

VICTORY OF REBELS AT AGUA PRIETA IS GREATEST YET WON

Will Make City Headquarters for Provisional Government for All Sonora

REINFORCEMENTS ARE RAPIDLY ARRIVING

Means Closing of Douglas, Arizona, and Heavy Loss to Mining Interests

AUGUA PRIETA, Mex., April 14.—Via Douglas, Ariz., April 14.—In full possession of six hundred rebels to-night, August Prieta is to be made the headquarters of rebel operations in Sonora.

It is openly said by the rebel commanders that they expect to establish here a provisional government for Sonora and that the insurgent officers are now in Douglas waiting for the word to cross the line.

With "Red" Lopez and his band holding the town, following its capture yesterday, the rebels are hurrying their troops toward this place. With their men assembled, they expect to have a fighting force of 1,500 with which they believe they can successfully withstand any attack.

The hardest fighting which the Mexican rebellion has afforded to date is expected to take place at most any hour in August Prieta.

Reinforcements Arrive The first rebel reinforcements to arrive—100 mounted men—reached here this afternoon. They were led by Belasario Garcia, one of the best known leaders of the insurgents in Sonora.

He has brought his force in hot haste from the Sierra Madre mountains to tend all possible aid to hold August Prieta. Included in the command is a small band of Yaqui Indians.

The arrival of Garcia's command riding at top speed across the plains and raising a great cloud of dust, together with the firing of shots by a detachment of rebel scouts sent out to intercept them led to the belief that the expected attack by the rebels was on.

Both August Prieta and Douglas were thrown into a fever of excitement. In August Prieta, the rebels made ready to resist an attack and in Douglas the citizens, remembering the disastrous occurrences of yesterday, were on their guard.

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PRESIDENT WARNS MEXICO AGAINST BORDER FIGHTING

Lives of Americans On This Side Must Not be Endangered.—Mexican Government and Rebels Are Both Warned Officially.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Taft is determined that battles between Mexican federalists and insurgents shall not be fought on American soil. He is equally determined that the lives of American non-combatants shall not be endangered by the forces of President Diaz and those of Gen. Madero. Future combats between the rebels and the forces of the Mexican government must not be fought out so close to the American line as to put in jeopardy the lives and property of Americans.

Has Notified Mexico. Through the state department the president tonight notified the Mexican government that it must see to it in the future that no such unfortunate incident as that of yesterday at Agua Prieta near Douglas, Ariz., when two Americans were killed and eleven wounded, be allowed to occur. Through the war department and the department of justice the president sent the same sort of warning to the leader of the insurgents at Agua Prieta. The view was expressed at the white house tonight that these warnings will be obeyed to the letter, and that no more battles will be fought in the vicinity of the boundary. Neither the president nor any of the advisers whom he called into consultation tonight was inclined to regard the incident at Agua Prieta as a forerunner of anything serious, but they did not include that it must not be repeated.

Troops' Presence Justified. President Taft feels now that his orders sending the troops to Texas have been entirely justified by the developments of the last few days. He is more certain than ever that conditions in Mexico are alarming. He is hoping that there will be no need for any further movement to the south, but if there should be he knows that 20,000 American troops are near the Rio Grande and that on that river and the Mexican border itself is already a force that is not insignificant.

The president's action tonight followed a conference with Attorney General Wickersham, Secretary of War Dickinson and Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson. Following the conference the white house gave out a copy of a telegram sent by the president through Secretary Hilges to E. P. Grindall, of the Douglas chamber of commerce and mines. Mr. Grindall had reported to the president

by wire the casualties at Agua Prieta and asked:

"Is there no way by which Americans can be protected in the peaceful pursuit of their affairs?"

In reply Mr. Hilges wired as follows:

President's Message. "E. P. Grindall, Secretary: "Your telegram to the president received. He is much distressed at the situation as you have described it. He has directed the secretary of state and the secretary of war to take steps by which such a deplorable occurrence as that of yesterday at Douglas may be avoided in the future. In the meantime the president sincerely hopes that the chamber of commerce and the local authorities of Douglas may use all influence possible upon your citizens to keep as far away as possible from the scene of fighting and to avoid taking sides in order not to aggravate a situation already acute."

The president's instructions were transmitted by the war department late today to the commanding officer of the department of Colorado, who is making his headquarters at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Tomorrow these instructions will be repeated to Gen. Duncan, commanding the department of Texas, and Gen. Bliss, commanding the department of California.

