

# Invasion of Mexico Might Cause War Requiring Army of 300,000

## Regular Force Rests Upon Guns Awaiting Order to Move; Militia and Volunteers May Be Summoned

SCENES AND FIGURE IN THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

The upper picture is of San Juan de Letran street in the City of Mexico, where the severest fighting took place Wednesday. At the left may be seen the New Porter's hotel, which is much frequented by Americans. In the center is a view of the entrance to Vera Cruz, showing the fort of San Juan de Uloa, which guards the harbor mouth. Below is the Mutual Life Insurance company's building, which was hit by shells yesterday and set on fire. The portrait is of Arnold Shanklin, the American consul general, who was forced to flee from his offices during the fighting Tuesday.

### President Hopes to Avert Strife by Rushing Warships South for the Protection of Foreigners in Republic

Continued From Page 1

owing to the uncertainty of the telegraphic communication to the capital, it is not expected he will furnish much of an account before tomorrow.

He practically is in charge of the situation, it being declared this afternoon that no additional instructions had been given him other than the general request from both sides to protect foreign lives.

It was admitted by the state department that several foreign diplomats had called to inquire about conditions in Mexico City, but it was asserted that there was no particular significance to the fact, as it was understood by the other powers that the United States would protect its interests.

One thousand dollars was transmitted to Ambassador Wilson by the American National Red Cross with instructions that one-half the amount be expended by the Mexican Red Cross in the relief of suffering and distress incident to the revolution, while the other half could be expended by the ambassador in his discretion for the relief of the sick, wounded and destitute Americans.

### PRESSURE FOR INTERVENTION

Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear by Americans who are extensive property owners in northern Mexico to force American intervention.

This pressure is being quietly exerted on and by certain members of congress and more noisily in certain portions of the public press.

President Taft is well aware of the motives which prompt such clamor and will not be swayed by it. So, too, are many members of the cabinet.

Senator Tillman came out flatly today and asserted his knowledge that certain Americans who own property in Mexico had been urged to move that is said with regard to intervention.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, deprecated interference by the United States.

Other senators admitted privately that they were well aware of the animus back of the more violent expressions, but would not talk for publication because they may be called on to deal with the subject officially.

Generally speaking, members of both houses of congress are in entire accord with the desire of the president to abstain from intervention as long as possible.

### ARMY READY TO MOBILIZE

The chief of the quartermaster corps of the army has completed arrangements for transportation of troops by rail to the Mexican border and by transports from Newport News and from Cleveland. It has been no great trouble to map a plan for the transportation of troops by land.

The army has been for some time in a condition to enable its mobilization in Texas, where the circumstances necessitated such a step.

The developments of the situation in Mexico and the direction in which the troops will be used must necessarily determine the destination of troops, and whether they shall go by rail or by water.

If it is decided that a large military force should be mobilized at once on the Mexican border, concentration will be accomplished in a few days more than required for the water trip.

The military authorities already have settled which troops are to form such a command and have perfected the arrangements for the selection of the personnel and the various auxiliaries connected with a mobilization of that character.

Negotiations have been made with owners of ocean liners for the acquisition of the ships should the occasion require additional water transportation facilities.

### THIRTY VESSELS ARE AVAILABLE

Communication has been opened with representatives of the Mallory, Ward, Southern Pacific, American-Bay and other lines, and it has been found that about 30 vessels will be available for use by the government by March 15. Other steamers would be available later and probably in time to accommodate all the troops which would be needed.

If the troops come from the east and north-west they are taken to Newport News. If it is necessary to transfer into Mexico any of the troops now in Texas, the embarkation probably will be at Galveston.

The Mexican ports where the embarkation will occur would be Vera Cruz or Tampico, from which there are adequate road facilities for reaching the Mexican capital and other points where it might be necessary to make a military demonstration.

There is no desire of the military and naval authorities to appreciate the gravity of the situation. It also is appreciated that an invasion of Mexico would present a problem of the utmost gravity.

