the firing from this battery was incessant. Apparently it had little effect so far as disabling any of the garrison of the Citadel was concerned. This was due to the use of shrapnel instead of solid shot.

Standing at the corner of Calle Londres and Calle Geneva, two squares from the embassy, shells could be seen by The Tribune correspondent bursting over the Citadel from the first few shots. The federals then depressed the muzzles of the pieces too much, with the result that ten or a dozen shells crashed through the walls of the handsome residences a short distance from the Gore Court apartment house, which was struck several times yesterday, forcing the American tenants to flee. Afterward the federal gunners got the range better, and while the battery remained at work almost every shell exploded squarely over the Citadel.

Try to Snipe Artillerymen.

This had been going on for half an hour, when between fifty and one hundred Felicistas suddenly appeared in Calle Hamburgo, half a dozen squares from the battery, climbed on roofs and began to try to snipe the federal gunners. Their aim was poor and the battery crashed on undisturbed. The battery commander sent a messenger to the captain of a force of two hundred rurales who were among the soldiers detailed to patrol all roads leading out of the city in the expection that Diaz might make an attempt to escape if things grew too hot for him in the Citadel. The rurales, 150 strong, came down the Paseo from Chapultepec, deployed in open order and halted to the right of the Paseo, in the open fields, on a line with Calle Geneva, which leads directly to the embassy. They opened fire on the Felicistas, who stood their ground well, but the rurales were the better marksmen.

From in front of the embassy bullets could be heard whizzing in all directions, and the progress of the fight was watched until it got too warm for the Felicistas, who gave it up and scattered in the direction of the Citadel. The trumpets blew and the commander of the rurales got his men together behind a high wall a square north of the embassy. Several were wounded, but none seriously. They halted while Americans living near by sent servants out to them with water and food.

When they had rested they marched past the embassy. The captain talked to Ambassador Wilson, telling him what had happened and saying he had been sent to intercept Diaz in case of his flight.

No shells landed in the direction of the American colony during the worst of the bombardment in the forenoon.

When the Tribune correspondent took advantage of a lull in the firing just before noon to get from the American colony to the centre of the city in an automobile he found passage in all direct routes barred by troops. A long detour through the outskirts of the city out of the zone of fire brought him to the cable office. There cable messages were filed for the ambassador and many Americans who were anxious to notify their friends in the United States of their safety.

Two squares from the cable office, at the corner of San Juan de Letran and Calle Victoria, two federal guns were banging away in the direction of the Citadel as steady as clockwork. Several machine guns on nearby roofs were sputtering away, while the federals behind heavy parapets on old Mexican houses were doing a lot of rifle firing, which seemed largely ineffective.

Start a Lively Bombardment.

Up to this time the defenders of the arsenal had paid little attention to the fire from this direction. They had sent an occasional shell in the direction of the Palace, most projectiles falling short, but at 1 o'clock they suddenly woke up, and for ten minutes fairly filled the air with shrapnel. Whether by accident or design, they had an accurate range for two squares between San Juan de Letran, Calle Victoria, Calle Gante and Calle Diez y Seis de Septiembre, in which are the cable office, the American Club, the Hotel Jardin and many American business houses.

At least ten shells landed on buildings adjoining the cable office, although the latter building was unhurt, except from fragments of masonry, shell casings, rifle balls and shrapnel. The street was clouded with great columns of dust. The door of the cable office was hastily closed, and nearly every one inside retreated to the rear of the building. The Mexican operators, although the building was rocking and trembling with the concussions, while flying missiles played a deafening tattoo on the steel shutters, stayed on at their instruments and never stopped receiving and sending messages.

When the bombardment ceased and it was safe to venture from the building, a hundred evidences of the result of the firing were seen. It was impossible to cross from the cable office to Porter's Hotel without treading on debris that littered the pavement. Half a dozen copings had been knocked off, windows were shattered, and big and little holes pierced the walls. Scarcely a building in the area escaped, but when it was all over the federal gunners at Calle Victoria were still plugging away, and the rebels had gained nothing.

