

REBELS DEFEATED IN HANKOW BATTLE; CITY IS RE-TAKEN

Revolutionists Routed in Two Engagements in Which They Lose 400 Men.

FIGHT LASTED ALL DAY.

Government Troops Capture Enemy's Guns and Seize Hankow in Furious Day.

SHAKON, China, Oct. 28.—(From a correspondent with the Imperial Army under Gen. Yin Tchang)—The native city of Hankow was recaptured from the rebels yesterday after furious fighting that lasted the day long. Large quantities of guns and ammunition fell into the hands of the imperialists. The casualties among the latter numbered about two hundred, while the rebels lost about four hundred men. Two engagements were fought. The first was begun at 6 o'clock in the morning south of Shouai at Saotao bridge toward Liu-shiamiao.

Supported by the warships, the imperial troops forced the rebels from their position at Liu-shiamiao, which was captured at 11 o'clock. GOVERNMENT TROOPS CAPTURE REBEL GUNS.

The fighting recommenced in the direction of the Tachih gate of Hankow. The rebels were strongly entrenched west of the race course. The imperialists forced their way across Saotao bridge and seized the town of Liu-shiamiao. Driving the enemy before them, the imperial troops victoriously entered the native city of Hankow.

The imperialists lost about forty killed, including a captain and two lieutenants, while 150 others were wounded. The rebels lost 400 men.

Field and mountain guns were captured by the imperialists. Fifty medical officers at Liu-shiamiao and Shouai are doing excellent work.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 28.—Matters here grow more desperate for the Government cause in the vicinity of Shanghai and along the lower part of the Yangtze River. There were persistent reports to-day that Chingkiang, one hundred and fifty miles above Shanghai, was about to fall into the hands of the rebels. Chingkiang is the first of the series of lower river forts above Shanghai and is regarded here as the keystone of the defense of the city. If it falls, it is conceded that all the forts below it as far as Wusung will quickly follow. Wusung, ten miles above Shanghai, marks the city's last line of defense.

West of Shanghai the wealthy city of Shouai is threatened, while above Chingkiang three important cities—Nanking, Yangchow and Wu-Hu—are believed to be in danger. All four of these cities reported to-day that while the situation was still quiet, there is open sympathy for the rebel cause and probably little effective resistance will be offered to attack.

It is believed here that Sheng Huan-shan the dismissed Minister of Posts and Communications, is coming to Shanghai, where he has a magnificent home. More than two hundred pieces of his baggage have arrived here from Peking, addressed in care of a forger.

The business situation is still precarious. The money market is in an alarming state on account of the vast amounts of specie withdrawn from the banks here by Peking and other centers.

CHINGKIANG, Province of Kiangsu, China, Oct. 28.—Reports of impending attack by the revolutionists caused great alarm here to-day. There was no evidence of any uprising within the city, however, and it was hoped that trouble might be avoided if the revolutionists could be prevailed upon to await the outcome of the parleys at Peking.

There are many high Manchou officials stationed here and a massacre is feared if the city falls.

PEKING, Oct. 28.—The Minister of War, General Yin Tchang, in a report to the Government received to-day describes a victory over the rebel forces in the vicinity of Hankow as follows: The first division of the imperial army advanced from Szechou yesterday attacking the position of the rebels. The imperialists crossed Saotao bridge, defeating the enemy with much slaughter and capturing large quantities of guns and ammunition. Liu-shiamiao was seized and the army flushed with victory advanced and occupied the Chinese city of Hankow. The battle was fought in a heavy rain.

Gen. Yin Tchang is now at Shaokan, otherwise known as Kilmeter Twenty. He further reports that he has sent detachments of troops to Tchow and Yangchow in which district it is reported the rebels are assembling. These detachments will also protect the railway communication which is threatened by the revolutionists.

ANOTHER CITY RECAPTURED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

The Government has succeeded in obtaining a large loan from a French and Belgian syndicate. The amount is not divulged but the issue price is 25 with a 4 per cent. interest.

