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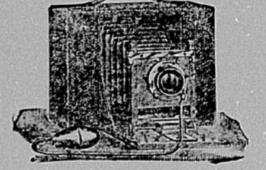
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PARIS IN A TURMOIL

Sunday Riots Recall Days of the Commune in the Capital of France.

Anarchist Mob Wreck a Church and Commit Shocking Acts of Sacrilege.

Serious Conflict With the Police—Fifty-six People Injured—Many Arrests Made.

Paris, Aug. 21.—Paris was Sunday the scene of most serious disturbances, recalling some aspects of the commune.

In response to an appeal of the journal Le Peuple and La Petite Republique, groups of anarchists and socialists gathered about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Place de la Republique.

The police had taken precautions and there seemed no danger of disorders.

Sebastian Faure and Fabrot, well known revolutionary anarchists, were the ringleaders.

Faure, standing on the pedestal of the statue which rises in the center of the Place de la Republique, addressed the crowd.

The police then interfered and dislodged Faure and Fabrot, making three arrests. The crowd at this point dispersed, but a column of demonstrators, headed by Faure and Henri d'Horr, made for the Place de la Nation.

The police broke through the column and a struggle for the mastery followed. Shots were fired and M. Goullier, commissary of police, was twice stabbed with a knife.

The mob reassembled and ran toward the Place de la Nation. The police, reinforced by a squad that had been held in reserve, made another attempt to stem the current and fresh fierce fighting occurred, three constables being wounded.

Faure and d'Horr jumped into a passing street car that was going to the Place de la Republique, and the car driver on arriving there gave a signal to the police, who immediately arrested them both, together with two other anarchists, Joseph Ferrier and Jean Perrier.

All were conveyed to the Chateau d'Eau Barracks. Only d'Horr was found in possession of firearms.

In the meantime the anarchist crowd retraced its course to the Place de la Republique, smashing the windows of religious edifices on the way.

Suddenly, either at the word of command or in obedience to impulse, the column made a loop and curved toward the Church of St. Ambrose, where the rioters smashed the windows.

Proceeding thence toward the Faubourg du Temple, at the corner of the Rue d'Arbois and the Rue St. Maurice, the mob formed into a compact body. Hatchets were suddenly produced, with long knives stolen from the counters of shops, and a concerted rush was made upon the Church of St. Joseph.

The aged sacristan, seeing the mob hastily closed the outer gates, but these were forced with hatchets and bars of iron. The massive oaken doors were then attacked.

According to the first account the wild horde burst into the church, which instantly became a scene of pillage and sacrilege. Altars and statues were hurled to the floor and smashed, pictures were rent, candlesticks, ornaments and hosts from high altars were thrown down and trampled under foot.

The crucifix above was made the target for missiles and the figure of the Savior was fractured in several places. Then, while various voices sang the "Carmagnole," the chairs were carried outside, piled up and set on fire in the center of the square fronting the church.

When this stage was reached the crucifix was pulled down and thrown into the street.

Suddenly the cry was raised that the statue of the virgin had been forgotten, and the crowd returned and tore this down also.

Meanwhile the sacristan, who had been captured by the anarchists, escaped and called the police and republican guards, who promptly arrived with many constables. They were compelled to fall back in order to form up into line of defense, as the anarchists attacked them fearfully with knives.

At length the officers began to gain the mastery. A score of anarchists took refuge in an adjacent house. Others entrenched themselves in the belfry and fiercely defended themselves by showering missiles on the republican guards, but finally these were dislodged.

Twenty anarchists were arrested, taken to the police station, searched and found to be carrying revolvers, loaded sticks and knives.

Over Fifty Injured. Paris, Aug. 21, 1 a. m.—Up to the present hour fifty-six persons have been reported injured, including several policemen. No one, so far as known, was injured by firearms. Nearly all were hurt by being crushed or trodden under foot.

A body of rioters who had taken refuge in the court yard of the Gare d'Orsay was expelled by the police, who made twenty-five arrests.

Shortly after midnight noisy crowds began demonstrating in the Rue de Chambrol, but they were soon dispersed by the police.

Besides St. Joseph church, two cafes were wrecked.

At a late hour 20,000 people were in the Boulevard de Magenta, which runs past the end of the Rue de Chambrol. They were kept constantly moving by the republican guards, who made a remarkable display of force. Large bodies of police were constantly operating in and around the Rue de Chambrol, and a large force was held in readiness at the nearest barracks.