Just before the bombardment ended fifty or so federal infantrymen in support of the guns in the Calle Victoria were suddenly seen to drop on their bellies and begin to fire as rapidly as they could pull the triggers up the Calle Victoria in the direction of the arsenal. They were still firing when the shrapnel began to fly. The watchers retreated inside the cable office. The rebels had essayed some sort of an advance under cover of the heavy fire from the Citadel, but had evidently been unsuccessful.

[By Associated Press.]

Mexico City, Feb. 13.—At 5 o'clock this evening it was reported that Felix Diaz had demanded the surrender of the National Palace. All through the day the rebel batteries of heavy guns were throwing a fierce fire of shrapnel around the palace. Many of these dropped into the Zocalo, which fronts the building, and federal soldiers were compelled to move to cover.

Before dark the fire on both sides was intermittent, but apparently less vigorous from the federals. The government troops were receiving ammunition in small consignments, and it was said that they were running short.

That Diaz had prepared for the threatened overwhelming movement by the government which Madero promised would be carried through to-day was shown by the fact that he had stationed sharpshooters on the roofs of adjoining buildings, had dispatched a force outside his lines to the west of the city, and had placed his heaviest guns in positions commanding all the approaches to his stronghold.

General Huerta, commanding the federals, had promised to rush the fortifications of the rebels, but he elected, instead, to employ his artillery. Only once during the early part of the day did the infantry come into action.

During the heavy shelling of the palace Diaz apparently moved some of his forces to the southeast of the city, and shortly after 12 o'clock the palace was made the target of both shells and rifle fire from that district. Coincidentally, the rebels succeeded in extending their zone of activity in other directions.

The rebel fire toward the Palace was intended not only to bring about its surrender, but had for its purpose also the clearing of the intervening high buildings of machine guns and riflemen and of silencing the federal battery operating in San Juan Letran street, at a point midway between the arsenal and the Palace. This shelling wrought havoc among the buildings in that section of the city.

The American Club was riddled. The interior of this building on the second and third floors was completely wrecked. Of forty Americans within it at the time several had almost miraculous escapes. In all, seven shells tore through the walls. The first two crashed through the reading room across the greater length of the front on the second story. The others entered above the second story on the sides, which are not protected by buildings.

Shrapnel was hurled in all directions, cutting the furniture to ribbons, ripping the floors and walls, and puncturing in a score of places the portraits which hung about the room. The portrait most seriously damaged was that of President Madero.

President McKinley's face is now set in a circle of holes, while the portrait of President Taft, hanging next, escaped with a single mark.

President-elect Wilson's features were riddled, while at the other end of the line of portraits balls found lodgement in plenty in the picture of Jefferson.

To the rear of this room is a large one, used for billiards and pool. There many Americans were gathered, as the manager had forbidden the members to assemble in the front room when a second series of shells crashed through the wall. These tore a way through the story above.

One rebel reverse terminated in the wiping out of seventy rebels and the reoccupation of a position which they had taken on the previous day. That was several blocks south of the arsenal.

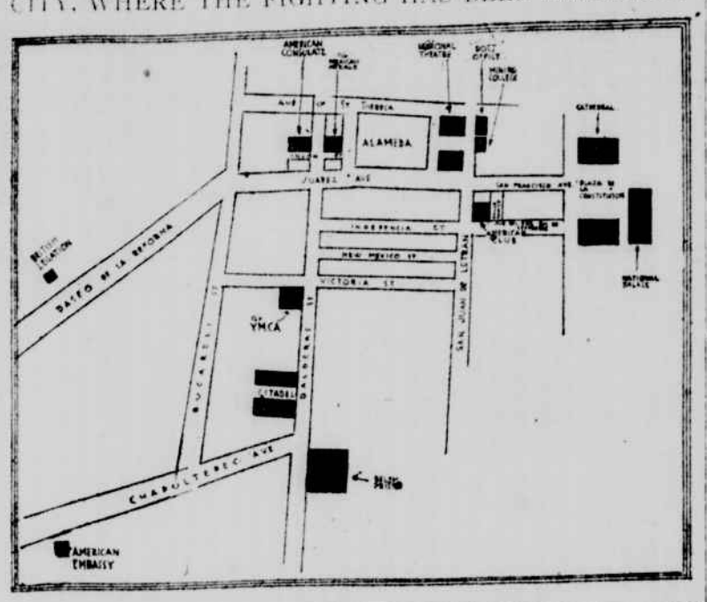
The rebels had wrested from the federals the police barracks south of Belem Prison. The federals to-day from advantageous buildings swept this with machine guns until every one of the occupants had been killed. So little did the federals think of this position as a strategic point that they did not hold it.

