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TAFT SAYS FIRING OVER THE LINE MUST CEASE

SUBMARINE IS MADE PERFECT FOR OUR NAVY

Experts Have Built a Vessel That Can Travel for Miles Under the Water Easily

COULD BLOW HOSTILE BATTLESHIP TO PIECES

Expected to Reduce Cost of Forts and Vessels by Giving As Good or Better Defense

(By Victor Elliott.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The United States navy will probably soon enjoy the prestige of having the most powerful submarine ever constructed for any government. This ship is the Seal. Nowhere in the world today has naval architecture produced such a ship to add to the fighting equipment.

In other countries the strides in naval construction have been mainly confined to the larger ship, battleships and dreadnaughts, such as England, Germany, Japan and France. In the United States, however, owing to the thriftiness of congress and the popular clamor for economy, the naval budget for each year does not permit of a wide latitude in expending money to build up our navy with costly battleships.

Efficient Small Craft. In order to circumvent the impetuous attitude taken by congress Secretary of the Navy Meyer and his aides which tends to obviate the necessity of bigger and bigger battleships every year. They are concentrating their efforts to produce the most effective and efficient fighting machine at the least possible cost. Naturally their endeavors have been in the line of raising the standing of efficiency of the smaller craft of the navy. The constructors in the department, while carrying out the ideas advanced by Secretary Meyer, are keenly alive to the great need of heavy armament ships, and while insisting that the navy cannot build more than two battleships a year to keep abreast of the foremost nations in defensive and offensive material, they are nevertheless devoting their energies in developing less expensive war machines.

Inventors Stimulated. Hence the move for economy has stimulated the interest of inventors and experimentors in this field of activity. The result has been to put before the navy department for trial one of the most deadly and effective "small warships" that constructors in the navy have ever seen.

The craft proves a success it will have a large bearing on the future of the navy, and will tend to greatly increase the importance of sub-surface vessels. It marks a radical departure in warship building and tends to revolutionize the lines upon which navies of the world heretofore have been constructed.

The new engine of warfare is the submarine boat Seal, built by Captain Simon Lake, the inventor and designer of numerous sub-surface boats. It was built at the Lake Shipbuilding company's plant and launched on February 2. The vessel on its trial trip, before being offered to the navy department, came up to the specifications, making sixteen knots an hour on the surface, and from nine to ten and a half knots when submerged. From this showing the inventor and those associated with him are confident that the new boat will be accepted by the navy department when it is given its official trial.

Will Make Trial Trip. Plans have been tentatively arranged for the boat to make its trial trip from New York Harbor to Bridgeport, Connecticut, being con-

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DR PEARSON, AGED 91, GIVES AWAY \$300,000 TO FOREIGN MISSIONS

World Famed Philanthropist of Chicago Calls It Paying His Debts

GIFTS OF \$5,000,000 MADE

CHICAGO, April 14.—Dr. D. K. Pearson, the Minsdale philanthropist, celebrated his ninety-first birthday today by giving away about \$300,000 to the American board of foreign missions and a number of small colleges or, as he called it, "paying his debts." Dr. Pearson called these gifts "debts," because in most cases the sums are fulfillment of his pledges to the institutions concerned. Today's gifts were as follows: American board of foreign missions, \$100,000; Berea college, Kentucky, \$100,000; Doane college, Nebraska, \$25,000; Northland college, Wisconsin, \$10,000; Highland college, Kansas, \$10,000; McKendree college, Illinois, \$10,000; other small gifts, \$45,000.

Today's gifts bring the total of Dr. Pearson's donations, mostly to smaller colleges, during the last twenty-five years to about \$5,000,000. In practically every case the venerable philanthropist made the recipients of his bounty earn his gifts. They had to raise, by their own efforts, three dollars for every dollar which Dr. Pearson contributed and the whole became an endowment fund; only the income from which is to be used. In many cases Dr. Pearson pledged himself years ago to contribute certain sums to the endowment of various small colleges and he considered these pledges his "debts," which he worked off as one after another of the institutions complied with the conditions upon which his gifts depended. Today's list of donations cleans up the slate of Dr. Pearson's "debts," and, as he expressed it, he will be able tonight to lie down to sleep peacefully, free of debt for the first time in many years.