BRITISH LANDED TROOPS. WASHINGTON, April 14.—A force of thirty men and a Maxim gun from the British man-of-war Shearwater were landed at San Quintin, Mex., to protect that town against a threatened attack of insurgents. The revolutionary movement, however, did not materialize, and the Britishers and their guns were withdrawn. This, the first actual landing of foreign forces on Mexican soil in opposition to the present revolution, was reported to the state department in a telegram from American Consul Schucker at Ensenada. The telegram did not state when the landing occurred.

When all danger to San Quintin from the insurgents had passed the Shearwater sailed for Ensenada, where she arrived today and her commander advised the American consul of the action he had taken at San Quintin for the safety of the town. San (Continued on page five.)

The News Looks Good to Uncle.



CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS MUST BE MADE PUBLIC BEFORE ELECTION DAY

Statement Must be Published Ten Days Before the Election and Every Three Days Thereafter.—Bill Passes Without Dissenting Vote in House.—Democratic Insurgents Joined Republicans On Important Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The democratic party met its first serious trouble in the house of representatives today. At the close of a session marked by insurgency in the democratic ranks, by reason of which the republicans narrowly missed scoring a triumph, the house passed the Rucker bill for publicity of campaign contributions before election. The fight arose over the extent to which publicity should be applied.

Whip was Snapped. But for the vigorous and continued use of the democratic party whip, an important republican amendment extending publicity to the personal receipts and expenses 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 the democratic leaders by the support of 52 of the democrats, who voted with the solid republican strength. Result to a parliamentary move enabled the democrats later to get rid of the amendment, but 28 of their number refused to change their attitude and stuck with the republicans in opposing the democratic majority.

The Rucker bill passed finally by a unanimous vote, but only after a stormy scene. The amendment offered Representative Jackson, a new republican member from Kansas, re-

to file statements of the source and use of their individual campaign funds in both the primary and general elections. Received Instant Support. The amendment met instant support from the republican side and encountered the opposition of the democratic leaders. Mr. Rucker, of Missouri, chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, asserted that it would so change the form of the law that it might endanger its final passage. This did not deter 52 democrats from supporting the Jackson amendment. They, with the solid republican forces, gave the amendment a majority that resulted in its adoption 172 to 121 and the announcement of the vote was followed by a storm of applause from the republican side.

Leaders Got Busy. There was a hurried conference of democratic leaders as the progress of the vote showed the success of the amendment. As the vote was announced Mr. Rucker moved to recommit the bill with its new amendment, to the elections committee with instructions to that committee to send the bill back to the house without the Jackson amendment. This parliamentary move to squeeze the amendment out of the bill brought about a split in the ranks of the democrats who favored the Jackson

amendment. Twenty eight of them stood by their former action and voted against the motion to recommit the bill; but the democratic leaders mustered enough votes to carry their point 187 to 145, and the bill technically was sent back to the committee. Mr. 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. As soon as the vote had been announced he once more reported the bill to the house with the Jackson amendment left out of it; and this motion carried the house without a dissenting vote.

Makes Stringent Law. The Rucker bill, as finally passed, makes more stringent the campaign publicity law passed in 1910. That election. The Rucker bill will require publicity of funds by the campaign committee ten days previous to election and the filing of supplemental statements every three days thereafter until election day.

The Rucker bill limited publicity of campaign expenditures to sums of \$100 or over; but Mr. Rucker accepted an amendment of Mr. Kopp of Wisconsin, republican, requiring the publicity of any payments in sums of \$10 or over for campaign purposes.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION IS WORRYING CALIFORNIA

President is Asked to Give Congress All Correspondence on Subject

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Representative of California today introduced a resolution on calling on the president for all the correspondence relating to the immigration of Japanese to the United States and its possessions, also the correspondence on the same subject which is in the possession of the secretaries of state and war. The resolution asks the president also to inform congress what is being done by the executive department of the government to restrict the further immigration into this country and its possessions of Japanese coolie labor. It provides that the president shall notify congress as to what he knows of Japanese immigration into Canada and Mexico and thence into the United States. Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines are mentioned in the resolution as the possessions which information on this question is desired particularly. The president's correspondence with California and San Francisco authorities during the past five years is specifically called for.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Forecast: North Carolina: showers Saturday; cooler west portions; Sunday unsettled; probably showers; cooler east portion; moderate south winds becoming variable.

OPERA SINGER DEAD.

