

TAFT ADVISES CITIZENS OF DOUGLAS TO HIDE OUT

Hesitates to Order Troops Across Border for Fear Motives Might Be Misconstrued and American Lives Lost

GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA GETS SCANT SATISFACTION

President Believes Congress Should Now Say Whether Situation Is Grave Enough to Warrant Intervention

BY Morning Journal Special Leased Wire

Washington, April 17.—President Taft tonight replied to a message from Governor Sloan of Arizona asking protection for citizens of Douglas from the fire of federal and insurgent troops...

The president in his telegram to the governor said the situation might justify him in ordering troops to cross the border and attempt to stop the fighting...

He hesitated to take such a step, however, because of the possibility of resistance and greater bloodshed, and the danger of having his motives misconstrued...

The message to the president was dated Douglas, 10:21 o'clock tonight. It read: "The President, Washington, D. C."

"As a result of today's fighting across the international line, but within gunshot range of the heart of Douglas, five Americans were wounded on this side of the line. Everything points to repetition of the casualties on tomorrow, and while the federalists seem disposed to keep their agreement not to fire into Douglas...

"In my judgment radical measures are needed to protect our innocent people, and if anything can be done to stop the fighting at Agua Prieta the situation calls for such action. It is impossible to safeguard the people of Douglas unless the town can be vacated. Can anything be done to relieve the situation, which is now acute?"

The reply of the president, promptly transmitted, read: "To Governor Sloan, Douglas, Ariz.: Your dispatch received. Have made urgent demands upon Mexican government to issue instructions to prevent firing across border by Mexican federal troops and am awaiting reply. Meantime I have sent direct warning to the Mexicans and insurgent forces near Douglas."

"I infer from your dispatch that both parties attempted to heed the warning, but that in the strained situation and exigencies of the contest wild bullets still find their way into Douglas. The situation might justify me in ordering our troops to cross the border and attempt to stop the fighting, or to fire upon both combatants from the American side."

"But if I take this step I must face the possibility of resistance and greater bloodshed, and also the danger of having our motives misconstrued and misrepresented, and of thus inflaming Mexican popular indignation against many thousands of Americans now in Mexico and jeopardizing their lives and property."

"The pressure for general intervention under such conditions it might not be possible to resist. It is impossible to foresee or reckon the consequences of such a course and we must use the greatest self-restraint to avoid it."

"Pending an urgent representation to the Mexican government, I cannot, therefore, order the troops at Douglas to cross the border, but I must ask you and the local authorities, in case the same danger seems to threaten, to direct the people of Douglas to place themselves where bullets cannot reach them, and thus avoid casualties. I am loathe to endanger Americans in Mexico, where they are necessarily exposed by taking a radical step to prevent injury to Americans on our side of the border which can be avoided by temporary inconvenience."

"(Signed) WILLIAM H. TAFT." The president found the Mexican situation demanding his attention until a late hour. The evening he had spent at the theater. Returning to the White House, he plunged into consideration of the problem confronting him.

BELIEVES CONGRESS SHOULD ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY Washington, April 17.—President

Taft felt tonight that he had done personally all that can be done by him to control the situation along the Mexican border. He and his advisers believe that now congress must say whether the situation is grave enough to warrant intervention and its consequences.

Through the state department the administration played what may be regarded as its last card today. It reiterated in no uncertain fashion the representations made to Mexico a few days ago, that affairs like that at Douglas and Agua Prieta last week must not be repeated. Instead of awaiting the customary period for a formal reply from Mexico, the department asked for immediate assurances that there be no more fighting that endangered Americans in the border towns. Information was also requested as to what measures the authorities had taken to prevent future combats of this kind. A few hours after the department announced it had issued this second demand, dispatches from Douglas began to come into the war department showing that the second battle of Agua Prieta had begun. No reply had been received tonight from the Mexican authorities.

The president plainly is worried. He talked but little, the White House folk said, about Mexico today, but the bulletins that came through the war department and through the press, were taken to him whenever he happened to be and read immediately. He did not conceal the fact that he was intensely interested.

