

Douglas, Ariz., wounding, according to unofficial reports, several Americans. The United States Government now finds itself in this position: It has served notice upon Mexico that the occurrences of April 13 at Douglas, in which two Americans lost their lives and eleven were wounded, must not be repeated. The Mexican Government has not yet replied to these forceful representations, and in the meantime American lives on American soil have again been jeopardized by the firing of Mexican rifles.

President Taft and his advisers have practically exhausted their powers in handling the situation and if anything is to be done to back up the warning of the United States it will have to come from Congress. The President's advisers have made it plain that Mr. Taft will not order a single American soldier across the border unless he is directed to do so by Congress.

The way was opened in the Senate today for the expression of an opinion by Congress when Senator Stone of Missouri introduced a resolution proposing that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations investigate the situation and report to the Senate what in its opinion is the duty of the United States in the premises. Senator Stone's resolution is entirely friendly to the Taft Administration. The Senator himself is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and he is prepared to support the President's action in ordering 20,000 troops to the Mexican border.

Official Washington awaited news of the battle at Agua Prieta with intense interest. It is regarded in Washington as a possible turning point in the Mexican revolution. Certainly if the insurgents succeed in holding this port of entry against the Federal troops it will give an impetus to their cause which, in the opinion of many officials, will result in the quick downfall of the Diaz administration.

Very few official bulletins were received by the War Department today. The most definite information of the result of the day's engagement came through Mexican sources in messages which said that the 1,200 Federal troops had succeeded after hard fighting in forcing their way to the Agua Prieta bull ring. The arena is on the outskirts of the town, and the Federal troops by nightfall had succeeded in bringing up their machine guns and were preparing to direct their fire from northwest to southeast, raking the insurgents' trenches. This line of fire will avoid in the renewal of the engagement to-morrow morning the further sweeping of Douglas by Mexican bullets.

Mexican Government officials regard the result of the day's fighting as satisfactory to their cause, but it is apparent that the result is far from decisive and that there will be considerable bloodshed in a further effort to dislodge the revolutionists.

The seriousness with which Washington officials regard the action of the Mexican troops in again endangering American lives is indicated by the fact that the State Department took prompt action to "force Mexico's hand." Secretary Knox sent instructions to Henry Lane Wilson, American Ambassador at Mexico City, directing him to find out as soon as possible what the nature of the Mexican Government's reply will be to the request of President Taft in regard to the firing across the border. The State Department ordered Mr. Wilson to find out as speedily as possible what assurances the Mexican Government will give and what measures will be taken by it to prevent a recurrence of the firing upon American territory.

This action is unusual and would not have been contemplated except in a crisis. It amounts to a hurry up suggestion to President Diaz. It will oblige the Mexican President to take immediate action in this matter, without the usual incident to the exchange of diplomatic notes.

President Taft's original warning to the Mexican Government was delivered by Ambassador Wilson last Saturday. The Ambassador reported to the State Department today that he had informed the Mexican Foreign Office on that occasion of the request of the United States that drastic measures be taken to prevent further firing across the border.

In diplomatic circles the second step taken by the United States to force Mexico's hand is regarded as somewhat strenuous, but no more so than the situation demands. It is expected that Ambassador Wilson will be informed within a day or two of the measures taken by Mexico to prevent the further jeopardizing of American lives and property.

At no time since the Mexican revolution began has there been so much doubt as now expressed in Washington official circles as to the ability of the Diaz administration to handle the situation. It is acknowledged that the outlook is dark. In fact, as viewed from Washington, the political situation in Mexico has reached a crisis within the last twenty-four hours. The Federal troops are apparently unable to smother the revolution in the north and uprising have continued in the last few days spread openly to other sections of the country which have hitherto been unaffected.

Further President Diaz has issued a decree calling for volunteers to take the field against the insurgents. His step is regarded here as a practical admission of the military weakness of the Mexican Government. The Mexican officials are hoping for the best, but it is acknowledged that there will soon have to be a change for the better if the Diaz Government is to maintain its hold.

