

ENGLAND CALLS A HALT.

Warns China Against Signing Any Private Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The British government has protested against China making a convention with any power touching territorial or financial matters until the present troubles in that country are concluded. The fact of the British protest was made known here for the first time today by a dispatch from one of the foreign officers of Europe. It says the protest was made through Sir Ernest Sato, the British minister at Peking. It does not state when the representations were made, but from the fact that the dispatch was received in Washington today, it is taken that the protest occurred within the last day or two. Although the Russian agreement is not specifically referred to, it is said to be clear that the British action is directed against the Russian agreement. The language appears to be similar to that used by Secretary Hay, in the American protest. The effect of the British action is to place the United States, Japan and Great Britain in formal opposition to the signing of a convention by China with any power pending the settlement of the Chinese troubles. The course of Great Britain is the more significant from the fact that that government and Germany have a written alliance relating to Chinese affairs.

The concurrence of these protests probably explains why the Manchurian agreement has not been signed. There was no definite information received here today at the state department or at any of the foreign embassies as to whether the agreement had been signed or rejected. There was something of a stir in diplomatic quarters over the report coming from official sources that the United States was considering the advisability of addressing Russia directly on the subject. Heretofore, the American objections to the Manchurian agreement have been addressed to China. Copies were furnished the Russian authorities. Several of the foreign representatives advised their governments that this step was contemplated by the United States, but there is no official information available as to how far the consideration of the move has proceeded.

FLOODS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Much Damage Caused to Property by High Water.

NEW YORK, March 29.—From many parts of the state comes news tonight of damage by flood. The waters of rivers and the smaller tributary streams are reported as overflowing their banks, causing widespread inundations which threaten to destroy much property before they begin to subside. Up to midnight the only accident in which any one was injured was that due to the washing out of a culvert near Norwich ditching a Delaware & Lackawanna train. In the accident three people were slightly hurt.

This rush of water which is swelling the streams is due to heavy rains and the consequent melting of the snow which has lain for months and has been deeper than usual in the central and western portions of the state. The Mohawk river, swollen by torrents of water flowing from the snow-covered Adirondacks, is higher than at any time in almost 40 years, and much fear was expressed at Utica during the day that the rising waters would interfere with railroad traffic before tomorrow, but tonight's reports show that the high point is reached, and water is receding. The waters of the Mohawk carried the ice out of the river at Schenectady, and the pressure thus relieved has secured Schenectady so far from serious damage. The water has risen so high, however, that Little Falls reports New York Central trains being run over the West Shore between Frankfort and Utica.

The Genesee valley is afloat in many places, the Genesee and its tributaries not having been so full in five years. A rise of 15 inches in 12 hours is an indication of the rapid rate at which the water is flowing into Rochester and the adjacent villages. Much railroad property is already under water.

DENMARK'S TERMS.

Conditions for the Sale of West Indies to the United States.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent: "I am able to state, on the very best authority, that Denmark has communicated to the United States the following conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies:

"First, \$4,000,000 to be paid to Denmark.

"Second, the population to decide by vote whether to remain Danish or to be transferred to the United States.

"Third, if the vote is favorable to the United States, then the inhabitants to become immediately not only American subjects, but American citizens.

"Fourth, products of the island to be admitted to the United States free of duty.

"It is supposed here that Washington will not readily agree to the third and fourth conditions."

Goldsborough's Trial Trip.

Seattle, March 29.—The navy department has designated April 1 as the day for the official trial trip of the torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough, which was built at Portland. The department officials have not yet announced just where the trip will take place.

There is no doubt that the boat will more than make the required time of 30 knots. She has done some speedy running upon the Sound that has made it apparent that she will make a fine showing when she makes the trial trip that will determine whether or not she will be admitted into the navy as one of the defenders of Uncle Sam.

TRAPPED AT LAST

General Aguinaldo a Prisoner in American Hands.

WAS CAPTURED BY FUNSTON'S FORCES

Successful Conclusion of the Kansas General's Expedition into Isabela Province—Is Now in a Manila Jail.

MANILA, March 29.—General Frederick Funston's daring project for the capture of Aguinaldo in his hiding place in the province of Isabela, island of Luzon, has proved completely successful. Aguinaldo was captured there on March 23.

The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander E. B. Barry, with General Funston and Aguinaldo on board, arrived here this morning.

Aguinaldo was brought ashore at 3:10 P. M. today and taken before General MacArthur at the Malacanang palace. He talked freely, but seemed ignorant concerning recent events. He appeared to be in good health and was even cheerful. He lunched with the



GEN. EMILIO AGUINALDO.

officers of General MacArthur's staff, and was then escorted to the Enda-street jail.

