

MUST KEEP BACK FROM BORDER

President Taft Sends Notice to Mexicans that Their Battles Must Not Endanger Lives on American Side

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 General 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.

Through the state department the president tonight notified the Mexican government that it must see to it that hereafter no such unfortunate incidents should occur as that of yesterday at Agua Prieta, when two Americans were killed and eleven wounded, be allowed to occur. Through the war department and through the department of justice, the president sent a similar warning to the leader of the insurgents at Agua Prieta.

The view expressed at the White House tonight that these warnings will be observed to the letter, and that no more battles will be fought near the border. Neither the president nor any of his advisors whom he called into consultation tonight was inclined to renege on the incident at Agua Prieta as a forerunner of anything more serious, but they concluded that it must not be repeated.

The president knows that battle grounds are not chosen like places for the holding of athletic contests, but at the same time he takes the position that preparations for battle must be made by the hostile forces with due consideration of the effect upon non-combatant Americans.

The president knows that some of the American spectators at yesterday's affair near Douglas were eager to see the fight and might have got too close to the engaged forces, but he has been informed also that warning was given to the insurgents, at least, not to get too close to the United States.

Hereafter this government expects both the insurgents and the federal troops to erect trenches or make their lines of battle far enough away from American soil to make it certain that Americans engaged in occupations of peace will not be interrupted.

Mr. Taft feels that his order sending the 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. He is hoping that there will be no need for any further movement of the troops, but if there should be, he knows that American troops are near the Rio Grande and that on the 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 Wilson.

Soon after the conference broke up the White House issued a telegram sent by the president through Secretary Hill, to E. P. Grindell, of the Douglas chamber of commerce and mines.

Mr. Grindell had reported to the president by wire the casualties at Agua Prieta and asked "if there is no way by which Americans can be protected in the peaceful pursuit of their affairs."

In reply Mr. Hill was wired as follows: "Your telegram to the president received. He is much distressed at the situation as you have described. He has directed the secretary of state and the secretary of war to take steps by which such a calamitous occurrence as that of yesterday at Douglas may be avoided in the future."

"In the meanwhile the president sincerely hopes that the chamber of commerce and the authorities at 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 today to the commanding officer of the department of the Colorado, who is making his headquarters at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Tomorrow these instructions will be repeated to General Duncan, commanding the department of Texas, and to General Bliss, commanding the department of California.

Situations similar to that in Arizona exist in California and Texas. An attack on Juarez, just across the border from El Paso, seems imminent and consequently the commander of the department of Texas is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the city of El Paso is not endangered. In California the city of Calexico faces the Mexican town of Mexicali, in the vicinity of which considerable fighting has occurred.

The war department tonight received a report from the commander of the department of Colorado. It said the American forces offered no interference in the battle, but one United States officer crossed the line and endeavored to induce the rest of the federalists to cease a useless fight.

"Le Clairon de Malakoff." PARIS, April 14.—Who has not heard of "Le Clairon de Malakoff," the bugler of the First Regiment of Zouaves, who brought, at his own initiative, succor to the gallant soldiers who were being mown down by shot and shell? He has been celebrated by pencil and by pen for the very last he loved to relate his experience of the campaigns in which he had taken part.

REBELS SECURE BIG ADVANTAGE

Footings Obtained at Agua Prieta May Make Necessary Their Recognition as Belligerents by U. S.

VIENNA, April 16.—An Austrian writer has written to the Austrian Navy League an interesting letter upon the development of British sea power. Starting from the apparent antithesis between the British navy and the navy of the United States, the writer speaks and the enormous naval estimates for the current year, the lecturer claimed that in the light of "English naval history the idea of a powerful navy was necessarily correlated to the idea of international freedom. Repeated invasions and foreign raids, he said, were necessary to convince England of the undiminished validity of King Alfred's principle—that the English fleet was to be a bulwark, not only to defend the home coast, but to deter any and every opponent on the high seas.

Since British naval predominance was established in the reign of Queen Anne, the British people had shrunk from no sacrifice in order to retain their supremacy. However favorable treaties might have been, Britain had always found that their validity was contingent upon her power to enforce them. While Sir Edward Grey was anxious to protect British naval supremacy by international instruments, the secretary of state for the navy demanded means to maintain a solid foundation for such instruments, and the apparent antithesis resolved itself into reciprocal threats, of which the joint sense was "Rule, Britannia."

Men of Crow's Nest Pass District Send Their Formal Application for Conciliation Board

PERNIE, April 14.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America held today at Frank, Alberta, it was decided to agree to the request of the minister of labor that they apply for a board of conciliation, and after sending a short note to the department that they had decided to do so, they followed it up with an application of length, which was filed late this afternoon.