News of the spreading of the revolution to districts previously unaffected reached the State Department today from the American Embassy at Mexico City. The dispatches said that an outbreak had occurred at Santa Luz, in the State of Guanajuato, which has hitherto been quiet and peaceful. Many millions' worth of American capital is invested in that State.

The dispatches also disclosed that a force of about 1,000 insurgents are at Santa Luz and are being led by Don Juan Baptista, the capital of the State, with the intention of attacking it. The Mexican Government is hurrying troops to Santa Juan Baptista. Thus far no Americans have been molested in the new affected districts.

That Great Britain is fully alive to the seriousness of the situation in Mexico is indicated by a long conference at the White House this evening between President Taft and Ambassador Bryce. It was said at the White House that the Ambassador was making out the arbitration treaty negotiations with the President, but there are good reasons to believe that their conference had more to do with the Mexican situation.

There has never been any doubt here that Great Britain has informally inquired of this Government what its attitude toward the firing of Mexican rifles in Mexico would be. This was before the 20,000 troops were ordered to the border and it is believed that this inquiry was a feeling of Great Britain that she might feel obliged to protect her own

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interests if the United States failed had something to do with the Administration's sudden decision to act. It is understood that the protection of British property in Mexico was one of the chief reasons for today's White House conference. Up to this time the British Government, except in one instance, has remained in the background, understanding that the United States would prefer to handle the situation in regard to foreign property without outside assistance.

A few days ago seventy-five marines from the British warship *Thetis* were landed at San Quentin, in Lower California, to protect British property against an expected attack by the insurgents. It is understood that the American Ambassador Bryce explained this incident to the President today.

He declined to discuss his conference with Mr. Taft, but in reply to inquiries said that he had received information in regard to the landing of the seventy-five marines at San Quentin. He declared that the marines had left the *Thetis* at the request of American officials, as well as British property owners at San Quentin, who feared that their interests would be endangered by an attack upon the town. The marines, however, failed to put in an appearance, and the marines after a few hours reembarked upon the war vessel.

The visit of Ambassador Bryce to the White House led to rumors that the United States and Great Britain might cooperate in the event of intervention being necessary. Such cooperation, however, would be entirely at variance with the attitude of the United States had the Mexican Government as to its ability to insure the protection of foreign property in the republics of the American continent.

It is believed that President Taft does not contemplate further executive action in the Mexican situation. He has mobilized 20,000 troops at various points along the border for the purpose of meeting any specific instructions that may be given to the United States by the President. It is believed that the United States and Great Britain, which countries have the principal commercial interests in Mexico, will undoubtedly lay the question before Congress, but that will be the extent of Executive action.

The United States troops at Douglas were apparently busy today in preparing the people of that place out of harm's way to send the War Department many bulletins. One bulletin was received, however, late this afternoon from J. S. Douglas, which read as follows: "Federal forces attacked Agua Prieta at 6:30 A. M. today. They had about one and a half miles from the town. At 1:15 P. M. bullets were falling thick on the American side. No casualties. One United States soldier had a bullet pass through his leg. The Federal troops are now in the town. Insurgents are strongly entrenched and were reinforced last night by about 200 men. The Federal troops are now in the town. Insurgents are strongly entrenched and were reinforced last night by about 200 men. The Federal troops are now in the town. Insurgents are strongly entrenched and were reinforced last night by about 200 men."

Earlier in the day this message was received from Douglas: "Police conditions here have improved. Gov. Sloan is here and has impressed the people with the necessity of keeping free from any dangerous situations. He has called local militia and they are patrolling the city and county authorities, who have appointed many deputies and are patrolling the city and have established a danger zone in the city. The Federal troops are now in the town. Insurgents are strongly entrenched and were reinforced last night by about 200 men. The Federal troops are now in the town. Insurgents are strongly entrenched and were reinforced last night by about 200 men."

