AMERICAN TOWN SUFFERS FROM WAR

Contending Mexican Armies Pour Fusillade Into Douglas Streets.

SEVEN PERSONS ARE SHOT

More Than Half City Is Under Fire While Battle Rages at Agua Prieta and Appeals for Protection Go to Taft.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 17.—Throughout today the people of Douglas were exposed to a continuous fusillade from both armies engaged in battle at Agua Prieta, which adjoins this city in Mexico. Bullets rained on the city from daylight till 10:45 tonight, wounded seven American citizens, penetrated frame and adobe walls and shattered windows.

When the battle began, Colonel William Shunk, commanding the United States troops, rushed his four troops of cavalry to the town and took every possible precaution for the safety of the citizens of Douglas, keeping them out of that portion of the city which was considered to be exposed to the bullets. This, however, did not avail to save Americans from injury.

Seven Americans Wounded.

The Douglas wounded are:

O. K. Goll, Tombstone, scalp wound in side of head, while watching the battle from Fourth street Southeast. Mr. Goll had accompanied the Associated Press correspondent to the front earlier in the day and had fallen back to this point of observation.

Epideo Arce, Douglas, wounded in instep.

Frank Williams, blacksmith helper, Copper Queen Mining Company, shot in back while standing on a street outside the so-called danger zone.

Jack Hamilton, Douglas, wounded in back while watching battle with 40 others from the top of an adobe house several blocks back of the international line.

Jesus Alcantara, Douglas, flesh wound in leg.

Mrs. Larsen, severely cut by shattered glass of a kitchen window of residence.

John Keith, Douglas, wounded in the leg while walking on the street.

More than half the city of Douglas was under fire from the begining until the end of the battle. The United States Custom-House was in the direct range of the attack and the United States soldiers near there had to seek shelter for protection.

Protest Sent to Taft.

At 5:20 P. M., Mayor S. F. Maguire of Douglas sent the following message to President Taft:

"Six persons shot in Douglas today during battle between Mexican federals and insurrecto forces. Battle still raging, worst yet to come. Cannot something be done for our protection?"

Every indication points to a resumption of fighting tonight or tomorrow. If the federals should prove successful it means that the battle will be carried to the streets of Agua Prieta with increasing menace to the citizens of Douglas.

There is a movement on tonight among the leading citizens of Douglas to send a large number of telegrams to the President asking him to safeguard at any cost the lives of American citizens.

Colonel Shunk received a telegram at 2 o'clock, stating that Colonel Sibley and Chief of Staff Nichols had left El Paso and would reach Douglas in the morning.

A bullet passed through the general offices of a mining company where 17 men, all members of the official and clerical force, were at work.

The fifth non-combatant to be wounded today in Douglas was shot in the leg by a Mauser bullet while on Seventh street in the American residence district, far to the eastern limits of the city, eight blocks from the international line. He is Jesus Alcantara, a Mexican.

At the Red Cross hospital more bed supplies were needed and the city was pested and notices inserted in the extra editions of the newspapers calling on the Douglas people to suply them from their homes. The response was immediate.

Intervention Is Demanded.

An evening newspaper of Douglas tonight prints a full-page article with the headlines, "United States Should Intervene for the Protection of the Border Citizens." The editorial states further:

"The citizens of Douglas are not now interested in what reprisals or damage may be demanded for their dead and wounded, but they want protection of their lives now from foreign bullets shot into this country. The protection should come now."

The buildings of the great Copper Queen Smelter, which is located due west from the center of the Douglas business district, have been peppered with bullets. If the aghting comes closer and the federal troops charge into Agua Prieta, the danger in any part of Douglas will be practically the same as that in the streets of Agua Prieta, as the streets of the two towns run in the same direction.

More Americans Wounded.

At 6:15 P. M. Frank Williams, a well-known American resident, while standing in the avenue in front of the Copper Queen store, the very center of the business district of Douglas, was struck in the back by a Mauser bullet and probably fatally wounded.

Williams' wife and child were standing by him when he was shot. At the same moment a Mauser bullet struck the front of the city water commissioner's new office, and the fact that the building is a strong brick probably saved the life of Manager W. C. Broyles, although this office is 12 blocks from the international line.

Another was added late this afternoon to the increasing list of Americans shot down in the streets and buildings of Douglas, making seven in all. John Keith, employed by the Douglas Lumber Company, was shot through the leg with a Mauser bullet, while on Eighth street, nine blocks from the international line.

