

## JOHN CATTO &amp; SON

## "VYELLA FLANNELS"

This is the "last word" in Fine Unshrinkable Flannels for every variety of Day and Night use. In plain grounds, fancy patterns, stripes, checks, etc., and a variety of weights, absolutely Unshrinkable, Non-irritating, Splendidly soft.

## Real Shetland Wool Spencers

New stock of White and Black Real Shetland, Pure Wool, Hand-Knit spencers. These afford just the right amount of extra protection against treacherous winds, and, worn between coat and shirtwaist, are not bulky or cumbersome, but ideally comfortable.

## Bleacher's Damage Bargains

We have just opened another superb assortment of Bleached Flannels in Pure Linen Damask, in the greatest variety of patterns, sizes and qualities. All desirable new patterns and many only very trivially imperfect and of wonderful value at Special Price. One-Third and More Below Regular.

## Wool Shawls

Hundreds to choose from, in Fine-Knit Wool, Plain and Fancy styles; Black, Ivory, White, ranging from \$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00 up.

## Baby Shawls

Extra nice showing of Delicate Real Shetland Hand-Knit Shawls for babies' head and face wear, or for evening use, etc., with a fine stock of a very good imitation of shetland (but machine made) at \$2.00 each. MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

## JOHN CATTO &amp; SON

55 to 61 King St. E., Toronto

## UNITED STATES READY TO LAND FORCES

Continued From Page 1.

rets that to land troops in Mexico would be such an act of war as can be justified only by a resolution of Congress. Many military officers fail to see any distinction between such landing of troops on foreign soil in case of anarchy and the employment of mercenaries in the Mexican campaign, as was done in Nicaragua recently.

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

Unless one side or the other achieves a decisive victory in the City of Mexico within the next day or two, it is probable that Ambassador Wilson will be instructed to try to induce the American residents of the capital to go to the ports, or other places of safety, and the representatives of other foreign nations are expected to do the same. One great element of danger in the situation arises from the presence in the City of Mexico of about 17,000 foreigners, whose home governments are known to be in receipt of many heartrending appeals for assistance. Recognizing the disposition of the United States Government to extend the same protection to the Europeans and Asiatics as to its own citizens so far none of the diplomatic representatives of the foreign powers in Washington has done more than make a few enquiries at the state department as to the actual situation in the city, and not materially changed for the better in a very short time.

Hard to Hold Aloof. A wholesale evacuation of the city by the foreign element would involve the latter in the civil war, and, looking to the precedents established in the civil war, it is doubtful whether any compensation could be exacted from whatever government may exist after the close of hostilities in Mexico. Altogether it is apparent that the administration is likely to find it very difficult to adhere strictly to this declared policy of non-intervention, if the situation in the City of Mexico not materially changed for the better in a very short time.

To add to the difficulty in keeping in close touch with the situation, word came to the state department late today from Consul Garrett, at Laredo, Tex., that all wires were down south of Monterey, and that communication between Laredo and that point could be had only by way of Mier.

Protestants on The Irish Bench

Parliamentary White Paper Shows Great Disproportionate Representation.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The enormously disproportionate representation of Protestants on the Commission of the Public Inquiry into the administration of the law in Ireland is shown by a parliamentary white paper just issued. This shows that out of 6074 justices of the peace, 2396 are Catholics and 3678

## THE WEATHER

OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, Feb. 12, 1913.

Over the lower St. Lawrence last night has passed to the Atlantic, and the western high area is now moving towards the great lakes and middle states. The weather today has been decidedly cold from Ontario to the maritime provinces, while in the western provinces there has been a change to much milder conditions.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Atlin, 18-36; Kamloops, 8-26; Edmonton, 12-12; Calgary, 18-16; Banff, 10 below-36; Moose Jaw, 7 below-31; Winnipeg, 24 below-14; Port Arthur, 15 below-zero; Lethbridge, 14 below-4 below; London, 5-17; Toronto, 1-12; Kingston, 2 below-8; Ottawa, 3 below-zero; Montreal, 5 below-2 below; Quebec, 70 below-4 below; St. John, zero-18; Halifax, 8-30.

Probabilities: Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate westerly winds; fine, becoming milder.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh westerly winds; fine, with a little higher temperature. Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf and Maritime—Fresh westerly winds; fine and decidedly cold. Superior—Fresh west and northwest winds; mostly fair and milder; light snow showers. Manitoba—Westerly winds; fair and milder. Saskatchewan and Alberta—Westerly winds; fair and mild.

## THE BAROMETER.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.
8 a.m.	19	29.67	19 N.
11 a.m.	19	29.67	19 N.
2 p.m.	19	29.67	19 N.
5 p.m.	19	29.67	19 N.
8 p.m.	19	29.67	19 N.

## STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12.	At	From
Manuel Calvo	New York	Glasgow
K. Wilhelm II.	New York	Bremen
Montrose	New York	London
K.P. Cellie	Bremen	New York
K.P. Cellie	Antwerp	St. John
Canopic	Gibraltar	Boston
Caronia	Monaco	New York

## Street Car Delays.

Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913.  
7.37 a.m.—G. T. R. crossing, held by train; 5 minutes' delay to King cars.  
8.30 a.m.—Wagon broke down on track, Front and Bay, 5 minutes' delay to Bloccars.  
12.10 p.m.—Fire, McCaul and Queen; 5 minutes' delay to northbound Bloccars.

## DEATHS.

ABERNETHY—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1913, at 15 Laughton avenue, Mary Ann, widow of the late Robert Abernethy, aged 77 years.

BROWN—At his late residence, Victoria street, Aurora, Tuesday, Feb. 11th, 1913, Mr. John Brown, in his 60th year.

FUNERAL Friday afternoon, Feb. 14th, at 2.30. Interment at Aurora Cemetery.

## COBBAN—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Wednesday, Feb. 12th, 1913, William M. Cobban of Toronto, second son of the late William Cobban of this city.

FUNERAL (private) from his late residence, 35 Howard street, on Friday, the 14th inst., at three o'clock.

MENZIE—At St. Michael's Hospital, Feb. 12, 1913, Oliver Menzie, in his 60th year.

FUNERAL from the F. W. Matthews company funeral chapel, 235 Spadina avenue, Friday, Feb. 14, at 10 a.m., to the Necropolis.

## IN MEMORIAM.

PIERRE—In loving memory of Maitland A. Pherrill, who departed this life Feb. 13, 1911.

Gone from among us,  
Oh, how we miss him;  
Loving him dearly,  
His memory we keep.  
Never till life ends  
Will we ever forget him;  
Dear to our hearts  
Is the place where he sleeps.  
—Mother, Brother and a Loved One.

are Protestants, including 2317 Episcopalians, 633 Presbyterians, and 130 Methodists. There are eight Jews, and in ten cases the religious belief is unknown. The religious census of Ireland gives the following figures:

Catholics	3,242,670
Episcopalians	576,611
Presbyterians	440,525
Methodists	62,382
All others	65,031
Total non-Catholics	1,145,149

This means that while Roman Catholics represent nearly seventy-four per cent. of the population, Protestants hold slightly over sixty per cent. of the magistracy.

## SATURDAY'S FUNCTION AT CONVOCACTION HALL.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught Will Come Up From Ottawa to the Governor-General of Certified Statement of King Edward VII's Million Dollar Memorial Fund for Consumptives.

Public—Other Large Sums Received This Week.

A cheque for \$3500 has been received from Mrs. J. J. Crabbe, widow of the late J. J. Crabbe, who was one of the early trustees of the National Sanitarium Association, and a very active and useful member of the board up to the time of his last illness. This amount, with \$2000 previously contributed by Mrs. Crabbe, is to endow a bed in perpetuity at the Muskoka Hotel, for the consumption of the memory of Mr. Crabbe.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will make a special visit to the city on Saturday in order that he may be present at Convocation Hall to receive the certified statement of the Million Dollar Fund raised for the consumption of the memory of Mr. Crabbe.

Wide interest is being taken in the coming function, not only by Toronto citizens, but by many outside. Hon. A. E. Kemp and Hon. Col. Sam Hughes will represent the Dominion Government; Sir James Whitney, the provincial minister, Mr. W. A. Charlton and N. W. Rowell, K.C., the opposition at Ottawa, and Toronto. Sir John Gibson, Lieut.-Governor, will preside. The public generally are invited to be present at this important gathering, which convenes at 5 p.m.

## FEDERALS HELD IN CHECK BY ARTILLERY FIRE OF REBELS

Protest Made on Behalf of Foreign Residents Proves Futile, Diaz and Madero Each Blaming the Other For Situation—President, Still Unperturbed, Confident of Suppressing Outbreak.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—(Can. Press).—Mexico's capital was torn asunder again today by shot and shell. It was not until 9 o'clock tonight that firing in all quarters ceased. Gen. Felix Diaz, in command of the rebel forces, fortified and entrenched in and around the arsenal, had held his ground against the federals. He had done more than this; he had subjected the city to a more terrible bombardment than that of yesterday. He had enlarged his zone of action and had sent forces against the National Palace.

But tonight Madero was optimistic. Thruout the bombardment and the almost continuous rattle of machine guns and rifles, the president went about his work in the palace apparently unperturbed. He took counsel frequently with the finance minister, Ernesto Madero. From time to time he was in conversation with Gen. Huerta, the commander-in-chief, regarding plans of attack. His courage was great, his confidence remarkable.

