

HUNDREDS KILLED IN FIERCE ARTILLERY FIGHT

Dreadnoughts Ordered to Mexican Coast—Transports Ready—What Intervention Means.

City of Mexico, Feb. 13.—Headless of the protests of diplomats representing nations that have large colonies in the city, the government troops and the rebellious forces under General Felix Diaz kept up their desperate battle for possession of the Mexican capital.

For hours the opposing artillery was sweeping the streets in the center of the city and smashing the principal buildings, which were occupied as fortresses.

Although the casualties have been fewer than on the other days of the fighting, many noncombatants have been killed and wounded by shells and bullets.

The diplomats endeavored to get the combatants to cease what was plainly barbarous warfare, or at least to agree on a neutral zone, in which foreigners could be certain of their safety, but their efforts were unavailing. The government took the stand that the rebels must surrender or they would be subdued without mercy.

President Madero said that he was preparing to attack soon in strength and with even heavier guns than had been used heretofore and that the rebellion would soon be ended. It is believed that there will be much bloodshed when this attack is made.

Wilson Issues a Warning.
Ambassador Wilson said that for the protection of Americans and other foreigners American marines would be brought to the capital if the situation did not soon improve, though he explained that he had not yet received instructions to that effect from the government at Washington.

Fragments of a shell struck two American women in a house in the line of fire. Mrs. H. W. Holmes was killed and Mrs. Percy Griffiths is lying from her injuries. The women had been preparing luncheon when the shell entered the house. The Red Cross took Mrs. Holmes' body and rescued Mrs. Griffiths.

Foreigners are gathering in the vicinity of the legations and the American embassy, particularly at the latter place, where it is believed that they will be safe.

The streets generally were deserted. All bars are closed. Business was at a standstill.

Nothing was gained by either side in the fighting but much damage was done to buildings in the business district by the fire of artillery. The Mutual Life, cable and other structures in which foreigners are interested suffered.

Ambassador Wilson and Herr de Hintz, the German minister, took the lead in the diplomatic negotiations and were joined by the British and Spanish ministers. They interviewed President Madero and arranged an armistice until they could also consult General Diaz. The state of the city was shown by the fact that the man who carried the message to General Diaz was fired on by government troops, although he was under the protection of a white flag.

Refuse to Stop Fighting.
Neither of the chief men concerned would agree to the proposals of the diplomats. President Madero endeavored to minimize the seriousness of the situation. He said that reinforcements had been delayed, but when they came up he would be able to end the rebellion quickly. He put the blame on General Diaz for forcing the fighting in the center of the city. General Diaz, on the other hand, said that he was on the defensive and was compelled to return the fire of the government artillery.

Many rumors about the plans of President Madero are about. One has it that he will resign. Another is that he is planning to remove the capital to San Luis-Potosi in case he is driven from the National palace. The chiefs of the government forces cannot be seen except by diplomats and friends with passes. It is impossible to learn the disposition of their troops because any one on the streets is fired upon. There are reports that conditions in the palace are bad and that there have been many desertions among the troops.

Re-enforcements for General Diaz under General de la O, a Zapatist, have arrived. They strengthened him, but aggravated the situation, as they are entirely without discipline.

McCALL CORPORATION ENLARGED.

The McCall Corporation has been organized with a capital of \$6,750,000 to take over the business of the McCall Company of New York City, manufacturers of McCall's dress and embroidery patterns and publishers of McCall's Magazine and "McCall's Quarterly Book of Fashion." Edward A. Simmons, president and owner of the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Company of New York City, has been elected president of the McCall Corporation.

REV. RICHARDSON COMING.

Rev. Will H. Hiller, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal church of this place received a telegram on Thursday from Rev. A. B. Richardson, a former pastor of this place, stating that he would preach on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, February 20 and 21.

LATEST PHASES OF MEXICO'S REVOLT.

Artillery battle being fought in Mexico City.

Belem prison thrown open and criminals released.
British legation under heavy fire.
Six United States Dreadnoughts ordered to Mexico's eastern coast.
Ten thousand troops held in readiness to embark if intervention becomes necessary.