Bullets rained as far north as Twelfth street, which is 12 full blocks from the Mexican border.

When night fell the firing had not ceased, though the federal and rebel forces had been engaged almost constantly from 6:30 in the morning.

American residents of Douglas have been taking count of the bullets which have entered their homes and places of business. More serious, however, was the hail of bullets that rained into Seventh street just as the children and teachers were pouring out of a school building.

Thirty additional United States cavalrymen will arrive from Nogales in the morning.

SNAPSHOTS OF SOME AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS WITH TROOPS IN TEXAS.

ALL PHOTOS COPYRIGHTED BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSN.

ABOVE, COLONEL LOTUS NILES, THIRD ARTILLERY, AND MAJOR FRANK B. M'COY, SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY—BELOW, MAJOR CABELL, ELEVENTH CAVALRY, AND LIEUTENANT COX AND GENERAL SCHUYLER, ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

MEXICAN FIGHT HOT

Federals Worsted in Battle at Agua Prieta.

PROTESTS SENT TO TAFT

Citizens of Douglas Ask President to Intervene and Stop Shedding of Their Blood in Other People's Quarrels.

(Continued From First Page.)

were in possession of the enemy and they had suffered a loss estimated by the rebels as at least 200 killed and wounded. The rebels gave their own loss at 20.

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-combatant residents of that city had been wounded. It was a day almost of terror in Douglas.

Rebels Greedy for Battle.

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 purpose with a hail of bullets from the machine guns, supported by their rifles, their evident intention being to gain the international line with its guard house and from this vantage ground turn their fire upon the rebels.

The insurrectos went forth eagerly to the fray. They directed their fire at the crews manning the machine guns. But the fire of the Federals was so fierce that it forced them back to the second line of intrenchments. The Federals advanced slowly. As they came nearer the fire of the rebels became more concentrated.

They scorned the protection of their breastworks and went out into the open and kept up their concentration of attack upon the machine guns. After three hours' fighting their defense proved too strong for the Federals, who began to retreat in the face of the galling fire. And soon the machine guns were silenced. Sharpshooters had made it impossible to man them. Sheer exhaustion occasionally caused a partial rest of the contending forces.

At 11 o'clock the repulsed federals had re-formed and again advanced in support of their original purpose to gain the boundary line, marking their movement with heavy firing. It was altogether musketry, however, the machine guns being out of service. The rebels, made more confident by their earlier success, returned gallantly to the encounter. They had been employing the interval in the erection of new trenches.

Federals Finally Retreat.

The advance guard of the federals in this attack consisted of 70 cavalrymen and 300 infantry. Behind them was a supporting force under protection of trees and bushes. The federals reserved their fire, but from the rebel trenches poured an unceasing stream of bullets. These striking the dry earth made it appear as if a dust storm was raging and ofttimes obscured sight of the conflict. The advancing forces again were 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.

At 2 o'clock, the rebels appeared to have repulsed the federal forces at every point. About this time three rebel scouts, mounted and carrying scarlet sashes flying from both arms which designates them on the field of battle, dashed out of the south extremity of Agua Prieta and made a wide detour toward the east and north, completing their arc of observation at the American line without drawing the fire of the government troops. This indicated that the rebels had been successful in keeping the federals from gaining access to that locality immediately south of the international line which would have made possible a flank movement against Agua Prieta.

With every moment of respite from the fighting the insurrectos dug desperately in their trenches.

The American guard at the line captured late today three stragglers from the rebel garrison, who had crossed over into the United States.

Yaquis Stalk Rebel Captain.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the firing had almost ceased to the south of Agua Prieta. In the meantime, the field corps of the Douglas Red Cross, which is working under instructions from Secretary Nagel at Washington, was anxious to cross into Mexico and gather the wounded in from the field of battle and streets of Agua Prieta. Under orders from Colonel Shunk, however, the Americans are not permitted to do this, because the whole country to the east of Agua Prieta is now again filled with scattered federal troops crawling through the mesquite bushes.

A force thought to be Yaqui Indians has been crawling forward from the desert on their hands and knees from bush to bush and at 6:45 had approached to within 200 yards of the rebel trenches. At this distance they picked from his horse a rebel Captain commanding one of the squads in the trenches.

