

REBELS ARE GRITTY

Refuse to Throw Down Their Arms When Surrounded by Americans.

DIE FIGHTING WITH RIFLES IN HAND

Lawton's Force of Fifteen Hundred Men Captures

SIXTY-EIGHT FILIPINOS LEFT IN HAND

Large Number of Enemy Are Wounded and Still More Are Captured.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES ARE SIX WOUNDED

Native Forces, Under a Chinese Leader, Flee to the Mountains—Fugitives Are Pursued by Victorious Troops.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) MANILA, April 10.—(New York Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In the fighting at Santa Cruz today the fourteenth regiment of United States infantry, the fighting native guerrillas of the city in a cul-de-sac, from which there was no escape. Hoping that the rebels would surrender the American troops held their fire. But the hope was vain. The rebels doggedly refused to throw down their arms and died, rifles in hand.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The following dispatches were received from General Otis today:

MANILA, April 9.—Adjutant General, Washington: The rebels were driven from Laguna de Bay with 1,500 men. Condition of troops excellent; sickness slight.

MANILA, April 10.—Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton's command captured Santa Cruz, chief city of Laguna de Bay, this morning; casualties, six wounded; insurgent troops driven, leaving sixty-eight killed on the field and a large number of wounded; considerable number captured. Lawton will pursue westward.

MANILA, April 10.—6:50 p. m.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake. He drove the rebels who were commanded by a Chinaman named Pao Wah, into the mountains. The rebels lost sixty-eight killed and forty wounded.

Difficult Navigation of the River. Santa Cruz was the Filipinos' stronghold on Lake Laguna de Bay and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war. Plans of the American commanders worked perfectly with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river. About 1,500 picked men composed the expedition, which was under the personal command of General Lawton.

The expedition started from San Pedro Macati at dusk on Saturday, intending to capture Santa Cruz by assault at daybreak. But in navigating the shallow, tortuous Pasig river, perhaps through the cunning of the native pilots, who are not anxious to see the Americans successful, several boats grounded and it was nearly dawn when the troops reached the lake. The expedition then steamed cautiously forward, the Naplan and the Oeste a mile ahead of the Laguna de Bay, which guarded the rear.

Rebels Extend Signals. Rebel signal fires, however, were lighted on the mountain tops, giving alarm of the approach of the troops. It was noon before the white church towers of the city appeared in the shadow of the great volcanic mountain on a marshy plain dotted with occasional palm groves.

A case, with a force of 200 picked sharpshooters under Major Weisenberger, mostly belonging to the First Washington regiment, was run into a shallow inlet about five miles south of the city. There a few shells were tossed toward the enemy's trenches, and the landing of the troops was unopposed, which was finished about 5 o'clock.

The three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous marshy point directly south of the city under fire from the enemy's trenches. Meanwhile in the town itself there was utter silence and not a sign of life.

General Lawton, desiring to make an inspection and to give the inhabitants an opportunity to surrender, ordered the two boats with the cavalry to approach the shore, the trenches and stone buildings were warming with white-hot shells, the two boats withdrew, retreating slowly to the trenches thrown up on the marshy plain north of the city.

The flotilla anchored in compact formation for the night, ready to resist any surprises from the rebel gunboats supposed to be in the lake.

Advances on the City. At sunrise today, Monday, the assault commenced. The American out-line south of the city stretched two miles inland and with its left reaching the shore it moved north, while the Fourth cavalrymen on the point advanced toward the city, pouring volleys on the trenches. Simultaneously the gunboats hovered along the shore, shelling the woods ahead of the troops and driving the Filipinos inland. The Gatling cleared several trenches. The whole brigade was divided into squads of twenty and the fighting was carried on in the old-time frontier fashion, from behind trees, crawling through bushes or rushing across the open. The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistance when the line was nearing the city and the Laguna de Bay and Oeste bombarded for an hour in the hope of making them too warm for occupancy, but did not succeed in clearing them entirely.

General Lawton, with the fourteenth infantry battalions, approached a narrow iron bridge across a creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was entrenched across the stream and behind a stone barricade at the entrance to the bridge. The Americans rushed forward in single file in the face of a galling fire, demolished the barricade with their hands

FILIPINOS' SIDE OF THE CASE

Maintain They Were Given Assurances by American Representatives.

MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO AVOID A CLASH

Treated with Seemly Courtesy After the Arrival of General Merritt—Trouble Could Have Been Avoided by a Little Tact.

HONG KONG, March 11.—A representative of the Filipino junta gives out the following as the native side of the controversy now going on in the islands:

"When it seemed more probable that a war was likely to result between the United States and Spain, Admiral Dewey, whose fleet was at the time in Hong Kong, had conceived the idea that provided difficulties occurred it would be a good move to enlist the co-operation of the Filipinos against Spain; with this object in view he sent one of his captains ashore upon three different occasions to endeavor to make arrangements and terms with the Filipino leaders then residing in Hong Kong. This officer, who was dressed in civilian clothes, was suspected of being a Spanish spy, and his overtures were rejected by the Filipinos. It appears that previous to an insurrection in the Philippines had been settled by a treaty of peace between Aguinaldo, representing the insurgents, and the governor general of the Philippines, representing Spain. It was agreed that certain reforms would be granted by Spain to the natives, which was not done, and that Aguinaldo and forty-two of the prominent insurrectionist leaders should leave the islands for the Philippines, where they were to be treated as prisoners of war, and that the Spanish government agreed to pay them \$500,000 in order to give them a start in another country. Four hundred thousand dollars of this money was to be paid in cash to the Filipinos, and the balance to be paid in May of 1898; \$200,000 in August of the same year. The Filipino junta residing in Hong Kong suspected Dewey's offer to be a Spanish spy, sent him a formal demand for the return of the money for the purpose of treating a pretext of bad faith on their part, and in order to justify Spain repudiating the last two payments of \$200,000 each. It has often been stated in the newspapers that this treaty is a reflection on Aguinaldo. It being asserted that he sold his country for money. This report was no doubt circulated by the Spanish officers and priests. I have learned exactly what the situation was. The Filipinos under Aguinaldo were never armed and ammunition, or the means of conducting a rebellion to a successful issue, and feeling satisfied that Spain would violate the treaty by not granting the promised reforms, was their intention to secure this \$500,000 for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition to start an armed rebellion. In support of this statement it can be ascertained that on January 3, 1898, Emilio Aguinaldo deposited a special deposit for one year of \$200,000 in the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank, and \$200,000 in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Hong Kong. Although Aguinaldo and his forty-two followers were sent away from the Philippines practically penniless, not one cent of the money was paid to any of them, and so complete was the faith in the integrity of Aguinaldo that all of this money was invested in his own name. At the time of the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and Spain this money remained intact in the banks already mentioned under the control of Aguinaldo and the Filipino junta. The \$200,000 deposited in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was paid to the Filipino representative at Hong Kong and by him invested in arms, which were sent over to the islands for the purpose of aiding the Americans in fighting Spain. The \$200,000 in the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank are still there.

Call Upon Dewey. "As said before, the emissary of Admiral Dewey was taken to be a Spanish spy and all overtures on the part of this officer were accordingly rejected. A few days later, Mr. Aguinaldo, who is now in the United States, saw this captain in person. The captain in uniform, who I am informed was Captain Wood of the United States gunboat Petrel. A conference of the junta was called and its decision was to send the Filipino representative to meet Admiral Alejandro, aboard the admiral's flagship, Olympia, to ascertain what was desired of them. I am informed that Dewey said to them that he wanted Aguinaldo and the other Filipinos to go to the Philippine Islands, induce the people of the islands to rebellion against the Spaniards and cooperate with the American forces to fight Spain. The Filipino representatives stated at the time that they had no arms and government would furnish them with arms and ammunition that they could make use of. They then asked the question, what will be our reward? Dewey said, 'I have no authority, but there is no doubt that if you co-operate with and assist us by fighting the Spaniards, you will be granted your freedom the same as the Cubans will be.' The admiral was then informed that Aguinaldo was in Singapore and the Filipinos were instructed to bring him to Hong Kong. Negotiations were then opened through the medium of the United States representative at Singapore, Consul General Pratt, with the result that Aguinaldo was brought to Hong Kong. I am informed by a party to the interview that Aguinaldo was told that the most flattering offers and assurances were made by Consul General Pratt to Aguinaldo. He was assured that the United States entered upon this war not for the purpose of increasing its territory or for conquest, but to relieve the sufferings of the Cubans; and as the outrages of the Spaniards in the Philippine Islands were even worse than what had been perpetrated in Cuba, there was no doubt that their cause would be just as strongly supported as that of the Cubans and that the Filipinos co-operating with the Americans the result could only be one and that was independence, for which they had been fighting for years.

