

## ALL-DAY FIGHT AT AGUA PRIETA

Mexican Federals and Insurrectos Struggle Desperately for Possession of Town on International Boundary

AGUA PRIETA, April 17.—(From the A. P. correspondent in the field.)—The most important battle of the Mexican revolution was fought here today. Between 1,000 federals under command of General Diaz and 1,000 rebels under command of General Garcia, and resulted in the capture of the town. The battle, however, was not finished yet. It continued from 6:30 a. m. until sundown. At midnight two federal machine guns 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 as 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 residing in Douglas had been wounded. It was a day almost of terror in Douglas. When day broke it revealed the fact that the forces formed in fan-shape 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, and supported by their rifles, their intent being to gain the international line, with its adobe guard-houses, and from this vantage ground turn their fire upon the rebels.

**Federals Driven Back**  
The insurgents went forth eagerly to the fray. They directed their fire at the machine guns of the federals. But the fire of the federals was so fierce that it forced them back to their 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 breast-works, 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. They began to retreat in the face of the falling fire. Presently the machine guns were silenced. Sharpshooters had made it impossible to longer maintain their position. The situation occasioned a partial rest of the contending forces.

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

The advance guard of the federals in this attack consisted of fifty cavalrymen and 300 infantry. They were striking the dry earth made it appear as if a dust storm was raging and the smoke obscured the sight of the conflict. The advancing forces again found the strength and determination of the foe too great for them. They fell back but in good order, firing as they retreated and left the field, and their two machine guns in the possession of the enemy.

**Wounded in Douglas.**  
The Douglas wounded are: O. K. Goll, Tombstone, Ariz., scalp wound on the side of the head, while watching the battle from Fourth street; Douglas; Mr. Goll had accompanied the Associated Press correspondent to the front earlier in the day and had fallen back to his point of observation; Elpidio Ace, Douglas, wounded in instep; Frank Williams, blacksmith's helper, Copper Queen Mining Company, shot in the back while standing on a street outside the so-called "danger zone," wound dangerous; Jock Hamilton, Douglas, wounded in back while watching the battle with forty others from the top of an adobe house several blocks back of the international line; Jesus Alcantara, Douglas, flesh wound in leg; Mrs. Carson, severely cut by the shattered glass of the kitchen window of a residence; John Keith, Douglas, wounded in the leg while walking on the street.

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

When the battle began, Colonel William Slunk, commanding the United States troops, rushed out four troops of cavalry to the line 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.

At 5:20 p. m. Mayor S. F. McGuire, 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 Douglas, 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 President Taft asking him to safeguard at any cost, the lives of American citizens.

**Rebel Leader Is Fugitive**

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 17.—At 8:35 tonight Garcia came out of Agua Prieta alone and gained the American line at "G" avenue, where he surrendered himself as an individual, and not as commander of the Agua Prieta forces, to Captain Gault of the First U. S. Cavalry, who was on the firing line. Garcia was immediately taken to army headquarters at city hall park. His surrender for a time gave rise to the cry in Douglas that the rebels had surrendered.

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 forces to fight from the adobe slaughter house immediately to the east of Douglas. This slaughterhouse is not directly on the American side, but with the exception of one small wing wall, it is all on American territory.

The American cavalry, at the call of the bugle, assembled at Fifth street and "G" avenue, where the roll was called and then the whole force went back to their station along the Fifth street, partly on the American side.

American army officers believe that the federal force has thrown a firing line from a point near the building to the American line at the slaughter house and another line extending from this to the American line at the slaughter house. The dispatch also reports that information had just been received from Fort McPherson that Sergeant Selig had died at Herschel Island. No details have been received by the commission of this tragedy, which is one of the worst in the history of the mounted police force.

Commissioner Perry does not expect any further word until the report by mail is received from Dawson City. Asked if he had any theory as to what had happened, the commissioner stated that he had not, but assumed that Inspector Fitzgerald, who had been ordered to make a patrol from Fort McPherson to Dawson for the winter, and his party, must have got part of the way to Dawson City, but for some reason or other had been compelled to turn back and that they overtook them before reaching Fort McPherson.

Constant Denistoun's patrol, which had been sent out in an effort to locate Inspector Fitzgerald's party, made the mistake of mistaking the federal forces and back again, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, in the record time of forty-two days, the journey being entirely by dog trail.

