

ENGLAND IN THE ORIENT

LANDSOWNE DEFINES THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No Further Military Operations Will Be Undertaken—In Accord With Germany's Attitude.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Lords today, Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Secretary, announced that no further military operations by the British troops in China were contemplated for the present. When Field Marshal Lord Roberts' recent expedition, the Foreign Secretary said the British Government instructed General Gaselee to communicate with the Chinese authorities before proceeding further. The compliance with the demands of the powers is hardly of such a character as to justify the withdrawal of the troops. Lord Lansdowne hoped to be able to bring the British troops home before long, to withdraw or reduce its forces in China. Negotiations were necessarily slow with the Chinese government. On the other hand, the allies had agreed there was a practical unanimity among the powers. 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 economic questions. Wherever existed preferential rights there should be equality of opportunity for all the powers concerned. The British Minister at Peking had been instructed to moderate his demands, and the government only desired to strengthen the guards sufficiently to insure the safety of the legations.

In regard to the question of indemnity under discussion, it had been decided that the claims should be forwarded by the powers in one lot. As to the source, whence the indemnity should be paid, it was not desired to impose on China any crushing burden. To do so would be contrary to the policy of the British Government, which policy was to respect the existing treaties, and to reform. The people possessed many good qualities.

Both the British and German Governments had informed China that it was not desirable while negotiating with the powers as a whole, that she should enter into a private arrangement involving territorial or financial concessions to any other power. Russia had again assured Great Britain that the occupation of the British railway was only temporary and without prejudice to the interests of the shareholders.

As to the question of the indemnity, Lord Lansdowne said that when this was being negotiated the German Government gave Great Britain to understand that, in the German view, Manchuria was not to be considered as a territory which they had any influence. They thought, however, that the point did not deserve too much attention, pointing out that the only two treaty ports in Manchuria were the Chinese ports of Lian Wan, with regard to which explicit assurances had been given by Russia. Lord Lansdowne said he had seen newspaper reports suggesting that the Count von Bulow, the German Imperial Chancellor, had interpreted the agreement differently from Great Britain, but the point did not seem vital, because the Count von Bulow had repeatedly declared that their policy was to maintain the integrity of China. In regard to the reported Manchurian agreement, Lord Lansdowne said he was in a position to pass final opinion on the matter. The government would not criticize in any carrying spirit any arrangement regarding Manchuria, but it was suggested that the versions of the treaty published were simply trial balloons on the part of some official, or pure inventions designed to bring about a settlement. He added: "Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to co-operate with the Russian Government in proposing such an unworthy object. Russia would only, by communicating the real text of the agreement, enable Great Britain to put an end to this misconception, which should be prepared to co-operate with."

What militated against any hopes had been the mystery in which the negotiations have been involved throughout. Count Lansdowne said that the British 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 an acquisition of territory, or of a virtual protectorate over Manchuria. If the document really fell within the language used by Count Lansdowne, His Majesty's Government would certainly not object to it. Until these uncertainties were removed, Great Britain could not do otherwise than adhere to the view that it was desirable that China, at a time when she was negotiating with the powers, should not simultaneously enter into a private and separate arrangement involving the territorial and financial conditions of the Manchurian agreement. The language the government had used to China, and it was almost precisely the language which had been used by the German Government. His Majesty's Government would be concerned in matters of principle. In matters of detail they realized they must not always expect to have their own way. They would use their best endeavors to bring the present negotiations to a close, and to eliminate a situation which was inconvenient and fraught with danger to all concerned in the negotiations.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SPOURED.

Recent Attempt on His Life Makes Him Timid.

BERLIN, March 28.—Emperor William, in the course of a speech to the Kaiser Regiment in the courtyard of the barracks, said, according to the Kreuz Zeitung, that his heart was not ready day and night to act as the body guard of his own people. He also said that, if necessary, he would resign the throne for the Emperor and his house. Calling to mind the events of 1848, his majesty said that if such days should come again the regiment would certainly repress all insubordination or misconduct on the part of the Emperor.