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Decisive action between Federal and insurgent troops occurred yesterday at a point south of the line, with little danger of injury to Douglas until one side retreats to the line under fire. Reports of today's engagement were as follows: "Here is the joint resolution introduced in the Senate today by Senator Stone directing an inquiry into the situation in Mexico: 'Whereas a condition of turbulence and disorder prevails throughout the Republic of Mexico; and

Whereas as a result of such turbulence and disorder the lives and property of a large number of American citizens resident in Mexico are imperiled and their property is in danger of lawless appropriation by bands of irresponsible agents; and

Whereas in conflicts between the military forces of the Mexican Government and revolutionaries near the border line between the United States and Mexico several American citizens on the American side of the boundary line have been slain as the result of Mexicans firing across the line, and other American citizens while peaceably pursuing their avocations or while in their homes have been wounded; and

Whereas a great and important public work on the Colorado River in Lower California which is being constructed by Americans, and for which Congress has made a large appropriation, and which work is being constructed on the Mexican side by American engineers and contractors under an agreement made with the Mexican Government, is being obstructed and endangered by the activities of lawless bands of Mexican revolutionaries who have at different times appropriated property of the contractors engaged on the work and have seriously delayed the work as to greatly endanger it by threatening the lives of workmen and thus disorganizing the working force; and

Whereas numerous leading newspapers of Europe, especially in London, report that certain European governments, many of whose subjects and citizens reside in Mexico and have large property interests there, are contemplating some intervention by force in the affairs of the Mexican Republic, ostensibly for the protection of the lives and interests of their people in Mexico; and

Whereas one European Power has already landed on Mexican territory an armed force of marines from one of its warships under the pretense of preventing an attack upon a Mexican town by revolutionary forces; and

Whereas this unfortunate condition of the governmental and political affairs of Mexico appears to grow worse and more acute from day to day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be and hereby is directed to make a special inquiry into the actual conditions prevailing in Mexico at this time; and said committee is directed to make report of its findings with such recommendations as the committee may deem advisable respecting the duty of the United States in the premises, which report may be made to the Senate in open or executive session as the said committee may deem most expedient in the public interest.

If the Mexican rebels succeed in holding Agua Prieta and the custom house there it is said to-night that it is likely the United States authorities will have to deal with them.

The question of reopening the United States custom house at Douglas was considered for a long time today by officials of the Treasury and State departments, but no conclusion was reached. It is understood, however, that Treasury officials are inclined to believe that the custom house will have to be reopened.

Dealing with the insurgents in this way would constitute practically a recognition of their belligerency.

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El Paso, April 17.—Juarez expects to be attacked to-night. American trainmen coming from the south report that Giuseppe Garibaldi, one of Madero's chief men, is at Sapello, twenty-three miles south of Juarez. They say that Garibaldi is operating trains and from the south, bringing up the other insurgents. The trainmen say the rebels expect to attack Juarez to-night or Tuesday morning with 3,000 men. Army men here are incredulous about the insurgents having 3,000 men, however.

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Juarez got a fright this afternoon and as a result Col. Steever, commanding the Fourth United States Cavalry at Fort Bliss, ordered out the four troops in camp there. In heavy marching order and carrying two machine guns, all camp equipment, the troops marched to the two international bridges between El Paso and Juarez. There was nothing to see, so they returned to the post before night. Col. Steever remarked that he was just getting his men familiar with El Paso.

The Mexican National and Mexican Northwestern equipment in the Juarez yards is being buried to the American side to prevent capture by the rebels should they take Juarez. The Federal officials in Juarez are expecting an attack to-night from the south by the two international bridges between El Paso and Juarez. There was nothing to see, so they returned to the post before night. Col. Steever remarked that he was just getting his men familiar with El Paso.

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HAIL OF BULLETS IN DOUGLAS

AMERICAN CITY PEBBLED WHILE MEXICANS FOUGHT.

