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The practical mind may favor the oriental rug because of the durability of its carefully selected wool, but the artistic taste is drawn to it by reason of its marvelous colorings.

These shades fairly live in their lustre and variety, and old world dyes have accomplished that which cannot be attained by the greatest experts in civilized countries.

No chemical dyes enter into the color scheme of an oriental fabric. On the contrary, each bit of coloring comes from some root or bark, or flower, or animal substance, so that the dye not only becomes more exquisitely mellow, but acts as a preservative for the wool.

Oriental rugs, properly known, reveal a thousand secrets. Some of the new designs shown here will prove intensely interesting, besides giving you floor coverings of rare beauty and charm.

As the only oriental rug importers in Omaha, we give you the opportunity for seeing some of the finest specimens ever brought to this country. Please see our second floor display.

Orchard & Wilhelm

the reporting rifles as the two advanced forces came into firing range.

The cavalry dropped back slowly and the federalists next came within range of the deep entrenchments thrown up by the rebels during Sunday and last night which were filled with insurgent sharpshooters.

Most of the residents of Douglas remained within doors or sought other places of safety. Some attempted to gain vantage points to view the field of battle. Notwithstanding the strict orders of the American troops, many rushed to the international line in order to get a view of the fighting. They were here exposed to the most imminent danger.

American Troops Ordered Out.

After the fighting had continued for some time, the American troops were ordered to take up a position in the rear of the line. There were four troops of cavalry and one of militia in Douglas. This was considered an ample force to adequately protect the American line.

With the first falling fire from the rebel entrenchments the federalists were seen to waver momentarily, but the movement was quickly checked.

For fully fifteen minutes the two armies deadily fire continued. Thirty minutes after the battle opened the rebels were seen to abandon their outlying positions and fall back to the breastworks toward Agua Prieta. The federal advance was slow and in open order, with almost continuous firing. The rebels with great stubbornness contended every inch of the way.

While the rebel riflemen were falling back to the second row of entrenchments they fought boldly in the open. They were seen to stop and take deliberate aim at the advancing national lines and fire round after round.

The backward movement of the rebels toward Agua Prieta, however, was steady. Many had fallen on both sides.

With the firing of the first shot, Colonel Shunk ordered out all the American cavalry.

Lopez Describes Fight.

The Associated Press correspondent crossed the line and found "Red" Lopez, one of the rebel chiefs who commanded the garrison of the town. All of Lopez's men had been engaged since the early firing began. Said Lopez:

"We concentrated our fire of the sharpshooters on the two machine guns that the federalists brought into action and succeeded in putting them out of business. The loss of life is undoubtedly heavy. At this hour, I believe we have beaten the federalists badly. As fast as the government troops were thrown into the draw immediately south of Agua Prieta, the fire of our troops mowed them down. Our men are holding every position taken by them so far and have repulsed the right wing of the federal army which attempted to swing around toward the American border. We expect Juan Cabral to arrive at any moment and reinforce us. But we are going to hold Agua Prieta anyway."

By this time firing had been renewed. The rebels in the trenches along the American line were engaged and the American party in the automobile was compelled to retire heavily into Douglas.

Federalists Fire into United States.

The federalists' fire was not confined to the warnings not to fire into the United States, but firing from long range, elevated their aim and the bullets carried far into the city of Douglas.

In a little knoll where a Mexican cemetery is located the rebels had erected a dirt fort 300 feet long. This federal fire directed at this point skimmed the ground and whizzed into the streets of the American town. The whole section of the city between Fifth street and the international line was deserted.

The American customs house was under fire continually and the citizens sheltered there took refuge in a deep ditch.

Shots from the federal battalions which had a position a little to the southwest of Agua Prieta, crashed through the Fifth street house of Robert Rasmussen, chief auditor for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company, the local Phelps-Dodge corporation.

Mr. Rasmussen and his family were driven out.

the rattle of rifle shots from the rebel trenches was almost continuous.

The federalists abandoned a crippled machine gun on the open field east of Agua Prieta and this was taken by the command of "Red" Lopez and brought into Agua Prieta.

Two Schools Closed.