Colonel Shunk has given passes to every Red Cross attache bearing the proper papers, but the insurrectos today did not wish the field corps to cross the line into Mexico.

Aim Is to Corner Federals.

Charles Wexler, a young American fighting with the rebels, crossed the American line at nightfall, severely wounded. He was taken to the Red Cross Hospital. Wexler's home is in Brooklyn. He said there were no wounded in Agua Prieta, all those injured having already been brought to the American side.

Federals to the number of 1500, he said, are just south of Agua Prieta, and behind them was the combined force of Antonio Garcia and Juan Cabral, numbering 1200, while in Agua Prieta the garrison forces numbered 600.

Wexler said the plan was for Cabral and Garcia to drive the Federal force towards the Agua Prieta bullring, where they will either have to surrender to the rebels or rush for the American line and surrender to the American soldiers.

An explosion at 9:30, which shook the town, is believed to have been a mine placed near the bullring by the rebels immediately after their capture of the town.

About 9 o'clock a rebel message was carried to the American Army officers at the line, imploring the United States Army not to permit the Federal force to fight from the adobe slaughter-house immediately to the east of Douglas. This slaughter-house is directly on the American line, but with the exception of one small wing wall, it is all on American territory.

American Army officers believe that the Federal force has thrown a firing line from a point near the bullring to the American line at the slaughter-house and another line extending from this to the south, and that at daybreak the big V will close in and rush the town.

Most of the dead and wounded are lying on the battlefield, where there has been no access to them today. Just how well the Federal army is provided with water is not known, except that the forces probably still have access to Sulphur Springs, their camp last night. The American Red Cross has made provision to rush down the Nacozari Railroad a water tank filled with water, which was to be protected by a Red Cross flag and guarded by Red Cross field men. The rebel commanders oppose this plan.

"If this water is not kept from the Federal army," said a message from them, "We will be obliged to tear it to pieces with our guns."

TAFT SEES DANGER

President Won't Order Troops Across Mexican Border Yet.

RADICAL ACTION SOUGHT

Taft, in Reply, Advises American Citizens Motives Might Be Misconstrued if Troops Cross Line Into Mexico Just Now.

(Continued From First Page.)

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 would be no more fighting that endangered Americans in the border towns. Information also was requested as to what measures the authorities had taken to prevent future combats of this kind.

Taft Evidently Worried.

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 wherever he happened to be and were read with interest. 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 Great Britain. It is practically certain that Mexico figured in the conversation.

No Joint Intervention Likely.

It is believed the Ambassador explained to Mr. Taft the landing of 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 had 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 Great Britain was discredited. 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.

The President has told callers that he does not contemplate sending a special message to Congress relating to 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 those 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 take any further action.

BURNING BRIDGES DELAY MADEROS

Diaz' Officials Send Special Train to Carry Father to Meet Son.

PEACE OUTLOOK DUBIOUS

Elder Madero Takes Carriage Past Break in Railroad—Younger Madero Thinks Not of Peace but of Pushing Fight.

CHHUAHUA, Mex., April 17.—The progress of the special train bearing the Madero peace delegation was interrupted 90 miles south of Chihuahua City today by burning bridges. Another train was sent from this city, in which the party was transferred.

Word was telegraphed from Concho, 90 miles to the south, today that two bridges were burning. An armored military train was sent out from here with instructions to repair bridges and inquire concerning the safety of Madero's party.

Arrangements were made to transfer Madero's party to the train which had gone out of Chihuahua and which had been stopped north of the burning bridges. Senor Madero and his party were driven in carriages five miles around the bridges and put on board the northbound train. The trip was continued to Chihuahua.

Meantime Senor Madero sent a telegram asking that the Mexico & Northwestern Railroad, running west of here, be requested to have a special train in readiness to take him into the interior of the insurrecto country. The train will be ready to pull out of here tomorrow morning.

It is probable Senor Madero will have to go to the end of the line at Madera, 180 miles from Chihuahua.

Francisco Madero, Jr., already has been informed that his father will attempt to confer with him. The son is believed to be with his troops far from the railroad, in the region north of the town of Madera or near Casas Grandes.

As soon as he receives word of his father's coming, however, he probably will get in touch with the railroad, which outside of Chihuahua is under complete control of the insurrectos.

The exact time of the meeting between the elder Madero and his son is problematical. Problematical also is the aspect of peace. The renewed activity of the insurrectos throughout Northern Mexico has convinced those in authority that the insurrection is being pushed.