Satisfaction is expressed in all quarters at the action of the mine workers in taking this step. President Stubbs stated that in taking this action they were actuated solely by the desire to have disputed questions between operators and miners permanently settled. He said the operators made their offer of arbitration upon an open, fair basis at Calgary the miners would gladly have accepted.

The Troubles of the Troquois Disaster.

The founding of the Troquois yesterday morning, coming so soon after the Sechelet disaster has naturally drawn attention to the regulations governing coastal shipping. Now is not the time to make complaints upon the founding of the Troquois as no doubt an inquiry will be held. But the public is asking what system of inspection obtains on the coast, and what check there is upon the loading of these vessels.

The disasters to the Sechelet and the Troquois are so nearly identical in every circumstance that it becomes imperative that these questions should be answered. When a steamer is licensed to carry passengers regulations cannot be too stringently enforced, and with disaster such as these occurring in only moderately rough weather it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that there is something radically wrong somewhere.—Nanaimo Free Press.

The Automobile Act.

Automobilists are complaining of the act passed at the last session of the local legislature. People who do not own or drive cars are not saying anything in its support. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the act has not the hearty approval of the great majority of the people. In the first place the motor car men who are against the act and who probably are not allowed to prevent that they are proved, do not say anything, they are making no noise. Why should they? They are satisfied. It is only the minority who are dissatisfied who are making themselves heard. So with the pedestrians and others whose life and limb has been endangered by the reckless driving of men who should not be let loose on the public highway without a guardian. All these people who are well satisfied with the act are saying nothing, because they already have passed what they want. If the act had been passed they would be saying a good deal and with much better reason than those who complain because they are public nuisances to make themselves heard. The act is not entitled to much sympathy and will not get much. Most men who drive cars are as sensible as the average man. Unfortunately there is nothing to prevent a fool from hiring one. Sometimes he has no other choice. Everyone has seen him, the fellow who at what is called reckless speed in cities or approaching curves on country roads. He is safe and is in practically no danger. It is not his own life or limb that he is reckless about, and when it comes to paying his fine he is as far from reckless. It is the life and limbs of children and others on the road before these sports show their dash by being reckless about.—Nelson Daily News.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitehead of Vancouver are guests at the Empress. Mr. Whitehead is a brother of the provincial registrar of joint stock companies.

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AGUA PRIETA, Mex. April 14.—In full possession of six hundred armed rebels tonight, the town of Agua Prieta, the principal port between El Paso and the Pacific, is to be made the headquarters of all rebel operations in the state of Sonora. It is openly boasted by the rebel commanders that they have established here a provisional government, and that the federalists are in a position to make the town a base for their operations.

The United States troops here numbered on an occasion 800, and were in a position to receive orders from headquarters at Fort Huachuca to feed and care for the federal prisoners who surrendered to him yesterday. The United States troops here numbered on an occasion 800, and were in a position to receive orders from headquarters at Fort Huachuca to feed and care for the federal prisoners who surrendered to him yesterday.

With Red Lopez and his band holding the town, following its capture yesterday, the rebels today were rushing their troops towards the Pacific from three points of the compass, east, west and south. With their men assembled, they expect to have a fighting force of 1500 men, with which they believe they can successfully combat any attack the federalists may make.

The hardest fighting which the Mexican rebellion has 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 now hold. The first reinforcements to Lopez to arrive reached here late this afternoon in the shape of two columns of 100 mounted rebels led by Belasario Garcia, one of the best known leaders of the movement in Sonora. He has brought his force in hot haste from the Sierra Madre mountains to lend all possible aid in the holding of Agua Prieta.

Garcia's real name is Laguna, but he is familiarly known as "Pelillo." He took part in the Salinas campaign and later on the Yaqui river and Tonichi. Included in his command is a small band of Yaqui Indians. The arrival of these two mounted columns Garcia's command this afternoon riding at top speed across the plains and raising clouds of dust, taken together with the firing of shots between a detachment of rebel scouts which had gone out to intercept them, led to the belief that the expected attack by the federalists was on. Both sides were in a position to receive orders from headquarters at Fort Huachuca to feed and care for the federal prisoners who surrendered to him yesterday.

Several forces of federalists are scattered throughout the country to the south of the town, and they are massing for combined operations against the town. Included in the forces are the commands of Col. Ojuna, Commandant Barron, Prefect Chila and Lieut. Col. Diaz. The head-quarters of these troops have been at Cananea, but for the last five days they have been in the field. The operations against rebel bands, Cananea despatches give the total of these forces at 1400 men.

Aside from the evidence of anxiety and expectancy, the rebels are conducting themselves quietly in Agua Prieta and up tonight none of them have crossed the line into Douglas.

Saloons Closed.