AMAZEMENT IS EVERYWHERE EXPRESSED AT THE EMPEROR'S STRONG HINTS TO A POSSIBLE REVOLUTIONARY RISING AND AT HIS FIGHTS WITH THE TROOPS.

His Majesty's behavior further proof that the attack on him by Welland at Bremen has very seriously affected his views and attitude toward the German people.

THE VERSIONS OF THE SPEECH DIFFER WIDELY. A NUMBER OF THE PAPERS THIS EVENING DO NOT PRINT A WORD OF IT, AND THESE PAGES HAVE SOMEWHAT TO ASCERTAIN THE FACTS OF THE MATTER.

Other papers like the Kreuz Zeitung, publish a weaker version. But the fact is that not a single newspaper man was able to get a word of the Emperor's speech. The Emperor's speech was given in the courtyard. Other papers like the Kreuz Zeitung, publish a weaker version. But the fact is that not a single newspaper man was able to get a word of the Emperor's speech. The Emperor's speech was given in the courtyard.

DIVORCE IS GRANTED.

Countess Russell Gains Legal Separation From the Earl.

LONDON, March 28.—The Countess Russell was granted a divorce today by the ground of the alleged bigamy and adultery of the Earl of Russell with Mrs. Somerset. The suit was not defended. The Countess Russell is the daughter of the late George Cooke, of Cornhill, Scotland, April 11, 1860, in Nemo, Nev. They had been living for several months previous in Nevada, where both had obtained divorces. The Countess Russell obtained a divorce from Countess Russell on the ground of desertion. He alleged that she had left him nearly 10 years ago. She was Miss Mabel Edith Scott, youngest daughter of the late Claude Edward Scott. The domestic troubles between her and her husband first came to public notice in 1881, when Countess Russell brought suit for a divorce, based on cruelty and other charges. Countess Russell's suit was dismissed. The Countess Russell was granted a divorce from Countess Russell on the ground of desertion. He alleged that she had left him nearly 10 years ago. She was Miss Mabel Edith Scott, youngest daughter of the late Claude Edward Scott. The domestic troubles between her and her husband first came to public notice in 1881, when Countess Russell brought suit for a divorce, based on cruelty and other charges. Countess Russell's suit was dismissed.

HERBERT SPENCER'S HEALTH.

The Philosopher is No Longer Able to Work.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The health of Herbert Spencer remains very poor. He recently wrote a pathetic letter to the effect that he could not work, and can write only a few lines and reads little. His days are spent on a lounge near a window, looking out on the sea at Brighton. The philosopher's health is reported to be very poor. He recently wrote a pathetic letter to the effect that he could not work, and can write only a few lines and reads little. His days are spent on a lounge near a window, looking out on the sea at Brighton. The philosopher's health is reported to be very poor.

CAMBIA SLAVE-HOLDER CAUGHT.

BATHURST, Cambia, West Africa, March 28.—The camp at Mandani, in Cambia, of Fodi Kabbas, the old slave-raider, was recently attacked by a French post, killing several French soldiers and capturing by the French troops, after a sharp fight, in which Fodi Kabbas himself was wounded and 150 of his followers were taken. The French had 12 soldiers killed and seven wounded. The camp at Mandani was strongly barricaded and the French would not have entered had the French shells exploded the powder magazine inside the stockade.

CHANGE IN SERVIAN CONSTITUTION.

VIENNA, March 28.—The frequent conference which has been taking place at the King Alexander of Serbia and the leaders of the political factions at Belgrade will, it is believed, result in an important change in the constitution of Serbia. It is anticipated that before the end of the month, a new system will be created by a Senate of 60 members.

REMOVAL OF MLEVY BROWN.

