

SURRENDER

Of the Filipino Rebels and the Final Collapse of the Insurrection Seems in Sight.

COMMISSIONERS COME IN

To Confer With Otis, Who Refuses to Recognize the Filipino "Government"—A Dirty Oriental Trick Possible—Colonel Funston Slated for Brigadier General.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—The end of the Filipino insurrection is in sight, in the opinion of army and navy officials. A telegram received from General Otis today announced that Aguinaldo had taken what is regarded as the first step toward surrendering, namely, requesting a cessation of hostilities. Secretary Alger said, as the department closed, that, while it could not be said that peace was assured, he regarded the prospects as 5 to 1 bright, and felt confident that the end of the insurrection was near. To his mind, there would be a repetition of the negotiations which were had before Santiago. The secretary left Washington tonight for ten days' trip in the west and he gave him great satisfaction to leave affairs in such promising shape.

Everybody is praising the volunteers, a marked change in the sentiment expressed a few days ago, when it was understood that the same men were pleading to be brought home. Colonel Funston came in for the most commendation, even the regular officers taking note with admiration of the fact that his achievements were all strictly within the lines of the plans laid down for him by his superior officer, General Wharton. General Corbin said that every volunteer who participated in the fighting in the Philippines since peace was declared should have a medal of honor. By the terms of his commissions they were entitled to withdraw from the service, but they had remained voluntarily, performing more than was required of them, which was more than the ordinary duty of a soldier.

It is expected that tomorrow there will be further negotiations with the insurgent representatives. While the hope is expressed that the negotiations will not hold out terms so severe as to lead to a renewal of the fighting, or the withdrawal of the insurgents to another stronghold, further north it is realized that Otis must exercise care to make sure that they do not in bad faith take advantage of the opportunity afforded by a suspension of hostilities to secure whatever benefits to themselves may come from the rapidly approaching rainy season. Campaigning on the part of the Americans will be almost impossible at that time. However, it is believed that Aguinaldo is now really in earnest and that his sole effort is to shift responsibility for the surrender to the Filipino congress.

Adjutant General Corbin says the Filipino peace overtures will not bring about any change of plan in this country, as to forwarding ships, supplies and troops to the Philippines. Troops are about to sail from San Francisco and a considerable number of troops are under orders to proceed to Manila. It is said at the navy department that the developments of the day make it probable that the two fleets will be sent to Manila, according to the original program. In view of the state of affairs in China, however, the American fleet on the Asiatic station will be kept at a high standard.

General Otis telegraphed the war department the morning of the command of general of the insurgent government directed to suspend hostilities pending negotiations for the termination of the war, and that insurgent staff officers were then on the way to Manila for that purpose. The text of General Otis' dispatch follows: "Manila, April 28.—Adjutant General, Washington. After taking Calumpit, MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande river in the face of great obstacles, driving the concentrated forces of the enemy back on the railroad two miles. MacArthur reports passage of the river without military achievement, the success of which he attributes to the skill and determination of General Wharton. Casualties slight, number not yet ascertained.

"This morning chief of staff from commanding general of insurgent forces on the southern front of the American army to General Otis, who is in the vicinity of Manila, has been received. The report states that insurgent commanding general directed to suspend hostilities pending negotiations for the termination of the war. Staff officer with party is en route to Manila and will see arrival. Lawton's force is in the vicinity of Anzotegui, east of Manila, where he is waiting supplies to be sent tomorrow.

"Yesterday morning force of 1000 insurgent attacked troops at Taguig; drives back by Washington regiment. Our loss two killed, twelve wounded.

The dispatch from General Otis was immediately telegraphed to President McKinley at Philadelphia. Immediately upon receiving the dispatch, President McKinley sent back the following message of congratulation and thanks to the soldiers in the Philippines: "Philadelphia, Pa., April 28.—To Otis, Manila: Your message announcing the achievements of MacArthur's division and the prospect of the speedy termination of hostilities and the suspension of hostilities and the hearty congratulations to officers and men, heartfelt congratulations and gratitude for their signal gallantry and triumph.