All the saloons in Agua Prieta were closed by order of the rebel commander. Lopez had a grievance against F. Mendoza, a prominent merchant at Agua Prieta, and today his store and stock were confiscated by the rebels. Mendoza himself fled yesterday to the American side. In the store was a quantity of liquor. Colonel Camberos, a rebel, entered the shop and had his liquor carried off to the street and destroyed. Late this afternoon Lopez brought his horses, fifty in number, from Cahullona to Agua Prieta. The rebels have a temporary supply of food and hay for their mounts which they have acquired from the ranches to the south. The Nazozari railroad will be used for this transportation.

The possession of this railroad, running 15 miles from Agua Prieta to Nazozari, is of vast advantage to the rebel forces. It is the only line of communication between the town and the coast, and the rebel control of the line is a serious blow to the great mining interests of this section of Sonora. Until the line is opened for entry and the rebel forces from their position or recognized as belligerents by the United States government, the heavy shipment of ores for the El Paso and Douglas smelters must cease. The line alone is expected to aid greatly in the operations of the rebels at Douglas. If the rebels succeed in securing free ingress and egress to Agua Prieta, and Douglas they will have secured a very decided victory for their cause, for it will enable them to bring practically unlimited supplies and ammunition into Mexico. The matter is in the hands of the treasury department at Washington.

The shipment of ores from one of the properties of the Phelps Dodge Company alone amounts to 250 cars per month. This is but a portion of the large total shipped in by numerous mines in Sonora, owned principally by American capitalists. Some of the companies affected have their headquarters in Kansas City, Cincinnati, Minneapolis and Duluth. Many American mining men are at their properties, but no American is permitted to leave his property for his personal safety. Late this afternoon a young American left in an automobile for Nazozari to inform Americans in Sonora of the capture of Agua Prieta and of the closing of the port of Douglas. This messenger carried with him a pass from "Red" Lopez to insure him safe transportation through the country.

Today from the Arizona district town of Douglas, a messenger arrived with a decisive defeat which Juan Cabral's rebel band had inflicted on a force of federalists sent out from Cananea to exterminate them. Cabral, who recently ambushed Colonel Aquina and his force of 55 federalists at Cananea and destroyed the whole force, is said to have repeated his ambush tactics, and draw the federalists into a narrow mountain pass where he wreaked frightful havoc among them.

The story, however, is unconfirmed. Larger U. S. Force Needed.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 14.—Captain Gault, commanding the first cavalry, has asked that another regiment be sent to this city at once pending definite action at Washington. A feeling of intense anxiety prevails here.

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Mr. Underwood announced on the floor that he would yield five hours of his own time to the bill. Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, author of the reciprocity measure, which passed the House last session, and of which the pending Democratic measure is a counterpart, also declared informally that he did not wish to limit the discussion of the measure, but he believed it should be concluded within three days.

Speaking for the opposition, Mr. Dalglish, who had no desire unduly to protract the debate.

Mr. Underwood will partition the time he controls among Democratic friends of the Canadian agreement, and Mr. McCall will apportion his five hours among the Republican friends of the measure. Mr. Dalglish's portion will be used by opponents of the reciprocity agreement in both parties.

In the report of the ways and means committee recommending the passage of the bill, Chairman Underwood said: "There has been no delay or suggestion of delay on the part of the president in connection with this legislation pending the collection of statistical data by the tariff board. On the other hand, the President has urged immediate and favorable action by congress, naming reciprocity as one of his chief measures. The Democratic principle of long established Democratic principle of reciprocity is in the interests of the people of the country, and is in accord with the well established Democratic principle of reciprocity."

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WILL SOON PASS THROUGH HOUSE

Reciprocity Bill is Laid Before Representatives with Favorable Report from Ways and Means Committee

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Canadian reciprocity bill was formally laid before the House just before adjournment today, and after general debate, which probably will continue three days, it will be passed. That action will be taken is no longer a matter for speculation, as the Democratic majority has indicated beyond all doubt, its ability to put through its legislative programme.

Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means committee called up the measure at 5 o'clock. While no time was wasted in a general debate, a motion was adopted by the House that the measure be laid on the table until the 15th inst. The motion was carried by a vote of 219 to 191.

Mr. Underwood announced on the floor that he would yield five hours of his own time to the bill. Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, author of the reciprocity measure, which passed the House last session, and of which the pending Democratic measure is a counterpart, also declared informally that he did not wish to limit the discussion of the measure, but he believed it should be concluded within three days.

Speaking for the opposition, Mr. Dalglish, who had no desire unduly to protract the debate.

Mr. Underwood will partition the time he controls among Democratic friends of the Canadian agreement, and Mr. McCall will apportion his five hours among the Republican friends of the measure. Mr. Dalglish's portion will be used by opponents of the reciprocity agreement in both parties.

In the report of the ways and means committee recommending the passage of the bill, Chairman Underwood said: "There has been no delay or suggestion of delay on the part of the president in connection with this legislation pending the collection of statistical data by the tariff board. On the other hand, the President has urged immediate and favorable action by congress, naming reciprocity as one of his chief measures. The Democratic