CASALDI SAYS IT WAS NOT DUE TO RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE. WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Russian authorities have given definite and positive assurances to the State Department that the dismissal of Mlevy Brown, the high official of the Russian Government, was not due in any way to Russian interference. The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassidi, had an extended conference with Secretary Hay today. The Ambassador was without information as to what had been done as to the Manchurian agreement. Although the general question of China was gone over, yet the chief purpose of the visit was to clear up the reports that Russia had been instrumental in the removal of Mr. Brown. Count Cassidi's visit resulted in the fullest assurance that the affair was no one in which Russia had been concerned, and that it was purely a matter of the domestic affairs of Russia, which the Russian Government carried out according to their own desires.

CAPE TOWN PLAGUE REPORT.

CAPE TOWN, March 28.—Eleven fresh cases of bubonic plague, including five Europeans, were officially reported today. Five additional deaths have occurred.

WHY HE DID NOT SIGN

ACCIDENT TO CHINESE MINISTER SAVED MANCHURIA.

Yang Yu, at St. Petersburg, Unable to Carry Out the Agreement With Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—Last Monday, when the world expected that the Russo-Chinese convention as to Manchuria would be signed, the Russian Foreign Office received word that the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg, Yang Yu, had fallen and been seriously injured. This news was received at the time with a grain of salt, but a representative of the Russian Foreign Office informed at the United States Embassy this evening that Yang Yu had not only slipped on a wax floor, bruising his elbow and leg, but hurt his head and was consequently confined to his bedroom. Yang Yu is over 60, and feeble. He has recently displayed great anxiety in reference to the convention, and has hesitated to sign, particularly since he is doubtful about his reception should he return to China, as he belongs to the Liberal party.

A SUPERIOR FORCE.

Japan's Sea Power Greater Than That of Russia in the Orient.

NEW YORK, March 28.—If the Japanese intend to rely largely upon their available sea power in a contest with Russia, Japan is not only better equipped in this respect, but also has a superior force. The Russian fleet now stationed in Asia and available for service against Japan, numbers 12 vessels, exclusive of torpedo-boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 130,860. The Japanese fleet, exclusive of torpedo-boats, consists of 23 vessels of 207,300 tons. Not only does Japan enjoy a superiority of tonnage to the extent of nearly 75,000 tons, she has also a superior force of cruisers, and the promise of great efficiency, and she would enter a struggle with a prestige that would at least worry the people at St. Petersburg.

NEW TRIALS GRANTED.

To ex-Secretary of State Powers and James Howard.

FRANKFURT, Ky., March 28.—The Court of Appeals today granted a declaration of new trials in the case of ex-Secretary of State Powers, sentenced to life imprisonment, and James Howard, sentenced to be hanged, as alleged accessories and principals respectively, in the assassination of William McKinley. The decision in the Powers case the court was divided on political lines. The four Republican Judges united in an opinion, which was written by Judge Durrell, and which was supported by higher officials by Judge White. All of the opinions concurred in holding the indictments sufficient, and also holding void the pardon issued to Powers by ex-Governor Taylor. The latter had been ousted from office.

HOPES OF COREA.

Granted Concessions to Save Her Own Independence.

NEW YORK, March 28.—While the political atmosphere is thick with rumors about the intentions of the powers with regard to the Chinese question, it appears to have been taken for granted that Korea was simply a dumb factor in the negotiations. It is now being ascertained, however, that the Korean government is actively how this buffer state regards the situation. The London correspondent of the New York Herald, called upon William Fritchard, a Korean official, to give his views as follows: "The Government of Korea was influenced to a great extent, to my knowledge, in granting concessions to the English, by anticipating that the various powers having these vested interests would protect the independence of Korea. Japan would not, in my opinion, attempt to take possession of Korea without the approval of the powers. At the same time, there is a general impression in the East that if Russia encroaches on Korea, Japan for her own protection must necessarily contest Russia's right. But don't for a moment think it likely that there will be any friction between Russia and Japan over Korea."

FRENCH INFLUENCE GROWING.

Activity in Southern Provinces of China.