The Cuban and Belgian legations were rendered untenable, the occupants seeking refuge elsewhere. The French Consulate suffered a fate similar to that of the American Consulate several days ago, the consul transferring his office to his country's legation.

The Cuban Minister to-night asked his government for authorization to charter special trains to remove from the capital to-morrow such Cubans as wish to go. He proposes to land them at Vera Cruz and there place them aboard a ship flying the Spanish flag, if one is in port; otherwise on American warships due to-morrow.

It was said to-night that the action of the Cuban Minister may be followed by other diplomats.

DIAGRAM MAP OF THE CENTRAL PART OF MEXICO CITY, WHERE THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN HEAVIEST.



HOLT URGES MEXICAN PEACE COMMISSION

Believes Root, Eliot or Butler Could Restore Order.

INTERVENTION TOO COSTLY

Besides Costing a Million a Day for Three Years, Its Success Is Doubtful.

Hamilton Holt, editor of "The Independent" and chairman of the executive committee of the Mexican Society, came out yesterday for a peace commission to settle the Mexican differences. He suggested Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus, of Harvard; Nicholas Murray Butler or Senator Elihu Root as likely men to have appointed by the President. Intervention, he said, must be the last resort.

Intervention would require 200,000 soldiers, would require maybe three years and would cost $1,000,000 a day, which would make it cost two to three times as much as the Panama Canal. According to Mr. Holt, who is one of the officers of the International Peace Forum, all the American interests in Mexico together aren't worth one day of intervention. If the Mexicans do not want to accept a peace commission from the United States, they might agree to a commission from Brazil or Argentina, he said.

Mr. Holt said, however, that he was in favor of the government going in and taking hold of the outgoing railway lines from Mexico City to Galveston, in order to insure the withdrawal of American citizens in safety.

Frederic R. Coudert, of the firm of Coudert Brothers, who is an authority on international law, said yesterday he dreaded intervention.

"From the international point of view," he said, "it would be a step fraught with much consequence. I am not prepared to speak with finality on the matter, because it is a matter of considerable legal perplexity; but so far as I can see there are two possible kinds of intervention—of which one is the most likely, the one almost certain to be employed if we try any intervention at all.

"The first of these means of intervention would be the policing of certain areas of unrest, where foreign life and property were unsafe. This sort of intervention, often practised in different parts of the world, does not necessarily constitute the taking over of the government of the disturbed country. It simply entails policing certain restricted areas."

Senor Dehesa Says Mexico Would Oppose Plan.

CAN SETTLE OWN PROBLEM

Guerilla Warfare Would Follow Any Attempt by United States to Interfere, He Asserts.

Señor Teodoro A. Dehesa, the taciturn lieutenant whom Porfirio Diaz made Governor of Vera Cruz, said last night at the Hotel Seville, where he awaited the pacification of his country before returning to it, that Mexico would never consent to a settlement of her internal problems at the hands of a peace commission.

"Americans do not understand us well enough," said he. "Diplomats did their best to avoid trouble by interceding with President Madero in General Diaz's behalf. But, no! Madero would attack Diaz at all costs."

Señor Dehesa was asked if the situation did not indicate the advantage of President Madero over General Diaz.

"Why does it?" he asked quickly. "If Madero had a military advantage over General Diaz he could have compelled him to surrender in two hours. Madero has demonstrated that he cannot dislodge the rebels from the ciudadela, which is the national stronghold, filled with arms, artillery and ammunition. Now see what is happening: Madero gets no reinforcements of men or ammunition and the city is on the verge of a famine. It is too bad, to be sure."