The president had two important conferences. He talked with Secretary Knox in the afternoon and tonight he had a conference with Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain. The official explanation of Mr. Bryce's visit was that he came to talk about the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and England.

It is practically certain that Mexico figured in the conversation. It is believed the ambassador explained to Mr. Taft the landing of the British marines at San Quentin, Mex., last week. He was able to tell the president that the landing was made only after Americans and British subjects asked for protection.

In connection with Mr. Bryce's visit a suggestion that there might be joint intervention in Mexico by the United States and England was discarded. It was pointed out that any such joint intervention would be construed as an acknowledgment by the United States that this nation is unable to handle the situation and that it would be almost an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine.

President Taft has told callers that he does contemplate sending a special message to congress relating to the condition of affairs in Mexico. He has shown to leaders of both the senate and house the confidential correspondence dealing with Mexico.

He feels that few, if any, of these who have been taken into his confidence, have failed to agree with him that the movement of troops to Texas was justified. He thinks that since the leaders in congress have practically all the information he has, it is their duty to make any further action. The president himself has let it be known that no United States troops would cross the line unless authorized by congress and Secretary of War Dickinson confirmed that statement tonight. No one doubts that intervention would mean war. War in Mexico, the president's advisers say, would mean a conflict that would rage for months, probably years. The topography of Mexico, the mountains, the insufficient means of quick communication and a dozen other things that must be figured would have to be met.

Intervention would mean a long drawn-out struggle in which the Mexican federalists and the Mexican insurgents might soon be found fighting side by side. Furthermore, intervention would be likely to dissipate all the good feeling that years of careful diplomacy has created between the United States and the Latin-American countries.

Third Assistant Secretary of State Hale said that Senator Manuel de Zamacoena, the new ambassador from Mexico, would be presented to President Taft at the White House on Wednesday afternoon.

One of the dispatches made public at the White House from Colonel Shunk, commanding officer at Douglas, said three insurgents without arms, "surrendered to us, and that they are now being held as prisoners."

SENATOR STONE WANTS IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION Washington, April 17.—Searching inquiry into the situation in Mexico as demanded in a resolution offered in the senate today by Mr. Stone of Missouri. The resolution calls on the committee on foreign relations to undertake an investigation of the dangers to American and foreign lives on United States territory.

The resolution at Senator Stone's request was tabled. Its author intends to make a speech appealing for its immediate adoption.

The resolution sets forth that a "condition of turbulence and disorder" prevails in the republic across the Rio Grande, that the lives of American citizens and their property are in jeopardy, that the work on the dam in the Imperial valley has been retarded by existing conditions and that Americans on this side of the border have been killed and wounded by flying bullets.

It refers to certain European newspaper reports that foreign government contemplate intervention by force to protect the lives and property of their citizens and to the landing of British marines in lower California.

ANTI-RE-ELECTION LAW MADE MORE DRASTIC Mexico City, April 17.—Approving the measure proposed by Deputy Buñes, providing for the "no re-election" of the president, vice-president

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

CONSTITUTIONS OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA FIND SUPPORT

Chamberlain, of Oregon, Declares Both Instruments Are in Conformity With Fundamental Law of United States.

RECALL PROVISION NOT REPUGNANT TO REPUBLIC

Senator Sees No Reason Why Judges, As Well As Other Officers, Should Not Be Subject to Popular Will.

BY Morning Journal Special Leased Wire

Washington, April 17.—Contending that the constitutions of New Mexico and Arizona are in accordance with the constitution of the United States, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon today delivered an argument in the senate in support of the Brown resolution approving the two instruments.

He said there is no reason why members of the judiciary should not be subject to the will of the people as much as other officials, and that such a law would have no tendency to deprive that branch of the government of its independence.

Mr. Chamberlain made special reference to the initiative, referendum and recall provisions in the Arizona constitution, urging that they did not depart from the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government. He also pointed out that the constitution was similar to the systems of Oregon, Oklahoma, Montana and South Dakota.

Mr. Chamberlain declared the provision for the recall of state officers, including judges, contained in the Arizona constitution. He said there is no reason why members of the judiciary should not be subject to the will of the people as much as other officials, and that such a law would have no tendency to deprive that branch of the government of its independence.