HONG KONG, March 28.—It is reported from Canton that the activity of the French is greatly increasing in the neighborhood of that city. Two gunboats ply between Hong Kong and Canton, and gunboats are much in evidence on the Chinese waterways. It is also reported that two steamers are being built in France to be sent to Canton and Hong Kong, and that France intends to subsidize the carrying of the mails. It is also expected that a French postoffice will be opened in Canton. The French ships are being lodged to the plying of the steam launches under the tricolor. Chinese captains now fly the tricolor, and the French gunboats, which are invisible a short distance away, and as a result, it is said, the Chinese people imagine they are still under the tricolor, and consider that the French influence is gaining. It is also reported that a French hospital was opened at Shamen some months back for the purpose of receiving Chinese patients. All this aids French influence and prestige.

INSULT LED TO MURDER.

TIPTONVILLE, Tenn., March 28.—Richard Darnell, a prominent lawyer, was today shot and killed by a man named "Bill" who was out on an insult alleged to have been offered by Beasley to the wife of Darnell over the telephone. A mob is being formed to lynch Beasley.

MALROBER PLEADED GUILTY.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Joseph A. Conlin, the postoffice clerk, who was arrested recently in San Francisco charged with a \$48,000 robbery of registered mail under the alias of "Billie," today, and will be sentenced tomorrow.

DIAMOND THIEF PLEADED GUILTY.

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—William Deuffler pleaded guilty today to stealing \$300 worth of diamonds from his employer, Edwards & Sloane, wholesale jeweler, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

HEIR TO A GREAT FORTUNE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 28.—Mrs. Emma Robinson, a widow with four children living in this city, has received from a Washington lawyer the information that her name appears among the list of beneficiaries of a vast property situated in Central Pennsylvania. In speaking of the matter today, Mrs. Robinson said: "The property in question was bought in the year 1860 by Mr. Hendy, who was a prominent English man and a great-grandfather of mine. He purchased an enormous tract of land in Central Pennsylvania. Some years afterward Mr. Hendy went to England and died there, leaving children from whom I am descended. I came to America and my English grand-grandfather's estate was valued at \$2,000,000, of which my share is estimated at \$9,000,000. There are 33 other heirs besides myself, and I am the most directly descended. I expect to go to Washington in a few days, and to see the lawyer who has the papers necessary to prosecute my claim."

KLIEGEL IN DISGRACE

PREFECT OF POLICE WILL BE SENT TO SIBERIAN STATION.

Criticized for Not Forestalling the Student Outbreaks in St. Petersburg—Proposal of Mediation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, March 28.—It is confidently expected that Lieutenant-General Kliegel, the Prefect of Police, will be given a Siberian Governmental post. A Ministerial circular this morning contained what is regarded as a severe criticism of Kliegel's policy of making arrests after the outbreaks of the students' troubles, instead of forestalling them by a struggle with the Lieutenants-General Vlasemsky in the cathedral, which caused the resignation of Vlasemsky, is also hurting Kliegel.

DECLINED TO REMOVE FLAG.

LONDON, March 28.—The Daily Mail has received the following from Tien Tsin today: "Colonel MacDonnell, politely asked the Russians to remove their flag from the British portion of the disputed territory, where they were surreptitiously placed. Little difficulty was made, but they agreed upon. The Russians flatly declined. It is understood that the question of an arbitration on the title to the concession has not yet been settled."

A PEKIN INCIDENT.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking says: "A German sentry has killed three Chinese in Legation street, but, using in his defense the fact that the Chinese are told as to the incidents leading up to the conflict."

ORGANIZED COMBINATION.

Russian Students Join With the Workmen.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The World today published a dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated March 25, and mailed to Berlin in order to escape the censor. The realization of the gravest fear of the present disturbances in Russia is the evidence of an organized combination for the first time between the students and the workmen of an ostensibly revolutionary character. The government has driven the students into the arms of the labor party.

