

FLIGHT FROM CHANG-SHA

All Foreign Buildings, Except British Consulate, Burned.

HU-NAN GOVERNOR KILLED

Troops Join Rioters—Eight Germans Reported Drowned—Peking Reports Peace.

Chang-Sha, China, April 17.—All the foreign owned buildings in Chang-Sha have been destroyed by fire, with the exception of the British Consulate. All the buildings rented by foreigners have been looted. The Chinese officials on Thursday issued a proclamation that they were unable to protect the lives and property of foreigners, and throughout all of the latter made haste to leave the city. As far as is known no foreigner is reported to have been killed.

The Governor of Hu-Nan province, Wu Tzong-shan, and his son were killed and several other government officials killed. Even yet a section of the city is in flames. Six thousand foreign drilled soldiers are stationed here, and a few of these protected the Governor's house for a time, but soon all joined the rioters.

The riots began on April 13, when the Chinese looted the rice shops. A captain of police was wounded while trying to restore order, but thousands crowded around him and his assistants, and he was obliged to flee to the yamen. The rioters followed him there and besieged the place all night.

The following day the disturbances became anti-foreign, this being a strong anti-foreign province. The China Inland Mission and the Norwegian and Catholic missions were burned. The other missions were destroyed on April 15. The United Evangelical Church and the Wesleyan and Yale missions, numbering 200,000 in all, took refuge in boats. They took all their effects. The destruction of all foreign property, including the Japanese Consulate and the British Consulate, followed. The fate of the Standard Oil Company's newly erected tanks is unknown.

The British Consul detained two steamers for the refugees, who included seventy Japanese. Owing, however, to the shortage of provisions and the hopelessness of the situation it was decided to start for Hankow.

The official buildings were destroyed the same day, the troops joining the rioters, who numbered not fewer than twenty-four thousand.

Eight Germans attached to the Liebenberg Mission were in Chang-Sha when the troubles began. They fled from the city, and it is reported that three of them, while going to Hankow in a junk without lights, were run down by the British gunboat Thistle and drowned. Another report states that the men drowned were Americans, but there is no confirmation of this.

The chief cause of the rioting was the scarcity and high price of rice. For a long time an anti-foreign propaganda has been waged, and conditions were such that any opportunity would have furnished an excuse for demonstrating the sentiment in a graphic manner. According to one report, the Governor of Hunan committed suicide after informing the Chinese government that he was responsible for the trouble. The latest advice regarding the situation throughout the district are very far from encouraging.

THREE AMERICANS LOST

"The Times" Reports Missionaries Missing from Chang-Sha.

London, April 18.—"The Times" Shanghai correspondent in his dispatch on the Chang-Sha riots says: "Three American missionaries are missing. Their fate is unknown."

TURBULENCE IN HANKOW

Strike at Tea Factories—Viceroy Sends Troops.

Hankow, China, April 17.—The Viceroy of Hu-Poh has sent two thousand soldiers to Chang-Sha, and a further large detachment will be sent to that district tomorrow. Small riots have occurred here, and a strike has been declared at the tea manufacturing.

BRITISH CONSUL FUGITIVE

Shanghai, April 17.—The British Consul at Chang-Sha has taken up quarters on a steamer which is anchored about a mile from the town. The British gunboat Thistle is at Yu-Chow, having failed to reach Chang-Sha on account of shallow water. She will make another attempt to get to that port tomorrow.

AMERICANS GUESTS OF CHINESE

Amoy, April 17.—The Chinese officials here a luncheon to-day for the officers of the American squadron at Manapou Temple. A representative of the viceroys of Fukien province welcomed the warships' commanders, and Admiral Hubbard, commander of the Asiatic fleet, responded.

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A HOT FRENCH CAMPAIGN

Women Take a Leading Part in Election Contest.

Paris, April 17.—President Taft's remarks regarding woman suffragists have caused great interest in Paris in connection with the unexpected activity of French women in the campaign for the election of Deputies, which will be held on April 24.

Undismayed by the law, which intentionally bars women from office, since it denies them the right to vote, a score of women have proclaimed their candidacy for members of the Chamber, led by Mmes. Durand and Pelletier. The French movement is not as militant as that in England and America, but Frenchwomen hope to attract enough attention to secure a discussion of the suffrage question in the new parliament and pave the way for attaining the right to vote in the city, and subsequently in the national elections. They say that they can muster eighty thousand supporters in France. They demand equal salary for work equal to that of men, hygienic school-houses and hospitals, the elimination of the stipulation in the Civil Code exacting of wives obedience to their husbands, as well as other reforms.