Five thousand five hundred troops, including 2,500 marines, equipped for Vera Cruz landing.
Fourteenth Infantry, guarding Isthmus, ready to embark for Vera Cruz.

American consulate at Mexico City, riddled by bullets, is abandoned.
Two American women hit by shells. One is dead, the other dying.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Descriptions Furnished by Pupils in English II in Honesdale High School—Try and Guess Them.

The Citizen's popular guessing contest of Honesdale's many prominent and well-known people has branched out into another phase, that of public buildings and descriptive scenery in and near Honesdale. We reproduce two sketches which we ask for assistance in telling us what they are. If you cannot guess what they represent—why we will tell you.

A Descriptive Sketch
By Crescentia O'Connell.

Facing the west is an imposing two-story red brick building decorated with white sandstone, and in front the roof has sort of tower on top of it. This building is quite a distance from the street, surrounded by a large lawn which is very green in the summer. The steps which approach the main entrance are of sandstone to match the decorations of the building, and the roof over the landing is supported by six large pillars. The doors at the entrance are of oak, and are very large and heavy. The two doors which are at either side of the building are of oak and the steps leading to the doors are of sandstone like the main entrance only there are no roofs covering the landings at the side entrances as there is in the main. There are many large windows in this building which are decorated at the top with sandstone. During the day this place is a scene of great action.

No. 1.

A Honesdale Building.
By Jeannette Pohle.

This building, situated on Main street, facing the rising sun, with its height and width greatly disproportioned to its extreme length, is constructed of red brick. The roof, which is low and slanting, is made of slate. In the front there are four large-sized windows and a double door which is very heavy. At one side of this there is a smaller door leading to another room. From the main entrance a concrete walk with gravel on either side, runs out as far as the street. Surrounding this structure is a board walk and on both sides of it there is a large lawn which is enclosed by an iron chain. A long, narrow conspicuous sign which is blue with white letters inscribed on it hangs over the main door. During the day, and at evening also, this is one of the busiest places of the town.

No. 2.

GUM-CHEWING ON STAND BARRED BY JUDGE SEARLE.

Gum chewing, like munching peanuts at a circus, may be all right in its place, but its place is not in Judge Searle's court. The judge made this plain yesterday when he whispered a request to Sam Lebert, a constable, to cease it, which Lebert did on the instant.

Mr. Lebert went on the stand as a witness in the Stark-Krause-Miller conspiracy case, and, throwing one leg across the other, sat back in the witness chair to await the start of his examination.

Assistant District Attorney T. A. Donohoe was to cross-examine him. Mr. Lebert, during the wait, kept the crossed leg swinging limply, his jaws wagging away at the luscious pepsin flavored wax. Mr. Donohoe finally asked a question which Mr. Lebert ground into the gum as he answered it.

Leaning from the bench toward the witness stand, Judge Searle quietly asked the constable to remove the gum. This Mr. Lebert did with a nod of acquiescence. Judge Searle, Tuesday, also asked a witness to cease gum chewing, the two incidents coming so close together that court attendants whispered among themselves: "He won't stand for this gum thing."—Scranton Tribune-Republican.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MILK.

The daily average amount of milk furnished by the 45,000 farms engaged in supplying New York City milk market is about 60 quarts each. The 5,473 dairies that supply the Philadelphia market do a little better by contributing 70 quarts each. But the 42 farms that keep the Midtown milk dealers busy beat the record with a daily output of 190 quarts each.

ICE DAM HALTS FALLS.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Owing to the formation of an ice dam above Goat Island in the Niagara River, the American falls were practically dry yesterday. A tremendous increase in the amount of water pouring over the Canadian or Horse Shoe Falls was noted. A similar phenomenon occurred in 1909.

GAUGHAN DRINKS CARBOLIC ACID FOR MEDICINE

Was First Baseman for Archbald Team—Took Acid by Mistake—Leaves Wife and Nine Children.

John Gaughan, whom all base ball fans will remember as the big first baseman for Honesdale's old rivals, the Archbald team, drank a quantity of carbolic acid on Sunday night, mistaking it for medicine, and died one half hour later.