Five or Six People Hurt, None Badly—Desperate Battle Around Agua Prieta—Diaz Troops Beaten Off—Machine Guns Silenced—Many Dead.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 17.—A battle which began this morning at 6 o'clock has raged practically all day around Agua Prieta, Sonora, opposite this point. The rebels still hold their position and have captured two Federal rapid fire guns.

The loss of life has been heavy. The Federal loss is estimated this evening at from 100 to 200. At 1 o'clock P. M. the rebel commander at Agua Prieta estimated the Federal dead at 75. The rebel losses were at that time 20 dead and 50 wounded.

The rebels have brought twenty dead into the town of Agua Prieta, and with their loss so heavy the Federal loss must be much heavier, as the Federals fought in the open a great part of the day.

Federal troops disregarded the warnings of the United States Government and their own promises not to fire into United States territory, but in fighting from low ground elevated their aim so that bullets carried far into Douglas.

The whole section of the city between Fifth street and the international line was deserted. The American custom house was under heavy fire and officers sheltering there took refuge in a deep ditch.

Jack Hamilton, 14 years old, from Naco, Ariz., standing on a building on the corner of Sixth street and Railroad avenue, half a mile north of the international line, was struck by a spent Mauser bullet. It pierced his coat and shirt and the point entered the flesh of his left breast. The boy gamely got up and pulled the bullet out and put it into his pocket for a souvenir.

Oscar K. Goll of Tombstone, a newspaper man, was shot in the side of the head on Fourth street. He was the first American wounded on the American side of the line in the battle to-day.

Bullet after bullet whizzed along the side of his head. The wound is not dangerous. Bullets struck residences of Douglas on Fifth street and A. W. Warr, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. on Eighth street. The families moved out.

Although five Americans were wounded, an American named Williams, an employee of the Copper Queen, was shot through the back. Bullets swept the building where American officers, the Tucson Citizen's staff correspondent and others were viewing the fight.

If the firing be renewed, the main streets of Douglas will be the centre of the firing. Col. Snunk, commanding the American troops here, has wired the facts to the War Department. The Mayor of Douglas is sending an indignation protest to the President. Excitement is rising.

American troops here are powerless to act because of instructions from Washington ordering them not to cross the boundary. Gov. Sloan has been asked to appeal to Washington for intervention to protect life and property of Americans.

The Federals are absolutely ignoring the warning delivered to them yesterday by Charles McKean and James T. Williams, Jr., that they must not fire across the line. The Federals evidently regard the notice as a bluff, as they are deliberately firing toward Douglas.

Gov. Sloan of Arizona was on the international line during the fighting. He got the cavalry to drive back 2,000 Amer-

loan and Mexican men, women and children, many mothers with babies in coats, from the danger zone.

The second street school in Douglas was under fire all morning. No attempt was made to hold school there or at the seventh street school. All schools were dismissed at noon.

Bullets struck among the American troops on the international line. One had his hat pierced, another had a bullet through his sleeve. Some cavalry horses bolted and ran across the line into Agua Prieta. The cavalry was finally withdrawn to Fifth street, where they were sheltered by adobe buildings.

Rae's pet canary lost its tail during the early fighting. Bullets rained on Rae's house and drove the family to seek shelter elsewhere. One Mauser bullet passed through the bird cage and cleanly trimmed the tail feathers from the little songster. The bird was otherwise uninjured, but it is still too surprised to sing.

In the first attack on Agua Prieta the Federals were repulsed. After a short rest they attacked again, then hesitated for a short time and resumed the attack for a third time. The rest of the day the fighting was almost continuous.

On the first outset the fighting was hot for two hours, commencing at 6:30 in the morning, the Federals crossing the open country and attacking the rebel trenches. At 8:30 heavy firing was renewed, but the Federal machine guns were heard no more; they had been put out of commission. The rebel trenches along the international line were then engaged. More than 1,500 Federals were pitted against the rebel garrison of 1,000.