FIFTY

Known to be Dead in the Ruins at Kirksville.

HUNDREDS OF INJURED

Between 500 and 1000 People are Homeless.

SCENES OF GRISLY HORROR

Cyclonic Freaks Reported in Canal Number and Strangeness—Latest Lists of Killed and Injured.

Kirksville, Mo., April 28.—As a result of the tornado that swept through the eastern portion of this city yesterday evening, demolishing half a residence and other buildings, 200 families are homeless and nearly fifty dead bodies and seventy injured persons have been recovered from the ruins. More than a dozen of the injured will die. Although rescuers have been searching the ruins ever since the storm spent its fury, many are still missing and it is thought that a considerable number of the unfortunates were consumed in the flames that broke out soon after the storm had ceased. The work of rescue continues, but it may be days before the total number of victims is known. As far as known the names of the dead and injured are as follows: The death list: MRS. HENRY BILLINGTON, MRS. A. R. BOWMAN, THEODORE BRIGHAM, ex-mechanic, MISS LENA BROWN of Moberly, Child of Rev. Albert Burr, SETH FEATHER, 8-year-old boy, MRS. W. W. GREEN, MISS BESSIE GREEN, A. J. GLASSE AND WIFE, J. A. GLASSE AND WIFE, J. B. HOWELLS AND WIFE, DR. W. D. LARKIN, retired merchant, MRS. CAL LITTLE, Three children of Henry Lew, MRS. JOHN MAHAFFEY, SR., MRS. JOHN MAHAFFEY, JR., Child of J. T. Mahaffey, E. M. MCCLAY AND WIFE, MRS. MARY KIRK, Mrs. Theodora Brigham, Miss OMA MILLAN of Woodland, Mo., MRS. BLUE PANSCHEIT, LANG RABY, MRS. H. K. SHERBURNE, SAMUEL WEAVER, ex-contractor, MISS LEONA WHALEY, DR. WHEELER, MRS. JOE WOODS, MRS. ROY ROUBAUGH, MRS. LOU MITCHELL, HARRY MITCHELL, J. K. ANDERSON, DR. BILLINGS, DREW BOWMAN, JAMES CUNNINGHAM, MISS ELLIOTT, C. A. GIBBS, MRS. C. A. GIBBS, MRS. HEAMAN, MRS. ANNA MILLER, JOHN C. WEAR, JOSEPH WOODS, MRS. WOODS.

FUNSTON AMONG HIS MEN

How the Natives Fought in the White Man's Way.

Manila, April 28.—(AP) At Calumpit, for the first time, a large body of Filipinos attempted to face the Americans in open ground. The Filipinos in the trenches were dispersed after making a ridiculously feeble resistance but General Luna's brigade came upon the field from Macabebes on the opposite side of the river, and effected a perfect formation. The Americans from the south bank of the river, which is higher than the north bank, could see General Luna, mounted on a black horse, galloping frantically along the lines and apparently exhorting his followers to make a stand. He finally succeeded in getting them spread in an extending line of battle, which broke and retreated in confusion. But when the American bullets showered thickly among them, stirring clouds of dust from the sandy soil, the Filipinos again showed that an amount of drill could fortify them sufficiently to make them face the American rifles, and their train puffed up the track with its load of dead and wounded in plain sight of the American troops. The rebels barely slipped out of their victors' hands. The Montana regiment made a rush to capture the train, running up the track, yelling shrilly and even dropping their guns in the pursuit but the engine backed off hastily, leaving the bodies of six warriors to their enemies. Twenty Filipinos who came to meet the commander of the American troops, declared heartily that they were sick of fighting, adding that food was very scarce in their camp. They ate the army ration given to them, with an eagerness that testified to the truth of the latter statement. One who had been severely wounded dragged himself after his comrades, showing remarkable nerve. The Americans were overcome by the heat and Colonel Funston dropped utterly exhausted after the battle. The men of the Kansas regiment observed him crying as he went among them. Last night the flames of burning villages and scattered huts gave the horizon a glow as of sunset, and the cracking of the bamboo as they caught fire sounded like musketry in the distance. If the American troops were not fighting the heat as well as the rebels, they might have scattered into the mountains, but the soldiers are so well fed that they must resist, while the insurgents have time to re-organize, take new trenches and fortify them.

