of the north.

American refugees arrived today at Columbus, N. M., to report that rebels Friday hurried every house in the Mormon settlement of Colonia Diaz, 80 miles below the New Mexico line. The colony normally contains about 700 American inhabitants, but has been practically deserted at the time of the rebel raid.

British Urged to Act

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The British government was urged in the house of commons today by William Mitchell Thomson to urge on the government of the United States the desirability of taking action for the restoration of order in Mexico.

Sir Edward Grey stated in reply that it would be entirely contrary to international practice to approach the United States government in the manner suggested. He added that the action of the British government had been confined to requesting the Mexican government to protect British interests.

California Militia Ready

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—"California's militia is ready to move almost at a moment's notice," said General Forbes tonight when apprised of the Mexican situation.

Last Great Upheaval in Mexico Educator Analyzes the Situation

(Special Dispatch to The Call)

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Basing his judgment on information he received in Mexico in December, Frederick Starr, professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago, an authority on Mexican conditions, asserted today that the country is in the throes of its last great political upheaval.

The professor learned that three revolutions had been planned. This present one is the third, and, if unsuccessful, will end the hopes of the revolutionists, he says.

"A series of three revolutions was planned four months ago," said Professor Starr. "It was common talk among officials that there would be another upheaval, and the government has had plenty of time to prepare for it. The Diaz forces planned to start a second revolution if the first failed, and if the second also failed they were to begin a third. If the third comes to nothing, the resources of the revolutionists will be at an end. It looks today as if they are about to succeed in deposing Madero."

men on the border probably within a week or 10 days. However, I do not anticipate any state guard will be called out until a definite decision is reached to move the regulars into Mexico. In that event, of course, it would not be unlikely that the state militia would be mustered into service."

Mother Denies Report

SANTA BARBARA, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, mother of Lloyd Osbourne, the author, reported to have been wounded in the fighting at Mexico City today, said tonight that her son could not be in Mexico, as she received a letter from him today dated New York, in which he said nothing about going to Mexico.

FOUR LEGISLATORS IN CUSTODY FOR BRIBERY

West Virginia Statesmen Said to Have Accepted Marked Money

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Four members of the house of delegates and one member of the senate of West Virginia were arrested late this afternoon at a hotel here by Sheriff Bonner Hill on charges of having accepted money for their votes in the contest for United States senator.

The accused men are: Representative U. S. G. Rhodes, Mingo county; Dr. R. F. Asbury, Putnam county; David E. Hill, Mason county; Rath Duff, Jackson county, and Senator B. A. Smith, Public Prosecutor Thomas C. Townsend was present when the arrest was made and the men were taken at once before a justice of the peace, where each awaited a hearing and was held in \$5,000 bonds.

It is alleged that marked money was found in the pockets of the legislators when they were arrested.

According to Prosecutor Townsend, Rhodes is alleged to have made the admission recently that for something more than \$50,000 he could change six goes of the representative of capital of this reported statement. Prosecutor Townsend is said to have secured the services of several private detectives who were in close touch with the senatorial situation.

The five are charged with having accepted \$20,000 for voting for William Seymour Edwards for United States senator. Rhodes is alleged to have received \$15,000, Duff \$2,000 and the other three \$1,000 each.

After they were taken into another room at the hotel, where they should receive their trial, they were arrested by Sheriff Bonner Hill and Prosecuting Attorney Townsend.

TEN SMALLPOX CASES

Health Board Reports Seven in January and Three This Month

According to a statement at a meeting last night of the local board of health, there were seven cases of smallpox in January and so far this month there have been three cases. It was decided to request the supervisors to furnish five more automobiles and one motorcycle for transportation purposes for the sanitary and milk inspectors, who are compelled to cover much territory. Dr. Grover Wilcox, relief surgeon stationed at the park hospital, tendered his resignation to the board.

CLERK DISAPPEARS WITH JEWELS

Walter Larimore, clerk at the Atlanta hotel, Seventh and Mission streets, disappeared last Saturday, and his worth has vanished \$600 in gold and \$750 worth of jewelry belonging to a guest who entrusted the money and valuables to him to be placed in the strong box of the hotel safe. Larimore has been traced by detectives as far as Denver.

SANTA CLARA SAVANTS START FREE LECTURES

Talks on Philosophical, Scientific and Historical Subjects by Professors

(Special Dispatch to The Call) UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA, Feb. 11.—Under direction of the San Jose Knights of Columbus, members of the University of Santa Clara faculty will deliver within the next few weeks several free illustrated lectures.

The lecturers are Rev. Fathers James J. Conlon, S. J., professor of pre-medical and chemistry; William M. Boland, S. J., professor of junior philosophy; Cornelius P. Buckley, S. J., prefect of studies, and Professor George L. Sullivan of the mechanical engineering department.

The discourses consist of philosophical, scientific and historical subjects. The series began tonight, the subject being, "Neo-Vitalism, Making Life in a Test-Tube," by Rev. James J. Conlon, S. J.