Inspector Fitzgerald was a Nova Scotian by birth, about forty years old, and unmarried. He joined the force as a constable over twenty years ago, thus practically spending his whole life in the service. He rose through all ranks, and was appointed inspector in December, 1909.

Inspector Fitzgerald had six or seven years' service in the Far North, and his experience in northern parts of the country had been of a very varied character. He accompanied the expedition on the Yukon patrol in 1887, and also accompanied the present Senator Ross, in charge of the escort, in making treaties with the northern Indians in the Peace River district.

Speaking of the late inspector, Commissioner Perry said he was a particularly fine northern traveler, a man of great resources and splendid physique, and was looked upon as one of the best all around officers of the force.

**Another Report**

SEATTLE, April 17.—Special to the Post-Intelligencer from Dawson says that the bodies of the mounted police who set out on December 22 from Fort McPherson for Dawson were found near south of McPherson by the relief expedition which left Dawson February 28. The men in the ill-fated Fort McPherson expedition, which was under command of Captain J. F. Fitzgerald and consisting of Constables Carter, Kinney, and Taylor, perished on the banks of Peel river, after their supplies had given out and they had eaten their dogs. The relief expedition took the bodies to Fort McPherson and returned to Dawson, arriving there today.

The party left McPherson for Dawson with three dog teams, on December 22, failed to find the river, and wandered across the Rockies, wandered under the head of Wind river until January 18, and when only ten pounds of flour, eight pounds of bacon and some dried fish remained, started back toward McPherson, 250 miles.

Their supplies were soon exhausted, and they began eating their dogs. They consumed every one of the fifteen, also their buckskin things and harnesses. The Dawson police despatched a relief expedition on February 28, including Corporal Denistoun, leaders, Constables Fyfe and Turner, and Indian Charley Stewart.

On March 21, the Denistoun party found the bodies of Kinney and Taylor, who had played out first, thirty-five miles from McPherson, partly buried in the snow. A handkerchief and a note on a tree marked the place.

Ten miles beyond they found the bodies of Fitzgerald and Carter, who had tried to go on for relief. Fitzgerald survived to the last, first laying out Carter's body, crossing his hands and placing a handkerchief over his face. Then with his last few ounces of strength he crept on a little to the place where he perished.

Fitzgerald had realized that his end was near and left a crude will in favor of his mother, who is said to live in Ireland. Carter hailed from Hamilton. There is no record here of the others. During its last few days the party travelled ten miles daily. A diary which was found had no entry after February 5.

The Denistoun party pushed through to McPherson, got help and took the bodies to McPherson, where they were buried. The party then returned to Dawson, making all records for the trip over the route, making a total of forty-nine days after leaving Dawson. The previous time was fifty-three days. The relief expedition left Dawson in

## POLICE PERISHED IN FAR NORTH

Tragic Story of R. N. M. P. Party that Set Out From Fort McPherson for Dawson City in December

REGINA, Sask., April 17.—The Royal Northwest Mounted Police patrol, which left Dawson City in charge of Corporal Denistoun on February 28th, last, for Fort McPherson, came across the bodies of Constables Kinney and Taylor some thirty-five miles out from Fort McPherson, and at a distance of twenty-five miles from the fort they discovered the bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and Constable Carter. All the bodies were taken to Fort McPherson, where they were buried.

The above official information was received by Commissioner Perry at the Royal Northwest Mounted Police headquarters here by telegraph from Dawson City yesterday.

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a rugged condition and returned worn to the bone.

During December and January, when the McPherson party was lost in the wilderness, the temperature ranged from 40 to 70 degrees below zero.

**Found Guilty by Coroner's Jury.**

NEW YORK, April 17.—Isaac Harris and Max Black, proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company, who are already under indictment charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of 150 employees 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 floor was cut off. It is alleged by a locked door. Harris and Black are responsible for the death, the verdict reads, "because of culpable and criminal negligence in failing to observe legal precaution of leaving the said door unlocked."