FILIPINOS MEET OTIS

Who Refuses to Recognize Anything But the United States Standard.

Manila, April 28.—(AP) The Filipino will seek peace. Colonel Manuel Argueles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, who came into General MacArthur's lines under a flag of truce, told General Otis that they were representatives of the Philippine commission. General Otis refused to recognize the existence of a Filipino government. There will be another conference tomorrow. P. M.—Aguinaldo is evidently selecting the army as a cloak for his congress. Hoping by subtlety to overcome General Otis' consistent policy of ignoring the Filipino government. The Filipino argument is that it is impossible to arrange an armistice without the sanction of the congress. General Otis punctured this assumption that if Aguinaldo could make war without the congress he could stop it without reference to that body. One of the conferees afterwards remarked that they were shrewder than white men in diplomacy, as the Malays are credited with being. While the insurgents are undoubtedly tired of war, the leaders are torn with dissensions. There is a suspicion that it was hoped by means of a conference to negotiate a peace. If they saw that anything could be gained by continuing the war, an armistice would afford them an opportunity for recuperating their demoralized forces. It is an interesting commentary upon Aguinaldo's scheme that only sixty of the 200 members of the Filipino congress have taken the oath of allegiance which their constitution requires. A Filipino proclamation replying to the proclamation of the American commissioners has appeared. It is signed by Madini for the president and is dated at Caniadao, April 15. It is in the usual grandiose style and declares that President McKinley issued the proclamation in order to force the American government to ratify the cessation of the islands under the treaty of Paris. "This contract of cession was made with the Spaniards after Spanish dominion had been ended by the valor of our troops," the proclamation asserts. The proclamation complains that the Spaniards were not represented at Paris during the negotiating of the treaty and that they are without assurances of the fulfillment of American promises. It dilates upon the alleged Anglo-Saxon hatred of blacks, and asserts a desire to end slavery. Deplores a lack of foreign aid in prosecuting the war. The proclamation concludes: "We stand alone, but we will fight to the death. Coming generations will pray over our graves, shedding tears of gratitude for their freedom."

BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE

- 1. Filipino Peace Overtures
Kirksville's Storm Horror
Mrs. George Acquitted
2. Rich Gift to Kingfisher College
Germany and the Dreyfus Case
3. Wichita Livestock Markets
McKintley Aboard the Raleigh
4. Scottish Rite Give Entertainment
He Played the Races
5. Lieut. Bettis Wins His Case
W. E. Curtis Continues His Story
6. Kick of the German-Americans
Swift Divorce and Remarriage

JURY

Decides Mrs. George Innocent of Saxton's Death.

OUT TWENTY-TWO HOURS

Verdict Reached Only on the Twenty-Second Ballot.

OFFERS ARE RECEIVED

One to Go on the Stage at \$500 a Week, and One to Lecture—Declined.

Canton, Ohio, April 28.—The verdict of "not guilty," delivered to the court at 10:45 a. m. today, which acquitted Mrs. Anna E. George of the murder of George D. Saxton, was reached after a trial of twenty-two days of actual sessions of court and twenty-two hours of deliberation in the jury room. It set at liberty the woman who had occupied a cell in jail for seven months. In less than an hour after the verdict had been announced congratulatory telegrams were craved by Mrs. George from sympathizers in many quarters of the country. More of them were addressed to her attorneys and were congratulations on a professional victory. During the afternoon and this evening Mrs. George has been constantly engaged at receptions.