REPUBLICANS WILL VOTE AGAINST RECIPROcity

Washington, April 17.—"After a thorough canvass of the republican membership of the house I can say positively a substantial majority of the party will vote against the Canadian reciprocity bill," said Representative Dwight of New York, the republican whip, tonight. The bill is to be put upon its passage this week.

This will not prevent its passage, even though several democrats vote against the majority of their party. When the reciprocity bill passed the house in the last session a majority of the republicans voted against it, but the democratic majority in favor of it has greatly increased in the new congress.

Five speakers participated in the debate today. Representative Fordney of Michigan, a republican member of the ways and means committee, spoke against the bill. Representative Harrison of New York and Peters of Massachusetts, democratic members of the ways and means committee, and Representative Crumpacker of Indiana, republican, advocated its passage.

Mr. Lenroot gave an emphatic statement of insurgent policies and views. Questioned about the demerit of reciprocity agreement because he believed it increased many duties. He said if democrats were sincere in their desire to put more articles on the free list they would attach the free list to the reciprocity bill. He accused them of wanting the president to veto their free list bill when it finally passed, so as to make political capital for them.

ARM MASHED OFF IN ENGINE COGS

Prominent Roswell Sheepman Sustains Ugly Hurt Which May Result in Death; Member Amputated

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal)

Roswell, N. M., April 17.—Joe H. Clements, aged 60, and twenty-five years a Roswell resident, had his right arm mashed off at the elbow at his sheep ranch forty miles southwest this morning while oiling the engine to pump water for his sheep. His sleeve was caught in the sheep, drawing in the arm. He was brought to his home in Roswell and the arm was amputated tonight above the elbow. His age and the great loss of blood make his case critical. He is a prominent wool grower, having 7000 sheep.

REBELS KNOCK AT GATES OF JUAREZ

LONG EXPECTED ATTACK BEGINS BEFORE DAWN

Seven Hundred and Fifty Federal Soldiers in Border Town Prepared to Put Up Stout Resistance to Invaders

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

El Paso, Tex., April 18, 3 a. m.—Desultory firing has been in progress west of the city in Juarez since about 1:30 o'clock this morning and still continues at this hour. It is impossible to learn the personnel of the forces engaged or their number, but the federal officials and citizens of Juarez believe the advance guard of Madero's forces is at their very doors, and the coming of daylight will witness the expected attack upon the city that has been pending for several days.

In the city of Juarez there is much activity among the forces of General Navarro in making final preparations for the attack. Men, machine guns and other artillery have been placed in position and all is in readiness to give the attackers a warm reception. Citizens of the town are greatly alarmed and many of them are crossing into El Paso for safety.

At 6 o'clock last night it was known authoritatively that from 1600 to 2200 men of Madero's forces were at Rauche, seventeen miles south of Juarez, under the leadership of Raoul Madero, brother of the provisional president and they were exceedingly impatient to begin the attack, but were restrained in their impetuosity with difficulty pending the arrival of additional forces from Casas Grandes, over the Mexico Northwestern railway, which is under the control of the insurgents.

The firing upon the federal outposts west of Juarez and in the vicinity of El Paso smelter this morning indicates that the expected reinforcements have arrived and that the contest for the control of the city is on and will be prosecuted with vigor with the coming of daylight.

The federal forces in Juarez this morning comprise about 750 men under the command of General Navarro, and they are well supplied with ammunition and all modern fighting appliances. The city has been fortified in every manner possible and mines placed in every direction.

If the fighting takes place in the city the slaughter is certain to be very heavy. Juarez is in position to withstand some very heavy fighting, but United States troops are taking all necessary precautions to keep the citizens of El Paso out of the danger zone, and there will be no passing permitted today if the expected assault materializes from the American side as there is a determination to prevent a repetition of the results at Douglas if possible. Thousands of Juarez people have been on the American side now for several days, and will remain until the result of the threatened engagement is known.