**MAGISTRATE REBUKED**

Held to Have Been Disqualified as Time When He Sentenced Man to Imprisonment

LONDON, April 17.—In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, Mr. Powell, K. C., applied to Mr. Justice Kenny to make absolute a conditional order for habeas corpus in the case in which William Matthews, of Dundalk, was the applicant and James McCourt the respondent. A certiorari was also required to quash a conviction against Matthews on March 2 at Dundalk.

Matthews, according to an affidavit which he had sworn, was charged in the Dundalk Borough court on March 2 with being drunk on three occasions. Mr. McCourt, who was a justice of the peace of his office as chairman of the urban council, was the only magistrate in attendance. At that time Mr. McCourt had been reported by the election judges, who had heard the North South election petition for the corrupt practice of bribery, and was ipso facto disqualified from acting as a magistrate.

Replying to Mr. Justice Kenny, Mr. Powell said that the judgment on which Mr. McCourt was convicted was delivered on February 23. On March 1 the report reached the Speaker of the House of Commons, and was read in the house, and on the next day Mr. McCourt purported to act as if nothing had happened.

Matthews, in his affidavit, further said that Mr. McCourt was one of the most active supporters of Mr. Hazleton in the North South election. He imposed upon Matthews a fine of \$2.50 with costs of 14 days' imprisonment for each of the three charges of drunkenness. Matthews is a news vendor who sells the Cork Free Press (William O'Brien's newspaper) on the streets of Dundalk, and he asserted that Mr. McCourt inflicted on him a heavy penalty because he sold this particular newspaper.

Mr. Justice Kenny held that on March 2, when Matthews was convicted, Mr. McCourt had lost his qualification as a magistrate under the judgments of the election court, and that his jurisdiction to act as a borough justice. He disallowed the conviction against Matthews, and he directed that a telegram be sent to the governor of the prison to release Matthews forthwith.

**RUSSIAN NOBILITY**

Land Holdings Much Decreased in Last Years Through Purchases by Peasants

ODESSA, April 17.—Interesting official data concerning the landed holdings of the Russian nobility are published. When, in 1863, the apportionment of lands among the newly emancipated serfs was completed, there remained in possession of the nobility 125,000,000 acres. During the 48 years between 1863 and 1904 these possessions had decreased by 33,000,000 acres, nearly the whole of which has passed into the hands of the peasants. The lands made over to the peasants' Land Bank, which are in a flourishing condition.

It is reasonable to assume, judging from the steadily continued landed acquisitions made by the peasants' bank, that the next four decades will see the conversion of the Russian nobility into a practically landless class. Alexander III. tried to save them by his system of the nobles' bank, the so-called Banque de la Noblesse, but this merely enabled the characteristically prodigal nobles further to mortgage their estates, and but the merest tinge of the money so raised went into the well of the general betterment of their landed possessions.

**Duke of Connaught's Trophy.**  
OTTAWA, April 17.—The Duke of Connaught has decided to offer an international skating trophy to be competed for at Ottawa during the course of next winter. Conditions of competition will be announced later.

**R. C. Church in Italy.**  
ROME, April 17.—The "Messaggero" gives some remarkable figures concerning the organization of the Roman Catholic church in Italy. There are, it seems, apart from the higher ranks of the hierarchy in Rome itself, 308 bishops, 5,000 priests of the higher grade, and 43,600 seculars. Of the 20,500 parish churches and 2,000 chapels of ease in Italy. In addition to this there are 4,900 monasteries and convents, 1,078 religious colleges and 300 seminaries, while the oratorians, who are neither monks nor secular priests, but mainly concerned in preaching and holding missions, number over 2,000. The church in Italy has also a widespread organization of fraternities and guilds among the laity, and pursues its social work in many ways. It possesses 2,900 orphanages, 1,856 clerical clubs, 513 social clubs, while 300 clerical clubs keep the worldly aspects of the Italian priesthood. There are, of course, numerous libraries of theology and social work, and include 540 clerical newspapers and publications. Twenty-one thousand people are employed in looking after them.

## REPUBLICANS IN OPPOSITION

Majority of Members of Party in House of Representatives will Vote Against Reciprocity Agreement

WASHINGTON, April 17.—"After thorough canvass of the Republican members of the house, I can say positively a substantial majority of the party will vote against the Canadian reciprocity bill," said Representative Denistoun 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 of the house 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, and Representative Harrison, of New York, and Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, Democratic members of the ways and means committee, and Representative Crumpacker, of Pennsylvania, Republican, approved its passage. Mr. Lenroot gave an emphatic statement of insurgent policies and views. Questioned from the Democratic side, he said he opposed the reciprocity agreement because he believed it increased many duties. He said if the Democrats were sincere in their desire to put more articles on the free list, they would attach the free list bill 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.