Mrs. George entered the court room at 10:30 o'clock today. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. St. Clair, and Mrs. Milikan, a friend. The jury filed into the court room at 10:37. Before the verdict was read the court cautioned the audience that there must be no demonstrations. In spite of that there were loud cheers as the clerk read the verdict of "not guilty." A score of persons rushed to Mrs. George and shook her hand. Congratulations were also extended to her attorneys. She worked her way to the jury box, took each juror by the hand and gave them a word and a nod of thanks. Then the court said she was discharged, and released the jury. Mrs. George remained in the court room for some time after the verdict was announced, acknowledging the congratulations of her friends. She then went to the Hotel Central, a block from the court house, in company with Mr. and Mrs. McElhenny, her cousin, who have been with her during much of the hearing, and at 12:45 o'clock was eating dinner with them at the hotel.

The jury was out just twenty-three hours and forty-five minutes and during that time twenty-two ballots were cast. The interval between these ballots was spent in reviewing the case and discussing its various phases. After the jury reported, it was said that the first preliminary ballot was taken at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, or a half-hour after they had been clothed in the jury room. This ballot showed four jurymen favoring a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and eight jurymen for a verdict of not guilty, or acquittal. As the story goes, the second ballot was taken at 2 p. m. and resulted the same. This was also the result of the third ballot, which forty-five minutes later, at 3:15 p. m. The fourth ballot was taken and the result is said to have been two for guilty in the first degree, seven for not guilty, one for second degree and two for manslaughter. At 4 p. m. yesterday the fifth ballot was taken, with eight for not guilty and four for manslaughter. This was the result of all the deliberating ballots up to the fourth ballot, at 2 o'clock this morning. The fifteenth ballot was taken at 1:30 this morning, resulting in 5 for not guilty and 12 for manslaughter. The sixteenth ballot was not taken until 5:11 o'clock this morning, when the vote stood eight for not guilty, three for manslaughter and one for second degree. At 5:45 o'clock the seventeenth ballot was taken, the jury returning eight for not guilty and four for manslaughter. Forty minutes later the eighteenth ballot was taken, showing five for the former and two for manslaughter. The nineteenth ballot was taken at 8:30 a. m., resulting in 3 for not guilty and three for manslaughter. At 9:45 o'clock the twentieth ballot was taken, showing 11 for not guilty and one for first degree murder. The same result was obtained in the twenty-first ballot. The twenty-second and last ballot was taken at 10:22 o'clock, with a unanimous vote of not guilty.

A number of women friends and acquaintances of Mrs. George in the parlors of the Grand hotel, and a number of traveling men introduced themselves and offered their congratulations. Jurymen Miller was one of the callers and to Mrs. George expressed her warmest thanks, saying she had known him as her staunch friend from the first. A number of congratulatory telegrams were delivered to her. A reporter of the Associated Press who said she would go to see old home in Hazardous tomorrow and what her mother, Mrs. St. Clair, expect for a few days. This she would return to Kansas to either to be brought back and average for the future. As to the future, she said she had no definite plans to be. She has been asked to go to the seaside for an extended vacation during the summer and she would probably accept the invitation. Mrs. George continued: "The verdict was what I had expected from the start. I am very grateful to the court and the jury for their consideration of my case."

Thirteen Known Dead; Twenty-Five Injured; Property Loss Enormous. Desolation at Newtown. Kirksville is the county seat of Adams county and has a population of about 1,800. The State Normal school of the First district and a business college are located there. The town is best known through the teachings of the American School of Osteopathy. Persons afflicted with many different diseases flock to Kirksville to be treated and it was among the students and patients' quarters that most of the ruin was wrought. The town is located on an elevated region and is reached by the Wabash and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas city railroads. Newtown is a small town of 500 inhabitants in Sullivan county, forty miles north of Kirksville. The tornado destroyed telegraph and telephone wires out of Kirksville, and it had communication with the outside was resumed, and then only in an unsatisfactory sort of way. Many of the dead and dying remained in the ruins of their homes during the night. Others who had been found and taken to places of shelter died before morning.