

Serious Outbreak Occurred During Night In Canton

After a Stiff Fight Between The Rioters And Troops The Latter Get Control of The Situation — Further Trouble is Feared.

British Consul at Canton Reports That the Situation is Serious — Many Residents Flee in Fright to Hong Kong — Anarchy Prevails

By Associated Press. Hong Kong, China, April 28.—Only official messages are being received from Canton, where a revolutionary outbreak occurred last night. These are of a disquieting character. The revolutionists have obtained a quantity of explosives and the government has asked the steamship companies plying to that city to suspend their service lest arms be smuggled into the disturbers who are still at large. Many of the leaders have been imprisoned.

The fighting between the troops and the rioters last night began when the soldiers arrested a revolutionary leader and his followers who, carrying revolvers and wearing badges, had proclaimed their purpose, surrounded the viceroys palace and set it afire and after starting the fire proceeded with the efforts of others to extinguish the flames.

The revolutionists were armed with rifles and bombs and fought desperately. Several were killed and many wounded. The troops were commanded by Admiral Li and they suffered considerably, a colonel being among those wounded. The soldiers had no control of the situation and energetic measures to prevent further outbreaks were taken. The gates of the city were closed and a search made in suspected quarters for arms and ammunition.

The fire at the palace burned for two hours, doing great damage. The rioters looted the palace. A street car was also burned and only official exchanges between Hong Kong and Canton are possible. Thousands of residents of Canton are fleeing to this city. Those who have arrived say that anarchy is in the air among the soldiers at Canton.

Many Refugees. Hong Kong, April 28.—The first steamer to arrive from the scene of rioting at Canton brought 100 refugees, mostly women, here, this evening. While it is stated that fighting was severe and that over 300 casualties were reported among the "queenes" as the revolutionaries have been nicknamed.

Approve Foreign Loans. Peking, April 28.—Hostility towards foreign loans is assuming serious phase. Members of both the national and provincial assemblies holding meetings here and elsewhere demanding the immediate summoning of the national body and insisting that the government no longer has the right to contract loans in other countries without the approval of the representatives of the people.

Insurrectos Active. Washington, D. C., April 28.—The armistice in Mexico does not seem to have spread any influence beyond its prescribed zone, the insurrectos in other parts of the republic being very active, stated Ambassador Wilson in a telegram to the state department today.

Rebels Disregarding Truce. Eagle Pass, April 28.—Rebels south of here are disregarding the Mexican armistice which they say they never agreed to according to information reaching here. The Southern Pacific office has received orders to accept no freight bound into Mexico beyond Monclova, 150 miles south of Eagle Pass. No passenger tickets are to be sold beyond that point. The cause of the breakdown is not known. Officials of the railroad will not make any statement on the subject. It is known that the last two passenger trains which got through were held up and searched by rebels in the vicinity of Monclova.

The Mexican coal fields are cut off by stopping of freight at Monclova, as the fields are north of that point.

Cotton Bull Cases. Washington, April 28.—A resolution calling upon the attorney general to give congress all facts in his possession relating to an investigation of alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law by Frank B. Hayne, William P. Brown, James A. Patten and Eugene Scales, in the formation of a combination to advance the price of cotton was reintroduced today by Representative Blackman (Ala.).

Representative Blackman also reintroduced resolutions directing the attorney general to institute an investigation into an alleged conspiracy on the part of persons not named to reduce the price of cotton between August, 1909, and June, 1910, and on investigation of the so-called corner on wheat from May to July, 1910.

The resolutions were referred to the judiciary committee.

EXPECT A FIGHT IN SENATE DID NOT DEVELOP

By Associated Press. Washington, April 28.—The senate formally organized for business today by adopting the list of appointments to committees drawn up by the majority of both parties. The expected fight against the adoption of the lists threatened by the progressive republicans did not develop. Senator LaFollette contented himself by reading a formal protest against the selections made by the regular republicans.

The LaFollette statement, which was prepared at a conference of the 13 insurgents, Senator Kenyon, the new senator from Iowa, having joined the original 12, set forth at some length the growth of the so-called progressive movement in the republican party. It asserted that the progressive republicans entertain marked and well defined differences of opinion with the regulars; that the progressives now have more than one-fourth of the republican membership in the senate and they have become "settled and established fact in political history."