Most army officers believe that the appearance of the American troops south of the Rio Grande would serve to amalgamate into a single resistance force both loyal and rebellious Mexicans.

The character of the country is such as to lend itself to a type of warfare calculated to tax the endurance of a large body of trained soldiers.

### ARMY OF 300,000 MEN

Some experts take the view that an invading army of less than 300,000 men would be ineffective.

That would necessitate a call for volunteers, in addition to the employment of the organized militia.

It is believed that that even with such a force the effort to restore peace and establish a stable government in Mexico would involve protracted warfare. The period is variously estimated, the maximum prediction being not less than six or seven years.

Officers who have visited Mexico point out that it is not merely a question of getting troops to the capital, but that the lines of approach must be protected for every mile from the border lines or the seaports to the capital. It is this which would require vigilance and would call for an extraordinary force while guerrilla warfare in broke-out country, conducted by troops who had the entire sympathy of the inhabitants, would prolong the war.

This country in an expensive shedding of blood and treasure which defies estimate.

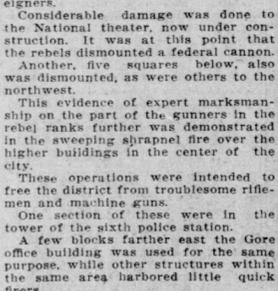
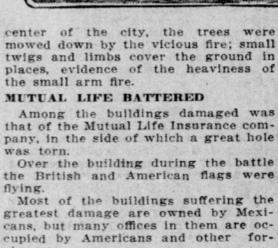
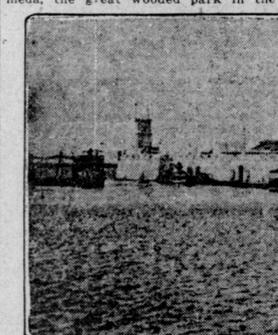
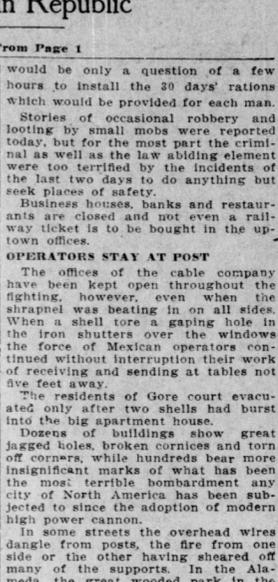
### TRANSPORTS ARE COALED

Another problem, however, is presented in arranging for the transfer of troops by water.

Everything has been put in readiness for the employment in that direction of the four army transports at Newport News—the McClellan, which has accommodations for 350; the Meade, for 915 men and 97 animals; the Sumner, for 740 men and 97 animals; and the Kilpatrick, for 960 men and 104 animals.

By crowding the men and using mattresses on the decks, it is believed that these four transports on each trip could carry between 3,000 and 3,500 men.

The vessels have been coaled, and it



center of the city, the trees were mowed down by the vicious fire; small twigs and limbs cover the ground in places, evidence of the heaviness of the small arm fire.

### MUTUAL LIFE BATTERED

Among the buildings damaged was that of the Mutual Life Insurance company, in the side of which a great hole was torn.

Over the building during the battle the British and American flags were flying.

Most of the buildings suffering the greatest damage are owned by Mexicans, but many offices in them are occupied by Americans and other foreigners.

Considerable damage was done to the National theater, now under construction. It was at this point that the rebels dismounted a federal cannon.

Another, five squares below, also was dismounted, as were others to the north-west.

This evidence of expert marksmanship on the part of the gunners in the rebel ranks further was demonstrated in the sweeping shrapnel fire over the higher buildings in the center of the city.

These operations were intended to free the district from troublesome rifles and machine guns.

One section of these were in the tower of the sixth police station.

A few blocks farther east the Gore office building was used for the same purpose, and probably in time to accommodate all the troops which would be needed.

### ARMY UNDER ORDERS WHILE NAVY MOVES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Taft and the cabinet are in accord that congress shall share the responsibility for any intervention in Mexico.

