



VAST ARMY NEEDED TO PACIFY PHILIPPINES

Having Abandoned the Towns Taken While Returning to Manila, Lawton Says 100,000 Troops Are Required to Restore Peace.



MANILA, April 16.—Major General Lawton is returning with his expedition to Manila, by order of General Otis, after evacuating the towns of Pacte, Longos, Luman, Pa Gasajan and Santa Cruz, from which the Filipinos had been driven.

General Lawton's troops are needed in the movement north of Manila, and Laguna de Bai will be left to the insurgents until the rainy season, when the water will be higher, thus enabling the army gunboats to get into the rivers. The launches captured from the insurgents are to be returned to their former owners in Manila. General Lawton said in an interview:

"With the forces I have there is no doubt I could go through the whole island, but if a government is to be established it will be necessary to garrison all the towns. It would take 100,000 men to pacify the islands. I regret the necessity of abandoning the captured territory."

During the absence of General Lawton's expedition to the Santa Cruz district, upon the southeastern side of Laguna de Bai, the insurgents have been concentrating at the northern end of the lake, near Pasig, and the American scouts report that several thousand are already there.

Two hundred and fifty Chinese from Santa Cruz have arrived here. They left town owing to their fear that the enemy, on re-entering it, would wreak vengeance upon them for favoring the Americans.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: Having accomplished the ob-

ject of their movement, Major General Lawton and the troops under his command are now returning to Manila, where they will be available for immediate operations against Aguinaldo's new capital.

Great results in the way of the pacification of the island are expected by the President and his Cabinet to accrue from General Lawton's expedition. It developed to-night that the main purpose of this expedition was to spread

broadcast throughout the territory traversed by the American troops copies of the proclamation issued by the Philippine Commission to the Filipinos several weeks ago. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the commission in acquainting the natives with the kindly intentions of this Government. Aguinaldo's orders require that all proclamations posted outside of the territory directly under the control of the American forces shall be torn down and destroyed, his object being to prevent his people by every means in his power from learning of the friendly purposes of President McKinley. It was deemed a good move by the commission, in view of the presence of Aguinaldo in the north, to send an expedition to the south which would distribute copies of the proclamation at all points touched, and at the same time show the natives that friendly and humane spirit animated the Americans, though they were under the necessity of destroying any armed resistance they might encounter.

When I showed the Herald's dispatch announcing the recall of General Lawton to Brigadier General Schwan, acting adjutant general, he told me it was in accordance with the understanding of the War Department as to the purpose of General Lawton's campaign. "General Otis sent this expedition to Southern Luzon," he continued, "for the purpose of destroying any insurgent forces that might be found there, to make a careful reconnaissance of the territory and to spread broadcast the recent proclamation of the Philippine Commission, setting forth the purposes of this Government with respect to the islands. You have doubtless noticed that General Lawton carefully refrained from burning any of the villages captured by him or committing any damage other than was absolutely necessary to the success of his operations. Before his departure from Manila he was given careful instructions as to the line of conduct he should pursue, and he has evidently carried them out in a very satisfactory manner. I understand that he will release all the prisoners he has taken and they will be sent to their homes. By this action it is hoped that he will prove to the Filipinos that the Americans are not as barbarous as the insurgents pretend we are, and that we propose to treat the Filipinos humanely."

"Why is General Lawton needed at Manila, general?" I asked. "General Otis has not communicated his plans to the department, matters

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S CORONATION

Impressive Scene in St. Peter's as His Holiness Blesses the Multitude.

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ROME, April 16.—The celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Pope's coronation took place to-day at St. Peter's. The procession passed up between a double line of troops around the high altar to the throne, on which the Pope sat, with the sacred college in front of him. On the right and left when his Holiness appeared, carried on a sedia gestatoria, there were cries of "Long live the Pope and King," and cheers, mingled with the martial music, went up through the vast edifice, rehearsing with a mighty roar of thousands of voices. It was a grand and impressive sight, a magnificent note of color being contributed by the nobles' guard in gala uniform, and canons, bishops, archbishops and cardinals in their robes. While mass was being said the bells all over Rome were rung. The Pope looked restored to his ordinary health, showing great vigor in expression and movement as he gave his blessing to the multitude.