Aguinaldo Goes on War Ship. "Aguinaldo went to Hong Kong and upon two separate occasions was taken to the office of the United States consul general, Mr. Wislizen, at Hong Kong, and met the representative of Admiral Dewey and the assurances were again repeated. The result of these interviews was that Aguinaldo and twelve of his followers or leaders were taken to Cavite, in the United States warship, McCulloch, and circumstantial evidence will prove the case, this must form one of the strong links in the claim made by the Filipinos that the United States sought for their assistance and promised them something in return. Aguinaldo was taken to Cavite, landed at the arsenal, given by the United States officials arms and ammunition, consisting of old guns and other material captured

and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen. The Filipino soldiers in the town, scattered in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an interesting hour. There was a regular nest of them in the stone jail, which is hedged in by a wall. This was a veritable pepper pot. The Americans singly or in pairs entered the houses and many warriors were taken prisoners. A considerable body of Filipinos fled northward, crossing the open marshes, but the Gatling poured upon them a deadly hail until they disappeared in the woods, slaying dozens.

Major Weisenberger deployed the sharpshooters along the shore and they crept steadily forward, aiding the Gatling. A large body was sent against the enemy in the woods, driving them toward the mountains.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the governor and a guard was immediately placed in the church, as the sacred edifices are always the first objective of looters. Within an hour the church was controlled and all looting rigidly prevented.

Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights and only a few Chinese shopkeepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the marshes north of town were found forty dead Filipinos, some horribly torn by shell and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens as though they were comrades. A surgeon who received the wounded, and who was killed, General Lawton will report at least sixty-eight.

One Filipino, attempting to make his escape, slashed viciously at Major Weisenberger, who shot and killed him.

White Prisoners' Adventure. Yesterday the insurgents captured two men of the fourteenth infantry, while unarméd, but the Americans stole the guns of their captors, clubbed them, hid in the trees over night and returned this morning. The gunboats this afternoon have been searching the Santa Cruz river for shipping.

General Lawton's expedition, which was composed of 1,500 men, has destroyed miles of telegraph lines, cutting off insurgent communication east and west.

MANILA, April 7.—(Via Hong Kong, April 10.)—Though hundreds of Filipinos are daily returning to their homes and are resuming peaceful pursuits, and though the proclamation issued by the United States Philippine commission has given an impetus to this movement, the war is far from ended. One of the foremost American generals said recently: "We will not retreat from the Philippines before the Americans control the islands," and a majority of the army are of his opinion.

It is generally considered that great reinforcements are necessary, there not being a sufficient number of American troops in the islands to make the conquest of the island of Luzon and hold the ports occupied; and it is thought that it would be cheaper in the long run and have a better effect upon the natives to establish American supremacy effectually and quickly than to temporize with a series of military expeditions.

All the stories told by prisoners and friendly natives agree that a majority of the insurgents would be glad to quit, but that there are enough professional revolutionists to prevent this. The latter are a class of hundreds of men and to demoralize business for years to come. Some high Americans believe that the government would wisely expend money in buying off Aguinaldo and his clique of influential Filipinos.

Foreigners in Manila think the Americans are too optimistic as to the effects of the proclamation. They say that the weakness of the proclamation lies in the fact that the natives have so long dealt with the Spaniards that they are unable to realize what its words mean. They think that the purpose of its promises is anything but a snare.

A majority of the United States volunteers are eager to return home; and "we did not enlist to fight niggers" is a remark that is constantly heard. While however work that they are doing is impossible to find, they consider that there is small glory in guerrilla warfare, the dangers and hardships of which cannot be appreciated at home. The volunteers construe their enlistment "to the close of the war" to apply to the war with Spain and wish to be relieved by regulars.

