

SEVEN-HOUR DRAWN BATTLE IN THE HEART OF CITY OF MEXICO

Dead Counted by the Hundreds and Casualties Are Estimated at As High As One Thousand.

ARTILLERY PLAYED CHIEF PART IN DAY'S FIGHTING

Diaz from His Arsenal Stronghold Promises a Repetition of the Terrific Bombardment—Many Partially Destroyed Buildings Attest to Its Fierceness.

Mexico City, Feb. 12.—The fiercest and most bloody battle in the history of Mexico was fought in the heart of the city today. When the fighting was over, the bodies of the dead were piled up in the streets, and the wounded were lying on the sidewalks. The city was a scene of desolation and horror.

Estimates of the carnage are as high as one thousand. The dead were counted by the hundreds. The wounded were lying on the sidewalks, and the streets were filled with the bodies of the fallen.

Foreign residents for the most part were unharmed, but three Americans are known to have suffered injuries from the fighting. They are: Lord Cadogan, the British ambassador, who was shot in the thigh; Dr. H. H. McPherson of Lincoln, Neb.; and Miss Johnson, a nurse, of Madison, Wis.

Artillery played the chief part in the fighting. The fire was kept up continuously, though more or less intermitted. President Madero and his ministers expressed satisfaction tonight with the day's work and ventured the opinion that a surrender would be the inevitable result of the fighting.

Gen. Felix Diaz, in his personal armor, appeared at headquarters at five o'clock. He was released from prison by the military council, and promises a repetition of the terrific bombardment. The fierceness of which is attested by the many partially destroyed buildings within a radius of half a mile.

The government leaders are combating with regard to what action will be taken tomorrow. It may be 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 morning was an attempted rising at Oaxaca yesterday when the 19th battalion, officially named "The Loyal Battalion of Vera Cruz," because of its refusal to join in the previous Diaz revolt, mutinied. The trouble was quickly suppressed by Captain Juarez, and 15 men were executed.

PREPARATIONS ALL NIGHT. All through the night the federal commanders were placing their men in position. Twenty companies of heavy artillery had been brought in from the outlying districts. Artillery was engaged in transporting ammunition.

From above the captured arsenal, Gen. Felix Diaz floated his red flag of defiance. The rebels appeared no less ready for battle than the federals. Orders were issued by the detachments guarding all points of the arsenal to retire on the appearance of any federal force. But Diaz did not rely entirely on his forces in the arsenal district. He detached a reinforced unit with artillery to a point in the metropolitan area.

The American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, published a warning to all Americans, urging them not to go unnecessarily into the danger zone. From hundreds of buildings floated the flags of foreign nations, and early in the day a crowd of foreigners congregated in the cable office, sending reassuring messages to relatives and others abroad.

The Zapatistas did not enter the capital, notwithstanding their presence within a few miles of the city.

MOBILIZED IN THE ALAMEDA. The government mobilized its forces in the Alameda, the great central square of the city, but they were not to be placed with direct effect on the ranks of the federals. Most of the federals left the buildings, but a handful remained.

Counting this position the federals placed men with rifles and other machine guns on the roofs of adjoining lefty buildings, one just being a tall structure known as the Gans office building, while another building occupied was the cable office.

Although the rebels were not 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.

General Blanes, who 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 in the fighting. They participated in one disastrous charge early in the day. General Huerta had ordered a flanking movement down Broadway street, the duty of the rurales being to cover the placing 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.

General Angeles found it necessary to shift his position from Fine to Fine, though without material loss.

TRENDS DUG IN STREETS. General Diaz had further fortified his positions by digging trenches across the streets, and notwithstanding the rain of shrapnel his losses were comparatively light.

By early afternoon the rebels had extended their zone slightly, but this was more an apparent than a genuine advance. Before three o'clock it was reported that Diaz had forced forward from the arsenal a detachment eastward along San Felipe Neri street towards the district in which the national palace is located. This movement, however, succeeded for only a short distance and then was checked.