The others are: February 15, "Is the Human Soul a Chemical Phenomenon?" Rev. William M. Boland, S. J.; February 22, "Possibilities of Power Development in California From Water, Oil, Sun, and Wind," Prof. George L. Sullivan; March 4, "Theology and Evolution," Rev. James J. Conlon, S. J.; March 11, "The Roman Catechism," Rev. Cornelius P. Buckley, S. J.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE REPORT

Box 149—12:18 p. m. Two story frame building, 2340 Folsom street, owned by E. Fahrenkrug, occupied as a dwelling by F. Larrabner; damage to building slight, to contents none. Cause, sparks from chimney falling on shingle roof.

Box 259—4:40 p. m. False alarm.

Box 198—7:30 p. m. Three story frame building, 552 Filbert street; owned by A. Bacigalupi and occupied by A. Martini as a dwelling. Caused by a pot of grease boiling over.

Files, diseases of the lower bowel. Dr. Eosae, 830 Market, S. F.—Adv.

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Uncle Sam Awaiting Word From Ambassador Wilson Before Ordering Troops to Cross the Southern Border

(Continued From Page 1)

the transports had reached that point from Newport News, Va.

AMBASSADOR SENDS REASSURING NOTE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Having ordered the dispatch of a sufficient naval force to meet any needs of the Mexican situation as the result of the existing revolutionary outbreak, state department officials marked time today awaiting developments. Reassuring messages from Ambassador Wilson in the City of Mexico as to the condition of Americans and other foreigners in that capital were received.

The American embassy has been receiving numerous frantic appeals for information as to the safety of members of the American colony. At Ambassador Wilson's suggestion the state department early in the day announced that so far no Americans had suffered in person or property from General Diaz' revolt.

SPEED IS REMARKABLE

This was regarded as remarkable in view of the fact that the ambassador reports at least 250 people were killed and 600 wounded in Sunday's fighting. The navy acquitted itself with credit in Secretary Meyer's opinion by its prompt response to the state department's call for warships for Mexican service.

Sailors of the old school, remembering that it rarely took less than a week to get a vessel away from a navy yard, no matter how urgent the call, noted that, although Admiral Badger received the navy department's orders only last

night, he was able to dispatch the battleships Georgette to Tampico and Virginia to Vera Cruz by 2 o'clock this morning. The former will arrive at her destination Saturday and the latter Friday.

SOUTHERLAND ON WAY

Admiral Southernland, clear across the continent, also received his orders last night, and by 10 o'clock this morning was on his way to Mazatlan on his flagship Colorado, due to arrive Friday. The big armored cruiser South Dakota was to follow him within a few hours, proceeding to Acapulco, which port she should reach next Sunday.

It was reiterated today that there was nothing for the United States army to do at this stage except to continue the border patrol and maintain strict neutrality.

Cruisers Steam South

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 11.—The armored cruisers Colorado and South Dakota sailed south today, the former presumably for Mazatlan and the latter for the gulf of California.

The Colorado, with Rear Admiral Southernland on board, got away this morning. Just before the cruiser sailed the steamer Roanoke, from San Francisco, entered the harbor, having a draft of provisions for the Colorado. Bluejackets from the cruiser went in launches to the Roanoke and transferred the supplies to the flagship.

The latter also took all the marines who were serving on the South Dakota, the understanding being that the latter should defer sailing till the arrival of a draft of marines from San Francisco. But on receipt of a telegram from Washington this afternoon the South Dakota started on her voyage without marines.

DAUGHTER OF NAVY A NUN

Frances Potts Third of Family to Enter Order

(Special Dispatch to The Call) BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Cardinal Gibbons conferred the black veil of a Carmelite nun this morning upon Frances Grifflis Potts, daughter of Rear Admiral Potts, retired, of Washington. The admiral was present at the ceremony. Sister Magdalena, her name in religion, is the third daughter of Admiral Potts to enter a religious order.

LYRIC OPERA "FEDORA" CREDITABLY PRODUCED

Signor Lambardi's Artists Make Good Showing at the Valencia

"Fedora" seems to have all the essentials of popular success, with no compensating defects. San Franciscans heard it last night when Signor Lambardi's artists gave the work an exceptionally creditable production at the Valencia theater.

It is strictly a lyric opera written by Umberto Giordano around a libretto by Victorien Sardou, who followed the outline of his drama of the same name. It is one of the lightest of grand operas—no effort is required either to follow the story or listen to the music.

The second act has a musically effective duet of great dramatic strength. Signor Lambardi set himself a difficult precedent in the elaborate setting he gave the opera.

The second act, shows a Paris salon and a ballroom scene, and a maze of expensive costumes. It is in this act that the composer introduced the novelty of one scene where the orchestra is silent while a pianist provides the accompaniment for a duet between the principals.

Adalberto sang the name part and M. Gioacchino the barytone role of De Sirex, the diplomat. As Count Louis, Polso was superb, both in acting and singing, and aroused his auditors to the customary degree of "bis" and "bravissimo." The singing of the chorus was in accord with the general excellence of the production.

The opera "La Traviata" will be the offering at the Valencia tonight, with Mme. Vicario, the coloratura soprano, in the role of Violetta. Others in the cast will be Polco, Nicoletti and Pineschi.

It is announced by the management that the present engagement of the company will close on Sunday night. On Thursday evening, Verdi's famous "Otello" will be sung, the first time in San Francisco for several years. Friday night, "Thais" again will be presented, and Saturday's opera will be, for the matinee, "Andrea Chener," and at night the ever popular double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." The closing opera will be daily announced.

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