TRAINMEN BRING WORD OF IMMINENT ASSAULT

El Paso, Tex., April 17.—Juarez is excited again tonight and expecting an attack before morning. Troops have been throwing up fortifications all day in all directions and soldiers in squads have been stationed on the roofs of buildings overlooking the town, while signal men on the tops of the highest mountains have been wiggling. It is believed there are insurgents on the opposite side of the mountains.

American trainmen coming up from Sapallo, twenty-three miles south of Juarez, where they had been impressed in the service of the insurgents, report that Guipue Garibaldi, one of Madero's chief lieutenants, at that point with 600 men superiorly tending the preparations for bringing up the rest of the main Chihuahua rebel army from the south and that Garibaldi said the attack would be made tonight or tomorrow. Such reports of attacks contemplated are frequently brought in, however. The rebel wounded from the battle of Bauche are at Sapallo.

Numerous Americans and natives, too, bring confirmation of the killing in the battle of Bauche on Saturday of Oscar G. Creighton, an American soldier of fortune, who has lately dynamited all the bridges south of Juarez. Creighton commanded at the battle Saturday, it is stated, and led the charge in which Captain Porfirio Hernandez of the Mexican federal army was shot. The men of the federal captain's command centered their fire on the American and soon had him laid low with many bullets. Creighton is supposed to be an ex-New York broker and to have a brother who is a broker in Philadelphia and a mother in Boston. Many have stated that Creighton was not his real name, but an El Paso girl who is said to have been engaged to marry him knows him by no other name than Creighton.

This afternoon the Mexican federalists found the body of Federal Lieutenant Abigail Jimenez, who was killed in Saturday's battle. The coyotes had eaten his body badly.

This afternoon there was a sudden scurrying in El Paso when four troops of the Fourth United States cavalry, late from Moad, S. D.,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6.)

NOTORIOUS BANDIT TRAIN ROBBER AND HOMICIDE AT LARGE

Broncho Bill, Who Killed Brother of Albuquerque Man, Scales Wall of Penitentiary At Santa Fe.

DARING GUN FIGHTER'S LONG LIST OF CRIMES

Believed to Be Heading for Mexico With Every Officer in New Mexico On Lookout for Him; Reward Offered

- No. 1262, William Walters, alias "Bronco Bill," escaped from the New Mexico penitentiary on the night of the 16th of April, 1911. Age about 43 or 44 years. Brown hair, blue eyes, face very much scarred. Right arm from shoulder down absolutely useless from gunshot wounds. Size of foot, No. 5 or 6. Several small scars on head. Five large burn scars above right knee. Rather nervous in his movements. His face wears an almost continual smile—what might be termed a quizzical or half amused smile.

A DARING ESCAPE

Santa Fe, N. M., April 17.—Bronco Bill is at large. This simple announcement is enough to make every officer of the law in New Mexico apprehensive.

Bronco Bill, otherwise known as convict No. 1262, an ex-convict, real name is William Walters, after eleven years of exemplary conduct in the territorial penitentiary, and at a time when he was assigned to the hospital as "ill," made a daring getaway from the prison last night, struck out south, evidently toward the Mexican border, and at last accounts was still going, after bloodhounds had followed his trail for seven miles and had to give it up. Telegrams have been sent by the penitentiary authorities to every county in New Mexico and a sharp lookout will be kept on every hand for the arrival of one of the most notorious desperadoes the south has ever known.

Bronco Bill was serving a life sentence for murder, sent up from Socorro county. For some years he has been a trusty at the prison. Aided by another trusty, Kinch Mullen, a long-term man from Roswell, in some manner last night Walters secured a ladder and a rope. He had been lowered successfully over the outside prison wall by Mullen and the other was about to descend when he fell, alighting on the ground with a thud that entirely changed his mind about escaping. He retreated to the penitentiary building this morning after ascending the night outside and laid bare the whole plot to the superintendent.

Among the bodies that might be affected are: The tariff board, the monetary commission, the canal commission, Canadian boundary commission, etc.