The list of the colleges and other institutions which have benefited by Dr. Pearson's philanthropy, includes the following: Beloit college, Chicago Theological seminary, Whitman college, Berea college, Colorado college, Mount Holyoke college, Lake Forest college, Knox college, Drury college, Yankton college, S. D., Carleton college, Fargo college, Ponoma college, Fairmount college, Wichita, Kans., McCormick Theological seminary, Pacific university, Forest Grove, Oregon, Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill., Olivet college, Michigan, Marietta college, Sheridan college, Wyoming, McKendree college, California, Anatole college, Turkey, Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., Montpelier college, Tennessee, Grand university, Chattanooga, West Virginia seminary, Morgantown, Parkville college, Parkville, Mo., and others.

ARBOR DAY IN OREGON. KANSAS CITY, April 14.—The Day was generally observed throughout Oregon today by the planting of trees and flowers and with special exercises in many of the public schools and colleges.

YES!

You can run a Want Ad in THE REVIEW Free any day next week. We meant just that by our announcement in yesterday's paper, and hope you will accept our invitation to make any of your wants known without cost.

The reason that we are making this offer is explained on page four of this paper.

EVERYBODY IS BOOSTING FOR THE BIG DOINGS

Hurdinger of a Time for District July Fourth, with Plenty of Amusement Features

NOW THE TIME TO MEET AND NAME COMMITTEES

All Leading Citizens Being Agreed, Work Is the Next Thing in Order for Success

Additional interviews with Bisbee business men yesterday, gives more encouragement to the idea of holding a hum-dinger Fourth of July celebration this year. Everyone approached talked enthusiastically, in regular Fourth of July style, about the celebration.

Chadwick Right in It. Robert Chadwick, who was Fourth of July treasurer last year, can be put down as a booster. He believes however that the honor of being treasurer should be passed along the line to other deserving patriots this year. "I am willing to boost for the celebration all I can and I believe that we are in a position to have a good one," said Mr. Chadwick, "but I want to see some one else treasurer."

Mr. Chadwick's idea is a good one and a just one. All that goes with the position of treasurer is work, more work than honor and some one else should shoulder that work each season, alternating with public-spirited citizens. Mr. Chadwick did this work last year uncomplainingly, notwithstanding his business, that of dispensing Fourth of July drinks to cool off the patriotism of the celebrants, suffered. "But you can put me down as a booster," said the soda water man.

Frankenberg—Set Your Life. President Frankenberg, of the board of trade, wants to see another celebration like we had last year. He was one of the few workers who made last year's event one long to be remembered and believes that the proper spirit—a big boost, a strong boost and a boost all together—the thing can be repeated.

W. H. Brophy was busy and would not be seen, but it is believed that he can be counted on to contribute his efforts towards pulling off a celebration that will make the walking ring with a noise like '76.

Mayor Is For It. Mayor C. L. Edmondson believes that if the celebration can be pulled off with reasonable expense, that it is the thing. "It is a good thing," said the mayor. "We should furnish some form of amusement for the people on that day. It is a holiday and they naturally want to amuse themselves. Unless we have some such celebration they will go to Douglas or other places and spend the money for things that we should furnish them at home."

Hugh Dugan, of the O. K. Undertaking establishment, is an enthusiastic booster for a Fourth of July celebration. "Put a baseball game on the program and Cananea will move over, lock, stock and barrel, and spend the day with Bisbee and bring all the folks." There is no Fourth of July in Mexico, however, and it would be necessary for the ball players, who are Americans, to lay off from their work that day and it would be nothing but equity that Bisbee make it worth while for the players to lay off and come to Bisbee for a game.

Successful Financially. The management of the last Fourth of July celebration was so successful that after all expenses were paid there remained a balance of \$400, which has been drawing interest since July. It now amounts to \$415. This will make a neat starter for the Fourth fund and for a thousand dol-

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1500 REBELS IN AGUA PRIETA DEFY FEDERALS, AND BLOODY FIGHTING SURE BEFORE LONG

Town to be Made Rebel Capital of Sonora and Held If Possible; Cloud of Dust to West Last Evening Perhaps from the Federal Force Advancing to Attack

LOPEZ KEEPS ORDER; DESTROYS ALL LIQUOR FOUND

AGUA PRIETA, via Douglas, April 14.—In full possession of 1,000 armed rebels, tonight the town of Agua Prieta will be made headquarters of all rebel operations in the state of Sonora. It is boasted by the commander that they expect to establish here a provisional government for Sonora and that insurrectionist officers for this purpose are now in Douglas awaiting to cross the line. With "Red" Lopez and his band holding the town following its capture yesterday the rebels today are pushing their troops towards this place from three points of the compass. With their men all assembled they expect to have a fighting force of 1500 men, which they believe can successfully combat any attack the federals may make.