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 ordered 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 zones of the city, about half a block from the American club, in which thousands of Americans had congregated.

REGULARS ARE DESERTING. Morning Reports Reach Washington from State of Chihuahua. Washington, Feb. 11.—Confidential dispatches from Mexico, which reached Washington tonight indicated that the regular army in the State of Chihuahua has deserted President Madero, that it needs but a touch of the match of revolution and that it is prepared to do an over almost to a man to Felix Diaz.

This was the most alarming bit of information that has filtered into Washington since Diaz engineered his coup d'etat Sunday, Oct. 22, 1911. It is feared by officials here that the friends of Diaz are strong enough to overturn his government at any time and that revolution there is imminent. There are 20,000 regulars in Chihuahua, all of whom are believed to be devoted to the cause of Diaz, and 10,000 volunteers, most of whom are believed to be devoted to the cause of Madero. But the government is apparently convinced that the volunteers are no match for the soldiers of the regulars.

Leaders of the 11th regiment in Chihuahua, according to dispatches received here, that at least 1,000 men are ready to join the regulars when they revolt. They expect to carry into camp with them not only their rifles and machine guns but all the field pieces and machine guns in the possession of the regulars.

Having ordered the departure of a sufficient naval force to meet any of the Mexican situation, as the result of the existing revolutionary situation, state department officials to-day stated time awaiting developments.

They were requested in this sense of non-interference by requesting messages from Ambassador Wilson in the city of Mexico, as to the condition of Americans and other foreigners in that capital. At Ambassador Wilson's suggestion the state department made public the fact that 99 per cent of Americans had suffered in person or property from General Diaz's revolt. This was regarded as remarkable in view of the fact that by the ambassador's report not less than 20 people have been killed and 50 wounded in San Felipe's uprising.

The news acquired itself with credit by Secretary Meyer's opinion in its prompt response to the state department's call for news of the situation in Mexico. Although General Diaz only yesterday reported the news department's orders, which he said were in his hands, it was

U. S. TROOPS MAY BE SENT.

Washington, Feb. 12.—As a result of an early morning conference at the White House three additional battleships will be sent to the east coast of Mexico to-day and orders will be issued at once for the immediate placing in commission of two army transports for the transport of troops to Mexico City for the protection of the lives of Americans and foreigners should the situation there grow any worse.

MADERO ORDERED ATTACK ON DIAZ

Disregarded Offer of Mediation and Protests of Diplomats—Means to Die Fighting.

Mexico City, Feb. 11.—In spite of the friendly offer of Francisco de la Barra, the former provisional president, to act as mediator and save the rest of the American ambassador and the diplomatic representatives of the other foreign powers, President Madero ordered an attack on Gen. Felix Diaz and his forces even though he knew that this would entail a terrific bombardment of the capital.

The government was not optimistic regarding the close of the battle. Ernesto Madero said that the showing made and the temper of the federals were entirely satisfactory. "We finally expect to dislodge Diaz today," he said, "since his position is well fortified, but we have sufficient forces and implements of war to succeed and compel him to do so."

Gen. Aureliano Blanes is not here, and is not coming, probably because he is needed to control the Zapatista forces who intend otherwise improve the opportunity to enter the city. We now have 400 men and more available if necessary with plenty of artillery."

The result of the President's busy trip by automobile to Cuernavaca Sunday night, over a road long since practically abandoned by reason of the activity of the Zapatistas, was the addition to the federal force of 1,200 men and 15 guns. Part of these forces accompanied the President back by the 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."

Early in the morning Diaz appropriated the cables, routing the federals from their rooms and the dormitories, and displacing the occupants with machine guns and squads of riflemen. Soon from the upper windows and the roof top the batteries of automatics were ordered, later to be played with direct effect on the ranks of the federals. Most of the federals left the buildings, but a handful remained.