WINNERS AT TANFORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Opponent, the favorite, and Cromwell, a favorite, ran a dead heat at Tanfors today. Cromwell got away next to last, and ran around the field, catching Opponent in the last jump. Long shots were in evidence. Gilsando, at 12 to 1, taking the opening event by a head from Brehndia, while in the last Tame Irishman, quoted at the same price, beat Sainly, the favorite. Hagerdon, at 12 to 1, taking the opening event by a head from Brehndia, while in the last Tame Irishman, quoted at the same price, beat Sainly, the favorite. Hagerdon, at 12 to 1, taking the opening event by a head from Brehndia, while in the last Tame Irishman, quoted at the same price, beat Sainly, the favorite.

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ACCIDENT ON TURKISH TORPEDO-BOAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.—A dispatch from Salonica announces that nine men were scalded to death by the bursting of a steam pipe on the Turkish torpedo-boat Shehab.

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CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM.

CHICAGO, March 28.—President James M. Beck, of the Chicago National League team, today gave out the official list of players who will make up the team for the coming season. The list is as follows: Catchers, Chance and John Kling; pitchers, Menlove, Jack Taylor, Cunningham, Hughes and Eason; infielders, Doyle, Childs, James Delahanty, Raymer and McCormick; outfielders, Dexter, Green, Hartzell and Dolan.

STREET CAR STRIKE POSTPONED.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—There will be no strike on the Monongahela traction lines for the present at least. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Street Car Association, held in this city, the National President Mahon, Chairman Grundy, of the United Labor League, and other leaders, counseled delay, and urged the strikers to postpone action until the return from the vacation of L. Mellon, president of the Monongahela lines, when a committee will place the grievances before him and request relief.

THE COFFEE-SUGAR WAR.

TOLEDO, O., March 28.—The Arbutle-Woolson coffee-sugar war has broken out anew. Papers filed in the Circuit Court today show that the Toledo Woolson Company show that an agreement between the two companies was drawn up February 21, whereby the Woolson Company was to purchase 500,000 lbs. of Woolson stock which the Arbutles hold, and the Arbutles were to be allowed such inspection of the Woolson books as did not exceed the Toledo Woolson Company's further set forth that the Arbutles defaulted in the agreement, and the Circuit Court accordingly is asked to set aside its recent order committing the Toledo Woolson Company to jail for refusing to allow the Arbutles to inspect the Woolson books. In the state Supreme Court the Arbutles are asking for a writ of habeas corpus, and a manager published, in pursuance of the Toledo court's decree.

NOT A MAN OF PROMISES.

VON BULOW WANTS TO BE JUDGED BY HIS CONDUCT. BERLIN, March 28.—During the discussion on the budget in the upper house of the Diet today, Count Von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, said that he desired to win the confidence of the house by his conduct rather than by his promises. He had long lived in countries with a purely parliamentary form of government, and had found much therein which was not bad, but which he did not like. He objected especially to the fact that every new government in such countries was in the habit of formulating a new programme full of assurances and promises. When, in the course of time, God sent the harm that he had done, or, in other words, when the government in question was no longer in office, there generally remained unfulfilled much of what had been promised. He wished to depart from this practice, and hoped the tried duty of the government to promote the patriotism and loyalty of the house would co-operate with the government in promoting the welfare of the monarchy.

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WILL BE DECIDED TODAY

MINERWORKERS' CONFERENCE WILL SETTLE THE STRIKE QUESTION.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union to Be Held at Wilkes-Barre.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 28.—President John E. Mitchell, Rev. E. Phillips and the district president of the United Mineworkers arrived in town tonight. Mr. Mitchell told the Associated Press reporter that he did not know the outcome of the meeting to be held in this city tomorrow would be. The Rev. Mr. Phillips spoke in glowing terms of the largest meeting he had ever seen in this city. He thought the chances were that there would be no strike, but of this he could not speak positively. The conference tomorrow will, it is believed, settle the matter.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—At National headquarters of the United Mineworkers there is much activity tonight. Secretary Wilson is in close communication with Mr. Mitchell, and is fully cognizant of Mr. Mitchell's plans for bringing about a settlement of the strike relations now existing in the East between the anthracite miners and the big operators. National Committeeman Fred Dlicher arrived today and discussed the situation with Secretary Wilson. He is confident the miners in the Pennsylvania districts have little fear from the exactions of the operators. He believes that the strike is more strongly resisted than ever before in the anthracite regions, and are prepared to make a strong fight for their rights. Mr. Dlicher left tonight for his home in Ohio.

