

BATTLE IS RENEWED

BOTH FEDERALS AND REBELS ENGAGED IN FIERCE STRUGGLE AT MEXICO CITY.

U. S. BUILDINGS HIT BY SHELL

Mutual Life Insurance Structure Damaged by Missile From Cannon and Fire Starting as Result of Bombardment—No Safety in Capital.

Mexico City, Mex., Feb. 13.—The British legation is under fire from the rebel position and a battery of federal artillery has been placed close by as a protection.

Belem jail, the famous old prison, has been thrown open by the rebels and from 3,000 to 5,000 desperate prisoners have been set free.

The battle between the federals, under President Madero, and the rebels, under Felix Diaz, in the streets of this city has been raging since 5:35 o'clock.

Artillery Opens Hostilities. A light artillery fire opened the hostilities. The action soon became general, all the artillery on both sides being brought into play. The cannon fire was augmented by sweeping salvos from the machine guns, while the infantry came into action with volleys and individual shooting.

The rebels under Felix Diaz started to advance toward the National palace at a quarter to nine. The rebels seemingly are employing heavier cannon than they did. They directed their fire toward the National palace and on to the higher buildings in the center of the business district, on many of which federal machine guns are mounted and federal riflemen are posted.

Americans in Danger. Shortly before nine o'clock a shell tore a hole through the iron shutter protecting the cable office and fell inside.

Porter's hotel and the American club, in both of which scores of American visitors and residents are gathered, are in the direct line of fire.

Another heavy shell struck a building in front of the cable office at about ten o'clock, ripping away a corner of the structure.

The fire at the Mutual Life Insurance building, started by shells at eight o'clock, has been extinguished, but much damage has been caused the structure by cannon fire.

Many Americans Are Killed. Mexico City, Feb. 12.—After eight hours of artillery battle in the heart of the capital of Mexico, a battle never before paralleled in the history of the western continent—with hundreds reported killed and wounded, among them many Americans, the foreign population in alarm, and the American embassy torn by shells, the Mexican revolution stands at a deadlock.

Three terrific assaults on the arsenal were repulsed by General Diaz's forces, and the situation shows little change other than the loss of life and the number of wounded on both sides.

8,000 Troops in Battle. It is impossible to obtain any accurate estimate of the number of troops engaged in the battle, but they are estimated at three or four thousand to each side. All day red and white cross ambulances have been moving dead and wounded federals out of the zone of fire, but no estimate can be obtained of the casualties of either side.

Shot and shell have been passing over and dropping into the American colony since the battle started. It is located directly in the path of the fire from the arsenal when it is directed where Madero's troops are advancing along Chapultepec avenue.

Will Protect Americans. New York, Feb. 11.—In response to a cablegram requesting an authoritative statement on the situation in Mexico City, Gen. Felix Diaz, leader of the revolt, cabled as follows:

"Mexico City, Mex., Feb. 10, 1913. The revolt is in progress. All the chances are in our favor. I will protect all American citizens and property as I did when I was in control of the port of Vera Cruz."

"FELIX DIAZ." Rush Warships to Mexico. Washington, Feb. 11.—Rush orders were sent to Rear Admiral Charles Badger, in command of the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, to hurry two of his best battleships, one to Vera Cruz, the gateway to the present storm center in Mexico, and the other to Tampico, which is also a dangerous revolutionary center.

Simultaneously orders were sent to Rear Admiral W. S. Southernland to dispatch the armored cruiser Colorado, now at San Diego, Cal., to Acapulco, which is another crucial Denver is now protecting.

President Taft took this action at the close of a special cabinet meeting.

TOWING FIRM IS DISSOLVED Federal Court Decree in Great Lakes Combine is Issued at Cincinnati.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 12.—The decree of the United States circuit court at Cincinnati, dissolving the Great Lakes Towing company, as a monopoly in control of the towing business of the fourteen principal ports of the great lakes, was received here.

Deadlock Holds. Concord, N. H., Feb. 12.—When the legislature balloted for United States senator, Hoar's, Democrat, led with 291, seven votes short of an election.

CHARLES R. CRANE.



It is rumored that Charles R. Crane of Chicago will be appointed by President Wilson as ambassador to Russia. This is one of the best appointments in the service and is especially important at this time because commercial treaty relations no longer exist between the United States and Russia.

TERRA NOVA IS IN PORT; LANDS AT NEW ZEALAND

Antarctic Steamer That Carried Scott Expedition Docks at Christchurch.