Aguinaldo's capture was attended with considerable difficulty, an insurgent major being killed at the time of the event. Twenty rifles and a number of important papers were captured.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Manila says that several members of Aguinaldo's staff were captured with him and brought to Manila. The insurgent leader and his men were captured near Casiguran, north of Baler.

Where the Capture Was Made.

The province of Isabela, where the capture of Aguinaldo occurred, is on the island of Luzon, about 200 miles northeast of Manila, and about 75 miles north of Baler, on the eastern coast, which place was made memorable by the capture of Lieutenant Gillmore and his party from the gunboat Yorktown, in April, 1899. Isabela province is wild and mountainous, especially along the coast, where the high range known as Gran Cordillera Oriental extends for 100 miles or more from north to south, the highest points of the range being but a few miles from the shore. Rugged trails, in some places being but a foot or two in width, lead across the mountains, frequently crossed by rushing streams, and where these overflow their banks, and where the waists deep in mud. It was to this uninviting district that General Funston and his small band went a short time ago. It was a part of the island that had never before been visited by American troops.

CRIME TO WITHDRAW.

Reign of Terror Will Follow Our Evacuation of Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Representative Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, who has just returned from an extended tour through Cuba, believes that the constitutional convention will accept the Platt amendment, says a Washington special to the World. Continuing, Mr. Warner said:

"We must, of course, turn the island over to the Cubans, but it is a crime against humanity to withdraw at this time. When our troops leave the island you will witness a reign of lawlessness that will startle the world and compel us, in the name of justice, to take matters into our own hands. The Cubans will sign anything or do anything to get us away from their property, and when they have the reins in their own hands, you can expect the worst."

"From what I can learn, they will assess everybody with any money and have a division of the spoils. They will drive all Spaniards and American sympathizers from the island, and for a brief period will revel in loot. Law and order will become a mockery, and a state of anarchy will reign."

"It is foolishness to talk of the Cubans governing themselves at this time or for years to come. The island must become ours eventually, and it seems a shame to undo all the progress made in two years. As it will be, we shall have to intervene within 90 days and set up a protectorate again to begin the work of reconstruction anew."

KORAN THE ONLY LAW.

Civil Government Is Impossible in the Sulu Islands.

JOLO, Island of Sulu, March 30.—The commission was heartily received at the headquarters of the sultan. The residences of many of the people were decorated with flags, the stars and stripes floating through the town, while thousands of firecrackers were exploded in all directions.

It was a beautiful summer morning, and when the sultan had not put in an appearance upon the arrival of the last launch, a cutter was sent with the secretary of the commission to invite the sultan to visit the ship. They brought back his majesty, clothed in gold and purple, and decorated with jewels. He presented a comic opera aspect as he came on board, followed by his ministers and a score of relatives in motley court array. They were greeted with a salute of 17 guns. Commissioner Taft explained to his majesty that there was no disposition on the part of the members of the commission to interfere with the administration of the sultan's affairs or the habits, customs and religion of the people. He said that the only motive governing the commission was the prospective prosperity and happiness of the people of the Sulu Islands, and that the people of the United States expected the treaty to be strictly observed.

The sultan then thanked Commissioner Taft and spoke proudly of the cable and other improvements introduced by the Americans, adding that his best friends were the military officials, and that he expected to abide by the decision of the commissioners and to follow their advice. His majesty then inspected the ship.

That afternoon the sultan was received at the American military headquarters and inspected the troops. Native sports followed, which were witnessed by the commissioners and others.

The Philippine commission sailed this morning for Isabela, island of Basilan. Before leaving the commission had a long consultation with Major Sweet, the American commander at Gato, and Dhul Karnain, the strongest chief of the Sulus, who usually opposes the sultan.

Any measure of civil government in Sulu appears impossible at present. The customs of vassalage, servitude and polygamy prevail. There is no law except the Koran, and that is not always followed. The Morros and Chinese desire a cessation of military rule in Jolo, but the conglomerate character of the population and the uncertainty as to those without the walls render this inadvisable. Military officers consider the treaty unnecessary and an impediment to progress.

FRENCH INFLUENCE GROWING.

Activity in Southern Provinces of China.

HONG KONG, March 30.—It is reported from Canton that the activity of the French is greatly increasing in the neighborhood of that city. Two steamers ply between Hong Kong and Canton, and gunboats are much in evidence on the Chinese waterways. It is also reported that two steamers are being built in France to run between Hong Kong and Canton, and that France intends to subsidize the carrying of the mails. It is also expected that a French postoffice will open in Canton about April 1.

Objections have been lodged to the plying of the steam launches under the tricolor. Chinese captains now fly the tricolor with an addition of three small stars, which are invisible a short distance away, and as a result, it is said, the Chinese people imagine they are still under the tricolor, and conclude that the French influence is gaining. It is also reported that a French hospital was opened at Shameen some months back for the purpose of receiving Chinese patients. All this aids French influence and prestige.