NICE, France, April 14.—Mme. Anna Marie Louise Judic, famous as a light opera singer, died here today.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE OBJECTS TO LOW RATES

Asks Commerce Commission for Relief From Water Competition in S. C.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Oral arguments were heard today by the interstate commerce commission in presentation of the petition of the Atlantic Coast Line in regard to rates between New York and points in South Carolina. Colonel Moore, counsel for the railroad, presented the case and said that owing to water competition between New York and Charleston, S. C., the Atlantic Coast Line was forced to grant rates for shipments between these two points that are not in excess of those granted by the water carriers.

The case comes under the long and short haul clause of the Hepburn railroad act. Shippers are now forced to pay a higher rate to points in South Carolina to Florence for instance, which is a shorter haul, he asserted, than they do for shipments to Charleston. This he said was due to the water competition which the railroad has to meet. He asked that the railroad be relieved of granting the same rates to intermediate points in South Carolina as are granted to Charleston. The commission took the case under advisement.

RECEIVERS FOR COAL COMPANY

BRISTOL, Tenn., April 14.—Judge A. W. Skeen today appointed H. Hardaway and A. K. Morrison as receivers for the Empire Coal land company, a corporation operating in southwest Virginia and owning property supposed to be worth several million dollars. A reorganization will follow, it is said.

SENATOR SIMMONS WANTS SENATORIAL PRIMARY HELD

Thinks it Will be to Advantage of Party for One to be Held in State

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In response to an inquiry as to his position with reference to a senatorial primary Senator Simmons said tonight: "I have no hesitancy in saying that in my opinion a primary would be greatly to my advantage. The first time I was nominated for the senate I was nominated by a primary ordered by the state convention, with my hearty consent and approval. I earnestly hope when the next democratic state convention meets it will see its way clear to order a state wide primary for the nomination of a candidate for the United States senate."

"I assume that the convention will settle this question in accordance with its views as to what will be for the best interest of the party and the people, and not because either my opponents or myself think it will be to our advantage. I repeat that I hope the convention will call a primary and it is my opinion that the interest of the party will be subserved thereby."

SEARCHING FOR DERELICT.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Two revenue cutters are searching the Atlantic coast for an abandoned ship which is menacing navigation off the Virginia coast. Capt. Kenny, of the steamer Rio Grande, reported the derelict today 57 miles northeast of Cape Henry. The derelict steamer Seneca immediately steamed south from New York and the cutter Onondaga put out from Norfolk.

NAVAL ACADEMY CADETS CHARGED WITH SNOBBERY WILL BE INVESTIGATED

At One of Hops Slighted a Governess and Congress Will See About It

PECULIAR SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Social life at the United States naval academy as reflected in the academy hops is being investigated by the navy department in order to discover if snobbery has crept into the institution.

The investigation is based on the complaint of Miss Mary H. Beers, daughter of Professor Beers, head of the English department at Yale, was a recent victim of snobbery at the academy. It is said that Miss Beers escort at a hop was given an intimation by a midshipman that her presence there was not desired because of her position as governess in the family of Lieut. Tarrant of the navy.

The investigation is the result of a request of Congressman Korbly of Indiana. He asked the secretary of the navy to investigate "that peculiar social system at the academy that makes unwelcome at a social function an estimable and talented girl who happens to be earning her own living."

MAY ABANDON POLO GROUNDS

NEW YORK, April 14.—The New York National league club may never play baseball again at the Polo grounds. City authorities insist on a fire proof structure for the grand stand and this raises a serious doubt as to whether the promoters care to invest thousands of dollars in steel land concrete and a leased site. One thing is definite, however, the Giants will use until further notice the American league park on Washington Heights, beginning a series with Brooklyn there tomorrow.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY HAS RESIGNED WITHOUT AN EXPLANATION

Announcement Came as Distinct Surprise to Official Washington

NO REASON APPARENT

WASHINGTON, April 14.—After a brief conference between President Taft and Secretary of State Knox, the resignation of Dr. David Jayne Hill as ambassador to Germany was announced at the white house. The only intimation of the probable reason for the resignation came from Dr. Hill tonight when he pointed to the second part of his letter to President Taft, made public earlier today, which read that he had resigned "at this time" to take effect July 1 "in order that, if you desire to do so, you may be able to make another appointment to that post."

Dr. Hill was en route from New York to Washington when the announcement of his resignation was made at the white house, and on his arrival tonight he was advised that rumors were current that he had in view some other high position in public life or in the academic world in which he always has been interested.

"All that I am prepared to say at this time," said Dr. Hill, "is that I have no plans or engagements."

AUTOMOBILE DRIVER KILLED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—Ned Crane, driving a Buick racing car in practice test at Elm Ridge track here this afternoon, preparatory to an attempt tomorrow to establish a new record, was instantly killed when his machine threw two tires and turned over. An employee of the Buick factory riding with Crane was dangerously injured.