Christchurch, New Zealand, Feb. 13.—The Terra Nova, the vessel which took Capt. Robert T. Scott to the antarctic on his way to the south pole, and which returned there to fetch him back, but instead brought the news of his and his companions' heroic death, arrived at this port.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 12.—All efforts to communicate by wireless with the steamer Aorangi, on which the widow of Captain Scott sailed from San Francisco February 5 in the expectation of meeting her husband in New Zealand, were abandoned after twenty-four hours of futile signaling.

Four o'clock a. m. today it was deemed certain that the Aorangi had passed beyond the range of the powerful apparatus at the wireless station here, and the great stack of messages for Mrs. Scott received here from all parts of the world to be forwarded at once remain unopened.

London, England, Feb. 13.—There has been much comment in London on Capt. Robert F. Scott's reference in his last message to a shortage of fuel. No explanation has been forthcoming, and those connected with the organization of the expedition say everything was most carefully arranged and supervised by Captain Scott himself.

The Times suggested two possible explanations. First, that the oil fuel left in the depots had evaporated and, second, that it may have been tapped by return parties sent back at intervals on the journey to the pole.

It is understood Mrs. Scott will get an admiralty pension of \$1,000 a year. The committee of the British antarctic expedition will issue a national appeal for a fund to provide for the relatives of the dead explorers. Among those signing the appeal is Lord Strathcona.

The admiralty issued an official expression of its profound regret at the loss of the heroic officers.

TWO BATTLESHIPS ARE VOTED

House Naval Affairs Committee Favors Plan by Vote of 14 to 7—\$15,000,000 Apiece Is Cost.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Two battleships in this year's naval appropriation were decided upon by the house naval affairs committee by a vote of 14 to 7. Six destroyers, four submarines, one supply ship and one transport will also be provided.

The two new dreadnoughts are to cost approximately \$15,000,000 each. The appropriations for the first year's work on all the vessels is estimated by the committee at \$20,000,000. The adoption of the two battleships a year plan comes as the climax of a hard fight in which the greater navy advocates were opposed by one contingent holding for no battleships at all and another proposing compromise on one.

LINCOLN HALL IS DEDICATED

Handsome Building at University of Illinois Is a Memorial to the Martyred President.

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 12.—Lincoln Hall, the handsome new building at the University of Illinois, erected as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and devoted to the study of the humanities, was formally dedicated today.

The occasion was graced by the presence of noted educators from distant points, Governor Dunne and other state officials, and a large number of alumni of the university. The exercises occupied the entire day.

In the morning there were three addresses on the importance of the day by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard, Dr. J. E. Woodbridge of Columbia, and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews.

TROOPS FOR MEXICO

AMERICA PREPARES TO GO INTO SOUTHERN REPUBLIC WITH GREAT FORCE.

TRANSPORTS ARE IN WAITING

Washington Orders First Brigade of First Division of Army in Readiness for Service at the South—Newport News the Port.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Secretary of State Knox received a dispatch from Ambassador Wilson late stating that many of the citizens of the city had appealed to the American embassy for protection. Secretary Knox replied at once directing Mr. Wilson to furnish every protection possible to these citizens, to give them shelter and food if necessary. He also advised Ambassador Wilson to impress upon the American residents that they must keep out of the zone of fire.

3,000 Troops for Mexico. The first brigade of the first division of the army, about 3,000 strong, has been ordered prepared for "expeditionary service." It is composed of the Third infantry at Madison barracks and Oswego, the Fifth infantry at Plattsburg and the Twenty-ninth infantry, at various posts, all in New York.

Preparations have been made to move about 2,500 marines from the ships of the Atlantic fleet and the Guantanamo naval station to Vera Cruz, to be held in readiness there for landing, in case it should be necessary to relieve the foreign legations in Mexico City.

The first army division has just been brought into existence as part of the scheme of army reorganization, and its responsiveness to the call for foreign service may be regarded as a first practical test of the value of the new system.

Newport News the Port. The first brigade will entrain for Newport News, Va., only in the event that the preparatory orders issued are followed by others setting the troops in motion. Within twenty-four hours after such an order, it is expected that the most distant organizations within the brigade will arrive at Newport News.

Major General Aleshire, quartermaster general, followed up the orders to commission the army transports at Newport News by directing the immediate assembly of food supply, wagon transportation, and other equipment for troops on foreign service.

Th transports are the Meade, McClelland, Sumner and Milpatrick. The McClelland is the smallest, with capacity for 300 troops; the three others are able to carry about 500 men each. There is no doubt that the four can easily accommodate the entire first brigade of the first division, constituting the advance guard of an expeditionary force of 15,000 men, available for foreign service in an emergency.

May Use Galveston, Tex. Galveston, Tex., would be the port of departure of the artillery forces and some cavalry in the event that it were necessary to follow up the first brigade. The original intention was to employ the four army transports named for that purpose after they had discharged the first brigade on foreign shores. But this will be done only in case it is found impossible to secure the merchant marine ships to carry the artillery and cavalry.

By orders issued by the general staff the senior military officer near Galveston began immediately to get in touch with merchant-ship owners, to see what could be chartered on short notice.

The state department made public the substance of telegrams received over night from Mexico. Ambassador Wilson's report was confirmatory of the news dispatches. Mr. Wilson estimated that both sides were equally balanced numerically.

SUFFRAGISTS START ON HIKE

General Jones and Her Little Army Begin March From New York to Washington.

New York, Feb. 12.—More than 200 women began the march of the suffragettes to Washington today, and before the national capital is reached it is hoped about 400 will have joined in the "hike." With the marchers are nearly a hundred newspaper correspondents assigned to the story.

The marchers are led by General Roscoe Jones, Colonel Ida Crafts, Surgeon Laura Dock and Private Sybil, the only woman to finish in the march from New York to Albany during the latter part of December. Most of them had taken the tip of General Jones and Colonel Crafts in regard to the type of costume most comfortable to road work.

According to the present plans of the hikers, they will arrive in Washington on March 1, where, after a rest in the hotels of the capital, they will take part in the suffrage parade on March 3.

ILLINOIS FAVORS DIRECT VOTE

Senate Passes Resolution Providing for Election of U. S. Senators by Popular Ballot.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 13.—By unanimous vote the senate passed the Magill resolution providing for the direct election of United States senators. The vote was 48 to 0. It is believed the bill will pass the house. The bill was reported out of the constitutional committee by Piercy and Magill in a speech urged its adoption.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LUISE.



Daughter of kaiser, who it is announced is engaged to wed Prince Ernst August, son of the duke of Cumberland.

TURK LOSS IN BATTLE OF BULAIR IS 18,000

Bulgarians Clearing the Field of Foes Who Were Slain in Savage Fighting in Gallipoli.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 12.—The Turkish army in the Peninsula of Gallipoli lost 6,000 men and fifty officers during the fighting at Bulair, according to an official report issued here.

Several thousand Turkish soldiers are declared to have fallen in a battle before the Tchatalja lines on February 9 and thousands more at Charkeul.

The report of the Bulgarian army says: "Having repulsed several Turkish attacks along the Tchatalja lines, except on the extreme right flank where they were exposed to the convergent fire from the Turkish warships in the Sea of Marmora and the Gulf of Buyuk Chekmedje retired to fresh positions five or six miles to the rear. The losses of the Bulgarians were insignificant, while those of the Turks amounted to several thousand men, mainly due to the excellently directed Bulgarian shell fire."

"The Bulgarians are intrenching their positions in front of Bulair. Large bodies of men have been sent out to clear the field of battle of the dead bodies of Turkish soldiers, which number from 5,000 to 6,000. It is believed that the number of wounded Turks must be more than 12,000."

"The Turkish warships shelled the Bulgarian left flank all day, but only killed one and slightly wounded another Bulgarian soldier."

"The Bulgarian infantry on shore kept up a deadly fire on the small boats loaded with Turkish troops, inflicting losses amounting to several thousand men. The Bulgarian losses in the whole affair did not exceed 100 killed and wounded."

ELECTORAL VOTE IS COUNTED

Final Step in the Election of Wilson and Marshall Taken by Congress in Joint Session.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall were formally elected president and vice-president of the United States today, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The last move in carrying out the will of the people registered at the polls on November 3, 1912, was staged in the house of representatives, where members of both house and the senate met in joint session shortly after one o'clock today.

The total electoral vote was announced as follows: Wilson, 435; Taft, 8; Roosevelt, 88.

ANTI-LIQUOR MEASURE WINS

Special Rule for the Webb Bill to Forbid Rum Shipments to 'Dry' States Adopted by Vote, 211 to 60.

Washington, Feb. 10.—With party lines temporarily eliminated the house adopted—211 to 60—a special rule for considering the Webb bill to prohibit the shipment of liquor into "dry" states.

The vote was preceded by a spirited debate, in which Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the appropriations committee, joined with Republican Leader Mann in denouncing the action of the Democratic leaders in allowing the special rule to be presented.

FOUR MINE GUARDS KILLED

Strikers Ambush Officers in Cabin Creek District and Shoot Them to Death.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 11.—Four mine guards were killed when a party of mine guards were ambushed by armed strikers near Mucklow, which is in the Cabin Creek district.