TRAIN ROBBER DEAD SHOT, COWBOY AND DESPERADO

Bronco Bill is one of the most notorious bad men, gun fighters, train robbers, murderers and all around outlaws that ever terrorized New Mexico, and his right arm is shattered and useless as the result of bullet wounds received in battles with officers of the law. It is said he has figured in the leading role in no less than six train robberies in New Mexico, and he once got away with \$46,000 in Mexican silver as the result of a hold-up. In a pitched battle in Socorro county he put a bullet between the eyes and another through the heart of Deputy Sheriff Vigil, and one in the forehead of an Indian trader at a distance of 1000 yards.

Bronco Bill fled to Mexico, but growing more daring he recrossed the border into Arizona, where he was captured after a spectacular battle, the outlaw riding away from his pursuers on a horse and firing backward at the posse as he rode, until several bullets disabled his right arm and he was forced to surrender. The posse literally jumped lead into the fleeing bandit, and the fact that he escaped with his life from the shower of bullets bears out the belief of many officers that he bears a charmed life.

LOCAL MAN HAS PAPER TORN BY FATAL BULLET

Judge B. F. Adams of this city has in his possession an execution which is one of a number of papers carried by Deputy Sheriff Vigil, and through which the desperado's fatal bullet passed. Judge Adams exhibited the paper last night, with the ragged hole square in the middle. The deputy, Frank X. Vigil, was a brother of the late Estelvo Vigil of this city, and with a posse including a number of Indian scouts got on the trail of Walters after the latter had held up a train at Belen, another at a way station and performed various other spectacular crimes. Vigil and his men succeeded in getting Walters and his pal away from their guns, but Walters began to parley, and while arguing with the deputy and his men backed gradually within reach of the guns until he grabbed a rifle and planted a bullet in the head of Vigil and one of his scouts. Walters and his pal then mounted their horses and fled into Mexico and Arizona, the capture being finally effected by

Officer Thatcher of the Wells Fargo Express company and a posse, who, after killing Walters' pal and wounding the outlaw, brought the latter to the penitentiary at Santa Fe for safe keeping. A change of venue was at first asked for to Roswell, but Walters finally entered a plea of guilty through his attorney, Elfrigo Baca, now of this city, and took a life sentence. He had earned enough credit marks to entitle him to a recommendation for pardon.

Walters' long experience as an outlaw and familiarity with the country makes it improbable that he will be captured, as he is both cunning and daring, and it will take swiftness of work to capture him.

The killing of Vigil occurred in the spring of 1898.

LAWLESSNESS RIFE IN KENTUCKY

Breathitt Mob Shoots Up County Seat; Reported Plan to Raid Jail and Lynch the Prisoners

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Lexington, Ky., April 17.—Lawlessness was triumphant in Jackson, Ky., the seat of Breathitt county, on Saturday night, according to persons arriving here today, who brought the first news of the disturbance.

Friends of Jason Deaton, who was killed in a feud fight with the family of Anse White a week ago, "shot up" the town, according to the reports, firing pistols into houses indiscriminately.

No one was hurt, according to the information brought here, but the guard about the jail in which members of the White family are held has been increased.

Reports continue to arrive here that the Deaton faction is planning to raid the jail in an effort to wreak summary vengeance on the Whites.

BAD JAKE NOBLE CAUGHT IN BREATHITT CAPITAL

Jackson, Ky., April 17.—"Bad Jake" Noble, the Breathitt county outlaw, who for months has been sought, is under arrest at Fayetteville, Ark., according to the authorities here tonight.

A reward of \$800 was offered for the arrest of the slayer of Jailer Wesley Turner and has been paid to the Arkansas captors of Noble, according to the statement, the prisoner in Fayetteville having been fully identified.

MOVE TO ABOLISH USELESS COMMISSIONERS

Washington, April 17.—A congressional investigation of government commissions with a view to the abolition of some is provided for in a resolution introduced in the house today by Mr. Clark of Florida.

It directs the speaker to appoint a commission of five members of the house to conduct the inquiry and report the title of every commission, board or other body existing by legislative or executive authority, the duties, powers and responsibilities of each, the personnel, number of employees, salaries and other information.

Among the bodies that might be affected are: The tariff board, the monetary commission, the canal commission, Canadian boundary commission, etc.