The progressives, it is claimed, had a right to one-fourth representation in the various committees. They protested was directed especially against the finance committee on which the insurgents wished to place Senator Bristow, and the interstate commerce committee, on which Mr. LaFollette desired a place.

Three of the nine republicans on the interstate commerce committee, it was pointed out, were from New England, and it was asserted that this committee had been left in the hands of persons not friendly to advanced legislation regarding the railroads and that the finance committee had been left in the control of "ultra high tariff republicans."

When Mr. LaFollette had concluded the insurgent statement, Senator Gailinger, chairman of the committee on committees, said he was quite content to let the insurgent statement go before the country together with the list of committees as framed.

The insurgents, he declared, claimed 10 places. As a matter of fact they were given 11 places.

The committee list then was adopted with only a few scattering noes from the insurgents.

Tariff legislation was taken up again when the house convened today and consideration resumed of the free list tariff measure. Representative Prince, of Illinois, incidental to his tariff talk, attacked the Canadian reciprocity bill, passed by the house, and criticized the democratic appointments of numerous investigating committees.

"This ought to be called a congress for the investigation of everything," Mr. Prince declared that the farmers had been "sold out," and that the reciprocity bill "is the worst bargain ever driven by one nation with another."

The democratic "farmers free list bill," said Mr. Prince, "ought to be labeled 'the farmers fake bill.'"

President Returns. Washington, April 28.—President and Mrs. Taft accompanied by Secretary Hill and Major Butt, aide to the president, arrived in Washington this morning after spending two days in New York.

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Tom Johnson Left No Will. By Associated Press. New York, April 28.—That the late Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, left no will is established by an application of his widow before the surrogate here for appointment as administratrix of the estate in this city.

In her petition Mrs. Johnson says she has concluded that her husband left no will because she has made a careful search and has failed to find one. She estimates that the value of the estate in New York city amounts to \$175,000. The estate is all personal.

Denies Rumor. By Associated Press. Washington, April 28.—In an official statement issued today the state department takes decided exception to an interview accredited to Ramon Corral, vice president of Mexico, and published in the Diario, of Mexico City, in which that official charges that the Mexican revolution is being fomented by Americans with a view to forcing intervention.

The State And Child Welfare. By Associated Press. Nashville, Tenn., April 28.—The national congress of mothers and parent teachers association considered today the relation of the state to child welfare. A discussion of the welfare of the country child was informal.

The attention paid by the state to its roads so as to make every country school accessible at all seasons, uniformity of standards of education in public schools throughout the state and consequent educational advantages for the country child equal to those of the city child, heating and cleaning of the school building, co-operation of state departments of agriculture with the schools in promoting knowledge of scientific horticulture and agriculture, and the use of the buildings outside of school hours for educational and social purposes, were phases of the subject considered.

A conference of state delegates discussed the state's duty to the fatherless child, widowed mothers, the erring child, the orphan child and the defective child.

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national Harvester Company was the man to whom he was invited to send a subscription to reimburse those who had collected the alleged fund of \$100,000 to effect the election of Lorimer.

Hatfield made no attempt to arrest the three last night upon his arrival here and they surrendered themselves today, accompanied by their counsel, Nathaniel C. Sears. They repaired at once to the court room where the writ was issued, returnable forthwith.

To Forever Cement Peace Pact Between U. S. And England

Lord Mayor of London in Royal Robes Surrounded by the Highest Representatives of The Provinces Makes the Union Sure.

ANOTHER HARRY ARCHARD PROBLEM SAYS COUNSEL

By Associated Press. Los Angeles, Cal., April 28.—When the curtain arose on the third day's scenes on the imprisonment and impending trial of the alleged union labor dynamiter, John J. McNamara, James B. McNamara and Ortie McManigal, the sweeping outlines of the case began to assume definite form. The all prominent feature is the confession which McManigal is reported to have made, first to Detective Burns in Chicago and then, in more complete form to a district attorney here yesterday.