The school trustees of Douglas closed the Seventh street and Second street schools today and sent the children home because these buildings were in the line of fire from the battlefield. About one-half of Douglas was then included in the danger zone from which the residents were excluded by the American troops.

The first wounded soldier from the battlefield was brought into the Douglas Red Cross hospital at 12:30. He was a member of the American line, where he was picked up and removed to the hospital. He was picked through the face. His name is Placido Lopez and he was a member of Hualarista Garcia's force.

The firing continued at 1 o'clock south and east of Agua Prieta. A bullet entered the house of Forest Rutherford, an official of the Copper Queen smelter, and shattered the glass in a kitchen window. Fragments of flying glass cut Mrs. Larson severely.

Liquor Poured Into Street.

Shortly after noon the rebel commanders seized all liquor in the stores in Agua Prieta and emptied it into the street.

To the eighth street hospitals have been brought four of the wounded in the battle, all members of the insurgent army. Among them are two Americans. They are George Prickett, a young man of Gleason, Ariz. He was twice shot through the body and cannot live. Prickett is a member of the International Machinists union of Douglas. His mother is Mrs. Martha Prickett of 222 Regent street, Norwood, O.

Omaha Man Wounded.

The other American is Lester E. Green of Omaha, Neb., who joined the rebels after the capture of the town Thursday. He was standing in the Agua Prieta bull ring, directing the fire of the other Americans when his arm was shattered.

The four wounded men are Mexicans. One is shot through the face and the other has an eye blinded.

At Mexican headquarters couriers announce the rebels have captured both machine guns from the federalists, together with four mule packs of cartridges. The guns have been removed to the knoll immediately south of the bull pen and are now manned by Americans.

The rebels place the federal loss this afternoon as high as 200 though this is not confirmed, and claim their own losses are insignificant.

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 the scout's ashed flying from both arms which designated 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 federalists from gaining access to the locality immediately south of the international line, which would have made possible a flank movement against Agua Prieta.

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

Colonel Shunk received a telegram at 5 o'clock stating that Colonel Sibley and Chief of Staff Nichols had left El Paso and would reach Douglas in the morning.

"How have the American people in Douglas acted under the situation?" was asked of Colonel Shunk.

"Splendidly," answered the colonel. "They are giving our patrols no trouble whatever and are obeying all regulations to the letter."

Another citizen of Douglas was shot to death. El Pido Aren, a Mexican resident, was shot in the foot of a hotel street when a bullet struck him on the instep.

The fifth noncombatant to be wounded today in Douglas, Jesus Alcantara, a Mexican was shot while near the eastern limits of the city eight blocks from the international line. His leg was pierced by a machine bullet. At the Red Cross hospital more bed supplies were needed. Placido Lopez was posted and notices were inserted in the newspapers calling on the Douglas people to supply them. The response among the citizens was immediate. At 4 o'clock the firing, except that of a desultory nature, had ceased to the south of Agua Prieta.

A force, thought to be Yaqui Indians, has been crawling forward from bush to bush on their hands and knees, and at 3:46 had approached to within 300 yards of the rebel trenches. At this distance they picked from his horse a captain commanding one of the squads in the trenches.

JUAREZ AWAITS REBELS' ATTACK

(Continued from First Page.)

the machine guns were tumbled into a ditch.

"The men who are fighting in this direction are the descendants of a tribe of Indians for whose heads thirty-five years ago the government offered a reward. Brandishing their firearms, the band swooped from the surrounding mountains into the narrow streets of the city and after attacking and routing the garrison retreated.

"This band is not entirely under Francisco J. Madero's order. It is considered more probable that the insurgent chiefs left Madero for Agua Prieta, a distance of about 100 miles, when news of the capture of the latter place reached him. Members of the insurgent junta here profess ignorance of Madero's exact whereabouts.

Whether this move on the part of the insurgent leader is responsible for the abandoning of the advance on Juarez is a matter of surmise, but the fact remains that the rebel army that battled with the federalists ten miles south of Juarez last Saturday has completely vanished.

Reports, apparently authentic, reached Juarez today that General G. Creighton, the "dynamite fiend," as the Mexicans call him, met death while fighting for the insurgents near Juarez Saturday. Creighton claimed to be a New York broker, with a brother in Philadelphia and mother in Boston. He was in charge of the in-

surgeon's efforts to wreck railroad bridges in northern Mexico.