HIS HOLINESS IS OVERCOME BY WEAKNESS

LONDON, April 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News thus describes the Pope's appearance: "The golden chair came into view as if floating toward the altar, with the Pope sitting like a pale shadow, like a ghost. Many whispered, while Cardinal Machi stood with a lighted taper, he read the greater benediction. His voice, that was once so firm and clear, was scarcely audible, but in absolute silence the first words, 'Adjutorium nostrum in nomine domini,' were caught by the assembled multitude. He tried to raise himself, but fell back and pronounced the remainder of the benediction in a recumbent position. A loud cry, like the bursting of a storm, broke from the multitude, and the Pope, stretching forth his hand in benediction, was carried out of St. Peter's."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who found the contrast between the glittering ceremony and the debilitated figure of the Pope "more painful than moving," says: "The ceremony was unduly hurried. The Pope remarked to an attendant afterward: 'Ah, how weak I feel. I wonder if this will go down in history as my last appearance at St. Peter's?'"

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S SECRETARY RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, April 16.—John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, who has been ill for two or three weeks, has informed Mr. McKinley that the condition of his health will not permit him to continue the duties of his office and he has, therefore, tendered his resignation. The formal announcement of his retirement will be made shortly. The indications are he will be succeeded by George B. Cortelyou, now assistant secretary to the President, though this has not yet been definitely determined.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK JARS CRESCENT CITY

CRESCENT CITY, April 16.—An earthquake shock, the strongest that has been experienced in a number of years in this locality, occurred here at 5:40 o'clock this morning. The vibration was from the north and the tremor lasted about ten seconds. No damage is reported, but the populace was aroused from its Sunday morning slumbers.

PROTECTED CRUISER CORMORAN DAMAGED

BRISBANE, Queensland, April 16.—The German protected cruiser Cormoran, en route for Samoa, from China, has arrived here. She reports that on March 23 she struck a reef in the Bismarck Archipelago between Kaiser Wilhelm Island and New Ireland, where she remained fast for six days. The cruiser will proceed to Sydney, N. S. W., for repairs.

RIOTOUS SOLDIERS SET FIRE TO A SALOON

After Bombarding the Place With Stones the Infuriated Mob Apply a Lighted Match to It.



BATTLE BETWEEN POLICE AND RIOTING SOLDIERS.

ANXIOUS to be revenged for an alleged brutal assault on one of their comrades a number of volunteers stationed at the Presidio last evening wrecked Adolph Rehfeld's saloon at Greenwich and Lyon streets and then set fire to it. A barber shop conducted by Rehfeld's brother, adjoining, and a tailoring establishment conducted by M. H. Goldberg, were also destroyed by the mob. The greatest excitement prevailed and for a time a riot seemed imminent.

With curses for Rehfeld, the saloon-keeper, whom the volunteers accuse of being responsible to a certain extent for the beating their comrade had received, they gathered about the burning structure and defied the few policemen who were attracted to the scene to dislodge them.

Sergeant of Police Anderson, realizing his helplessness in dispersing the mob, hurriedly repaired to the Presidio, where he informed Lieutenant Harris, post adjutant, of the trouble. The lieutenant immediately summoned a detachment of his men and ordered them to go to the scene. By this time Rehfeld's saloon was enveloped in flames and a serious fire seemed imminent.

The mob stood on the opposite side of the street and watched the flames with apparent satisfaction. Acting under instructions the officer in charge of the detachment dispersed the crowd, after placing a number of the most vicious of the gang under arrest. An alarm had been sent in from the fire box a short distance away, and after the Fire Department had arrived little difficulty was experienced in extinguishing the flames. Police Officer John McLaughlin, while trying to disperse the riotous gang, was struck in the side with a bottle. He was temporarily disabled, and was carried to a house across the street, where he soon recovered.