At 10:30 the firing had ceased, with the Federals holding every position occupied at the beginning of the battle. The rebels began digging trenches at once. Rod Lopez, the rebel leader, reported the rebel losses in the trenches light. He said the Federals in advancing across the open ground had lost heavily. At 11 A. M. firing again began to the south and southwest, but no machine guns were in action.

The Federals, moving in when they made their first attack, advanced from their camp at Sulphur Springs, a water hole five miles south of Agua Prieta. They marched slowly to a point southeast of Agua Prieta, the evident intention being to attack the rebel position along the border, but before they were able to get into the covered position they encountered the rebel sharpshooters. There was a rattle from repeating rifles as the forces came within range. The cavalry dropped back slowly and the Federals next came within range of the deep entrenchments shown up by the rebels on Sunday and last night.

The Federal right wing extended from the international line two miles east of Douglas in a semicircle to a point due south of Agua Prieta. Six hundred rebels occupied rifle pits within 500 yards range of the Federal line. The rebel line conformed to that of the Federals. These lines form the segment of a circle of which Douglas is the centre, as the result was shown by the bullets, almost invariably falling upon Douglas breakfast tables.

The Federal right wing swung toward the southeast portion of Agua Prieta and attacked the rebel left flank. The Federals used two machine guns, which were silenced from time to time by the rebel sharpshooters. With the first galling fire from the entrenchments the Federals were sent to waver, but the movement was quickly checked. For fifteen minutes the two armies held their positions while the deadly fire continued.

Thirty minutes after the battle opened the rebels abandoned the outlying positions and fell back to the breastworks toward Agua Prieta. The Federal advance was slow and in open order, with almost continuous firing, the rebels contesting every inch of the way. While the rebel riflemen were falling back to the second row of entrenchments they fought boldly in the open. They stopped and took deliberate aim at the advancing national line, firing round after round.

The backward movement of the rebels, however, was steady. Many had fallen on both sides. Suddenly the Federal machine guns were silenced, but the rifle fire kept up without intermission. It was apparent that the rebel sharpshooters were concentrating their fire on the Federal machine gun operators, and time and time again the guns were unmanned.

At 7:45, an hour and a quarter after the battle opened, the machine guns were again in action raking the rebel position on two sides, but the fire from the rebel trenches was having its effect on the Federal right wing, and this portion of the advancing force was driven back.

In the second attack the insurgents, firing in three directions, lay low in the trenches or flat on the open ground. The Federals' fire went over them and into Agua Prieta and Douglas, plunging into the adobe buildings facing Second

and Third streets, while vicious spurts of sand and dust here and there over the whole southern end of the city showed where the bullets were falling. In falling back the Federals swung to the east and north, coming in contact with the rebel line, and the first attack of the rebels had been dug to prevent the left flank movement.

As the fire belched from these entrenchments, more bullets sped across the line into the southeast section of Douglas, as the Federals fell back the rebel commander in chief pushed forward his men, and with others coming to support them, continued to engage the Federal right wing.

The Federal machine gun then advanced within two miles of Agua Prieta, half a mile from the line, and fired into the Mexican town from the west. An English born veteran of the Boer war, J. C. Edwards, with five Tarahumari Indians, all sharpshooters, crept through the face of the machine gun fire and silenced it at 9 o'clock. Following this movement, firing slackened to the southeast, and it was evident that the first attack of the Federals had been a failure.

Apparently the Federals had about 1,500 men engaged, including 300 cavalry. Most of the rebels were in Douglas. The rebels showed remarkable organization throughout the battle. Every point of vantage was guarded. Red Cross wagons were not allowed to cross the line by order of the American commander. American soldiers and troops have strict orders not to cross into Mexican territory on any account. The Army hospital corps there, Major Scheiner is working with the Red Cross, keeping the ambulance in a protected position in the danger zone.