Gaughan, who had been treating himself for a sickness, went to a cupboard about eleven o'clock Sunday night, and after drinking the acid, fell to the floor in his agony, where he was found by his wife who heard his groans but it was too late to help him.

He has been coming to Honesdale with the Archbald base ball team for the last ten or twelve years and was always a credit to the game. He leaves a wife and nine children.

AN ELECTRIC BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

A gang of men are engaged in the work of installing an automatic electric block signal system on the Delaware Division of the Erie Railroad. A similar system is in successful operation on the Susquehanna Division. Battery wells, made of concrete, shaped like a bottle, large enough for two men to work in while installing the batteries, are placed in the ground one mile apart. The men are working toward Port Jervis from Susquehanna, and are now some distance east of Hancock. When completed many of the towers along the division will be abandoned.

BIG BATTLE EXPECTED TODAY.

600 Men, Women and Children Protected.

(Special to The Citizen.)
Mexico City, Thursday afternoon.—The largest battle fought in this territory is expected to take place in a suburb near here this afternoon between the Mexicans and revolutionists. Six hundred men, women and children have been taken to the American ambassador's headquarters during this expected big battle.

A TIMELY TOPIC.

By W. H. Bullock, State Demonstrator and Orchard Inspector.

Those who have peach trees should watch them carefully from now on. Last winter they were badly frozen and as a result we had no peaches but this is not all, the trees have not recovered the severe injury which can be readily seen at any time by cutting a branch. You will see dark streaks or rings in the wood which is plain proof of the injury received by the hard freezing last winter. This has weakened the wood, causing it to be more brittle and should we be fortunate enough to have a good crop of peaches the coming season there will be many broken branches and some trees unless the fruit is thinned. This should be done in every case where the trees are heavily loaded with fruit. Thin, say to four or six inches. This will look thin at thinning time but when the fruit is matured it will look very different. Some pruning should be done this spring but the grower should be governed by the growth of new wood the trees made last summer. Practical fruit growers tell us to cut back about one-third of last season's growth but no hard and fast rule can be laid down as conditions from various causes alter cases. Last winter, for instance, was exceedingly cold and nearly every fruit bud on the peach trees in Wayne and adjoining counties were killed. Last spring would have been the proper time to do very severe pruning of peach trees as there was no fruit to lose, consequently one could have cut back all or nearly so of the previous season's growth which would have strengthened the trees this year. In extreme cases if the trees were high one could cut back even much more severely which in some cases would be a decided improvement and benefit to the tree and also to the grower.

Please bear in mind when pruning peach trees, cut back to an outer branch, or in some cases it might be necessary to cut to a bud. This rule will generally apply to all fruit trees. This will have a strong tendency to spread your trees outward instead of allowing them to run up slender and high in the air, which is so undesirable to the modern fruit grower and also inconvenient to spray and pick the fruit.

U. S. SENDS WARSHIPS AND TROOPS TO MEXICO

Mexican War is Barbarous—American Women Hit; One Dead, Another Dying—Shot and Shell Raze Buildings.

Washington, Feb. 13.—While the battle raged in the streets of the City of Mexico hurried preparations were made here to send an "expeditionary force" of 3,000 American troops to Vera Cruz at short notice when it should be deemed necessary to protect American lives and property.

Orders were issued in Washington placing the First brigade of the First division, composing troops now stationed at Governors Island, Plattsburg, Buffalo and Fort Niagara in readiness for embarkation on board four transports at Newport News for Vera Cruz.

Steps were taken to dispatch 2,500 marines from the Atlantic fleet and Guantanamo station to Vera Cruz, and two more battleships, making four in all, were ordered to hasten to Mexican ports on the gulf of Mexico, while two other warships were hurrying to points on the western coast.

The battleship Nebraska, one of the two warships ordered to Mexican ports from Cuba, steamed from Caimanera, Cuba, at half past 10 o'clock yesterday.

President and War Secretary Confer.
Mr. Stimson, the secretary of war, held a conference with President Taft on the Mexican situation and advised the president of the army's preparedness to move toward Mexico when the order comes.