The dead are: Fred Bobbitt, bookkeeper; Vance and Rattliffe, all of whom were mine guards. Another mine guard named Nesbitt was reported fatally wounded.

Trained Nurse, Ill, Suicide. Decatur, Ill., Feb. 12.—Despondent over her own ill health, Miss Sylvia Butler, a professional nurse, took bi chloride of mercury here.

TELLS OF STRUGGLE

DIARY KEPT BY CAPT. SCOTT DESCRIBES TERRIBLE BATTLE AGAINST DEATH.

APOLOGIZES FOR HIS NOTES

British Explorer Says Rough Pages and the Bodies Must Tell Story—Capt. Oates Left Party and Perished Alone.

London, Eng., Feb. 12.—A number of details of the disaster in which Captain Scott and four of his men perished in the Antarctic are brought here in special dispatches of the Central News Service.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical society announcement was made of the disaster resulting in the death of Captain Scott, Dr. E. A. Wilson, Lieut. H. R. Bowers, Capt. L. E. G. Oates and Petty Officer E. Evans. Captain Scott's party, said Douglass W. Freshfield, vice-president of the Geographical society, in making the announcement, found Captain Roald Amundsen's tent and records at the south pole.

Overwhelmed by Blizzard. On the return trip, about March 29, 1912, eleven miles from One Ton depot, a blizzard overwhelmed them. They had suffered greatly from hunger and exposure and the death of Scott, Bowers and Wilson virtually was due to that. They died soon after the blizzard swept down on the party.

Oates died from exposure a few days later. The death of Evans resulted from a fall. The other members of the expedition are reported to be in good health. A searching party discovered their bodies and records some time later.

Captain Oates evidently set out from the tent in which the four men had all but succumbed to starvation and exhaustion to brave death alone in the blizzard which had overwhelmed them. After a struggle for weeks with his hands frostbitten and his feet to his ankles, Oates declared that he was going to die in the storm and didn't know when he would come back. He left the tent and was never seen again. He evidently knew he was setting out to meet his death alone.

Give Up Struggle With Storm. The others later tried to push on, but were forced into camp again March 21, after nine days of struggle in the blizzard. Food and fuel were both exhausted.

Probably realizing that his party was doomed, Captain Scott entered in his diary four days later: "A message to the public." In this he declared that the disaster was due not to faulty organization, but to misfortune. He said nobody in the world could expect successfully to encounter such temperatures and storms as they had met on the barrier, which so retarded their progress. When they arrived within eleven miles of One Ton depot they had fuel for only one hot meal and food for two days.

The doomed explorer wrote apologetically of his "rough notes." He said these and the bodies must tell the tale. He appealed to his countrymen for the care of those dependent upon the perishing explorers.

White Mourning for Victims. Grief and pride in the simple narrative of high courage, endurance and sacrifice given in Capt. Robert F. Scott's farewell message to the world are close competitors for dominance in the feelings of the British public.

"It is a white and not a black mourning we wear for these gallant souls who have done and dared so greatly," was the comment of a cabinet minister.

The closing words of Captain Scott's epic were: "Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardship, the endurance and the courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale. But surely, surely a great and rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for."

These words have had an electric effect. Strongly on foot to respond to his appeal to the nation by assuring a comfortable future for those dependent on the men who, while awaiting certain death, still could write that they did not regret their journey.

A memorial service for Captain Scott and his companions is to be held in St. Paul's cathedral Friday. Flags in all parts of London are flying at half mast.

MRS. CLEVELAND IS A BRIDE

Widow of Former President Becomes Wife of Prof. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., at Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland and Prof. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., were married here by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, at Prospect, the Hibben residence. The utmost simplicity was observed in the ceremony, the Protestant Episcopal service being used. On account of the recent illness of Professor Preston the wedding was private and no announcement cards were sent out.

LOUISVILLE PROGRESSIVES BAR NEGROES.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—The Progressive club of Louisville in a formal session read a letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt and adopted a rule that only white men shall be eligible to membership.

IMPORTANT NEWS SUMMARY

Claims aggregating \$8,027,274 for personal injuries sustained in the Titanic disaster last April have been filed against the White Star line, owners of the ill-fated steamer.

Franz Schumeler, a member of the lower house of the Austrian parliament and a Socialist leader, was assassinated in Vienna by the Christian Socialist and labor leader, Paul Emschak.

Don, one of a team of famous fire horses which established a world record for quick hitching at a international firemen's congress in London in 1892, died at Kansas City at the age of thirty-four years.

The house at Washington passed the agricultural appropriation bill and the Military academy appropriation bill and voted the Pujio money trust investigating committee \$35,000 additional to defray the expenses of the investigation.