A day of conferences between the president and his advisers ended with the understanding that should conditions in Mexico City become so much worse as to demand the landing of American troops Mr. Taft will lay before both houses of congress the full facts of the situation in a special message.

Every preliminary was arranged today for the action which might follow such a course.

Thirty-five thousand men of the army, navy and marine corps were put in readiness for movement.

The first brigade of the First army division, just created in the reorganization, 3,000 men in all and the nucleus of an expeditionary force of 15,000, was put on marching orders ready to enter Newport News, Va., where army transports wait under steam.

Between 2,500 and 3,000 marines of the Atlantic battleship fleet and at the Guantanamo naval station, were prepared for immediate movement to Vera Cruz, where they might be kept aboard ship ready for landing to blaze an avenue of escape to Mexico City for foreigners, as they did at Pekin.

### SIX DREADNOUGHTS EN ROUTE

Six dreadnoughts with approximately 6,000 sickles and officers now are rushing under full steam for Mexican ports—four on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific. The first should arrive at their destination Friday; the last, Sunday.

Ten other crack fighting ships of the Atlantic battleship fleet, swinging at anchor 70 hours off at Guantanamo, are ready for sea. They have approximately 9,000 officers and men.

Five other smaller craft in Central American waters are within call of the wires.

The navy's plans today show:

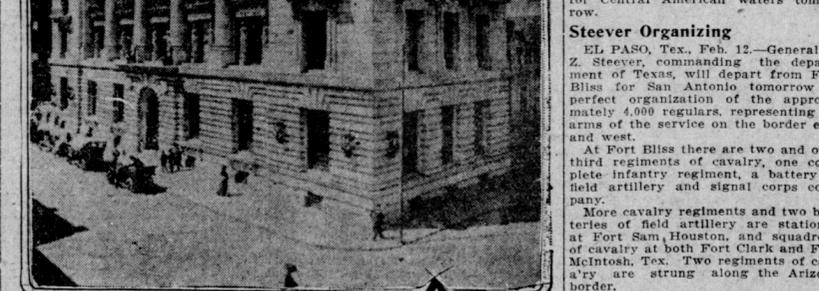
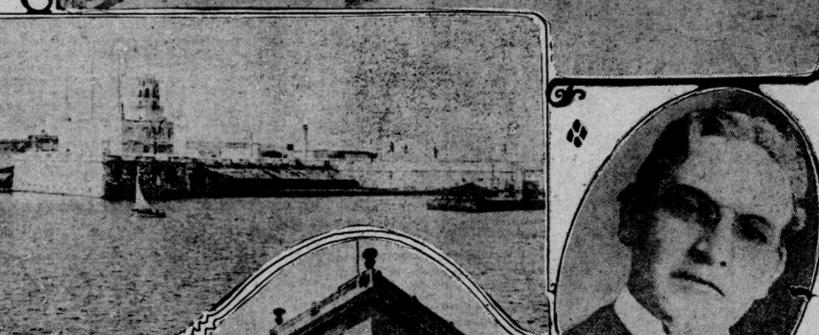
Georgia, 15,000 ton battleship, Captain Marbury Johnson, due at Vera Cruz Friday.

Vermont, 16,000 ton battleship, flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the second division of the Atlantic fleet, Captain Harry McL. P. Hays, due at Vera Cruz Saturday.

Nebraska, 15,000 ton battleship, Captain Spencer S. Wood, due at Vera Cruz Saturday.

Virginia, 15,000 ton battleship, flagship of Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the third division, Captain John D. McDonald, due at Tampico Saturday.

Colorado, 14,000 ton armored cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland, commander in chief of Pacific fleet,



Captain William L. Gilmer, due at Matanzas Friday.

South Dakota, 14,000 ton armored cruiser, Captain Charles P. Plunkett, due at Acapulco Saturday.