JOHN REESE DISCHARGED.

Decision of Court of Appeals in Kansas Strike Case. ST. LOUIS, March 28.—In the United States Court of Appeals today, a decision was handed down sustaining the position of the United States Circuit Court in the case of John Reese, a member of the executive committee of the United Mineworkers of America, who was imprisoned for alleged contempt of an injunction order and subsequently released on bail. The court's decision, which was written by Judge Adams, deals elaborately with the rights of courts to punish for a violation of restraining orders. Reese and other miners went to Kansas in 1899, in the progress of a coal strike, and delivered speeches in behalf of the strikers. In July, 1899, the Western Coal & Mining Company, one of the largest operators in the district, secured an injunction against all members of the Mineworkers' union and "all others combining, confederating or conspiring with them to obstruct the work of the state." After delivering a speech, Reese was arrested on the ground that he had violated the injunction, and was sentenced to a term of six months in the penitentiary. He appealed to the court. Judge Adams holds that the restraining order does not necessarily have to apply specifically to any person to inflict punishment for its violation. He says that the mere fact that the order of the court is disobeyed by a person who has knowledge of it is of itself sufficient justification for the contempt proceedings. In the case of Reese, the court found that the defendant was punished for violating an order made on behalf of private interests and not because he had defied the dignity of the court. The court further said that Reese, in any manner, had conspired or combined to injure the property of the Monongahela traction lines. The court further said that Reese, in any manner, had conspired or combined to injure the property of the Monongahela traction lines.

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WINNERS AT TANFORS. SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Opponent, the favorite, and Cromwell, a favorite, ran a dead heat at Tanfors today. Cromwell got away next to last, and ran around the field, catching Opponent in the last jump. Long shots were in evidence. Gilsando, at 12 to 1, taking the opening event by a head from Brehndia, while in the last Tame Irishman, quoted at the same price, beat Sainly, the favorite. Hagerdon, at 12 to 1, taking the opening event by a head from Brehndia, while in the last Tame Irishman, quoted at the same price, beat Sainly, the favorite.

ACCIDENT ON TURKISH TORPEDO-BOAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.—A dispatch from Salonica announces that nine men were scalded to death by the bursting of a steam pipe on the Turkish torpedo-boat Shehab.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS JOIN WITH THE WORKMEN.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The World today published a dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated March 25, and mailed to Berlin in order to escape the censor. The realization of the gravest fear of the present disturbances in Russia is the evidence of an organized combination for the first time between the students and the workmen of an ostensibly revolutionary character. The government has driven the students into the arms of the labor party.

CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM.

CHICAGO, March 28.—President James M. Beck, of the Chicago National League team, today gave out the official list of players who will make up the team for the coming season. The list is as follows: Catchers, Chance and John Kling; pitchers, Menlove, Jack Taylor, Cunningham, Hughes and Eason; infielders, Doyle, Childs, James Delahanty, Raymer and McCormick; outfielders, Dexter, Green, Hartzell and Dolan.

STREET CAR STRIKE POSTPONED.

PITTSBURG, March 28.—There will be no strike on the Monongahela traction lines for the present at least. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Street Car Association, held in this city, the National President Mahon, Chairman Grundy, of the United Labor League, and other leaders, counseled delay, and urged the strikers to postpone action until the return from the vacation of L. Mellon, president of the Monongahela lines, when a committee will place the grievances before him and request relief.

THE COFFEE-SUGAR WAR.

TOLEDO, O., March 28.—The Arbutle-Woolson coffee-sugar war has broken out anew. Papers filed in the Circuit Court today show that the Toledo