The Spanish system of defending Manila by a lane of blockhouses may be adopted by the American authorities here during the campaign. While however work that the trench defenses and lessens the chances of sickness among the defenders.

Lieutenant Steunenberg of the Idaho regiment, a brother of the governor of Idaho, is credited with the proclamation of the United States Philippine government, is now counseling disarmament, advising the Filipinos to accept the inevitable. It has carefully analyzed the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission, pointing out the advantages of the definite policy determined upon.

LAW OFFICE IS GRATIFIED

Lawton's Movements Followed with Interest at the Washington Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The rapidity of General Lawton's movement and his success in capturing Santa Cruz occasioned favorable comment at the War department. While the advance northward toward Malolos was in progress the insurgents to the south became very restive, threatening Lawton's rear. Gen. MacArthur had fully carried out his plans Lawton remained inactive.

General Otis' report today, giving a heavy loss for the insurgents and a comparatively small number of casualties among our men, is attributed to the use of gunboats. The report that Lawton will pursue westward causes some confusion, owing to the lay of the land west of Santa Cruz. Back of the lake there is a narrow strip, leading back to Manila bay. A mountain range runs along this strip, affording the insurgents some opportunity for hiding and guerrilla tactics. The lake itself is west of Santa

(Continued on Second Page.)

EXCHANGE TREATIES TODAY

Formal Peace Will Be Established by Ceremony at the White House This Afternoon.

SIX PERSONS SHOT TO DEATH IN PITCHED BATTLE ON STREETS.

NINE PEOPLE WOUNDED, SOME FATALLY

Governor Tanner Sends Troops to the Scene to Quell Disturbance—Arrest of Negro Miner Starts the Bloody Affray.

PANA, Ill., April 10.—A deadly riot, the most serious disturbance that has occurred here since the union miners instigated a strike in April, 1898, was enacted today, resulting in six persons being shot to death and nine wounded.

The dead: FRANK COBURN, Frenchman, union miner; JAMES L. JAMES, Greenville, S. C.; HENRY HOBBS, Birmingham, Ala.; CHARLES WATKINS, Alabama; ONE NEGRO WOMAN.

The wounded: Frank Landwehr, shot in head; Mrs. Henriot, shot in left arm; Will Kubin, laundryman, shot in legs and hand; Cyrus Strickler, shot in back; Albert Vickers, shot in hand; George Kimball, shot in right arm; Henry Stevens, negro, shot in neck; Cass Proffit, shot in foot; Charlie Felix, shot in breast.

The situation quieted down at nightfall. Adjutant General Reece, Colonel A. E. Cullen and three companies of infantry arrived at 5 o'clock this evening on special trains and perfect order was maintained throughout the town from that time on.

The troops now here are Company H, from Des Moines, under Captain Castle; Company C, from Springfield, under First Lieutenant Bauman, and Company B, from Taylorville, under Captain B. Parish. The soldiers immediately began patrolling the streets throughout the entire town. Miners stood in groups talking, but there was no manufacturing of excitement, although it was evident that great indignation existed, especially among the townpeople, over the shooting of the citizens and women.

Cause of Outbreak. Henry Stevens, a negro miner, who has long been considered a leader among his associates, is declared to have been the direct cause of the riot. It is said he was also the leader of the riot that occurred last September. Stevens visited the jail about 9:30 o'clock this morning and was talking through the window grating to several negro prisoners confined for petty offenses, when Deputy Sheriff Cheney approached and told Stevens he was under arrest, producing a warrant that had been standing against Stevens for some time.

The negro immediately drew a revolver and showed fight. Not daunted, the deputy drew his pistol and advanced to take Stevens, who immediately fired. The bullet went wild and the sheriff opened up with his own weapon, but without effect. Stevens took his heels and succeeded in gaining Penwell street, on Locust street, the principal thoroughfare, two blocks distant, and took his stand in the entrance. He hesitated there an instant and then stepped to the pavement, leveled his revolver down the street toward his approaching pursuers and fired. The bullet missed the deputy and struck Xavier Leococq, a Frenchman, who was standing in the entrance of a nearby saloon, squarely in the forehead, killing him instantly. Stevens then turned and ran into the Penwell store and sought refuge behind the counter, and the streets were rapidly filling with men, all of whom bore weapons.