United States Senator Cullom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said that he did not believe the time for intervention by the United States in Mexico had yet arrived, and President Taft remained opposed to intervention so long as possible to avoid it.

Major General T. H. Barry, commander of the First division, at Governors Island, received orders to have the Third Infantry at Madison barracks, the Fifth Infantry at Plattsburg and the Twenty-ninth Infantry, one battalion of which is at Governors Island, another at Buffalo and a third at Fort Niagara, prepared for "expeditionary service."

Messrs. Knox and Stimson, heads of the departments of state and war, went into conference further with President Taft after luncheon at the White House. It was announced that Mr. Stimson, who had arranged to accompany the president to Philadelphia, would remain in Washington so as to be in close touch with the situation and keep the president informed.

WHAT INTERVENTION MEANS

United States Not Prepared to Go to War With Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Events of the last forty-eight hours in the City of Mexico have sobered all Washington to a realization that intervention in Mexico means 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, applying the term to the actual condition in Mexico, means one of two things. It 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 General Felix Diaz, or else it means action by the United States to compel both sides to stop their fighting. The latter kind of intervention in Mexico would inevitably result, as all other similar interventions have resulted, in both sides abandoning their quarrel with each other and uniting in attacking 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 will not seek to intervene in Mexico upon his own responsibility alone and that he will place the matter before congress in case he feels that the Mexican situation requires such action by

PRESIDENT SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS, SAYS TILLMAN.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Most senators declined to discuss the situation in Mexico.

A notable exception was found in Senator Tillman. He said: "I think President Taft ought to be very, very cautious how he involves this country in war just at the close of his administration."

"I know of no greater misfortune that could happen to us right now than to have such a war forced on the country. The situation is a very fine illustration of 'you will be damned if you do and you will be damned if you don't,' especially if you do."

"Let us do what is necessary to protect the honor of our country, and no more, and if we have to go there let us get away as soon as possible."

The United States. Upon congress then would fall not only the necessity of 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.

Army and Navy Ready.
The United States army and navy have for many months been prepared 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, is now 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 bluejackets 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 on the Mexican border about 5,000 men. Brigadier General E. Z. Steever is in command of all the border forces, with headquarters at El Paso, and his troops include cavalry, infantry and artillery, cavalry being in the preponderance. The remaining forces within the United States, numbering 61,000 men, will 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 now 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 is 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 a 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 bluejackets would be sent to Vera Cruz to take over that city and seize the railroads and rolling stock. Thence this advance expedition would make its way as close to the City of Mexico as might be deemed advisable and devote itself to the task of seizing and maintaining all lines of communication between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. 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 the City of Mexico.

On the north the first steps would be to seize the railroad terminal and rolling stock of the several railroads joining Mexico and the United States across 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 coasts, 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.

To Seize Important Ports.
The army plans also call for the seizure of the important ports on the west coast of Mexico. For this the ships of the Pacific fleet, 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 capital.

For intervention in Mexico it is admitted that the United States is not prepared. 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.

HARVEY PERKINS ARCHITECT 1821

Built House Destroyed by Fire at Canaan Corners—Was Old Landmark—Sketch by Mrs. E. T. Ames of Waymart.

The following article was taken from the Carbondale Leader of Feb. 12th and will be of interest to many Wayne county people:

In the destruction by fire of the John William property at Canaan Corners last Thursday afternoon, February 6, the community also sustains a loss in a interesting landmark. This house was built by Harvey E. Perkins who came here from Wallingford, Conn., in 1821. The following year, he married Charlotte Fobes, daughter of Squire Fobes, of Old Canaan Corners. In 1823 he built this house and moved into it, residing there his lifetime. In the construction he used 23,000 feet of panel pine lumber.

Mr. Perkins was one of the most skillful artificers in Wayne county. He learned his trade in Connecticut under the old apprentice system of seven years.