Señor Dehesa believes that Madero showed bad faith in his failure to guarantee the lives of foreigners. He said such action was characteristic of the President. However, he said, he did not blame Madero any more than the whole ministry.

He said there is not as much danger from released prisoners in Mexico City as has been represented. Most of them, he believed, were not habitual criminals, and those that were would escape at once to the mountains, not daring to remain for fear of being shot or recaptured.

The impression that the revolt against Porfirio Diaz was fomented by American business interests, Señor Dehesa said, was ridiculous. Diaz, he said, gave his countrymen all the institutions by which they acquired desires for a liberal government, but Diaz, grown conservative through the exercise of power, did not give the people the kind of government to meet the demand which he had created.

The Mexicans, Señor Dehesa said, fear American intervention, and would give their last drop of blood in an almost interminable guerilla warfare to prevent it.

TRAIN READY TO LEAVE

Preparations Suggest Madero Might Quit Capital.

(By Associated Press.)

Mexico City, Feb. 13.—Preparations made to get a train ready at the Mexican Central station this afternoon caused some comment.

It was suggested that it was barely possible President Madero was preparing to flee the city.

EDITOR'S FAMILY SAFE

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13.—Mrs. J. K. Hudson, of this city, received a telegram to-day from her son, Paul Hudson, editor of "The Mexican Herald," saying that he, his wife and two children were barricaded in "The Herald" office, near the American Consulate.

The end of the bombardment, Mr. Hudson said, was not in sight. All foreigners had laid in ammunition and provisions sufficient for their present needs.

FIGHTING ON IN VICTORIA

Bayonets Used in Mexico City, Laredo Hears.

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 13.—Federal telegraph officials in communication with the town of Victoria, Tamaulipas, to-night were informed that fighting now is going on there.

Communication with Mexico City brought news that fighting now is progressing in that city at close range and that bayonets are being used.

Monterey is reported quiet to-night. According to a passenger who arrived here, General Trevino, federal military commander, has caused the imprisonment of every known agitator and criminal in that city to prevent the possibility of an uprising. These tactics were pursued frequently during the regime of President Diaz.

VICTIM KNEW OF PERIL

Mrs. Griffith's Husband Had Written of Danger.

Mrs. Catherine Griffith, who was killed by a bursting shell in the City of Mexico Wednesday, was the mother of the wife of Phillip M. Dreyfuss, an electrical contractor of this city, whose office is at No. 116 Nassau street.

"I have received no direct advices of my mother-in-law's death," Mr. Dreyfuss said last night, "despite the fact that I have sent telegrams to various official sources at Washington.

"Mr. Griffith has been aware of the danger American citizens were subject to in Mexico," he continued, "and had been ready to leave at a moment's notice since the downfall of the Diaz administration. When the trouble broke out a few months ago he brought his family to New York and remained here until affairs seemed settled sufficiently to warrant his return. He was an engineer in the employ of the Mexican Light and Power Company.

"I have been told by letter several times in the last few months that it was unsafe for an American woman to be abroad in the streets alone. Mr. Griffith had carried revolvers constantly for two years as protection against the outbreak that has been expected. The foreign residents in the city always had the feeling that they were living on the brink of a volcano that was liable to break into eruption at any moment."

GENERAL MAUS COMING HERE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 13.—Brigadier General M. P. Maus left here to-day for New York under orders to take command of the 1st Brigade of the army, which has been chosen for service in Mexico in case troops are sent there.

MEDIATION BY U. S. PROPOSED BY BARRETT

Director of Pan-American Union Suggests to Taft an International Commission.

TO RESTORE MEXICAN PEACE

Army-Navy Board Discusses Plans for Possible Invasion of Mexico by Sea and Land if Need Arises.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 13.—A tense situation prevails in administration circles over the Mexican problem, aggravated almost hourly by reports of the fighting in Mexico City and numerous outrages by the lawless element in many sections of the republic, but President Taft is still determined to stave off drastic action as long as there is a possibility of preventing intervention.