The Foreign Office states that 3,000 loyal troops are marching on Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, which is in the possession of the rebels. The troops are proceeding from Yuchow. The capture of Pikan, a city in Szechuen Province, by the Government forces is officially confirmed.

The adherents of Yuan Shi Kai, who has been placed in supreme command of the land and naval forces, met to-day with prominent radical members of the National Assembly who are planning for an entirely new Chinese Cabinet, a constitutional Government and the immediate summoning of a Parliament. Yuan Shi Kai has postponed his planned departure from Changie for the south, and it is expected that he will soon return to Peking in the capacity of Premier.

CHINA WOULD GIVE \$500,000 FOR MAN IN HIDING HERE

He is the Clever Sun Yat Sen, Chief Plotter and Financier of Revolution.

MAY BE THE PRESIDENT.

Has Already Planned Five Uprisings, and If Latest Fails Will Start Another.

From an obscure schemer of schemes and deviser of plots, plodding with little noise through strange underground channels, there suddenly leaps into the limelight of all nations one narrow-shouldered, stant-eyed little man, Dr. Sun Yat Sen—the man who may be the first President of the Republic of China.

Sun Yat Sen is now noisily pursuing his ways that are dark and his arts that are not vain in this city. There is a price of \$500,000 on his head, and the loyal subject of the Empire who would suddenly acquire that handsome fortune need only take it upon himself to erase Sun Yat Sen from the mundane map. There may be a lot of loyal subjects of the Emperor who dust the carpets and pavements of men with their eyebrows when the Mystic Dragon is mentioned, but none of them has got in the running for the extinction of the Little Dragon. With infinite calm and amazing cunning, it is said, he goes steadily on in directing the forces of the revolution on their march to the royal seats of Peking.

HE IS BUSY NOW WITH YOUNG CHINA ASSOCIATION HERE.

Dr. Sen slipped into town Wednesday, slipping up from Washington, where he had been putting himself in the way of getting secret cable advices from China. Yesterday and to-day the bespectacled little brown man was flitting shadowily between the rooms of the Young China Association at No. 12 Court street and his temporary habitat, which, it is known only to himself and is apt to vary with the passing moments. He is about as easy to interview as a humming-bird and almost as swift in his movements.

Underlined, thin and stoop-shouldered, he has sharply defined features and flashing little narrow eyes which reveal dynamic nervous vitality. He is thoroughly Europeanized as to clothes and an absence of pigtail, and his diction is that of an English scholar, rapid and fluent.

Sun Yat Sen, graduate of an English university, skilled in the arts of a diplomat, a student of the law, and a successful promoter of the freed-men of his 600,000,000 fellow countrymen and counswomen, did not give birth to the republican idea in China, but he has done more than any other man of his race to foster that idea and nurse it until it burst from its fetters into a revolution that has shaken the civilized world.

A BOTHERSOME SUBJECT FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

For fifteen years Sun Yat Sen has been a thorn in the flesh of the reigning dynasty in China. Beginning his revolutionary campaigns as an annoying invisible gadfly, he suddenly developed palpable bulk and a mortal sting, and for the last several years broadcast among the subjects of the Empire that it was worth 1,000,000 taels to the Crown to lay its hands upon the elusive Sen. To-day that very same Government may be inclined to raise the ante to one, two, or probably five million dollars, but this fact does not in the least lessen the mental placidity of Dr. Sen. At this moment he is still plodding, raising the wind for his revolution, cabling to his agents in China, and spreading the word among his people in this country that the throne of China is dwindling in the dust and that the republic is about to be born.

The same scholarly little doctor is alleged to have furnished the shewas of war for the present revolution, sending more than \$200,000 from this country within the past year. He has been doggedly trotting back and forth over the globe for fifteen years collecting and enlisting the Chinese Reform Association. This work will soon drop out of this title, say its members, and the word republic is blazoned in its stead.

HIS FIFTH ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW EMPIRE.

The present revolution in China is Dr. Sen's fifth attempt to overthrow the Empire and establish the reforms he has been preaching among his people for two decades. Defeat meant nothing to Sun Yat Sen, and should the greatest of uprisings in the history of the nation fail the little leader would keep right on collecting arms and shewas for No. 6. This is why his head—preferably off his shoulders—is worth \$500,000 to the Government of the Dragon Empire.