The hardest fighting of the Mexican rebellion afforded to date, is expected to occur almost from hour to hour at Agua Prieta. The rebels are prepared for it and do not propose to lose any advantage they have gained. The first reinforcement reached here in the shape of two columns of 100 mounted rebels, led by Belasaria Garcia, one of the best known leaders of the insurrectos in Sonora. He had brought his force in hot haste from the Sierra mountains to lend all aid possible in holding Agua Prieta. Garcia's real name is Lagunas, but he is familiarly known as "Pelill." The arrival of these two mounted columns riding at top speed across the plains, raising great clouds of dust, taken together with the firing of shots by a detachment of rebel scouts which had gone out to meet them, led to the belief that the expected attack by federals was about to occur. Both Agua Prieta and Douglas were thrown into a fever of excitement. In Agua Prieta the rebels made ready to resist attack, and in Douglas citizens sought places of safety. The apprehension was lessened but little by the knowledge that an approaching band was rebel reinforcement, and tonight Douglas is in a state of nervous expectancy.

Battle Inevitable. As dusk fell it showed the rebel scouts far to the west singly and in squads, observing a line of yellow dust rising on Naco road. It is expected that a battle with nearly 2000 men will be fought tomorrow morning, provided that this force advancing from the west at nightfall, about fifteen miles away, proves to be the much expected federal army marching overland from Cananea. Garcia's third column arrived late in the afternoon a hundred strong. Antonio Garcia and four hundred additional rebels came in three long columns from the west, marching over Naco road so if the army marching there tonight are federals, the two forces were not far apart on the journey. The troops of Antonio Garcia are veterans of San Rafael and Ures, and all have seen hard service on the Yaqui river against General Lorenzo Torres and other federal leaders.

Several federal forces have been scattered throughout the country to the southward of Agua Prieta, including the commands of Col. Ojeda, Commandante Barron, Prefect Chiapa and Lieut. Col. Diaz. Headquarters for these troops has been Cananea, but in the last five days they have been in the field in operations against rebel bands. Cananea dispatches give the total of these forces at 1,400 men.

Destroy Liquor. The rebels are conducting themselves quietly at Agua Prieta, and up to tonight none of them have crossed the line into Douglas. Lopez had a private grievance against F. P. Mendoza, a prominent merchant of

Agua Prieta, and today his store and stock were confiscated by rebels. Mendoza himself fled yesterday to the American side. In the store was a quantity of liquor. Col. Camberos, of the rebels, entered the shop and had the liquor carried into the street and destroyed. Late this afternoon Lopez brought his horses, fifty in number, from Cananea to Agua Prieta. The rebels have a temporary supply of food and hay for their mounts, which they say they can replenish from ranches to the south. The Nacozari railroad will be used for this transportation. Possession of this railroad, running 75 miles from Agua Prieta to Nacozari, is a vast advantage to the rebel forces, but is a serious blow to great mining interests of this section of Sonora. Until the port of Douglas is opened for entry and the rebel forces in position or recognized as belligerent, Agua Prieta either routed from their posts by the United States government, heavy shipment of ore for the El Paso and Douglas smelters must cease.

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REPUBLICANS HAVE SOME FUN SPLITTING OPPOSITION PARTY

Join Democratic Minority and Adopt Absurd Clause to Publicity Bill

BUT ACTION IS REVERSED

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The democratic party met its first serious trouble in the house of representatives at the close of a session marked by insurgeny in democratic ranks, by reason of which the republicans narrowly missed scoring a triumph. The house passed the Rucker bill for publicity campaign contributions before the night arose over the extent to which publicity should be applied. But for the vigorous and continued use of the democratic whip, an important republican amendment extending publicity to individual receipts and expense of candidates for congress would have been retained in the bill when it finally passed. As it was, the amendment was adopted over the protest of democratic leaders, who voted with the solid republican strength. A resort to a parliamentary move enabled the democrats later to get rid of the amendment. But twenty-eight of their number refused to change their attitude and stuck with the republicans in opposing the democratic majority.