Deputy Cheney dashed into the store, followed by Deputy Joe Mullen and several citizens, a fusillade of bullets was poured into the store and Stevens emptied his revolver at his assailants from behind the counter. The infuriated crowd at the door continued the fire and Stevens, seeing that he was not satisfied and that a desperate dash was compelled to open the safe. It contained a bundle of scrip, amounting to \$50,000, which was stacked in packages and resembled greenbacks. The robbers took this and departed.

Their horses were awaiting them at the door, where they were held by a third cowboy. Mounting, all three rode away. A posse was quickly organized and is now in pursuit of the robbers, but as the country is rough in this vicinity there is small chance of their capture.

Pierced by Six Bullets. He fell pierced by six bullets before he had gone ten feet. One of the bullets had gone through his neck, another through his back and the others were of a minor nature. The firing stopped instantly and Deputy Cheney ran to the aid of the wounded negro and placed him under arrest. Stevens is a negro of robust constitution and the shock of his numerous wounds did not apparently hurt him, for he swore and said to the "surrender" and with blood pouring down his clothing walked with his captor to a physician's office, where he was given medical attention. He was then taken to jail.

Meanwhile the riot was raging in the Plaza street adjacent to the Pana mines. As soon as the first shots had been fired the whistle of the electric light plant was blown as a signal for the citizens, the majority of whom had long been sworn in as deputies, to turn out armed and ready to fight.

At the same time the miners of the Pana and Penwell mines, which are located about four blocks distant from the Penwell store, which is in the center of the town, rushed through the streets and toward the store, which they attacked. The news that Stevens, one of their number, had been shot and arrested, aroused them to a pitch of fury. They shot at any living mark.

Among their victims are three women, two of whom are white and women who are wounded, and a negro, who is dead. The military upon arrival immediately arrested every deputy sheriff, including Chief Deputy Cheney, all of whom were disarmed and released. Chief of Police William Kelly was also arrested by the soldiers, and on being taken before Colonel Culver was disarmed.

Work of Stray Bullets. Frank Coburn, the local agent for a brewing company, was standing in the door of his bottling works, near the Penwell mine, when a bullet from the Penwell mine killed him.

Frank Landwehr is a grocer's delivery boy. He was delivering goods near the Penwell mine and was wounded in the forehead.

Carrie Felix, a waitress at the Harrison hotel, was shot in the side by a bullet that entered the kitchen window from the Pana mine.

Albert Vickers was wounded while standing on the Big Four station platform. Farmer Kimball was wounded just as he stepped from a Big Four train.

Cyrus Strickler was struck by a bullet while sitting in the house of a neighbor.

Cass Proffit was in the street. The three unknown negro men were killed in the Plaza street adjacent to the Pana mines. The dead unknown negro woman was also killed in this district.

Mrs. Henriot was wounded while in her grocery near the Pana mine.

The report tonight is general that several miners were dead and dying in fields near mine No. 2 of the Pana company, having been killed by stray bullets, but owing to the darkness of the night the exact number of those killed is not known.

(Continued on Third Page.)

PANA MINERS' DEADLY RIOT

Six Persons Shot to Death in Pitched Battle on Streets.

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Their horses were awaiting them at the door, where they were held by a third cowboy. Mounting, all three rode away. A posse was quickly organized and is now in pursuit of the robbers, but as the country is rough in this vicinity there is small chance of their capture.

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Meanwhile the riot was raging in the Plaza street adjacent to the Pana mines. As soon as the first shots had been fired the whistle of the electric light plant was blown as a signal for the citizens, the majority of whom had long been sworn in as deputies, to turn out armed and ready to fight.

At the same time the miners of the Pana and Penwell mines, which are located about four blocks distant from the Penwell store, which is in the center of the town, rushed through the streets and toward the store, which they attacked. The news that Stevens, one of their number, had been shot and arrested, aroused them to a pitch of fury. They shot at any living mark.

Among their victims are three women, two of whom are white and women who are wounded, and a negro, who is dead. The military upon arrival immediately arrested every deputy sheriff, including Chief Deputy Cheney, all of whom were disarmed and released. Chief of Police William Kelly was also arrested by the soldiers, and on being taken before Colonel Culver was disarmed.