### OTHER VESSELS WITHIN CALL

Within call to supplement this force are the cruiser Denver, en route to Acapulco, transport Buffalo, at Corinto, Nicaragua; cruiser Des Moines, en route to Bluefields, Nicaragua, and due there Saturday; gunboat Nashville, en route to Puerto Cortez, Honduras, and gunboat Annapolis, en route to Annapolis, Honduras.

The battleships Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Arkansas, North Dakota, Michigan, South Carolina, Minnesota, Idaho and Ohio; 17 torpedo boat destroyers and many auxiliary craft of the Atlantic fleet remain with Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo.

It is the feeling of the administration that these plans embody all that can be done at this time, and that a sufficient number of warships have been dispatched, not only to observe developments, but practically to create neutral zones at ports where they lie, in which Americans and other foreigners in Mexico may find safety.

It has been suggested in some quarters that to land troops in Mexico would be such an act of war as could be justified only with the approval of congress. Many military officers fail to see any distinction between such landing of troops on foreign soil in case of anarchy, and the employment of marines, for the same purpose as was done in Nicaragua recently.

### LANDING OF TROOPS CONDITIONAL

To meet the constitutional objection in case the transports were sent to Vera Cruz, it is understood that the commanding officers would be instructed not to land troops except on presence on the coast. It is felt, doubtless, would have a strong moral effect upon the contending factions in Mexico and more than a week's time would be saved in placing the soldiers just where they would be needed in case danger to foreign lives and property should become more imminent.

Unless one side or the other achieves a decisive victory in the City of Mexico within the next day or two it is probable the American fleet will be instructed to try to induce the American residents of the capital to go to the ports or other places of safety and the representatives of other foreign nations are expected to do the same. One great element of danger in the situation arises from the presence in the City of Mexico of about 17,000 foreigners, whose home governments are known to be in receipt of many heartrending appeals for assistance. Recognizing the disposition of the United States government to extend the same protection to these Europeans and Asiatics as to its own citizens,

### Vermont on Her Way

CAIMANERA, Cuba, Feb. 12.—The United States battleship Vermont sailed for Mexico at 7 o'clock tonight. The Vermont had 200 marines aboard, drawn from this station.

### Border Troops Alert

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 12.—Troops on border patrol here are on the alert as a bout of the federal garrison at Agua Prieta, the Mexican town opposite Douglas, is predicted. Four regiments of the Ninth infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo, and Fort Niagara, Youngstown, when informed today that his command had been ordered in readiness for foreign service.

### All Ready to Start

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—"We are ready to start at a moment's notice," said Lieutenant Colonel Truitt, commanding the First and Second battalions, Twenty-ninth infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo, and Fort Niagara, Youngstown, when informed today that his command had been ordered in readiness for foreign service.

### Marines "Standing By"

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The 900 marines at the Charlestown navy yard prepared today to leave on 15 minutes' notice.

## REBELS REJOICE AT DIAZ REVOLT IN MEXICO CITY

### Orozco Writes Salazar to Lend Moral Support—Juarez Cut Off From the Interior

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 12.—Local rebel agents rejoiced today in the receipt of two letters indicating a union of action between the Diaz revolt in the national capital and the revolution in the north.

One came from an agent at Mexico City, who declared that the Diaz element was in sympathy with the Orozco revolution, and for the northern revolutionists at once to send delegates to the national capital.

In event of Madero's downfall, the letter said, a congress of delegates from all revolutionary parties will be held at Mexico City.

Another letter signed by Pascual Orozco, Jr., the missing commander in chief of the northern revolution, was made public. It was directed to General Inez Salazar, acting leader, and asked that all moral assistance be offered to the Diaz uprising, recommending that all hostilities toward the federal troops be abandoned unless the rebel positions were contested.

Orozco is said to be located below the New Mexico line but his exact whereabouts was not made known.

That rebel activity is not altogether passed, however, was evidenced today when General E. Z. Steever received a report of confiscation of ammunition near Presidio, Texas. United States troops of the border patrol seized 14,000 cartridges hidden in an old house near the border and evidently destined for rebels at Ojinaga, Chihuahua, just across the line.