A large force is working at the War Department, and rumors are rife that orders for the mobilization of troops, either at Newport News or on transports off the Mexican coast, will be issued within the next twenty-four hours. War Department officials are all acting under strict injunction of secrecy. Telegraphic orders have been sent in every direction, and the official wires were buzzing at a late hour.

Mediation as a means of meeting the situation was suggested to-night by the director general of the Pan-American Union, John Barrett, in a personal capacity, in a communication addressed to President Taft an dthe chairman of the House and Senate Committees on Foreign Affairs. His idea is to have an "international commission," consisting of an American statesman, a Latin-American diplomat and an influential Mexican, investigate the situation and make recommendations to Mexico, "which shall readjust the situation in favor of permanent peace and stability."

Senator Root and William J. Bryan are suggested as possibilities to represent the United States.

Director Barrett's Plan.

After explaining that his plan is proposed personally, on his own responsibility, without involving in any way the Pan-American Union or the members of its governing board, Director Barrett says:

"In a word, the suggestion is that, through the initiative of the United States government, an international commission shall be immediately named, consisting of one of the most available statesmen of the United States, such as Elihu Root or William J. Bryan; some eminent Latin-American diplomat now in Washington, representing a government sufficiently remote from the United States and Mexico to have no prejudices and yet be kindly disposed toward both, and at the same time arouse no jealousies among the other Latin-American countries, like Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia, or Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena, Minister of Uruguay, and some correspondingly distinguished and influential Mexican, like Señor Don Francisco de la Barra, late Provisional President of Mexico and former Ambassador to the United States, or Señor Don Joaquin D. Casasus, former Ambassador to the United States, who shall investigate the whole situation in Mexico on the ground and endeavor to compose it and make recommendation to Mexico which shall readjust the situation in favor of permanent peace and stability.

"The suggestion, then, is that the President of the United States shall immediately instruct the United States Ambassador in Mexico to present this plan to the Mexican government and the revolutionary leaders, and urge complete cessation of hostilities pending the action and report of the commission, and that it shall be made known to the Mexican government and the people that they will be expected, with the moral support and interest of all America, to carry out the conclusions of such international commission.

"The selection of Mr. Root or Mr. Bryan will be satisfactory to the people of the United States and will immediately win the confidence of Mexico and Latin America in the plan. The selection of either the Minister of Bolivia or the Minister of Uruguay, both of whom are men of ability and strong character, coming from two countries in southern South America, which by location and relation to the other American countries have no selfish interest in the situation, and whose participation could not arouse any jealousies between Brazil and Argentina or Chili and Peru, will insure the moral support of all Latin America, and cannot be opposed by Mexico. The selection of a representative Mexican will protect Mexican interests and be satisfactory alike to Mexico, the United States and Latin America."

Invasion Plans Considered.

One of the most significant incidents to-day was a meeting of the Joint Army-Navy Board in the office of Admiral Dewey. Plans for a joint invasion of Mexico by the military and naval forces of the United States were considered at great length, although the intimation was given out by the conferees that only routine matters were discussed.

Immediately after the conference, General Wood returned to his office and went into conference with officers of the general staffs and chiefs of the various offices. Preparation of orders to carry into effect the plans outlined by the joint board when the word is given was the purpose of this conference. General Wood has worked untiringly since Sunday, and has gone over every detail of a broad plan for the occupation of Mexico or the mobilization of troops along the border. He is pleased with the military conditions.

One move considered by the administration is the mobilization of American troops on transports in close proximity to Mexican waters. The landing of troops on Mexican soil would, of course, be an act of war.

Troops Ordered to Norfolk.

The plans for entraining the first brigade of the first division of the army, under the new organization to become effective on Saturday, have been perfected, and orders were given to-day for an advance guard to proceed to Newport News to make preparations.

Department of State officials were engaged to-day in compiling information about the Mexican situation for a possible special message by the President. Rough drafts of portions of the message have already been prepared, the aim of the administration being to submit all the essential facts to Congress, so that that body will be able to act intelligently if the necessity arises. A message to Congress, it was pointed out, would contain much information about conditions below the Rio Grande which has not yet been made public.