This remarkable leader has impressed it upon those who desire his extinction that each one of his successive revolutions is more formidable than its predecessor. Defeat had failed utterly to prevent him from collecting the wretched withal to stage another revolution. The chief obstacle so far has been his inability to furnish his leaders with sufficient arms to carry on their wars against the Government's army, but this barrier has been scaled, if the reports are true that the great arsenal at Haoyang has fallen into the hands of the revolutionists.

Before 1866 Sun Yat was not known as a revolutionary even among the secret agents of his Government. He was merely set down on the secret records as a European-trained Chinese, intellectual and skilled in his profession as a physician. He had taken up a tem-

\$500,000 Set on This Man's Head



SUN YAT SEN.

porary residence in Canton, where he practiced his profession, and when the 1896 revolution got under way he was directing the forces of his little band. Fifteen of his confederates fell into the hands of the Viceroy, but Dr. Sen escaped. The fifteen captives were picked up by the knees and armpits in the traditional manner and swung under the executioner's thick sword.

WAS HUSTLED ONCE INTO THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Manchu dynasty had got Dr. Sen's number in a way of speaking, and his name was written in deep red into the black books of the Emperor. In the year following he barely missed disaster when he was plucked from the streets of London and hustled within the walls of the Chinese Embassy. Luckily for Sun some of his friends witnessed the kidnapping and an appeal was made to the British Government to rescue him. Otherwise it is reasonable to assume Dr. Sen might have gone back to China in a box and been dissected in Peking for the purpose of decorating a royal fence.

The London newspapers raised a great fuss over the capture of Sun Yat Sen, as the wily revolutionist had shortly before sworn allegiance to the British Empire. The Foreign Office rushed the barriers of the Chinese Embassy and snatched Sun back into the sunlight. Since then he has led more or less of a charmed life, making occasional swift visits to China, living in the Singapore Straits Settlements, travelling numberless miles and never having so much as a finger laid upon his shoulder in the interest of those who have posted the handsome sum for his capture.

It was early in the last decade that Dr. Sen began to identify himself with the Chinese Empire Reform Association, of which the brilliant Kang Yu Wei was the head. The heads of this organization managed to win the ear of the late Emperor and for a while succeeded in defying the Empress Dowager and her ministers. After the Boxer troubles, however, they were cast out into the cold and since then have been identified with the revolutionary movement.

LEARNED A LESSON FROM BOXER UPRISING.

The Boxer troubles proved a vast aid to the would-be authors of a Chinese Republic, for it was demonstrated during that tempestuous period that it required only about 20,000 troops to grip the Empire by the throat and choke it into reason. Taking this as a premise for further argument Dr. Sen began to reach about for the way and means to put on foot a little revolutionary army of 20,000 men. It was no small problem, for it required a large outlay of money.

From what private sources Sun Yat Sen got all the large sums of money he has provided for the revolution only he himself knows, but it is known that he has trokked every civilized country in both hemispheres in the course of his collecting.

He got enough to start a perfectly good little revolution in 1908 and stocked a fleet of steamships with arms. These vessels were fitted out in Japan and got away nicely across the China Sea. But before they reached the coast of the Chinese Empire Reform Association the revolutionary arms confiscated.

This necessitated that Dr. Sen should begin all over again and he did, with a result that is now shaking China to its foundations. Sun Yat Sen simply can't take the notion of failure to heart and there are many who believe that he will yet be the governmental head of 600,000,000 people.

WOMAN WHITE SLAYER MAY GET TWELVE YEARS.

Husband on Way to Atlanta—Department of Justice Plans Raids on Many Cities.

Morris Cohen, convicted yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court of conspiring to violate the white slave act, was taken to Atlanta this afternoon by Deputy Marshals Cunningham and McAnney to serve the two years sentence meted out to him by Judge Hough. Cohen was also fined \$5,000, but under the Federal statutes all he will have to do to escape paying it will be to serve thirty additional days and then take the papers to the Lena Cohen will be sentenced Monday. She has pleaded guilty of white slave traffic and has been found guilty on the conspiracy charge, so Judge Hough may impose a twelve-year sentence on her.