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(Continued on Third Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Cooler; Vesterly Wind

BEGINS FIGHT ON TRUSTS

Attorney General of Arkansas Attacks Another Batch of Combines in that State.

LITTLE ROCK, April 10.—Attorney General Davis today brought suits against another batch of alleged trusts for violation of the famous anti-trust law. The corporations sued are as follows: Pacific Express company, Waters-Terrace Oil company, American Tobacco company, Continental Tobacco company, Consumers' Cotton Oil company, Dixie Cotton Oil company, Southern Cotton Oil company in Pulaski circuit court, second division, Pargo & Co.'s Express, in Crawford circuit court, at Van Buren; Southern Express company, at Walnut Ridge.

There are two suits against each and \$5,000 on each suit. The allegations are materially alike in all the suits, being in effect that they are members of trusts, in violation of the Rector anti-trust law. The specific allegations are as follows: Cotton Oil companies, alleged to be members of a "pool" trust, agreement, confederation or understanding with corporations engaged in similar business to fix the price of cottonseed, cottonseed meal and cottonseed oil.

Tobacco companies alleged to belong to similar combinations, "to regulate or fix the price to be paid for tobacco and to control and limit manufacture thereof."

The Pacific Express company is alleged to be a member of a trust "to fix the price to be paid for transportation of goods, wares and merchandise over their lines between places in this state over which they are operating."

While a move of this kind has not been unexpected it has nevertheless caused consternation among the various interests represented and the suits will be fought to the bitter end.

The question has not been passed upon by the attorney general, but it is understood that all corporations doing business in the state of whatever character must file with the secretary of state a formal affidavit on or about July 1 of each year that they are not members of any prohibited trust or combine. This will include all life insurance companies. The state now has in the courts suits against alleged trusts in which the aggregate of penalties is \$720,000.

Big Hold-up at El Paso. Cowboys Make a Capture of Scrip, but Miss the Money, Which is Paid Out Before Their Arrival.

EL PASO, April 10.—A special to the Republic from El Paso, Tex., says: "One of the boldest holdups ever committed in this section occurred at the office of the Alamo Lumber company at El Paso, Texas, today. Today was payday at the lumber camp, which is a large one, and many thousands of dollars were on hand to pay the employes and the money was given to them a short time before the arrival of the outlaws. All the workmen had dispersed except about a dozen, and these lingered about the office. Suddenly the door was thrown open by two cowboys armed with Winchester. They walked up to Cashier Davidson's desk and demanded all the money in his possession. The cashier informed the highwaymen that he had paid out all the money he had, but they were not satisfied and at the point of which the money was compelled to open the safe. It contained a bundle of scrip, amounting to \$50,000, which was stacked in packages and resembled greenbacks. The robbers took this and departed.

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Among their victims are three women, two of whom are white and women who are wounded, and a negro, who is dead. The military upon arrival immediately arrested every deputy sheriff, including Chief Deputy Cheney, all of whom were disarmed and released. Chief of Police William Kelly was also arrested by the soldiers, and on being taken before Colonel Culver was disarmed.

Work of Stray Bullets. Frank Coburn, the local agent for a brewing company, was standing in the door of his bottling works, near the Penwell mine, when a bullet from the Penwell mine killed him.

Frank Landwehr is a grocer's delivery boy. He was delivering goods near the Penwell mine and was wounded in the forehead.

Carrie Felix, a waitress at the Harrison hotel, was shot in the side by a bullet that entered the kitchen window from the Pana mine.

Albert Vickers was wounded while standing on the Big Four station platform. Farmer Kimball was wounded just as he stepped from a Big Four train.

Cyrus Strickler was struck by a bullet while sitting in the house of a neighbor.

Cass Proffit was in the street. The three unknown negro men were killed in the Plaza street adjacent to the Pana mines. The dead unknown negro woman was also killed in this district.

Mrs. Henriot was wounded while in her grocery near the Pana mine.

The report tonight is general that several miners were dead and dying in fields near mine No. 2 of the Pana company, having been killed by stray bullets, but owing to the darkness of the night the exact number of those killed is not known.

(Continued on Third Page.)

RECEIVES ROOSEVELT