Through the efforts of Abraham Mablem, a Chicago lawyer, a sawmill engineer of Marshfield, Ore., learned he was twice a millionaire by a big estate left him and his brothers in Gotham. The total value of the estate is close to \$9,000,000.

Emil Sorenson, an opium smuggler who was pardoned by President Taft last spring, was shot and probably fatally wounded in Seattle, Wash., in an attempt to escape from a customs inspector who had arrested him in Chinatown.

One murder, numerous robberies and several hold-ups have been committed at Joplin, Mo., by an organized gang of seven boys, ranging in ages from sixteen to nineteen, according to the confession of four of the youths, arrested.

Mountain Chief, known to zoologists in this country and abroad as the largest American bison in captivity, is dead at Newton, Mass., as the result of a terrific battle with his son. The old bull was twenty-two years old and weighed 2,600 pounds.

Convinced that the two fires that destroyed more than \$12,000 worth of property belonging to the department of agriculture, Washington, were of incendiary origin, detectives have been put to work in the hope of uncovering the identity of the firebug.

By a vote of 150 to 37 the lower house of the Minnesota legislature adopted the suffrage measure introduced by Representative A. S. Larson of Sandstone, which gives to the male voters of the state the right to determine whether women shall have the right of the ballot.

Charles W. Morse, the former banker, whose sentence for violation of the banking laws was commuted by President Taft, will be back in New York again about the middle of March. He left Florence, Italy, for Genoa, feeling "very fit," and from Genoa he will go to Paris for a short stay.

Kindness to animals is neither "charity" nor "benevolence," according to a ruling by the New York surrogate court, which apparently bars the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals from the educational, charitable or benevolent classes under which it sought exemption from taxes.

Business was suspended for fifteen minutes in the house at Washington while Representative Hedlin of Alabama paid a tribute to Lester Bryan, a Kentucky boy accidentally asphyxiated here several weeks ago when he came to Washington as one of fifty prize winners of the American Boys' Corn Growers' club.

Since the murder of Herman Rosenthal, for which former Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker and four gunmen are confined in the death house at Sing Sing prison, the committee of fourteen, an organization of prominent citizens, in its annual report for 1912 finds a decrease in the number of disorderly houses in New York.

The scarcity of "deep water" sailors has caused a delay in the sailing of the schooner yacht Adventures, which John Borden, a Chicago millionaire, built at a cost of \$50,000 to go whaling in. The trim little craft, equipped with a modern arsenal of whale hunting in Behring sea, was to have sailed from Boston, but captain West was unable to ship a crew.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 12.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$4 75 @ 8 05
Hogs	4 00 @ 5 00
Sheep	4 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Spring Patents	4 30 @ 5 30
WHEAT—No. 2	95 @ 96 1/2
CORN—Export	57 1/2 @ 58
OATS—No. 2	28 1/2 @ 29
RYE—No. 2	63 @ 64
BUTTER—Creamery	25 @ 26 1/2
EGGS	19 @ 20
CHEESE	14 @ 15 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	\$8 00 @ 9 00
Choice Heifers	6 00 @ 7 00
Choice Steers	5 25 @ 6 25
Feeding Steers	5 25 @ 7 50
Heavy Calves	5 25 @ 7 50
HOGS—Fats	6 25 @ 7 50
Butcher Hogs	5 15 @ 6 35
Pigs	5 25 @ 7 50
BUTTER—Creamery	25 @ 26 1/2
Dairy	21 @ 24
EGGS	19 @ 20
LIVE POULTRY	10 1/2 @ 12
POTATOES (per bu.)	45 @ 51
FLOUR—Spring Wheat, Sp'1	4 30 @ 5 30
GRAIN—Wheat, May	95 1/2 @ 94 1/2
Corn, May	37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
Oats, May	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Norp	\$ 92 @ 93
May	91 @ 91 1/2
Corn, No. 2 White	25 @ 25 1/2
Oats, Standard	31 @ 32 1/2
Rye	64 1/2 @ 65
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard	\$ 84 @ 84 1/2
No. 2 Red	1 10 @ 1 15
Corn, No. 2 White	49 1/2 @ 50
Oats, No. 2	25 @ 25 1/2
Rye	62 @ 63
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Fine Steers	\$ 50 @ 6 00
Texas Steers	5 25 @ 7 50
HOGS—Heavy	4 00 @ 5 00
Butchers	5 25 @ 6 40
SHEEP—Muttons	5 25 @ 6 50
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$ 45 @ 5 50
Texas Steers	4 50 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	4 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Heavy	4 00 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Wethers	4 25 @ 5 25