In the collisions between the anarchists and Guerinists the scuffling was serious, and three companies of the republican guards charged the contestants, several persons being injured.

AS SEEN BY SCHURMAN

President of the Philippine Commission Talks of His Observations On the Islands.

Revolt is Not General in the Group of Islands—Aguinaldo's Following.

Only the Tagalogs Are Fighting the Americans—A Visit to Sulu.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—The Tribune prints an interview with President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, while on his way from the Pacific coast to Plattsburg, N. Y., to report the results of his mission to the president.

While Professor Schurman would not discuss the war nor say what are the conclusions he has reached, still he talked fully and freely on subjects which are outside his mission and from which his views on the policy to be pursued in the islands may be largely inferred.

The report of President Schurman has not been prepared. Its preparation will be preceded by this conference. Whether all that has been outlined in summary in the foregoing will appear in the report will depend largely on this meeting. It is not known how many of these points will be touched upon, in the opinion of President McKinley.

One conclusion is not far to find in this connection, and that is that when President McKinley meets President Aguinaldo, the latter will be accompanied by a number of the Philippines with a magnificent equipment for the discussion of all that relates to them. Every island of importance in the group was visited by him.

He sailed in the Bennington 2,000 miles, going from island to island, and did not stop till he had talked with the sultan of Sulu in his palace.

He is full of laboriously obtained information of the situation—political, social and commercial. In many of his opinions he disagrees with other authorities, but this is because he has based his opinions not only upon what exists today, but upon what the future fairly promises.

"The Philippine question will be settled before the next election," was tentatively suggested.

"I would be discussing the subject matter of my mission if I answered that," he said bluntly. Then, turning to the interrogator as if he had just thought of something that ought to be common knowledge, he said: "Did you ever study a map of the island of Luzon—I mean one that shows the territory of the different tribes and the areas influenced by christianity?"

"Then for heaven's sake," he said, "do not look at the map of Luzon. It is a map of the Philippines and of China, but opening first the map of Luzon."

"One-half of this island of Luzon is Tagalog," he said. "The Tagalogs are the real people of Luzon. They are about 1,500,000. They are natives of the provinces of Ilocos, Pampango, Pangasinanne, Ilocano and Cagayane."

"Ilocos, which is in the south of the island, has a population of 500,000 and is about Manila. The province of Pampango has a population of 250,000. The province of Ilocano, along the north-west coast, has a population of 450,000 and the province of Cagayane, which is the place where the best tobacco in the world is grown, has a population of 82,000."

"Take, for instance, the province of Ilocos. It was from there the women came that were encountered by our troops shortly after the outbreak. These natives are of the negro type and they are not in revolt. They are barbarians, but they are not rebels. They are all and are dominated by the Tagalogs. All and enough of the christians who are to make up the other 1,500,000 of the population are not rebels. They are at heart neutrals."

With these statements, made by a man who had facts at his command, it was easy to surmise the Philippine situation. With none but the Tagalogs in revolt there is no more than the fighting force that can come out of the population of 1,500,000, and that, too, one of none such resources as a people that can produce its own manufactures.

The task of subduing the Tagalogs is not a great one.

The fighting strength of the Tagalogs is reduced by the fact that they are compelled to keep a force in all of the islands of the Visayan group.

"In all of the islands of the Visayas," continued President Schurman, "the Tagalogs are the dominant force for the purpose of keeping the natives from becoming active friends of the United States."

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"We want our rice," he said, "and that's all we want. We do not want war."

"By his rice he meant that the supply of rice to the island had been cut off by the rebellion of the Tagalogs."

"When the Tagalogs reached the island of Negros to foment a rebellion and to make the natives pay tribute to the rebels of Luzon the natives of Negros would not let them remain there. The people of that island are not rebels. They are friendly to the United States."

"In the island of Panay, for instance, there are 1,000 armed Tagalogs sent by Aguinaldo to levy tribute and keep them from exhibitions of friendship to us."

"What sort of people are the Tagalogs?"

"Well, most of them are christians. They and the people of the Visayas and parts of the people of the other islands of the Philippines are Catholics, converted to christianity by the Spaniards. Some of those in Luzon are still barbarians. They have a heathen form of worship of the Malayian sort."

"There is nothing harmful in the religion of the heathens and barbarians. They may, for instance, adore a tree or a rock if they happen to think it brings them good luck. The Tagalogs are possessed of many good qualities and they have some skill at mechanics, but they are not metal workers. They are clever, however, at working wood."

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