WHY HE DID NOT SIGN.

Accident to Chinese Minister Saved Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Last Monday, when the world expected that the Russo-Chinese convention as to Manchuria would be signed, the Russia foreign office received word that the Chinese minister in St. Petersburg, Yang Yu, had fallen and been seriously injured. This news was received at the time with a grain of salt, but a representative of the Associated Press was informed at the United States embassy this evening that Yang Yu had not only slipped on a wax floor, bruising his elbow and leg, but hurt his head and was consequently confined to his bedroom. Yang Yu is over 60, and fleshy. He has recently displayed great anxiety in reference to the convention, and has hesitated to sign, particularly since he is in doubt about his reception should he return to China, as he belongs to the liberal party.

Spanish War Claims.

Washington, March 29.—The Spanish war claims commission, of which ex-Senator Chandler is president, has received from the state department a full list of the claims against Spain growing out of the insurrection in Cuba, which were filed in the department up to the 15th of the present month. These claims are all those of American citizens, for under the treaty of Paris, the governments of the United States and Spain undertook to adjust claims of their own citizens. The grand total of these claims is about \$30,000,000, and included in the list are five claims in excess of \$1,000,000. The largest single claim is that of John W. Brock, on account of property losses, estimated at \$2,162,514. Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the dentist who was killed in a Havana prison, is a claimant for \$75,000.

EFFECT ON TAGALS

Capture of Aguinaldo Leads to Many Surrenders.

GENERAL MACARTHUR MAKES A REPORT

The Insurrection in the Island of Mindanao Stamped Out—Filipinos Learn That Resistance Is Useless.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—An important dispatch received at the war department today from General MacArthur, in the opinion of the officials, went far to support the prediction made by General MacArthur yesterday that the end of the rebellion is near at hand. This dispatch chronicles the surrender of a considerable additional number of rebels and military arms, and the important feature of it is that the surrender marks the complete stamping out of the insurrection in the island of Mindanao, which is, next to Luzon, the largest island in the group. The dispatch is as follows:

"Manila, March 29.—Brigadier General William Cobb reports the surrender at Sumalao, Mindanao, of 9 officers, 160 men, 187 rifles and 80 shotguns, Capistrano's command. This ends the trouble in Mindanao as far as the Filipinos are concerned. Brigadier General Robert P. Hughes reports Alipali and Ruiz, 34 guns, surrendered to Captain David Shanks, Eighteenth Infantry, at Mamburao; 206 guns, Fution's command, surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel William S. Scott, Forty-fourth Infantry."

The following cablegram was received at the navy department from Admiral Remey:

"Cavite, March 29.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: MacArthur telegraphs: 'Thanks to splendid co-operation of Vicksburg, I have Aguinaldo securely in my possession at Malacanang. General Funston loud in praise of everything navy did. Entire army joins in thanks to yourself, officers and men.' REMEY."

Secretary Long replied to the admiral as follows:

"Remey, Manila: Inform MacArthur highly appreciate his and Funston's generous praise navy, and congratulate them heartily. LONG."

Senator Burton and Representatives Long and Curtis, of Kansas, saw the president after 4 o'clock, when the rush of work had ceased. The president listened attentively to what the delegation had to say, and said he had under consideration the matter of rewarding General Funston for his services in capturing the Filipino chief. The delegation regard their interview as encouraging and hope to see the Kansas made a brigadier general in the regular establishment, but its members were careful to say that the president gave them no promise nor any indication as to his intentions in this regard. They would not be surprised, however, if considerable opposition to giving Funston a brigadier generalship should develop at the war department. There is no disposition in the regular establishment to belittle General Funston's exploit, especially since the receipt of General MacArthur's dispatch giving full credit to Funston, but there would naturally be opposition to jumping a volunteer officer 35 years of age into the grade of brigadier general, and the Kansas delegation recognizes this fact.

HERMANN IS TO GO.

Retention Made Impossible by Friction With Hitchcock.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It has practically been determined that Hermann will not remain commissioner of the general land office. While the president speaks well of Hermann, he cannot have him a subordinate to Hitchcock, in view of the friction that exists. Hermann has been tendered a place on the civil service commission, but as this is a reduction both in salary and importance, he does not like to make the change. The president does not want to dump Hermann out in the cold, and the civil service commissioner was suggested to let him down easy.

George D. Meiklejohn, ex-assistant secretary of war, is mentioned as Hermann's successor. He lost his former place in making a fight for the senate, but it is understood he contributed his full share in the choice of two Republicans, and may be recognized for his party loyalty.

A Dubuque Fire.

Dubuque, Ia., April 1.—A four-story brick structure occupied by George Richardson & Co., manufacturers of shoes, and B. F. Richardson & Co., ladies' shoes, was destroyed by fire to night. Loss, \$118,000.

Says He Is Heir.

Tacoma, Wash., April 1.—Samuel Philby, a Tacoma ship carpenter here, claims to be one of the heirs to the English estate of Thomas Holden, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches. Philby's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Shelton Philby, 76 years old, now living at Brazil, Ia., was the granddaughter of Thomas Holden, through her mother. The claim of the Philby heirs combats that of the Broadbents, of Baltimore; Stambaughs, of New York, and others, who claim inheritance through Holden's sister Elizabeth, while the Philby heirs claim direct descent.

\$1,000,000 HOTEL FIRE.

The Jefferson, at Richmond, Va., Burned, But No Lives Lost.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—The Jefferson hotel, this city, which was erected and furnished by the late Louis Ginter at a cost of \$1,000,000, was destroyed by fire. The magnificent structure covered half a block in the ultra-fashionable part of the city, and was built of buff brick on a granite foundation.

The flames were discovered in the upper part of the Main-street side shortly before midnight, and in a short time that part of the building was a roaring furnace. The guests who were first driven out of the Main-street portion of the hotel took refuge in the lobby on the Franklin-street side. There was much excitement, especially among the women, many of whom had retired for the night. Many persons lost all their effects.

No one perished in the flames. The fire started in the linen room from a defective flue. The insurance is about \$650,000. All the surrounding houses are filled with property taken from the hotel. There has been some looting, and several arrests have been made. There were in the hotel many works of art, including Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson, which stood in the Franklin-street court. This statue was broken.

Immediately upon the discovery of the fire, which was eating into the ceiling of the linen room, the hotel fire apparatus was brought into play, but the hose burst. Attendants then dashed through the building awakening the guests, many of whom were sleeping and had to be dragged out of bed. Most of the guests on the Franklin-street end of the hotel saved their baggage, and finally the Jefferson statue was gotten out, with the head broken off. The guests in the part where the fire started lost their baggage, and many of them lost all their clothes. Owing to the height of the building, the fire department was at a great disadvantage. The fire made an immense blaze, and practically awakened the entire city. There were no thrilling escapes, the halls and staircases being numerous and wide.

EFFECT OF CAPTURE.

Insurgent Leaders on Luzon Are Expected to Surrender.

MANILA, April 1.—Aguinaldo is now detained in a comfortable room in a wing of the Malacanang palace. He is in charge of Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, of battery G, Third artillery.

When Aguinaldo was captured he wore a plain dark blue suit with the coat closely buttoned up at the throat and a wide white helmet with a leather band. He takes his capture philosophically. He is generally cheerful, but sometimes moody. His health during the past year has been very good. It is uncertain what attitude he will now assume. Certain visitors are permitted to see Aguinaldo, but newspaper interviews with the prisoner are not allowed.

Since Aguinaldo has been domiciled at the Malacanang palace, persons not provided with special permits have been denied admission to the grounds. General Trias, the commander of the insurgent forces in Southern Luzon, who recently surrendered to the American authorities, visited Aguinaldo, and told the latter why he had surrendered. Trias said that a continuance of armed opposition to the United States was unjustifiable and ruinous; that the independence of the Philippines was impossible, and that the Filipinos had better accept liberty, prosperity and progress under American rule.

The capture of Aguinaldo, following the surrender of General Trias, will probably occasion the surrender of the insurgent leader Malavar in Batangas province, Luzon; Bellarmino, in Albay province, Luzon, and Lucban, in the island of Samar within a month. Many people visited the residence of General and Mrs. Funston on the Calle Real, in the suburb of Ermita. The general modestly declined to talk. Mrs. Funston was evidently the happiest woman in the Philippine islands.

General Funston has been recommended for the highest practicable reward. It is believed here that he will receive an appointment of brigadier general in the regular army.

The Panama Waterway.

Washington, April 1.—The conditions under which the Colombian government will consent to the transfer of the French concession for the construction of the Panama canal to this government, should the latter select that route for an isthmian waterway, are before the state department for its consideration. Senor Silveira, the minister from Colombia, called on Secretary Hay today and left with him a memorandum bearing on the subject. This memorandum, being of a confidential nature, the minister refused to discuss its features while the matter is under consideration by the state department. The French concession originally expired in 1904, but it has been extended to 1910.

Work of a Lunatic.

Akron, O., April 1.—The Diamond pottery plant was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in waste soaked in oil placed in various parts of the building. A well-dressed man was noticed loitering about the place some time before the fire started. Earlier in the evening an attempt was made to dynamite the pottery of the Robinson-Merrill Company. The watchman discovered sticks of dynamite placed in various parts of the main building before the fuses had been ignited. At other factories oil-soaked waste was found in various sections of the buildings.