Several wounded men have straggled across the line and are receiving attention at the Red Cross hospital. Red Cross volunteers crossed the border and went to the field to render such aid as they could, and many from Bisbee were brought to the line to attend the wounded.

Troop G, Arizona National Guard, was ordered out and took up a position at the border. Red Lopez, who commanded the rebel garrison, says the rebels have beaten the Federals badly. "Our men are holding every position taken by them, and we have repulsed the right wing of the Federal army," said he this evening. "We expect Juan Cabral to arrive at any moment to reinforce us, but we are holding Agua Prieta anyway."

During the day the rebel chief sent squads to Cantinan, in Agua Prieta, and took all mescal and other liquor and other supplies. In the rear of the Federals are Antonio Garcia with 600 rebels and Giron with 300. Behind them is the force of General Talamontes, consisting of a quantity of cavalry with 800 men was sent from a southwestern train about seven miles west to-day.

A large force of rebels numbering 2,500 men are said to be in the Sierra Madre between the Sonora line and Casas Grandes. It is supposed to be Francisco Madero's own command. According to reports, Madero is now on the way to Agua Prieta, where it is believed he will establish headquarters. Madero, it is said, was not with the rebels advancing on Juarez which engaged the Federals at Bisbee on Saturday. He had already started here, it is reported.

Henry Samuels, an American soldier, deserted last night and joined the insurgents. He distinguished himself this morning by picking off Federals who were manning rapid fire guns. Lopez placed him in the first line of trenches because of his marksmanship, and he prevented the Federals from using their third machine gun after the first two had been silenced.

During the battle rebel commanders along the line were giving orders to the men and shouting encouragement while volunteers were kept up. The Federals are said to have abandoned two machine guns to the rebels. They have captured the rebels, as well as four pack mules with quantities of ammunition.

Medina, one of the commanders of the rebels, says the plan of battle is to continue the fighting for twenty-four hours. "At the end of that time," he says, "we will have three insurgents for every Federal. We have ordered our scouts not to fire on the Federal scouts until the latter have had an opportunity to join our forces. Our scouts have reported that several Federals have expressed their willingness to join our ranks, but they have been given orders that any one seen advancing far ahead and signalling will be shot."

Gen. Blanco with a force of 800 rebels will be in Agua Prieta to-night, according to rebel leaders, and Madero's army from Chihuahua is expected later. With Blanco are Pineda's sharpshooters. The rebels have extended their line of trenches, the last being parallel with the boundary line and within a few feet of it.

Rebel commanders say the rebel loss was not heavy in the engagement to-day, but the Federal loss was. It is placed at seventy-five dead. Between forty and fifty Federals dropped a short distance from the rebel trenches. Twenty rebels dead are said to have been brought into the Agua Prieta bull ring to-day, but Red Lopez denies even that many rebels were killed.

The Federal forces now number 200 cavalry and 1,400 infantry. In marching on Agua Prieta the Federals stopped for three days at Mahabi ranch. They are said to be without food and shoes.

WON'T HAVE CRIMINALS MEET.

Magistrate Bonds Saloon Man and Warns Ten Men Taken in Raid.

August Cella, who, with ten other men was arrested in the saloon at 314 West Forty-second street when Detective Police Commissioner Flynn raided the place last Friday night, was put under a \$5,000 bond for his good behavior for one year by Magistrate Steiner in the West Side court yesterday after an examination on the charge that he was maintaining there a rendezvous for professional thieves and other criminals.

It developed yesterday that Cella is the proprietor of the place, 611 West Costano of 250 Mott street, admitting that he was the lessee as well as the proprietor. After bonding Cella, Magistrate Steiner said to Cella: "You have notice now that there is a resort for thieves and criminals. The police are determined to wipe out such places and this court intends to keep criminals out of there or another way will be used."

The Magistrate then discharged the ten men taken in the raid, saying: "Most of you are criminals with records and you were arrested while gathered together in this place. Get out of the city."

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