Over at the arsenal, Gen. Diaz, who had directed the operations, had characterized them as solely defensive. He, too, was optimistic.

## Many Casualties.

The number of dead and wounded cannot even be estimated, but it is large. For two hours during the forenoon the rebel gunners rained shot and shell at the arsenal, and the city, from the roofs of which federal sharpshooters and machine gunners had attempted to rake the insurgents in the trenches and behind the barricades of the arsenal.

The shells from the heavy guns were well timed, the explosions throwing perhaps hundreds of thousands of bullets into the roofs and eventually clearing, for a time at least, these buildings of the picked men from the federal troops.

## Armistice Arranged.

From early morning the sharp crack of rifles or the crash of cannon could be heard in some quarters of the city almost every minute of the day, sometimes close, sometimes far distant.

The diplomatic representatives of four powers protested, and an armistice was arranged so that an envoy from these diplomats could enter the city and confer with Diaz. But, doubtless owing to the fact that the federal commander to control all points on his lines, this envoy was fired upon by the troops, who were riding under a white flag.

The American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, the British ambassador, G. W. Strong, and the Spanish minister, Senor Colom, were in the national palace during the lull in the fire shortly before noon. After a brief conference with President Madero they had little difficulty in gaining his promise to suspend the fighting.

Gen. Diaz would do likewise, until the diplomats or their representatives could confer with the rebel commander.

## Fired at Envoy.

D. E. Hamer was chosen to carry the message of protest to Diaz. He, too, was fired upon by the rebels, who were flying, moved thru the federal lines. It was supposed that the troops had been advised of this mission, but that was not the case. They made the target for numerous rifles and bullets rained about it. It continued on its way, however, the diplomatic envoy, apparently, being unhurt.

The bombardment, which was terrible yesterday, reached a climax this morning when Diaz shelled the very centre of the business district in an effort to silence the cannon of the government and drive from the roofs of the federal buildings the men serving the machine guns.

This smothering action directed from the arsenal continued for more than two hours. Shrapnel fell like hail and occasionally bursting shells tore holes in the sides of buildings.

Meanwhile, the fire against the rebel positions rendered the far out residences uninhabitable as well as the big apartment buildings known as Gora Court on Third street.

## War Ethics Disregarded.

The federal guns replied occasionally, but without effect, against the rebel positions. It was this action which decided the diplomats, after communicating with their governments, to protest against the continuation of such operations which they characterized as being unsanctioned by the laws of warfare of civilized nations.

President Madero and his ministers agreed that the bombardment of a city by a government against the rebels was a struggle as now was going on between two forces of artillery, and the minister of war, acting in accord with the president and the cabinet, sent to Gen. Diaz a protest, declaring that if he persisted, the government would regard all these occupying the arsenal as beyond the pale of the law.

Immediately after the despatch of this message, the finance minister, Ernesto Madero, speaking for the president, said that it had been determined to crush the rebels by a concerted attack, the government using the heaviest guns available and bringing to a swift end the next big action, when the fighting was resumed.

The text of the note sent by the war minister, Gen. Garcia, to the rebel commander, is as follows:

"The artillery fire coming from you is causing danger to the life and interests of non-combatants, and the lives of the foreign residents and diplomatic ministers."

"As this is in flagrant violation of the laws of war of civilized nations, I notify you that if you do not limit your fire to the zone of combatants, we will consider outside the law all those who occupy the arsenal, when that position is taken by our forces."

"This government will be inflexible in its attitude."

In complying with its duty toward compelling you to keep the peace, but upon you will rest the responsibility in history and before the Mexican nation, if, by your anti-patriotic attitude you cause greater injury to the country.

## Motored to Safety.

Not doubting the intentions of the government to resume the action on an augmented scale, and reminded from moment to moment by the desultory and scattering fire from both sides that the homes in almost every quarter of the city would be rendered unsafe, the foreigners, particularly the Americans, British and Germans, sent through this afternoon automobiles under white flags of truce to the section around the American embassy, which is considered relatively free from danger.

An American guard is on duty at the embassy, and foreign residents who wish to visit the city must go through the embassy because of the total absence of police.

## Protest Disregarded.

The protest of the diplomats took the form of a demand that the firing should cease, and that the rebels should be ordered to withdraw. Both Madero and Diaz evaded responsibility, each placing the blame on the other. Presented in the attitude of the opposing side as a barbarous and in violation of the laws of warfare, the protest was disregarded.

Diaz insisted that he had to direct his fire at the points from which he was being shelled, and that he was not responsible for the bombardment of the city.

To President Madero the diplomats said that they had no objection to the fact that the government cannon were located in the heart of the business section, and that the rebels were firing from the thickly-populated residential districts.

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