The federalists in Juarez set up a mortar west of town this morning to guard against the approach of rebels from that direction, from which Orcezo approached on the day he was beaten back at the smelter.

Elder Madero's Progress Blocked.

CAMARCO, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, Via Laredo, Tex., April 17.—The train bearing Francisco Madero, ex-father of the Mexican insurrection leader, was blocked here today because insurgents from Ollasaga burned a bridge.

The Madero party hopes to proceed the remaining 100 miles to Chihuahua City on a handcar.

Battle Probable at Altar.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 17.—Americans coming by automobiles today from Caborca and Altar report that a battle is imminent at Altar, seventy-five miles southwest of here. Caborca is in the hands of Captain Francisco Ruelas at the head of a band of insurgents. Ruelas threatens to attack Altar unless it is at once surrendered by the garrison of 150 federalists, under command of the jefe de armas, Diego Moreno.

CONGRESS MAY BE COMPELLED TO TAKE ACTION

(Continued from First Page.)

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.

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 today.

Intervention Means War.

No one here 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 insularity of the people, the lack of 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 Zamacona, 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, the commanding officer at Douglas, said three insurgents without arms "surrendered to us," and that they are now being held as prisoners.

In view of the acute situation along the border, the state department today asked the Mexican government for definite assurances in advance of a formal reply to the representations of the United States that the Douglas incident would not be repeated. The department also requested information as to what preventive measures had been taken.

Resolution in Senate.

Searching inquiry into the situation in Mexico demanded in a resolution offered today by Senator Stone of Missouri. The resolution calls on the senate committee on foreign relations to undertake the investigation because of the danger to American and foreign lives and property.

The resolution was tabled at Senator Stone's request. 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 boundary have been killed and wounded by flying bullets.

Crisis Near Juarez.

Details of an important move by the Mexican revolutionists, designed to draw from the Mexican government some definite expression with regard to the establishment of official peace negotiations, became known here today.

It was learned by concentrating almost the entire insurgent army in the state of Chihuahua under General Francisco Madero, Jr., in the vicinity of Juarez, Mex., operations similar to those witnessed at Agua Prieta last week and which it is believed will further involve the federal government in an embarrassing situation.

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The insurgents have made representations to the federal government that they have a force of nearly 3,000 men, for out-numbering the federal garrison at Juarez, and that

the only alternative for General Navarro and his troops is to evacuate the city. It is not believed here that the Mexican government will give General Navarro any instructions to abandon his well fortified position in Juarez. Dr. Gomez has warned his colleagues, however, to proceed cautiously and likewise has advised the Mexico City authorities that timely action on peace proposals would prevent a heavy loss of life.

The purpose of the insurgents in moving on Juarez is the establishment of quarters there. They declare they would not be unwilling if in possession of Juarez to consider peace proposals, being then within easy telegraphic communication with El Paso and San Antonio, Tex., and Washington, where the leaders of the insurrection are in charge of the revolutionist agencies.

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There was a rumor in Mexican circles today that Dr. Gomez also was endeavoring to arrange with the Mexican government for an armistice imposed on the status quo on both sides, but absolutely no principals in the revolt an opportunity to communicate definitely about terms of peace. In such a contingency, it was pointed out, Dr. Gomez would join the Maderos and other insurgents in San Antonio and El Paso.

Steel Corporation Elects Directors.

Baker, Corey, Dryden, Griscom, Reid, Mather, Walters and Lane Are Chosen for Three Years.

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A statement by Chairman Gary was in part as follows:

"We are very well satisfied with the amount of business we have done and the profits we have realized during the last fifteen months."

"When the steel corporation was organized the total capacity of the finishing mill was somewhat like 25,000 or 30,000 tons a day. At the present time the producing capacity is nearly double that amount."

"Therefore, although the mills are not running to more than about 75 or 75 per cent of their capacity, you will see that this is very much more than the total capacity at the time the corporation was organized."

"We started out with about 60 per cent of the total business of the country and at present we have about 25 per cent on the average. We do not intend to have more than 60 per cent."

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