It is known that Don Francisco, Jr., himself sas no thought of peace, but is determined to secure control of as much territory as possible.

REBELS TO ATTACK ENSENADA

Berthold's American Legion May Have Already Assaulted City.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 17.—Simon Berthold, in command of a large force of insurrectos, had advanced to within two miles of Ensenada yesterday, and a battle was looked for before sundown last night, according to reports brought to San Diego today by Captain Swanson, of the fishing yacht Yankee Girl.

Swanson says everyone in Ensenada was under arms, the few troops had taken their position behind the fort and everything was in readiness for the battle.

It is reported that Berthold has a force of 150 well-armed men. Many of them are Americans, and they are coming, so they sent report to the Mexican officials, to take charge of the capital and set up the insurgent government headquarters in the state capital.

The Federals are said to have about 60 soldiers at Ensenada. Some of these troops are being used to nurse a few cases of smallpox.

RACING BILL IS VETOED

Shafroth Threatens to Ignore Law if Passed Over Veto.

DENVER, April 17.—Governor Shafroth today vetoed the racing and boxing bill passed last week by the Legislature. The veto was based upon practically the same arguments advanced by ex-Governor Folk, of Missouri, in vetoing a racing bill in that state. In his veto message, the Governor said:

"I regard this bill as in violation of the constitution and moral law and I want to say that, if you pass it over my veto, I will never appoint a 'racing commission,' such as it provides for, until I am compelled to do so by a writ of mandamus by the highest court of the land."

Steamer Sinks, 21 Drown.

OPORTO, Portugal, April 17.—The Spanish steamship San Fernando, bound from Huelva for Liverpool, sank off Finisterre, the westernmost headland of Spain, today.

Twenty-one persons were drowned. Four survivors were landed here by the steamship Portimao.

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—Should you ask our salesmen to show you the very smartest, newest silk from France, they will show you these striped twilled silk serges in black and white, and navy and white. Also solid black and navy.

—Never before has Paris taken so strongly to these silk serges until the Springtime of 1911. It is a quaint revival that has come back to us from the days of our great-grandmothers. A revival that dates from the time of the French Revolution. It was during this period that striped fabrics were in greatest favor.

—When out mothers and grandmothers desired a sturdy silk they selected this twilled serge. To array yourself with the dictates of the mode you'll most assuredly require a tailored suit of silk serge.

—For the coming Fall we predict without hesitancy the greatest revival of tailored silk serge suits. This fabric sells for $2.50 yd.

Paris Sends Us Veilings Today

—So, of course, we are showing veilings in all their new forms. Meshes interwoven with tracery designs in a bewildering variety of styles and colors.

—You have read a great deal about the rust color veiling so popular in Paris, or coral and wistaria. You'll find them here.

—It's never our policy to be boastful, but we can say in all sincerity that you have never enjoyed an array of veilings more complete in reflecting the French fashions of today than those now on view.

—Of course, black leads in popular favor, with black and white and black and colors following closely. Per yard from 25c to $2.50.

Again We Receive Untrimmed Milans

Many Styles at $3.95

—Through great foresight of our millinery manager, who foresaw the popularity of Milan hats, we were enabled to supply an unprecedented demand for these most popular shapes.

—Saturday night saw our stocks entirely depleted. Yesterday an additional shipment of these popular Milan hoods and over twenty additional shapes arrived and placed on sale at once.

—We show no rough straw domestic shapes, although every indication pointed to their popularity early in the season.

—Today, but one hat remains—*the season's favorite—MILANS*—we have them in abundance. Priced from $3.95 to $7.50.

Spring Cleaning

The Human System Needs It.

Mrs. M. Morgan, 411 4th Ave., E., Brainerd, Minn., writes: "I take from one to two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Spring to purify the blood just as regularly as I do my house-cleaning, and go around light-footed and light-hearted. I believe it is the best blood purifier known."

Hood's Sarsaparilla so combines the curative principles of roots, barks and herbs as to raise them to their highest efficiency; hence its unequalled, radical and permanent cures.

There is no real substitute for it. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" you may sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today in usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs.

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The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. If you want rest and comfort for tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet, use Allen's Foot-Ease. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and prevents blisters, sore and callous spots. Always use it to Break in New Shoes. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Try it *to-day*. Sold everywhere, 25 cts. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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