So called extracts from this latest confession have been published but officials sources deny that any of these is authorized or authentic. The case is assuming more and more the aspect of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial at Boise. Even the "Harry Orchard" feature promises to be repeated almost in duplicate. It is believed that the arrangement of the accused will take place early next week.

Investigating "Crime Wave"

By Associated Press. New York, April 28.—Investigation of the "crime wave" alleged to be due to police inefficiency reached an important stage today with the expected appearance before the grand jury of second deputy police commissioner Flynn. Mr. Flynn resigned his office recently, his resignation to take effect May 1. It is believed that he will be asked to verify for the grand jury a statement he had been quoted as making that he got out because men he knew to be "crooked" had been retained "in the department and in authority."

MAY LIBERALIZE LAW EXCLUDING CHINESE.

Washington, April 28.—A precedent which may be interpreted to lead to liberalization of the Chinese exclusion laws has been established by the department of commerce and labor in the case of Le Thung, a wealthy Chinaman, of Wilmington, N. C.

Thung has been held at Boston, where the immigration authorities found him as attempting to re-enter this country with irregular papers. Secretary Nagel has ruled to admit him as a merchant. Several congressmen made representations in his behalf.

The record in the department shows that Thung was part owner of a national bank in Wilmington, the owner of a large laundry and a valuable farm and had a New York Chinaman arranged credentials for his re-entry to the United States after a visit to China. He could have claimed the right to re-entry as a returning laborer.

Two Girls Elude Cops And Irate Professors And Are Safely Wedded

By Associated Press. Nashville, Tenn., April 28.—A Bristol, Tenn., dispatch says: After an exciting flight during which they were pursued by the police and professors in an automobile, two young women students from Sullins college, the big Methodist female college in this city were last evening married to two prep students of King college, a Bristol Presbyterian male college at Churchill, Hawkins county, Tennessee. They were Miss Harris of Florida and Miss Eula Mae Gavin of Alabama, and were married to Samuel Wood and Kent Kane, respectively.

Men Ordered Arrested By The Ill. State Legislature Released on Habeas Corpus

By Associated Press. Chicago, April 28.—Judge Pettit in the superior court today granted a writ of habeas corpus for Edward Tilden, the Chicago packer, and George M. Benedict and W. C. Cummings, Chicago bankers, within a half hour after they had been arrested on warrants by which the Illinois state senate ordered that they be brought before it to answer for contempt.

The contempt charges grew out of the refusal of Tilden, head of the National Packing Company and the other men, both bankers, to obey subpoenas directing the production of certain books and records before the senate committee investigating the election of William Lorimer to the United States senate.

The warrants were served by E. H. Hatfield, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the senate. Tilden was mentioned in the testimony of Clarence Funk of the International Harvester Company was the man to whom he was invited to send a subscription to reimburse those who had collected the alleged fund of \$100,000 to effect the election of Lorimer.

Hatfield made no attempt to arrest the three last night upon his arrival here and they surrendered themselves today, accompanied by their counsel, Nathaniel C. Sears. They repaired at once to the court room where the writ was issued, returnable forthwith.

Among other things, the subpoenas were attacked on these grounds: That they were not supported by an oath or affirmation; that they did not describe particularly the books shown; that they were issued on a subpoena duces tecum; that the Helms committee has no power to investigate the conduct of any members of the present general assembly, and that the subpoenas were not signed by the president of the senate.

Game Postponed. By Associated Press. St. Louis, Mo., April 28.—(National)—Cincinnati-St. Louis game postponed. Wet grounds. Continued on Page Nine.

After declaring that their proposed agreement implied no menace to the rest of the world and did not provide for an Anglo-American alliance aggressive or defensive, the premier continued: "But we may hope and believe that other things will follow. It is not for us to dictate or to preach to other nations, but if the United States and Great Britain renounce war a step will be taken of immeasurable and incomparable significance in the onward progress of humanity."

Mr. Asquith then moved the following resolution: "That this meeting of citizens of London assembled in Guild hall cordially welcomes the proposal of the United States in favor of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British empire and pledges its support to the principles of such a treaty as serving the highest interests of the two nations and as tending to promote the peace of the world."