Enthusiastic rallies have been held nightly, speeches being made both by women and men. Mme. Durand, who is opposing Georges Berry in the 9th Arrondissement of the Seine, recently approached the melodramatic when she placed a male idiot on the platform, sarcastically explaining that he had a right to vote and that she had not.

The Catholics are continuing an active campaign for the return of Deputies favorable to the interest of the Church. Monsignor Amette, Archbishop of Paris, has issued a letter urging the faithful to vote for the men who will support "morality, justice and religious liberty." The unified or most radical Socialists have a candidate in every district in France, and are fighting desperately to increase their present membership of fifty in the Chamber.

EQUADOR'S RESERVES OUT

Enthusiasm for War—Rumor of Tacna-Arica Agreement.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, April 17.—The government has called into service the first reserves. About one thousand reserves paraded the streets last night, shouting for Ecuador and demanding war with Peru. Part of them have occupied the College of Saint Louis and the others will be quartered in other colleges.

The return of Ecuadorian families from Peru has been made the occasion for great patriotic demonstrations. Crowds have met them at the wharves and accompanied them, with a great show of enthusiasm, to their dwellings. President Alfaro is expected here soon from Quito. Guayaquil capitalists have offered the government all the money required for the war. It is rumored that Chile and Peru have settled their dispute regarding the provinces of Tacna and Arica, and this has aroused great interest, as that would be likely to mean at least a partial withdrawal of Chilean support from Ecuador.

The Peruvian Minister at Quito is having daily conferences with the Ecuadorian Foreign Minister, with a view to reaching an agreement, but it is said that little progress is being made. A Japanese, who was arrested here as a spy, has been exiled to Panama.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

Three Meet Violent Death and Three Hurt Near Binghamton.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 17.—A series of accidents visited this city and its vicinity in the last twenty-four hours.

Dominic Frits, of Corbetsville, nine miles east of this city, died early this morning from the effect of a bullet wound in his head. He was shot on Friday by his eighteen-months-old child, to whom an old revolver, supposed to be unloaded, was given as a plaything.

Charles Lewis, a wealthy farmer and cattle dealer of the village of Maine, in the western part of this county, yesterday afternoon hanged himself in his barn and was dead when his body was found.

At daylight this morning the body of an unknown man was found between the tracks on the Lackawanna Railroad bridge crossing the Susquehanna River in this city. He had evidently been struck and killed by a train about midnight.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith and Mrs. Smith's sister, of Haledale, Penn., were walking along the Erie tracks near Great Bend, when they stepped out of the way of a freight train in front of a fast passenger train. Mr. Smith saw the train in time to throw his sister-in-law from the track and nearly succeeded in throwing his wife out of danger. She was struck by the engine, while the husband was slightly injured. Mrs. Smith was taken to a hospital in Scranton. It is thought she will recover.

NEW MISSISSIPPI ELECTION

Legislature Adopts Senate: Percy's Suggestion for Primary This Year.

Jackson, Miss., April 17.—After endorsing the suggestion of "The States Senator Leroy Percy that a primary be held in 1912, an endorsement or repudiation by the people of his election to Congress, the Mississippi Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday after a most sensational session.

The resolution adopted by the Legislature instructs the State Democratic Executive Committee to call a primary to select a senatorial nominee for the regular term, which will begin in 1912, to be held during the month of November of this year instead of 1911. In this primary Mr. Percy and Mr. Vardaman will be candidates. Should the result be unfavorable to Percy, he agrees to tender his resignation as Senator for the present term. The Senate Percy and Mr. Vardaman have agreed on this plan.

EULOGIES FOR J. M. GRIGGS

Colleagues of Dead Representative Honor Him in Speeches.

Washington, April 17.—Eulogies were delivered in the House of Representatives to-day in honor of the memory of Representative J. M. Griggs, of Georgia, who died in January. Speaker Cannon personally called the House to order, but relinquished the chair to Representative Livingston, dean of the Georgia delegation. Eloquent tributes touching on the life and character of the dead statesman, who had been one of the most popular members in the lower branch of Congress, were heard from many speakers, including Representative Roddenberry, Mr. Griggs' successor, and Representatives Howard, Starbuck, Hughes, Edwards, Bradley, Lee, Adamson and Hardesty, of Georgia; Champ Clark, minority leader of the House; and Messrs. Robinson, of Arkansas; Boyd, of North Carolina; and Eberle, of South Carolina.

RUOSEVELT IN HUNGARY

A Great Welcome by All Classes of the Population.

NO TALK ON ARMAMENTS

Visits to Count Apponyi—Thousands Stand in Rain to See the Former President.

Budapest, April 17.—Hungary received Theodore Roosevelt with open arms after he crossed the frontier to-day, popular enthusiasm, according to the newspaper editors, exceeding anything since the days of Louis Kossuth.

The journey after Mr. Roosevelt left the train at Pressburg to spend the afternoon with Count Apponyi, whom he had entertained at his country estate, assumed almost the character of a triumphal procession. The entire population of the ancient capital of Hungary turned out, the Mayor and other city authorities greeting the ex-President at the station as the apostle of liberty and peace.

At the three villages, each of which is made up of a different race—Magyar, Slavak and German—which the party passed through on the automobile trip to the Apponyi castle Mr. Roosevelt was met with equal enthusiasm. In each instance the president of the village, the priest, schoolmaster, fire brigade in uniform and the school children in white Sunday frocks and sashes, bearing the Hungarian colors, stopped the automobile to offer flowers and words of welcome.

The return from the castle by another route was marked by similar demonstrations, and when Budapest was reached, at 9 o'clock to-night, the former President was fairly mobbed at the station, which, in spite of the heavy rain, was surrounded by thousands of Hungarians, cheering wildly. The Mayor of Budapest, accompanied by representatives of all the societies in the city were there to meet Mr. Roosevelt when he stepped out on the platform, while hundreds of railroad men from the yards clambered on top of the train to take part in the demonstration.

The university students, who were massed outside the building, sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and the President was whisked away to his hotel, through solid walls of people who had waited patiently in the rain to see him pass. At the hotel another multitude had gathered, and refused to depart until Mr. Roosevelt appeared on the balcony to acknowledge the greetings.

In his brief speech to the crowds around the hotel Mr. Roosevelt retorted what he had said throughout the day in reply to words of welcome at various points. He recognized, he said, the courage, devotion and chivalry of the Hungarians, and he especially pleased them when he said that one who had lived as he had among the cattlemen of the extraordinary character of the descendants of horsemen, who had followed Arpad, the Magyar national hero, into the plains of Central Europe.

After all was over to-night Mr. Roosevelt said that his reception reminded him of demonstrations which he had witnessed at the height of a hot political campaign at home. He could not deny that it was the theory that to the Hungarians he represented the idea, deeply rooted in America, of liberty and human rights.

The Hungarians evidently were determined to show Mr. Roosevelt that he had touched their hearts, and to make his reaction as different as possible from that in Vienna. Although ostensibly the guest of Ambassador Hengelmueller von Hengerwar, the ex-President is in reality the guest of the Hungarian government.

The programme for to-morrow includes, besides official calls on the Premier, Count Khuen von Hederburg and Archduke Joseph, at whose royal palace crowning the heights above the city he will be a guest at luncheon, a visit to Francis Kossuth, leader of the United Opposition, who is ill, a sightseeing trip, a visit to the House of Parliament, where Count Apponyi will hold a reception in his honor, and a dinner at the Park Club, at which Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller will be the guests. Practically all the following day will be taken up with a trip by special train to the state Arab breeding stud at Baboina, as the guest of the Minister of Agriculture. The Premier's dinner will be the closing function of Mr. Roosevelt's visit.

The former President authorized a categorical denial to-day of reports that he was in Vienna that he had discussed with Emperor Francis Joseph the question of the limitation of armaments, with the intention of continuing to press the question at Paris, Berlin and London.

INTEREST IN GAMB TROPHIES

Mr. Roosevelt's Visit to the Sporting Exhibition in Vienna.

Vienna, April 17.—Mr. Roosevelt visited the sporting exhibition yesterday afternoon and took particular interest in the game trophies. A wabbit, killed in 182 by W. A. Baillie-Grohman in Wyoming, Mr. Roosevelt said was the finest he had ever seen, and he congratulated the sportsman warmly. He was amused when told that a rich American had offered \$2,000 for it when it was exhibited in the American trophy show in London in 1882.

Kermit Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to spend some weeks next August at Mr. Baillie-Grohman's castle in Tyrol, a warm friendship having existed for many years between Mr. Roosevelt and the English sportsman. They joined years ago in editing "The Master of Game," the oldest English book on hunting, by Edward, second Duke of York.

TO BE GUEST OF NORWAY'S KING

Christiania, April 17.—Colonel Roosevelt, on his arrival here on May 4, will be received at the station by King Haakon, the members of the Nobel Committee and the highest state and city officials. He will be driven through decorated streets to the castle, where he will be the guest of the King.

H. H. D. Pelzer, the American Minister, will give a luncheon for Colonel Roosevelt, both the King and the Queen attending. On the same evening their majesties will give a state dinner, at which a hundred guests will be present, and later a reception. Mr. Roosevelt will deliver his Nobel lecture at the National Theatre, and will be the guest of the Nobel Committee at a dinner. The university will confer on the ex-President a doctor's degree on the morning of May 6.