The Progressive Republicans have never been for free trade, said Mr. Lenroot. "I challenge any one to point to any speech made by a Progressive Republican in congress or elsewhere advocating free trade. I stand for a protective tariff, measuring duties by the difference in cost of production at home and abroad."

**BUSH FIRES START**  
One in Neighborhood of Pentstemon Causes Much Danger and Alarm—Controlled After Hard Work

PENTSTEMON, B.C., April 16.—The high wind yesterday started a dangerous bush fire in some fifty acres of cut-off bush land. The fire raged with unusual severity, placing several farm houses in a dangerous position. A hurry-up call was telephoned to town and a band of some forty fire-fighters under the personal direction of Rev. E. Foley Bennett and E. N. Suberland, fire chief, were hastily rushed to the scene of the fire. A particularly dangerous aspect of the situation was the fact that the centre of the fire area was a large sawmill site of the S. C. Smith Lumber Co., where edge and sawmill dust piles furnished good material for spreading the flames. By five o'clock the fire had been sufficiently checked to remove all cause for anxiety. The cause of the fire is at present unknown, but it is supposed to have been started by ranchers clearing land.

**Woman Driver's Fast Time.**  
NEW YORK, April 17.—A speed never attained by a woman before it is believed, was made by Mrs. John Newcomb, of Richmond, Long Island, this afternoon at the Long Island motor parkway. Driving Louis Diabrowski record smashing car, Mrs. Newcomb swept down a half mile straight-away course first in seventeen and then in sixteen and one-half seconds, according to A. A. stopwatches, or at 109 miles an hour. The rule of the A. A. A. against women drivers bars Mrs. Newcomb from participation in races, so the record does not count officially.

**Sir E. Taschereau Barred.**  
OTTAWA, April 17.—The funeral of Sir Eliezer Taschereau, former chief justice of the supreme court of Canada, took place today at Notre Dame cemetery. The services were held in the Sacred Heart church, where the Archbishop conducted the funeral service. Douglas Malcolm was present, representing the governor-general. Sir Wilfrid Laurier attended, and also Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. R. Lemieux, and Sir R. W. Scott. The members of the supreme court bench attended in a body.

**Estates Breaking Up.**  
LONDON, April 17.—The work of breaking up great English estates goes on merrily. The Langham estates, midway between Northampton and Market Harborough, are now offered for sale by auction in lots. The properties, which are situated in the centre of the Pytheley country, are in no fewer than fourteen parishes, and cover an area of 2,000 acres. They include Cottlesbrook Hall, Cottlesbrook Grange, a number of excellent grass farms, many small holdings, and some notable covert. An interesting feature in connection with the sale is an intention on the part of the vendors to accept payment in instalments over a term of thirty-five years. Sir Henry Hoare also has instructed his agents to offer his Stourton Caudle and Puse Caudle estates by auction in July next. They consist of some 2,500 acres, situated in the centre of the Blackmore Vale Hunt, three miles from Sherborne, and include the greater part of the villages of Stourton Caudle and Puse Caudle, as well as the principle ground of the Blackmore Vale Polo club.

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Per sack	\$1.65
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3 lbs. for	\$1.00
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Per lb.	15c
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12-oz. can	35c
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Mellor's Sauce, per bottle, 75c, 35c or	20c
Gillard's Sauce, per bottle	25c
Tabasco Sauce, per bottle	60c
Indian Sauce, per bottle	50c
Punch Sauce, per bottle	25c
Anchovy Sauce, per bottle	35c
Yorkshire Sauce, per bottle, 50c or	25c
Harvey's Sauce, per bottle	35c
Heinz Chili Sauce, per bottle	45c
Green or Red Pepper Sauce, per bottle	25c
C. & B. Salad Dressing, per bottle	50c
Durkee's Salad Dressing, per bottle, 75c or	40c
Snider's Salad Dressing, per bottle, 50c or	25c

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