The Department of Justice is jubilant over these first convictions for conspiracy and is about to inaugurate a widespread crusade against the white slave throughout the United States. Walter Finch, head of the Department, and Agents Mitchell and Craft, in charge in this city, were in conference to-day. They have planned, it is learned, raids in many cities.

Freezing Up the State. ROCHESTER, Oct. 28.—Ice formed in this section of the State last night. In the Lake Keuka grape bolt fruit on the vines was damaged.

McNAMARA WILL AGAIN ASK CHANGE OF JUDGE AT TRIAL

Prisoner's Counsel Says Bordwell's Attitude on Juror Challenges Hurts Defense.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 28.—It was evident when court reconvened to-day that the feeling between counsel and the court in the McNamara case was becoming more and more strained, and just as far as the defense attorneys are concerned, they are laying the foundation for renewing their application for a change of judge. The original allegations of prejudice against Judge Bordwell will be renewed later, no matter what to-day's decision in the cases of Jurors Fisher and Frampton may be.

Attorney Darrow's action in demanding that Judge Bordwell act on each challenge for cause immediately after it is made has already resulted in friction. Darrow's implication that Judge Bordwell is playing into the prosecution's hands is resented by the court, but no alternative in the matter.

"The condition presented here is peculiar," he said, "and it is absolutely necessary that the defense force the issue in view of the State's action in trying to line-up the Federal Government at Indianapolis against us. Judge Bordwell is taking from us an important point in the struggle for advantage, when he withholds decision on our challenges for cause."

"This is especially true when it is remembered that the court record shows Venetian Winter said he believed McNamara guilty but was willing to acquit if he proved his innocence, while Venetian Frampton said he thought McNamara guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If we cannot know how many real and how many possible jurors are in the box at all times we are badly handicapped."

"This is especially so when it is considered that our peremptory challenges are limited. As an instance, suppose we were trying to qualify a man and it should develop that he had a slight animosity against us but apparently was fair-minded on the general proposition at issue. If we found we were getting close to the peremptory challenges we might desire to qualify such a man rather than eliminate and take chances with raw material. Judge Bordwell, in withholding decision, thus seriously hampers us."

The present condition is the direct result of developments late yesterday afternoon when Darrow demanded that the court rule forthwith on his pending challenges. The judge refused and then Darrow, for purposes of record, defiantly refused to proceed until compelled to by Judge Bordwell. For an hour there was friction. Attorney Davis having firmly protested against Judge Bordwell asking indirect questions of Frampton which he insisted were "adroitly framed to qualify a plainly incompetent juror."

ACCUSE McNAMARA AS DYNAMITE CHIEF.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—That

TAFT A MEMBER OF BRICKLAYERS' UNION IN CHICAGO

Given His Card So That He Might Officiate at the Laying of a Cornerstone.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Facing a day's work that called for his constant attention from the middle of the forenoon until late at night, President Taft arose early to-day in the haze of an Indian summer atmosphere. The plans for the President's second day in Chicago called for a variety of functions. The first meeting arranged for the President was initiation into the Bricklayers' Union, so that he would be a member in good standing before undertaking the laying of the corner stone of the Hamilton Club's new building on Monday.

Directly following the issuance to the President of a union card, Mr. Taft's programme demanded an address before the American Mining Congress on conservation as related to mining. His plans for Government operation of Alaskan mines as an example to lessees were placed before the Mining Congress last night by Secretary of the Interior Fisher.

From mining the President was called to discuss the recall of the judiciary at a luncheon given by the Chicago Bar Association.

Union labor, mining and law out of the way, the next work prepared for Mr. Taft was a trip to North Chicago, thirty miles away, to dedicate the new naval training station. This expedition was placed in charge of the Commercial Club, which promised to turn the Chief Executive over to the Chicago Association of Commerce for a banquet speech in the evening on arbitration.

WOMAN WRITER ACCUSES BELLBOY OF SWINDLING.

Mrs. Bourke Says She Handed Him \$50 Bill and Got Change for \$5.

Ether Ten Eyck Bourke, who writes stories about fish for the magazines and lives at the Hotel Preston, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, appeared in Yorkville Court to-day as the accuser of Edward Gerron, a bell-boy of the hotel.

She said that the boy had served her with a drink on the evening of Oct. 17 and she had given him a fifty-dollar bill, telling him to get it changed. When he returned he gave her \$4.88 and said he would get the rest in a few moments.

Mrs. Bourke said she was so ill she forgot the matter until the next day. Then she telephoned the hotel office for the rest of her change and learned that the boy had not changed any money there. The boy said she had given him only a \$5 bill.

Charles Francis Bourke, her husband and also a writer, complained to the police and Detective Taczkowski arrested the boy. Magistrate Froschi held Gerron in \$1,000 bail for grand larceny.

PERJURY IN DAMAGE SUIT.

Federal Judges in Brooklyn Hope to Stop It.

By the conviction to-day of Manuel Calucci for subornation of perjury before Judge Voecker in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn the Federal Judges hope to scare away a large number of damage suits which threaten to clog the calendars as badly as those of the State courts are crowded.

Before Judge Chatfield last March Calucci's wife got a verdict for \$4,000 against the New York and New Haven Railroad for the killing of her first husband, Gabriel Maida. Judge Chatfield did not like the look of some of the witnesses, and called in secret service men, who found that there had been perjury by two witnesses at the institution of Calucci; also that he had served five years in prison for counterfeiting.

The damage verdict was set aside and Calucci put on trial.

WOMAN PLUNGES FROM WINDOW TO ESCAPE PAIN.

Husband Missed Sick Wife and Found Her Dying in the Court Below.

Mrs. Henrietta Rosenbaum, sixty years old committed suicide to-day by jumping from the third story of the apartment house at No. 1147 Lexington avenue, in which she lived. Her husband, Daniel Rosenbaum, is a well-known real estate man in Yorkville.

For some time Mrs. Rosenbaum had been ill. Last night she had her son, Lawrence Rosenbaum, called. He remained at the house all night. His mother called him at 4 o'clock this morning to arrange her pillows. Shortly after that time her husband missed her and began a search. He found the bathroom window open, and when he looked to the courtyard below he saw the body of his wife. Mrs. Rosenbaum was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital where she died a few hours later.

Test Newspaper Reports.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—In the second trial of Dr. B. Clarke Hyde, charged with murdering Col. Thomas H. Swope, the day was devoted almost exclusively to comparison of newspaper reports of the last trial with the official transcripts of the court stenographer. This was done to determine the accuracy of the stories and give the court an opportunity to determine to what extent the press accounts might prejudice a prospective jurymen.

Bank Reserve \$17,230,750.

The statement of Clearing House banks for the week shows that the banks hold \$17,230,750 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$2,003,500 in the proportionate bank reserve as compared with last week.

"Doctors said I had consumption. But I have gained 24 pounds since I began taking Father John's Medicine and I am sure it saved my life." (Signed) Mrs. Peter Reando, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

"I gained 19 pounds while taking Father John's Medicine, 734 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C."

Remember Father John's Medicine Cures Colds Builds you up.

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP Borax Iodine Bran ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Try It To-day

Every kind of foot trouble is relieved by a single application. This is the time of year you need it for burning, smarting feet, corns, bunions or callouses. Johnson's Foot Soap, 230 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Advertisement for New York's Newest Department Store, Kesner's, opening Monday, October 30th, at 9.30 A. M. The ad features a large illustration of the store building and text describing the store's offerings and location at 6th Ave., 22d & 23d Streets. It also includes a small cartoon illustration of a man in a top hat.

Advertisement for Pepsodent toothpaste, featuring a large illustration of the Pepsodent tube and the text "HYGIENE OF MOUTH" and "WISDOM OF TEETH". Below the illustration is the text "For Teeth, Mouth and Breath".