It is to be regretted that this old landmark which was a fine example of the New England colonial style of architecture and the last one remaining in Canaan township of his workmanship, should be destroyed. The farm houses of Charles Cortright and Henry Ames, built by him, having also been consumed by fire. There are a few houses yet remaining in Waymart village notably: the hotel and residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Dimock and the one occupied by his son, George E. Perkins, all constructed by this old-time architect and finished workman. The Leonard Starkweather hotel on the present site of the Patterson house, one of the largest structures built by him in our village was also destroyed by fire many years ago.

It is only recently that the old Alex. McMullen homestead at Farview, a fine large structure erected by Mr. Perkins, was torn down on account of its obstructing the view of the new hospital for criminal insane, and being an encumbrance to the State grounds.

The type of houses of which we are speaking, represent a far different kind of workmanship compared to the style of the present day. All of the work of construction was done by hand, even to the doors, windows and blinds. Too much praise cannot be given to the honest and painstaking skill of these mechanics of the old school. Any of these structures, with timely use of paint and occasional repairs would last for centuries.

It is to be hoped that the structures remaining will escape the flames for each one is in a way a monument to its builder and contains in itself enduring evidence of conscientious workmanship.

His only surviving son, George E. Perkins, is an esteemed and representative resident of Waymart.

Harvey E. Perkins built the old Methodist Episcopal church in Honesdale; also the first frame house and a hotel on the Aitken corner in Carbondale.

It seems fitting, at this time to pay tribute to the father-in-law of our subject: John Fobes, Esq., came to this county also from Connecticut in 1808 and settled at Old Canaan Corners. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for thirty-seven years. He owned the present Albert Weed farm together with 500 acres which he bought from Lord and Lady Putnam and paid three dollars and fifty cents per acre, in its wild state.

Squire Fobes built one mile of the Belmont and Eastern turnpike and three miles of the Milford and Owego turnpike.

MACCABEES INSTALL OFFICERS

Post Commander E. E. Williams Installing Officers—Ladies of Maccabees Served Supper.

The installation exercises of Tent No. 250, Knights of the Maccabees were held Wednesday evening. Post Commander E. E. Williams installed the following officers: Commander, Frank F. Schuller; lieutenant commander, F. S. Evans; record keeper, W. H. Varcoe; finance keeper, W. L. Lemnitzer; chaplain, Chas. S. Pragnell; sergeant, Bert Dain; master at arms, Eugene Miller; first master of guards, Ed. P. Varcoe; second master of guards, H. V. Tuman; sentinel, Chas. E. Knapp; picket, George W. Searles. After the installation the following program was rendered:

Piano solo, Miss Grace Hanlan. Vocal solo, Miss J. M. Archer. Address, M. J. Hanlan, Esq. Solo, Miss Sarah Synar.

The Sir Knights and their families then went to the dining room where the Ladies of the Maccabees had prepared a banquet which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The Maccabees is one of the strongest organizations in Honesdale, having a membership of about 130.

RACES AT LAKE HUNTINGTON.

The ice races which were held at Lake Huntington on Saturday were very largely attended. Charles Gould of Long Eddy, won first in the free-for-all and Harry Schute, of North Branch, took first in the green race.

PRETTY GOOD DAY'S WORK.

The Milanville creamery has had 50 teams drawing ice from Laurel Lake. It was eight inches thick and they paid six cents per cake for hauling. One man who owned two teams made \$18 in one day.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters remaining uncalled for at this office week ending Feb. 10, 1913: Elmer Halloran, Oliver M. Hoyer, William Mengle, Joe Smith. Persons calling for above will say "Advertised."

Your Grandfather Walked Upstairs ==



and in his pocket was a big heavy watch. Maybe you are wearing that watch today for sentimental reasons. The same sentiment doesn't lead you to choose a flight of stairs in preference to an elevator, does it?

Don't take the chance of losing a valued heirloom. Put it where it belongs—in a safe place. The repair charges you will pay on it in the next few years will buy you a fine modern watch now.

We Offer a Splendid Watch at \$30 for Men.
Handsome filled gold case, distinct, easily read dial, adjusted to temperature an position changes. It is an Elgin "G. M. Wheeler" watch.

ROWLAND
Jeweler and Optician of Honesdale.