President Taft continues to hope that the United States will not be plunged into a war with Mexico, although he is fully alive to the gravity of the situation. The same view is taken by conservative officials, including experienced army officers, who say that a long struggle, costing billions of dollars and probably thousands of lives, would follow intervention.

Aiding American Refugees.

As demands of the diplomats to Madero and Diaz to cease the battle in the city have been unavailing, Ambassador Wilson has been instructed to urge Americans to leave the danger zone and, so far as possible, quit the country. The sum of $10,000 has been made available for the use of Mr. Wilson in affording relief to needy Americans.

Discussing the Mexican situation in the House to-day, Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, said it would be deplorable, "if in order to maintain the honor and dignity of the United States we should be obliged to send troops into Mexico, but if even our well intentioned diplomatic negotiations are to be trifled with then, of course, the matter assumes a different aspect."

Approximately 500,000 American citizens are either temporarily or permanently residing in Mexico, according to figures based on estimates made by the State Department. More than 47,000 Americans have been granted passports to Mexico. Although the laws of Mexico do not require passports from American citizens most of them ask for certificates when they expect to remain a long time.

TRANSPORT CREWS HIRED

Four Hundred Men Sign Articles Here.

When the Army Building closed yesterday 400 men had been hired by the War Department for service on the four army transports now coaling at Norfolk, Va., with the expectation of taking troops to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The men who signed articles with the government were engineers, firemen, trimmers, stokers, oilers and water tenders. The work was carried on under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Moses G. Zalinski, of the quartermaster corps. Special arrangements were made yesterday to take the 400 men on the steamship Monroe, which will leave New York this afternoon for Norfolk.

COLONIA LOSS NOT CONFIRMED.

No confirmation of the reported burning of the Colonia station of the National Railways of Mexico had been received yesterday at the offices of the company, No. 25 Broad street. Advices were received during the forenoon indicating that the situation was alarming, but they showed that nothing decisive had happened. The officials said they looked for further dispatches this morning to confirm the loss of the costly Colonia station.

MADERO DECLARES ALL IS GOING WELL

Mexican President Tells The Tribune His Problem Is Not to Subdue Diaz, but to Avoid Sacrificing Life.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, via Galveston, Feb. 13.—President Madero received the Tribune correspondent late this afternoon in the National Palace. Although the effect of the strain of the last five days, during which he has had little sleep or rest, was plainly apparent in his appearance, the President was in good spirits and, outwardly at least, showed no fear of the outcome of the struggle between the government and Diaz.

Madero's chief concern seemed to be to score the apparent inability of the contestants to confine their fire to the zone immediately about the Citadel. He would not admit that the government's position, because of its inability to dislodge Diaz from the arsenal after three days' fighting, had been weakened, but he declared vehemently that, on the contrary, the government had demonstrated its strength and stability by bringing to the city nearly six thousand loyal troops, while Diaz had not gained a single adherent.

"It is not the question of subduing Diaz that is worrying us," said President Madero, "so much as it is to devise means for taking the arsenal without sacrificing too many lives or subjecting non-combatants, especially foreigners, to danger from bombardment. That is the difficulty.

"All reports which have come to me to-day say that damage to property by shells in the fighting which began this morning has been comparatively slight, and that no non-combatants have lost their lives or been injured. The federals, under strict orders, have been compelled to avoid firing artillery unless certain that the shells would land in the arsenal or in the air above it. On the contrary, the rebels have fired, I am told, without regard to where their shells might land, and it is reported that considerable damage has been done, especially in the district between the Citadel and the Palace.

"This is the principal reason for the government sending, a few minutes ago, a message under a white flag, to Diaz, reminding him that his conduct seriously threatened the honor of the republic by offering a possible excuse for foreign powers landing troops here and summoning him to surrender on the government's promise that he and his followers would be fairly dealt with.

"This shows the attitude of the administration with sufficient clearness, I think, to remove beyond all question our good faith and desire to protect foreigners. But it must be understood that the administration does not recede from its determination to force Diaz to subject himself to the federal authorities, nor will it shirk its obligations in this connection. So far no reply has been received from Diaz."