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100 Women's and Misses' Coats Worth From \$18.00 to \$22.50 Each, To-day at

\$5.98

The most amazing sacrifice clearance of garments in the history of Burlington retailing takes place at our store today. The determination to make a clean-sweep of these garments at any cost has moved us to make the most radical and ruthless price cuts, absolutely without regard to the loss we most suffer. Shoppers are eagerly snapping up the bargains. In offering these one hundred coats at \$5.98 we are making the biggest price concessions of the season—every garment this season's style—made of boucles, kerseys, broadcloths and mixtures. Sizes for women, misses and juniors. Special price \$5.98

\$6.00 to \$10.00 Pattern Hats, Choice at \$1.00

A price clearance on one hundred pattern hats. These hats were originally selected for their beauty, distinction and good style. We priced them reasonably when we first showed them. Now, to effect an immediate dispersal, we have revised toe price. We have shattered the prices, deducted from 75 per cent. to 90 per cent. from the first price tags—we have not regarded loss. These hats have served their purpose to us—now they will go to you at such astonishing figures, because we need the space they are occupying at present. Both black and colors are among these one hundred beautiful hats—beavers, French felts, hatters' plush, etc., in all the newest shapes are now yours at this ridiculously low price of \$1.00



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MARKLE WORKER HANGE SULE.

Rutland, Feb. 10.—John Kote, who was employed in the monumental department of the Vermont Marble company at Proctor, committed suicide at his home in the village to-day by hanging. He was a man of 35 years, who had been in the employ of his firm for about 10 years. He was 32 years old and had lived in Proctor 20 years. He has no relatives in this country. He had been ill and this is supposed to be the cause of his act as he had for years earned high wages and was a very quiet fellow.

KEEFE SUCCEEDS SOULE.

Central Vermont Changes Superintendent of Northern Division. St. Albans, Feb. 9.—A circular was issued today by S. S. Russell, general superintendent of transportation of the Central Vermont Railway company, and approved by A. C. Jones, vice-president, making John P. Keefe superintendent of the northern division. John P. Keefe resigned his position of superintendent of the third and fourth divisions of the road with effect in this city, vice John E. Keefe, resigned. Both appointments took effect to-day. Mr. Fitzgerald has been running a passenger train from Montreal to White River Junction.

THREE MURDERERS WALK FIRMLY TO THE CHAIR.

Ostlin, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Three murderers were put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison this morning just before daylight. Two of them were convicted of the murder of a woman, and the third was convicted of the murder of a man. All three were sentenced to death by the state court.

PRESTON-CLEVELAND.

Couple Married by President Hibben of Princeton University. Princeton, N. J., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Thomas Cox Preston, Jr., were married this forenoon by President John E. Hibben of Princeton University at "Prospect," the executive residence of the university. No preliminary announcement had been made of the marriage and the utmost simplicity was observed in the ceremony.

VERMONT MAN RECEIVER.

A. E. Cudworth One of Two for the United Copper Company. New York, Feb. 10.—Receivers were appointed in the federal district court here to-day for the United Copper company. The appointments were made on the petition of Maurice Deches, receiver of the Asta Identity company.

The receivers names are John S. Shepard, Jr., of this city and Addison E. Cudworth of Londonderry, N. H. Austin Deches is president of the company which has been involved in litigation since the middle of 1906, when its stock collapsed on

PLANS TO FLOOD VALLEY.

Development of Water Power in Montpelier by Rutland Company. Rutland, Feb. 11.—It is understood that the Rutland company has plans to develop water power in the Montpelier valley. The plan is to build a dam across the river and to use the water to generate electricity for the city of Montpelier.

STATE TEACHERS MEET AT MONTPELIER IN FALL.

Brattleboro, Feb. 10.—The Vermont State Teachers' association will meet in Montpelier in the fall. The meeting will be held at the Montpelier Hotel and will last for several days.

UNION STATION HEARINGS PUT OVER TO MAY TERM.

Montpelier, Feb. 11.—The supreme court today put over until the May term the hearings on appeal from the orders of the public service commission for union railway stations at Burlington and White River Junction.

People Who Have Contact That Is Not 'Tried Out' Watch the Business Opportunity Ads Very Closely.

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