The resolution was received with tremendous applause, which continued until Mr. Balfour rose to second it. The opposition leader said that Anglo-American arbitration was nearer fruition at this moment than ever before in history. Some, he said, regarded it as an idealistic dream and believed that when the clash of conflicting interests came, all paper barriers would be swept away, and he continued: "It is true that it is folly to make international law go far in advance of public opinion. I can not imagine a greater blow to civilization than if, or I will rather say, when such a treaty was made either party should break it. But as far as I can read opinion on both sides of the Atlantic I can not endorse these pessimistic views."

Over their heads the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes were entwined. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour spoke eloquently of the treaty first proposed by President Taft, declaring that it would mark a new era in civilization, but both pointedly disclaimed that a peach pact between Great Britain and the United States providing for the submission of all differences to arbitration would mean an alliance between the two countries.

Mr. Balfour warned his hearers, that whom he said none in the world felt more the burden of preparing for war, that the treaty would not mean the immediate reduction of armaments. The meeting represented the democracy of England rather than the aristocracy. Among those on the platform were the bishop of Hereford, the Earl of Aberdeen, lord lieutenant of Ireland, Sir George H. Reid, high commissioner of Australia; agents of all the other British colonies, along with representatives of the banks, the railways and the steamship companies, of England.

Premier Asquith spoke in part: "The unique situation which we have met to recognize and welcome has not been organized or engineered by the apparatus of diplomacy. The seed which the president of the United States cast fell on good ground, prepared to receive it. That which a few years, even a few months ago, might have been regarded as a dream of idealists, has not only passed into the domain of practical statesmanship, but has become the settled purpose of two great democracies.

"The profound significance of the new departure is the United States whatever the gravity of the issue, and the magnitude of the interests involved; whatever poignancy of feeling may be aroused there will be a definite abandonment of war as a possible solution, and the substitution of argument for force and the suppression by judicial methods of the old ordeal of battle."

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After declaring that their proposed agreement implied no menace to the rest of the world and did not provide for an Anglo-American alliance aggressive or defensive, the premier continued: "But we may hope and believe that other things will follow. It is not for us to dictate or to preach to other nations, but if the United States and Great Britain renounce war a step will be taken of immeasurable and incomparable significance in the onward progress of humanity."

Mr. Asquith then moved the following resolution: "That this meeting of citizens of London assembled in Guild hall cordially welcomes the proposal of the United States in favor of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British empire and pledges its support to the principles of such a treaty as serving the highest interests of the two nations and as tending to promote the peace of the world."

The resolution was received with tremendous applause, which continued until Mr. Balfour rose to second it. The opposition leader said that Anglo-American arbitration was nearer fruition at this moment than ever before in history. Some, he said, regarded it as an idealistic dream and believed that when the clash of conflicting interests came, all paper barriers would be swept away, and he continued: "It is true that it is folly to make international law go far in advance of public opinion. I can not imagine a greater blow to civilization than if, or I will rather say, when such a treaty was made either party should break it. But as far as I can read opinion on both sides of the Atlantic I can not endorse these pessimistic views."

Over their heads the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes were entwined. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour spoke eloquently of the treaty first proposed by President Taft, declaring that it would mark a new era in civilization, but both pointedly disclaimed that a peach pact between Great Britain and the United States providing for the submission of all differences to arbitration would mean an alliance between the two countries.

Mr. Balfour warned his hearers, that whom he said none in the world felt more the burden of preparing for war, that the treaty would not mean the immediate reduction of armaments. The meeting represented the democracy of England rather than the aristocracy. Among those on the platform were the bishop of Hereford, the Earl of Aberdeen, lord lieutenant of Ireland, Sir George H. Reid, high commissioner of Australia; agents of all the other British colonies, along with representatives of the banks, the railways and the steamship companies, of England.

Premier Asquith spoke in part: "The unique situation which we have met to recognize and welcome has not been organized or engineered by the apparatus of diplomacy. The seed which the president of the United States cast fell on good ground, prepared to receive it. That which a few years, even a few months ago, might have been regarded as a dream of idealists, has not only passed into