President Madero said that as the result of to-day's fighting and manœuvring, the government troops gained positions nearer the Citadel than they had been this morning, and that the plan to invest the arsenal closely was being carried out successfully.

"Not so quickly as we would wish, perhaps," said he, "but sufficiently well to satisfy us that we have gained and not lost any ground.

"That is about all there is to the situation. I do not see how Diaz can hold out much longer, for he has very little food and our lines are so tightly drawn that none can be gotten to him. The morale of his men must be bad, too, for manifestly his failure to attract adherents from outside the Citadel must exercise a depressing effect upon the spirits of him and his men.

"Our losses to-day have been very slight, scarcely any dead or wounded being reported."

The President said no communications had passed to-day between the government and the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries.

"This being so," said Madero, "I assume that the foreign ministers are satisfied that we are doing all in our power to conserve the lives and property of their nationals. At least, there have been no more protests."

When the rebels were sending occasional shots in the direction of the Palace last night, several shells landed in the facade of the building opposite the offices of the Finance Minister. They gouged big holes in the walls, which are nearly five feet thick, but did no other damage. During the firing today the Palace was not struck.

TRAIN SERVICE SUSPENDED

Route from Laredo to Mexico City Closed To-day.

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 13.—It was announced to-night that train service over the direct route of the National Railway to Mexico City from Laredo would be discontinued to-morrow, but that trains would be run as far south as Monterey, and there connections might be made for Tampico and over a circuitous route into the Mexican capital.

The express company operating in Mexico announced that for the present nothing of value destined for Mexico City would be received for transportation.

The whereabouts of the northbound passenger train from Mexico City which left there Tuesday night is still unreported, and there is apprehension for the safety of its passengers. An unsuccessful attack was made on the southbound Mexican National line's passenger train which left here Tuesday.

ADMITS CAR KILLED "COP"

Chauffeur Confesses He Ran Down Patrolman in Park.

Robert Rotheim, twenty-six years old, of No. 978 East 165th street, The Bronx, confessed to Inspector Faurot and several detectives early this morning that he drove the automobile that ran down and killed Patrolman Peter Fitzsimmons, of the Arsenal station, on the morning of November 1, 1912, at 72d street and Central Park West.

According to the police, they have been on Rotheim's trail for several days, and when they confronted the man with two bloody lamps taken from the machine which killed the patrolman he broke down and confessed. After telling his version of the killing Rotheim was locked up on a charge of homicide.

Last Tuesday night James R. Wade, who works in a garage at No. 1232 Boston Road, The Bronx, told Father Sullivan, chaplain of the Police Department, that there was a man working in the garage who knew something of the killing of Patrolman Fitzsimmons. Rotheim said he was formerly employed as a chauffeur by Felix Isman, a theatrical and real estate promoter, and while driving his car on the night of November 1 ran down Fitzsimmons. He said the patrolman was chasing another machine at the time, and stepped directly in front of his car.

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Boston 416 Boylston Street
Nice 16 Avenue Masséna
Vienna 2 Karothnerstrasse
Rome 144 Corso Umberto

NO OTHER BRANCHES OR AGENTS

Retraction

Made by Editor of the White Plains Argus as partial basis for withdrawal of suit.

In the issue of the White Plains ARGUS of May 12, 1911, as well as in the other issues of this paper, we stated that Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Water Pollution Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, was interested in sewage disposal plants, and that such interest was the basis of his activities in opposing the Bronx Valley Sewer. Those articles were not intended to mean that Mr. Hatch was financially interested in such plants, nor were they intended to mean that moneys expended by Mr. Hatch in this connection were improperly obtained by him from the corporation of Lord & Taylor. We were in error in making statements and insinuations from which such inference might be drawn, and we therefore take this occasion of making a public retraction of the same.

On the contrary, we believe that Mr. Hatch's activities in the direction indicated were sincere and honest from every viewpoint, and he is to be congratulated on the fact that his efforts as Chairman of the Committee, and the efforts of the Committee itself, have proved successful in his contentions.

JOHN T. REHILL,
as Managing Editor.

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