



TURKISH MINISTER DENIES THAT GRAVE CRISIS EXISTS IN THE SULTAN'S REALM

Declares That Enemies of the Country Are Trying to Discredit Her and Reports of Revolution Were Started by Stock Jobbers.



CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, March 28. All Ferrouh Bey, Turkish Minister to the United States, is indignant over the reports from London that a serious condition of affairs exists in Turkey.

These reports are regarded in Turkish diplomatic circles as on a par with those which have been published asserting that a grave crisis exists in Russia. There is a disposition to credit the reports to stock jobbers. The Turkish Minister said this afternoon:

ABDUL HAMID AND TYPES OF FOLLOWERS OF THE YOUNG TURKS.

"I have no official report concerning these alleged occurrences, but I am bound to declare that the enemies of Turkey are trying to discredit her. I am sure they will not succeed in their mischievous efforts to create disturbances by calumnies directed against a solid and stable Government, the ruler of which has for more than a quarter of a century reigned with honor and dignity. Reports that an insurrection exists are inventions of busy-bodies.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY IN CHINA ANNOUNCED IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS

Co-operation With Russia Withheld Until Secrecy Regarding the Manchurian Convention Is Removed.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, announced that no further military operations by the British troops in China were contemplated for the present. When Field Marshal Count von Waldersee recently ordered preparations for the recent expedition the Foreign Secretary said the British Government instructed General Gaslee to communicate with the home Government, before participating therein. The compliance of China with the demands of the powers is hardly of such a character as to justify the withdrawal of the allied forces, but the British Government hoped to be able before long to withdraw or reduce its forces in China. Negotiations were necessarily slow with the refugee Government. On the broad questions, however, there was a practical unanimity among the powers. The allies had agreed they were not at war with China and desired to derive no territorial advantage from the present events. They also recognized the binding nature of the existing treaties and desired to maintain the open door in commercial and economical questions, while within the spheres where existed preferential rights there should be equality of opportunity for all the powers concerned.

without prejudice to the interests involved. Great Britain had not waived her rights in connection with these railroads, nor had she ignored the interests of the shareholders. As to sources of revenue, he thought the maritime customs might be readjusted so as to impose a real instead of a nominal 5 per cent ad valorem duty. Certain free articles ought to be subjected to duty, but caution was necessary, lest the interests of British commerce be damaged.

Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had, however, informed the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that it was the purpose of Russia to arrange a modus vivendi with China with the object of preventing disturbances in the vicinity of the Russian frontier and that she had no intention of seeking that guarantee in any acquisition of territory or in any actual or virtual protectorate over Manchuria.

FUNSTON'S CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO PROMISES TO BE SPEEDILY FOLLOWED BY COLLAPSE OF THE INSURRECTION

Details of the Most Daring Exploit of Modern Times Show That the American Officers and Their Faithful Followers Faced Many Perils During the Journey to the Filipino Chief's Retreat.

MANILA, March 28.—General Frederick Funston, who on March 23 captured General Emilio Aguinaldo, when interviewed to-day gave the following details concerning the capture of the Filipino leader:

The confidential agent of Aguinaldo arrived February 28 at Pantabangan, in the province of Nueva Ecija, Northern Luzon, with letters dated January 11, 12 and 14. These letters were from Emilio Aguinaldo and directed Baldomero Aguinaldo to take command of the provinces of Central Luzon, supplementing General Alejandro. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that 400 men be sent him as soon as possible, saying that the bearer of the letters would guide these men to where Aguinaldo was.

General Funston secured the correspondence of Aguinaldo's agent and laid his plans accordingly. Some months previously he had captured the camp of the insurgent General Lacuna, incidentally obtaining Lacuna's seal of the papers, and a quantity of signed correspondence. From this material two letters were constructed ostensibly from Lacuna to Aguinaldo. One of these contained information as to the progress of the war. The other asserted that, pursuant to orders received from Baldomero Aguinaldo, Lacuna was sending his best company to Presidente Emilio Aguinaldo.

ORGANIZES THE EXPEDITION.