REGULAR DEMOCRATS WILL REMAIN IN SESSION UNTIL BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED

Attitude of Regulars to Filibuster in Tennessee is Well Defined

ISSUE RESOLUTIONS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 14.—At a caucus of the so-called regular democrats of the house, attended also by Speaker Leach and Representative Swan, this afternoon the following resolution defining the attitude of the regulars toward the present filibuster in the Tennessee house was adopted: "Whereas, thirty-four members of the house of representatives have left the state and defiantly assert that they have done so, and propose to absent themselves from the sessions of the house for the purpose of defeating the will of the majority of said body, and whereas, we have taken our stand upon the election laws after due deliberation and earnest consideration of the public welfare, and are confident of the correctness of our position, and

"Whereas, we know that to permit a minority to thus thwart the will of the majority would tend to destroy the foundation of our free institutions, to breed a just contempt among the people for our government and to disrupt the state; therefore be it

STRIKE PETERED OUT.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 14.—The call for a strike by the motor-men and conductors on the Chattanooga railway, which was to have taken effect at three o'clock this afternoon, proved a failure. A mere handful of the men responded to the call, and the operation of cars was not interfered with in the least. A demand of the men is for the reinstatement of a number of men who were recently discharged and recognition of their union.

FARMERS WILL GET MANY BENEFITS IN FREE LIST OFFERED

Many of the Things to Eat Under Proposed Bill Will be Much Cheaper

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES ARE BIG ITEMS

Democrats Are Still Up in Air Over Distribution of Patronage in House

Citizen Bureau, Congress Hall. (By H. E. C. Bryant.)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—There is some speculation here as to the real meaning of the bills to ratify the Taft Canadian reciprocity treaty and to give the farmers a duty-free list. Since the reciprocity agreement was made the farmers' organizations of the country have been vigorous in their protests against it. The democrats in order to appease this element has introduced along with the Underwood reciprocity measure the free list bill.

The reciprocity bill is virtually the McCall bill with a section added authorizing the president to treat further with Canada. The bill to place on the free list agricultural implements, cotton bagging, leather, boots and shoes and other things carries more than a hundred articles, including many products of the beef trust, the steel trust, the farm implement trust, the biscuit trust, the sawing machine trust, the leather trust and the salt trust.

The list was prepared by Representative Kitchin, a member of the committee, and he studied it carefully with a view to striking in the high places.

"During the year 1909," said he today, "this country—the best trader—exported \$132,000,000 meat products. For the last five years we exported annually an average of \$195,000,000 worth. The exports of hams for 1909 amounted to \$10,000,000—the duty on bacon and hams four cents a pound. Foreigners were able to buy American bacon and hams for about two cents less than we could. The trust fixed the price here. We imported \$3,850,000 worth of meat products in 1909, and \$24,895 of bacon and hams. The duties are prohibitive. These things we transfer to the free list."

"Lard, another interesting meat product, is on the Underwood free list. In 1909 this country exported \$53,000,000 and imported \$54,000,000 worth. The duty was reduced by the Payne bill from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents a pound."

An examination of the list of importers of meat products reveals the fact that foreigners in this country send back to the old countries for certain favorite stuffs. The democrats say that the importation would amount to nothing if it were not the peculiar taste of foreign born residents.

Exportations of farm implements brought \$20,000,000 to American manufacturers in 1909, and the average sum for importations has been about \$40,000 for five years. In the farmers' implement list there are at least 100 different kinds of carrying duties. Common farm wagons pay 35 per cent. A wagon that sells for \$100 in Canada brings \$135 here. Hay tedders, feed cutters, grain crushers, field rollers and manure spread-

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CANADIAN RECIPROcity REPORTED TO HOUSE AND WILL BE PASSED SOON

Democrats Have Demonstrated Ability to Pass Any Measure Wanted

DEBATE TO BEGIN

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Canadian reciprocity bill formally was laid before the house just before adjournment today, and after general debate, which will probably continue for three days, it will be passed. That this action will be taken is no longer a matter of speculation. The democratic house in its conduct of the resolution providing for the direct election of senators, which passed yesterday, and the bill providing for the publication of campaign contributions, which passed today, has indicated beyond all doubt its ability to put through its legislative program. Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, called up the Canadian bill at five o'clock. While no time was fixed for general debate a motion was adopted dividing whatever time is consumed between Mr. Underwood, who reported the bill, and Representative Daisell, of Pennsylvania, the republican member of the ways and means committee, who will lead the opposition to the measure.