FACTORY OWNERS SCORED

Coroner's Jury Finds Proprietors of Shirtwaist Company Responsible for Loss of Life in Washington Square Holocaust

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

New York, April 17.—Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle Waist company, who already are under indictment charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of 145 employes by fire, were found by a coroner's jury today to be responsible for the death of one of the operators.

The verdict was returned in the case of Mary Herman, whose escape from the ninth floor was cut off, it is alleged, by a locked door. Harris and Blanck are responsible for the death, the verdict reads, "because of culpable and criminal negligence in failing to observe the legal precaution of leaving said door unlocked."

FEDERAL ARMY BY THRILLING NIGHT MOVE WINS LOST GROUND

Daylight Expected to Find Contenders in Hand to Hand Conflict in Streets of Agua Prieta; Douglas in Danger

COWARDLY INSURRECTO COMMANDER DESERTS

General Garcia Crosses Into Douglas and Surrenders to American Officer; Common Soldiers of Both Sides Display High Degree of Courage

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Agua Prieta, Mex., April 17.—At 10:30 tonight the battle between the Mexican federalists and insurgents, which began at 6:30 this morning was still on, and the fighting had been carried to the boundaries of Agua Prieta by the federalists. The federalists, by a thrilling night movement, regained the ground lost during the day and indicated were that daylight would find the opposing armies engaged in hand-to-hand conflict.

Balasarro Garcia, commander of the rebels at Agua Prieta, surrendered himself to Captain Gault of the First United States cavalry at 8:15 o'clock tonight. He came to the line and explained that he was giving himself into the custody of the American authorities as an individual and not as commander of the rebels.

BLOODY BATTLE RAGES FROM DAWN TILL MIDNIGHT

Agua Prieta, Mex., April 17.—(Via Douglas, Ariz.)—From the Associated Press correspondent in the field—The most important battle of the Mexican revolution was fought here today between 1600 federalists under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Diaz and 1000 rebels under Balasarro Garcia, and resulted in the repulse of the former. The battle, however, was not finally decisive. It lasted from 6:30 a. m. until sundown. At nightfall two federal machine guns were in possession of the enemy and the federalists had suffered a loss estimated by the rebels as at least 200 killed and wounded. The rebels report their own loss at twenty.

From the beginning of the battle, regardless of the warning given by the United States government to the leaders of both forces, a rain of bullets poured into the American town of Douglas, and when the day was over it was found that seven non-combatants, residents of that city, had been wounded. It was a day almost of terror in Douglas.

When day broke it revealed the federal forces formed in fan-shaped battle line in the level country about a mile distant from Agua Prieta, with their machine guns in the center. They gave notice to the enemy of their approach with a hail of bullets from the machine guns, supported by rifle fire, their evident intention being to gain the international line with its adobe guard houses and from this vantage ground turn their fire upon the rebels.

The insurgents directed their fire at the cross marking the machine guns, but the fire of the federalists was so fierce that it forced them back to their second line of entrenchments. The federalists advanced slowly. As they came nearer the fire of the rebels became more effective.

They scorned the protection of their breastworks and moved out into the open, continuing to concentrate their fire upon the machine guns. After three hours' fighting their federalists proved too strong and the rebels, unable to carry the trenches, began to retreat. Presently the machine guns were silenced. Sharpshooters had made it impossible to longer man them. Sheer exhaustion caused a lull in the fighting.

At 11 o'clock the repulsed federalists had reformed and advanced to gain the boundary line, masking their movement with heavy rifle fire. The machine guns were silent. The rebels, made more confident by their early success, returned eagerly to the encounter. The interval had been employed by them in the erection of new trenches.

The advance guard of the federalists in this attack consisted of fifty cavalrymen and 200 infantry. Behind them was a supporting force under protection of the trees and bushes. The federalists reserved their fire, but from the rebel trenches came an unceasing stream of bullets. Those striking the dry earth made it appear as if a dust storm was raging, and at times obscured a view of the conflict.

The advancing federalists again found the strength and determination of the insurgents too great for them. They fell back, but in good order. Firing as they retired and left the field, and their two machine guns in the possession of the enemy.

The Douglas wounded are: