

SAY CHINESE REBELS NOW DESIRE PEACE

Report Prominent Men of Shanghai This Moment End of Revolt.

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS

Rebels at Shanghai Falling Back Before Fire of Forts.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PEKING, July 25.—News of the reports from Canton of the late increase in number of southern rebels, the government here says that it continues to maintain its superiority over the southern revolutionaries.

It is reported that prominent men associated with the rebel cause at Shanghai have telegraphed to President Yuan Shih-kai proposing a basis of negotiations for peace.

Reports from Shanghai received late tonight say that fighting between the rebels and loyal troops has been resumed. The hotel and garden are thronged with Chinese who are watching the battle. Thousands of Chinese refugees are camping out on the streets. The forts at the mouth of the river have joined the rebels and the rebels are falling back through the Yangtze Valley.

The government is steadily gaining the upper hand.

Seven of the southern provinces, having a population of 15,000,000, have announced to join in action against Yuan. In the province of Kwang-si the troops under Gen. Lung are in sympathy with the movement.

It was said to-day by an official that the treasury at Canton holds millions of dollars and that the rebels will be able to carry on a long fight. He is authority for the statement that the Japanese are helping financially and otherwise the movement against the government at Peking. The southerners, he said, had forestalled Yuan Shih-kai by promising the Manchus soldiers that they might return to Manchuria.

The Governor-General in a letter to-day says he desires the establishment of a genuine republic and not a dictatorship.

TO SUPPORT WOMEN POLITICIANS

New London Party Will Have No Regard for Party Lines.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 25.—The Women's Municipal party, of which the Duchess of Marlborough accepted the chairmanship yesterday, is a newly formed organization. Its object is to propose nominees for municipal elections and otherwise to support the women's municipal party.

The Women's Municipal party asserts it is non-partisan, but it demands pledges from its candidates that they will carry out the views of that organization on questions directly affecting the welfare of women and children.

The Women's Municipal party includes all classes and persons of all political opinions. The Duchess if she wishes may support a Socialist candidate.

EMPERATOR A SPEEDY GIANT

Beats Liner President Grant in Transatlantic Race.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PLYMOUTH, July 25.—The new Hamburg-American liner Emperor arrived from New York this afternoon twenty-five minutes ahead of the steamship President Grant of the same line.

The Emperor while on the voyage from Hamburg for New York on the last trip passed the President Grant off Fire Island. The Emperor was at her pier in New York for four days, sailed for Hamburg and arrived here ahead of the President Grant.

Over a thousand and sixty passengers embarked on the Emperor here bound for the Continent. The average speed of the new vessel was 22 1/2 knots and her best day's run was 540 knots. Capt. Ruser said the weather was fine, but the heat was abnormal in the Gulf Stream. The temperature for two days was 80 and then it fell to 74. He made connection by wireless with Germany three days ago, but the first English stations did not answer his calls.

HAMBURG FINDS \$1,500,000.

Flow of Gas Discovered in 1910 Belongs to the City.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. HAMBURG, July 25.—By a decision of the courts to-day a flow of gas which was discovered here in November, 1910, represents a value to the city of \$1,500,000.

A company which was boring for water tapped gas and claimed 5 per cent. as the finder's reward. This led to a lawsuit by the company against the city. The case was concluded in two courts on the ground that gas is not treasure trove.

A final decision against the company was handed down by the Supreme Court at Leipzig to-day.

PINKHAM'S ENEMIES ACTIVE.

Opponents in Hawaii Against His Appointment to Governorship.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. HONOLULU, July 25.—The political opponents of L. E. Pinkham, who was appointed Governor of Hawaii by President Wilson yesterday, are making strenuous efforts to prevent his confirmation by the Senate.

In addition to sending numerous cables to Washington upon the subject, lengthy protests against the appointment have been forwarded by mail.

HOPE TO PREVENT MEAT TRUST.

Bills for That Purpose Presented in Argentine Chamber.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BUENOS AIRES, July 25.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies which has been investigating the matter of chilled meat has agreed to introduce a bill for the prevention of the formation of trusts for the purpose of cornering the market.

It will present another bill providing for the taking of a census of cattle in Argentina, and still another ordering an official inquiry into the internal meat trade.

3 DEAD IN CUBAN COLLISION.

Electric Trains in Crash 15 Miles From Havana.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. HAVANA, July 25.—By a collision between two electric trains at a point fifteen miles from Havana this afternoon two passengers and the motorman were killed. The other motorman is dying and several of passengers were injured.

The accident was the result, it is said, of negligence on the part of the de-

Sing Sing Convicts Leaving for Auburn Prison

Behind the line of prisoners are the ruins of building destroyed by the incendiary fire of July 22.



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QUEEN OF SPAIN LEADS APPLAUSE AT THEATRE

Spanish Monarchs Have a Gay Evening at Paris Playhouse.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 25.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain arrived here to-day, travelling incognito on their way to the Cowes regatta. They were cheered enthusiastically by the people on the streets who recognized them as they were out shopping together. They were guests of President Poincare at luncheon at the Elysee Palace.

To-night the King and Queen attended the Palais Royal Theatre and witnessed the five act farce "The Million." They arrived before the beginning of the play and stayed until it was over at 11:45. The King evidently much amused and Queen Victoria led the applause after the first two acts. The visit of the King and Queen of Spain has been kept so quiet that no excessive precautions were thought necessary, although the surroundings of the theatre are such that the throwing of a bomb would be an easy matter. People were allowed to hang out of the windows which looked down on the Palais Royal. The drives took them within a few yards of the spot where a bomb was thrown at King Alfonso on a previous visit.

It had been reported that King Alfonso and Queen Victoria were performing to attend the Comedie-Francaise performance, which is now being given at the Opera Comique theatre, where they were out shopping together in the former house. The newspaper reporters and the crowd who gather at the Opera Comique were misled. The usual electric lights inside the royal automobile were put out as soon as the King and Queen were seated in their machine in front of the Hotel de Ville and instead they went to the Palais Royal. The drives took them within a few yards of the spot where a bomb was thrown at King Alfonso on a previous visit.

The police scored a victory over the newspapers, which had King Alfonso at a dozen different places at the same time. In the morning instead of being at Fontainebleau Forest he was shopping in the capital, calling on automobile firms. In the afternoon while thousands were rushing to the Buc a-drome to see him the King was driving at full speed through Fontainebleau Forest. He then proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where he greeted the aviators. The King then returned to Paris for 5 o'clock tea with the Queen.

He will leave here at 11:30 to-morrow morning, and will take the 3:50 boat at Calais for Dover.

CHAMBER PASSES 1918 BUDGET.

France Likely to Spend \$1,000,000,000 During Present Year.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 25.—The budget for 1918, which has been under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies since the first of the month, was passed by the former body to-day by a vote of 450 to 69.

Some minor modifications were made which will require conference between committees of the two houses. One of these is an amendment of the Socialist Deputy Breton, which was accepted by the Minister of Finance and voted to-day by which all the approved articles in the budget of 1918 will be applicable to that of 1914.

The budget of 1918 provided for expenditures of \$960,000,000, but other expenditures which were added during the discussion probably will increase this sum to \$1,000,000,000.

ATTACKS AMERICAN MINISTER.

Anti-German Paper in Christiania Criticizes Mr. Schedemann.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. CHRISTIANIA, July 25.—The anti-German Morgenbladet has been making a number of violent attacks on Mr. Schedemann, who is to be the new Minister from the United States to this country. It calls him "a German tailor whose only qualification is that he has been treasurer of the Democratic party in Wisconsin," and describes his selection as a direct insult to Norway.

The government organs declare that the information is to the effect that Mr. Schedemann is tactful, has sound judgment and an excellent business reputation. They quote L. E. Swenson, the present Minister, as saying that despite the fact that Mr. Schedemann is opposed to him politically he is a fine man for the post.

AUSTRIA TO PROTECT BULGARS.

Report Rumania at Her Command Will Defend Sofia.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 26.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Greece and Serbia have been notified that if the Austrians will not permit further weakening or humiliation of Bulgaria, if the allies continue to remain outside the Rumanian army, acting under a mandate from Austria and Rumania, will advance to prevent any attack on Sofia. Should the Serbians and Greeks still refuse to stop the war further energetic measures on the part of Austria may have to be taken.

As far as is known the Powers have taken no definite step to arrest the Turkish advance in Bulgaria, which continues.

Passengers on La Lorraine.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Watris, Mrs. Francis B. Thurber, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mitchell and S. Peabody and family are among the passengers booked to sail on La Lorraine to-morrow.

Fire in Prison Cell.

There was a fire in a cell of gallery 19 last night. It was set by a man in a cell who was willing to take a chance of roast-



Copyright George & Baird. Warden James M. Clancy

PRISON REVOLT KEPT UP AS LEADERS GO

Continued from First Page.

ing alive if he could get the cell doors opened for a break.

Former Lieut. Becker, cooled by the breeze from an electric fan in the death house, was interested in reports of the battle outside. With the other condemned men he is effectually cut away from all possibility of participation.

As well as at Auburn, the prisoners were interested in reports of the office that he was thinking of organizing a little strike of his own. He doesn't like to add long rows of figures in the stockroom's prison. While his health is poor enough his spirits have been plucked up a little. A fellow convict said sympathetically:

"Well, still, how are you getting along? As well as at Auburn, the prisoners were interested in reports of the office that he was thinking of organizing a little strike of his own. He doesn't like to add long rows of figures in the stockroom's prison. While his health is poor enough his spirits have been plucked up a little. A fellow convict said sympathetically:

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MEXICO AGAINST MEDIATION PLAN

Continued from First Page.

instructions so that I might hold Huerta responsible for any loss of life which might occur thereafter. It was a well established custom to send such instructions.

The Ambassador talked freely about the intervention problem.

"This talk about intervention and invasion is nonsense," he said. "Mexico is all right. There is no necessity for us to invade the territory of a friendly neighbor. Conditions have been exaggerated—certain newspapers have deliberately sought to bring about intervention. Impaired stories have been circulated. Every effort made to influence the Government to send troops into Mexico."

"What is your general opinion of the situation that exists now in Mexico?" the Ambassador was asked.

"Not as bad as Painted."

"I should say that the situation is critical, but not so bad as has been painted," he replied. "The greatest difficulty in Mexico is economic and financial. They need money. They need also a modern system of land tenure. I think these things though will come about in the course of the next few years."

Mr. Wilson said that he had not heard the report that the Mexican Government had established in Washington a press bureau which has been working to get recognition for Huerta and which has been keeping the Huerta Government in Mexico in a friendly opinion in this country. The Ambassador doubted the story, but said that if a press bureau had been established it indicated quite a good deal of intelligence on the part of the people who established it.

He was asked what he thought of the new Pan-American policy and of the proposed protectorate over Nicaragua. He declined to discuss that. Of the mediation plan, he said:

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REBELS SPLIT ON MEDIATION.

Gen. Obregon Thinks It Would Restore Normal Conditions.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 25.—That all factions in northern Mexico now engaged in warfare against the present regime of that country and that the supporters of the Huerta Government themselves have throughout the day counselled a full consideration of the plan advanced by President Wilson to settle the affairs of the republic were evidenced by the dispatches, both public and private, that have filtered into Los Angeles during the day.

The general public opinion in this city, however, will tend toward peace as he believed late to-day from the Mexican junta in Douglas, in which Gen. Obregon, leader of the Constitutionalists, says:

"It will be a difficult matter to restore peace in Mexico, there are so many factions to pacify, but I believe that President Wilson has taken the proper step and an amicable settlement will go further toward restoring conditions to their normal state than any plan that has been advanced so far."

"For one, I am ready to listen to his proposals. If I can do so, I will take any further steps in active warfare."

"Mexico must preserve her standing. Better that we sacrifice our political differences and ambition than see our nation become subservient to another country, which will be the inevitable result unless something is done at once."

Members of the Diplomatic Corps of the Mexican Government, who are in this city, said that the insurgents were a scene of jubilation. Leaders declare that they now see the end of the war and a recognition of principles within the home Government that they have long contended for.

El Paso, Tex., July 25.—The rebels in Mexico will have no mediation by the United States or any other power or individual, according to Eduardo Hay, President of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies. The latter days of the Madero regime, Mr. Hay presumably is authorized to speak for the Constitutionalists.

"I don't mind saying that the conditions in Mexico have been exaggerated by some national newspapers," said Mr. Brown. "After our conference to-morrow at 25 Broad street I may have a statement to issue."

Among the members of the Mexican junta, Mr. Brown said that they believed the meeting between Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Wilson would probably be held in the near future. He said that the recent history of the country in that the policy of this country toward Mexico will depend pretty much upon what report the Ambassador will report to the Secretary of State.

Reginaldo del Valle, a Californian who has been in Mexico for six weeks investigating conditions for the State Department, returned to Mexico.

DIAG SEES AN "ALLIANCE."

Carranza's Secretary Says That's Object of Japanese Visit.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 25.—That the purpose of the visit of Diaz to Japan is to form an alliance with the Japanese Government was the assertion of the secretary of Gov. Carranza, commander of the Constitutionalists, in a statement to-day. He said that the Japanese Government was in some mission yesterday. Friends of the Governor's secretary would not divulge his name. He left here last night for Hermosillo.

The Abertarian asserted themselves until they saw there would be a quorum without them, and then they entered both bodies. The galleries of the House were crowded and the approaches to it were thronged.

Mr. Leach, the British Minister, and Mr. Gibson, the American Charge d'Affaires, who was slandered by Representative Soto, occupied seats in the Diplomatic Gallery. A petition by the court to prosecute Representative Soto for his utterances through the columns of his paper is now pending in the House.

HITS JAPAN AND MEXICO.

Resolution Introduced in House Also Affects Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The doctrine of "America for Americans" was proclaimed again in the House to-day in a resolution introduced by further legislation in the relations of the United States with both Japan and Mexico.

Representative Frank Clark of Florida, a conservative Democrat, introduced a resolution announced directly at Japan and constituting also a sharp rebuke to Mexico for its recent ostentatious flirting with the Tokio Government. The resolution is certain to increase popular feeling against both countries.

Japan and Mexico, although it undoubtedly will be pigeonholed by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Clark's resolution reaffirms the Monroe Doctrine in each and every essential and declares our unflinching allegiance thereto. In reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine we do so as an earnest desire

to maintain peace and friendly relations with every nation on earth, but we cannot permit a further extension of any colonialization system of European nations upon any territory of this hemisphere, and particularly shall we object to such colonialization by nations which are not Caucasian and will not assimilate."

While mere reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine would be regarded as significant action at this moment, and the war with European nations not to extend any colonialization schemes in Latin America as of even greater importance, the string of the Clark resolution lies in its final clause and in its declaration that the Caucasian nations cannot and will not assimilate."

This clause, obviously aimed at Japan, combines in a manner which probably will be found most offensive in Japan both the principles of the Monroe Doctrine and the racial question which form the basis of the present serious controversy with Japan, arising out of the California alien land law.

It seems to be nothing less than notice to Japan that not only did the United States find her citizens unwelcome in Mexico, but that her presence in considerable numbers will not be tolerated in the Western Hemisphere.

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