MRS. ROOSEVELT IN PARIS.

Paris, April 17.—Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Edell arrived here at 9 o'clock to-night from Avignon, where they have been spending a day or two visiting points of interest. They were met at the station by Ambassador and Mrs. Bacon and driven to the Bacon home, where they will remain pending the arrival of Mr. Roosevelt. A large number of people gathered around the station and saw the party off in the automobile. Mrs. Roosevelt will spend the time quietly visiting friends.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 17.

A GOOD BILL?—If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, is not interpretation the strongest? It is not interpretation that the National Conservation Association has issued a circular letter to its members regarding the Smoot waterpower bill, recently described in this column, in which the officials of the association so seriously misrepresent the bill as to suggest the probability that without misrepresenting it they could not find sufficient opposition. "The Smoot bill has no justification," declares the circular letter. "It abdicates national power and shirks national responsibility in a matter of the utmost importance for all time to the wellbeing of the nation and the individual citizen." Then follows four pages of general conservation argument, after which it is stated that "it is unnecessary to discuss the minor features of these bills (several other pending measures having been described) further than to call attention to the fact that the Smoot bill requires the state to retain the fee simple title. This would permit leases for 999 years. It also requires the state to undertake an undefined system of regulation and authorize it to fix the price to consumers for ten-year periods. The Smoot bill would give to the big waterpower interests precisely what they want and sought in vain from the last Congress and administration—absolute immunity from all effective federal regulation and control. It would put the users of waterpower completely in the hands of these big power interests."

THE FACTS.—From the conservation association's description of the Smoot bill it would appear, as the circular practically states, that the "minor features" of the bill are hardly worthy of discussion. The fact is, however, that while the bill provides that power sites shall be transferred to the state, it does so with the condition, first, that the states shall never alienate the title to such sites, and, second, that the rates charged the users of such sites shall be readjusted every ten years. The conservation association, he it noted, says the bill "authorizes" the states to fix the price to consumers for ten-year periods. It is, of course, quite possible that there are defects in the Smoot bill. Senator Smoot said to-day that he would be perfectly agreeable to an amendment which would limit the price to consumers to the price of leases, but the course of the conservation association strongly suggests that legitimate reasons for opposing the measure cannot easily be found. The fundamental principle for which reasonable conservationists stand is embodied in the bill. That is prohibition of the permanent alienation of the sites to the states, together with a readjustment of the rental at sufficiently frequent periods to enable the charges to be proportioned to such increase of value as must result from the settlement of the surrounding country and the consequent enhancement of the value of the concession.

It is also a fact that this principle is precisely the one to which "the big water power interests" are opposed.

STATE AGT. FEDERAL CONTROL.—It is a well established fact that the federal government has no right or title to the water in streams. That has been established by a number of Supreme Court decisions, the latest being the Colorado-Kansas case. On the other hand, the federal government can, no doubt, prevent the states from utilizing that which the States have a right to use, and the price of leases, but the course of the conservation association strongly suggests that legitimate reasons for opposing the measure cannot easily be found. The fundamental principle for which reasonable conservationists stand is embodied in the bill. That is prohibition of the permanent alienation of the sites to the states, together with a readjustment of the rental at sufficiently frequent periods to enable the charges to be proportioned to such increase of value as must result from the settlement of the surrounding country and the consequent enhancement of the value of the concession.

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MOSQUITOES LAID ROME LOW

Harvard Professor Says Malaria Also Caused Fall of Greece. Boston, April 17.—The fall of ancient Greece and Rome was directly due to the tiny mosquito, which introduced malaria from Egypt and Asia, according to Professor W. M. Wheeler, of Harvard University, who lectured to-day at the Bussey Institute at Forest Hills.

The professor declared that the praiseworthy efforts of prominent women in leading the fight against the mosquito in the United States was proving the salvation of America from the enervating affliction.

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(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

By Telegraph to The Tribune. Louisville, April 17.—"Larry" Gatto, the man who originated the gift of an oyster with every drink and made a half million dollars or more as a result, died suddenly of heart disease to-night.

Gatto came to this country when a youth and started his career as a bootblack. He became a floor scrubber in a saloon and saved money enough to start a place of his own. After he started his oyster gift plan his income increased rapidly, and he started what was considered a model barroom.

Mr. Peabody receives \$50,000 a year. Emory McClintock, vice-president and secretary, is next on the list, with \$30,000. James Timpon, second vice-president and financial manager, receives \$25,000, and George T. Dexter, superintendent of domestic agencies, Charles H. Warren, treasurer, and James McKeen, general counsel, receive \$20,000 each.

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