Story Scenes Enacted.

The Rucker bill passed by an unanimous vote, but only after a stormy scene. The amendment offered by representative Jackson, insurgent republican from Kansas, required all candidates for congress to file statements of the source and use of their individual campaign funds, both in primary and general election. The amendment met with instant support from the republican side, and encountered opposition of the democratic leaders. Rucker of Missouri, chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, asserted it would so change the form of the law that it might endanger final passage. This did not deter fifty-two democrats from supporting the Jackson amendment. They, with the solid republican forces, gave the amendment a majority that resulted in its adoption, 172 to 132, and the announcement of the vote was followed by a storm of applause on the republican side.

Move Brings Split.

There was a hurried conference of democratic leaders, then Rucker moved to recommit the bill, with the new amendment to the elections committee, with instructions to send the bill back to the house without the Jackson amendment. The parliamentary move to squeeze the amendment out of the bill brought about the split in the ranks of the democrats who had favored the Jackson amendment. Twenty-eight of them stood by their former action, and voted against the motion to recommit. But the democratic leaders had mustered enough votes to carry their point, and the bill technically was sent back to committee. Rucker gathered the members of the committee around him, and without leaving the floor they instructed him to report the bill again without the Jackson amendment.

He at once did so and this motion carried, 164 to 139. The bill in its original form then passed the house without a dissenting vote.

The Rucker bill as finally passed makes more stringent the campaign publicity law passed in 1910. That law requires publicity of funds after election. The Rucker bill will require publicity of funds by campaign committee ten days before election, and filing supplemental statements every three days thereafter until election day. As amended it requires publicity of all payments of sums of \$10 or over for campaign purposes. Throughout the debate Perry Belmont, president of the National Publicity Law association and former member of the house occupied a seat on the floor.

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WARNING GIVEN BOTH SIDES BY U. S. OFFICIALS

Commanders at Huachuca Calexico and El Paso Are Ordered to See That Warning Is Obeyed

DOUGLAS INCIDENT NOT TO BE TOLERATED

Mexico Has Grievance Because Capt. Gaujot Crossed Line and Thus "Invaded" Mexican Soil

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Consul Schumaker, at Ensenada, wires the state department, that the British sloop of war Shearwater, landed thirty men and a Maxim gun at San Quentin, and fifteen miles south to protect the town threatened by an attack of insurgents. The revolutionary movement not taking place she withdrew troops and guns, and arrived at Ensenada today. This is the first actual landing of foreign forces on Mexican soil, in connection with the present revolution. State department officials said tonight that the landing of the British force was not an unusual occurrence in connection with internal disturbances in Latin American countries. They declared numerous precedents for the presence of the Shearwater could be found.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Future combats between rebel forces and Mexican government troops must not be fought so close to the American line as to jeopardize lives and property of Americans. Through the state department, President Taft tonight notified the Mexican government that it must see to it hereafter that no such incident as that of yesterday at Agua Prieta, when two Americans were killed and eleven wounded, shall be allowed to occur. Through the war department and the department of justice, the president sent similar warning to the insurrectos at Agua Prieta.

The view is expressed at the White House that these warnings will be observed. The president knows that battle grounds are not chosen like places for holding athletic contests, but he holds that preparations must be made with due consideration for the effect upon non-combatant Americans. The president has been informed also that warning was given yesterday to the insurrectos, at least, not to get too close to the United States. Hereafter this government expects both the insurrectos and federal troops to dig trenches or arrange their lines of battle to make it certain that Americans peacefully engaged will not be interrupted.

Troops Are Justified.

The president feels that his order sending troops to Texas has been entirely justified by the developments of the last few days. He is more certain than ever that conditions in the southern republic are alarming, and is pleased over the 20,000 American troops near the border. The president's action today followed a conference with Attorney General Wickersham, Secretary of State Wilson, the White House, after the conference gave out a copy of a telegram sent by the president to E. P. Grindell of the Douglas Chamber of Commerce and Mines. It read:

"Your telegram to the president is received. He is much distressed over the situation as you have described it. He has directed the sec-

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