Juarez, where the federal garrison impatiently awaits developments at Mexico City, is again cut off from all communication with the interior. Rebels who attempted to dynamite today's arriving passenger train, cut the railway and commercial telegraph wires not far below the border town. The result of the riots at Chihuahua City has failed to secure communication by indirect routes.

## REFUGEES LEAVE CITY OF MEXICO IN TRAINLOADS

### None Able to Give Coherent Story of Fighting—Diaz Captured 50,000 Rifles From Arsenal

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Monterey states that Marcelo Caravaca, rebel leader, demanded tonight the surrender of Monclova, Coahuila, Mex. Caravaca is within a few miles of Monclova. All telegraph wires to Torreon were cut tonight.

Today's train from Mexico City brought many men, women and children refugees who left Monday, soon after the Diaz revolt began. A coherent story of the fighting, they deemed it wise to leave the capital, notwithstanding no anti-foreign demonstrations had occurred. They reported no disorder along the line of the Mexican National from Mexico City to Laredo, but said excitement was in evidence at all points.

Mexican newspapers indicated the stress under which the government was laboring. Sunday's papers reported one more that federal troops were cooped up in the town of Atoyac, state of Guerrero, and that rebels in Chualco, state of Mexico, had kidnapped a man.

Rumors were reported fighting rebels near the edge of Tlalpam and preventing the insurgents from kidnapping Alberto Wozner or destroying his paper mill. The newspapers asserted that Tlalpam cadets, who liberated General Reyes, killed their own leader, Colonel Morelos, when he attempted to persuade them to surrender to the government.

## To Renew Complexion Without Cosmetics

(From The Dermatologist)

If the excessive user of cosmetics only knew the impression her artificiality really makes upon others, she would quickly seek means of gaining a natural complexion. Let her acquire the merozolized wax habit, discarding make-ups entirely, and she will soon have the kind of complexion that women envy and men admire. It's so easy to get an ounce of merozolized wax at any drug store, use nightly like cold cream and wash it off mornings. And the results are marvelous. The treatment is so simple, harmless and marvelously effective, the wonder is that every woman whose skin is withered, discolored, rough, chapped, freckled or pimpled, has not already adopted it.

Let wrinkled women quit pastes and massage creams which mar the skin still more and try this more sensible treatment: Dissolve 1 oz. powdered saxolite in 1/2 pint weak hazel; use as a face bath. Every line will quickly disappear.

## BENICIA COW VICTIM OF STRICT QUARANTINE

Precautionary Measures Against Contagious Diseases Extended to Domestic Animals

(Special Dispatch to the Call)

BENICIA, Feb. 12.—The strict quarantine measures which have resulted from the four cases of contagious diphtheria in this city have been extended to the domestic animals.

One family immersed by the health authorities on account of diphtheria sent a request to Mayor Crooks asking that the watchman placed by the health authorities at the premises be instructed to lead the family cow to pasture. The mayor replied that the cow was quarantined, too.

With a population of 600, Port Costa, on the opposite side of Carquinez straits, has 15 cases of diphtheria and 30 cases of other contagious diseases.

## HER "BOYS" REMEMBERED

San Francisco Clergyman and Honorary Beneficiaries of Will

(Special Dispatch to the Call)

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Affection for her "boys," as she delighted in calling them, led Joanna Dulante to bequeath all of her estate to Arthur R. Williams of Honolulu and Rev. Francis G. W. Williams of San Francisco. Her will was admitted to probate today by Judge John F. Keating. Mrs. Dulante was for years nursemaid in the Williams family. She left about \$1,000.

## Winter Sports at Truckee

Tobogganing, skiing, skating and sleighing. Conditions unusually good. Came returns your toboggan to starting point. Exhibition and instruction in skiing by Swiss expert. Reduced fares, limited to return 10 days from date of sale. See agents Southern Pacific.—Adv.

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