Yesterday morning King informed his comrades that he had been assaulted without provocation, and intimated that the saloon-keeper had assisted in the attack. In some mysterious manner a rumor got out that King had died from the injuries he received. After discussing his supposed death his comrades, convinced that the saloon-keeper was in a measure responsible, determined to wreak vengeance on him. Rehfeld's saloon was about a block away from the Presidio, and the riotous gang, in order to be revenged, collected a pile of cobblestones and proceeded to stone the place. One of the missiles penetrated the thin boards of which the saloon was built and narrowly missed Rehfeld. He immediately emerged from the place and was received with a volley of stones hurled by the infuriated soldiers.

Seeing Police Officer McLaughlin walking along Baker street, Rehfeld quickly summoned him. By this time the mob had used its supply of stones and rushed in the direction of the saloon. McLaughlin, satisfied that the men were bent on mischief, took out his revolver, determined to protect the saloon-keeper at the risk of his own life. As he stood in the doorway with his revolver tightly clutched in his hand the mob for a minute was nonplussed. The supposed ringleader, accompanied by several of the rioters while the officer was engaged in an abortive attempt to protect the property of the saloon-keeper, sneaked around to the rear and forced an entrance. They completely wrecked the bar and fixtures and dumped the liquors on the floor. One of the soldiers, unknown to the police officer, started a fire in the rear of the saloon. Policeman Phil Herrin, who was also attracted to the scene by the yells of the angry crowd, discovered the blaze, and seizing a can of milk poured the contents over the flames, extinguishing the fire.

Realizing McLaughlin's danger, Herrin, with drawn revolver, joined him in the front of the saloon and ordered the mob for a minute to disperse. Just then one of the mob threw a bottle, which struck McLaughlin, knocking him down. Herrin was assailed with stones, but beyond a slight bruise of the hand he escaped uninjured. While he was exhorting the angry soldiers to return to the Presidio several of the crowd, whose names have not been ascertained by the post commander, entered the saloon from the rear and started a second fire. In a few minutes the place was ablaze and an alarm was turned in from box 245, at Lom-

hard and Baker streets. Despite the efforts of several citizens and policemen to extinguish the fire the flames communicated to the barber shop adjoining and in a short time reached the tailor shop.

Realizing his inability to cope with the maddened crowd Sergeant Anderson telephoned to Captain Wittman at the Central Police Station for reinforcements. Wittman at once sent all his available men to the scene, with instructions to suppress the rioters at all hazards. Immediately after telephoning for assistance Sergeant Anderson rushed to the Presidio and informed Lieutenant Harris of the trouble. The latter's men hurried to the scene and formed a circle around the rioters. They were then marched to the Presidio and each one closely questioned. They denied any participation in the firing of the buildings, and persistently refused to give the names of the men who had created the trouble. Determining to ascertain the identity of the soldiers who created the trouble, Lieutenant Harris ordered nearly 200 of them locked up in the guardhouse pending further investigation.

The report that a riot was in progress attracted a large number of citizens, who visited the scene but were driven off by the police. After considerable trouble the fire department succeeded in extinguishing the flames, not, however, until the three buildings were almost destroyed. The saloon looked as though it had been struck by a cyclone. Broken bottles were strewn about the floor, and a picture which Rehfeld prized highly was torn from its fastenings and stepped on by the infuriated men. Sergeant Anderson, while attempting to induce the soldiers to leave the scene, was struck on the head by a stone thrown by one of the gang.

His version of the affair is as follows: "I was standing at the corner of Greenwich and Baker when I saw Rehfeld quickly emerge from the saloon and run down the street. He informed me that a gang of soldiers was ambushed behind the fence of the Presidio and was storming his saloon with stones. I ran to the place and was about to enter, when I was struck on the head by one of the missiles. I could see the rioters behind the fence, near the entrance to the Presidio. After exhausting their supply of stones the gang, which consisted of about fifty soldiers, rushed toward the saloon, evidently determined on wrecking it. Knowing that with the few policemen who were present I was up against it I telephoned to Captain Wittman for