His plans completed and approved, General Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, selecting seventy-eight Maccabebes, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty wore insurgent uniforms and the others the dress of Filipino laborers. This Maccabebe company, armed with fifty Mausers, eight Remingtons and ten Krag-Jorgensens, was commanded by Captain Russell T. Hazzard of the Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry. With him was his brother, Lieutenant Oliver P. M. Hazzard, of the same regiment, Captain Harry W. Newton, Thirty-fourth Infantry, was taken because of his familiarity with Casiguran Bay, and Lieutenant Burton J. Mitchell, Fortieth Infantry, went as General Funston's aid. These were the only Americans accompanying the leader of the expedition.

With the Maccabebes were four ex-insurgent officers, one being a Spaniard and the other three Tagalogs whom General Funston trusted implicitly.

General Funston and the officers were plain blue shirts and khaki trousers. Each carried a half blanket, but wore no insignia of rank. The Maccabebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four insurgent officers.

EMBARKS ON VICKSBURG.

On the night of March 8 the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take cascos from the island of Pollilo and drift to the mainland, but a storm arose and three of the cascos were lost. This plan was abandoned. At 2 a. m., March 14, the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran inshore twenty-five miles south of Casiguran, province of Principe. The party landed and marched to Casiguran. The Americans had never garrisoned this place, and the inhabitants are strong insurgent

BREAKS BACK OF FILIPINO INSURRECTION

"I hope for speedy cessation of hostilities throughout the archipelago in consequence of this stroke. As a result of conferences now in progress Aguinaldo will probably issue an address advising a general surrender, the delivery of arms and acceptance of American supremacy."—From MacArthur's report on the capture of Aguinaldo.



THE CAPTURED FILIPINO CHIEF, HIS SPOUSE AND SCENE OF FUNSTON'S DARING DEED.

sympathizers. Having arrived there the ex-insurgent officers, ostensibly commanding the party, announced that they were on the way to join Aguinaldo between Pautobang and Baler; that they had surprised an American surveying party, and that they had killed a number, capturing five. They exhibited General Funston and the other Americans as their prisoners.

THE STORY IS BELIEVED.

The insurgent presidente of Casiguran believed the story. Two of the Lacuna letters previously concocted were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Paranan, province of Isabela. General Funston and the others were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night. On the morning of March 17, taking a small quantity of cracked corn, the party started on a ninety-mile march to Paranan. The country is rough and uninhabited, and provisions could not be secured. The party ate small shellfish, but were almost starved. Wading swift rivers, climbing precipitous mountains and penetrating dense jungles, they marched seven days and nights, and on March 22 had reached a point eight miles from Paranan. They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for food. Aguinaldo dispatched sup-

plies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated, but not be allowed to enter the town.

On the morning of March 23 the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officers of Aguinaldo and a detachment of Aguinaldo's bodyguard, which was ordered to take charge of the Americans.

FUNSTON IS WARNED.

While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aid, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn General Funston and the rest, who, with eleven Maccabebes were about an hour behind. Having received this warning, General Funston avoided Aguinaldo's detachment and joined the column, avoiding observation. The Tagalogs went ahead to greet Aguinaldo and the column slowly followed, arriving finally at Paranan. Aguinaldo's household troops, fifty men, in neat uniforms of blue and white, and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the newcomers. General Funston's men crossed the river in small boats, formed on the bank and marched to the right and then in front of the insurgent grenadiers. The Tagalogs entered the house where Aguinaldo was. "GO FOR THEM, MACCABEBES!" Suddenly the commanding officer, noticing that Aguinaldo's side was watching the Americans

suspiciously, exclaimed, "Now, Maccabebes go for them."

The Maccabebes opened fire, but their aim was rather ineffective and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire.

On hearing the firing, Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted, "Stop that foolishness; quit wasting ammunition."

Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalo officers and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of the Kansas regiment at the battle of Caloocan, threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaiming, "You are a prisoner of the Americans."

Colonel Simeon Villia, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, Major Alambra and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Placido shot Villia in the shoulder. Alambra jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes and then fled, making their escape.

DIRECTS THE CAPTURE.

When the firing began General Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent