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Portland, Oregon

DECLARED AN OUTLAW.

Colombia's Action Against Uribe-Uribe, the Rebel General.

NEW YORK, July 31.—General Rafael Uribe-Uribe, who is again battling in Colombia for Liberal supremacy, has been declared an outlaw by the Colombian Government. This action carries with it a confiscation of his property. It is threatened that if he again dares to enter the country, whether in time of peace or war, he will be imprisoned for life.

El Herald, the semi-official newspaper, inspired, it is said, by his enemies, also demands the immediate dismissal of Dr. Carlos Martinez Silva from the office of Colombian Minister to this country. It gives as its reason for this demand a conference between General Uribe-Uribe and Minister Silva, which the paper alleges compromised the government. The diplomatic representative, it is said, referred to the rebel as "a brave soldier."

The foregoing will appear in the Times tomorrow, and also the following: "General Heriberto Jeffries, Adjutant-General of the Department of Panama, who is in the city, announces that the object of his visit is to purchase a vessel to be used on the coast as a gunboat. The Department of Panama, which acts independently of the federal government, recently shipped several cannon from this port. General Jeffries admits that the rebels are again showing considerable activity. He says he knew when he came here that General Uribe-Uribe was preparing to stir up trouble."

Martial Law Suspended.
BUENOS AIRES, July 31.—The Chamber of Deputies approved the bill suspending martial law, and President Roca promulgated the bill today.

Three People Burned to Death.
NEW YORK, July 31.—A pet cat overturned a kerosene lamp in the home of James McCoy in Brooklyn today. In the fire that resulted, James McCoy and his two children—William, aged 15, and Edna, aged 14—were burned to death, and Mrs. Mary McCoy, the mother, was probably fatally hurt by falling from a window to the ground.

GENERAL WOOD ON CUBA.

He Says the Americans Can Get Out in Eight Months.

NEW YORK, July 31.—General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, who is now on board the dispatch boat Kenau, preparing for a cruise along the coast of New England, said today, in discussing the Cuban situation, that "Cuba is a totally undeveloped island, and has a great future before it. Yellow fever, in another year, will cease to be epidemic. We have not had a single case of yellow fever in Havana this Summer, and none in Eastern Cuba for two years past. Cuba's resources require time for development. The last enormous sugar crop was raised on 8 per cent of the entire sugar producing lands. Only this small percentage is under cultivation."

"We have \$1,500,000 in our reserve fund, and can pay all our debts, and get out of Cuba within the next eight months. We have established 2000 flourishing schools. Two years ago we were obliged to provide about 100 orphan asylums to protect the destitute children. Since then we have abolished 60, and expect to be able to close more before we retire from the management of Cuban affairs. Our troops have been well cared for, and their health compares favorably with that of the troops in this country, showing that the island is healthy."

Cuban Tariffs Are Too High.
NEW YORK, July 31.—General Carlos Garcia, eldest son of the late General Calixto Garcia and Inspector-General of Cuban penal institutions, who arrived on the steamer Morro Castle, interviewed the Cuban Minister to this country, and said that Cuba has ever gathered. We cannot do business, however without a reduction on sugar."

Prominent Prussian Educator.
BERLIN, July 31.—Dr. Boese, ex-Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, who had been ill for some time past, died today.

REVOLUTION IS ON

Venezuelans Rise Against President Castro.

MARTIAL LAW IS PROCLAIMED

United States May Find It Necessary to Dispatch a Battle-Ship to the Scene of the Trouble to Protect American Interests.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, July 31.—Dr. Rangal Gardias, at the head of 8000 men, has revolted against President Castro, of Venezuela. The insurgents are near Santo Domingo de Tachera, on the Colombian frontier. The Venezuelan Government has sent 10,000 troops to the scene of the uprising. Other outbreaks are expected. The whole country is ready to rise against President Castro. Constitutional guarantees have been suspended, and complications with Colombia are feared.

Martial Law Proclaimed.
Washington, July 31.—The State Department today received a telegram from the American legation at Caracas stating that martial law has been declared in Venezuela by the President of the country, in consequence of the invasion of a revolutionary force from Colombia.

BATTLE-SHIP MAY BE NEEDED.

State Department, However, Has Made No Call for It.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Up to the hour when the telegrams came today, the State Department had not called on the Navy Department for a ship to go into Venezuelan waters. In view of the serious condition of the affairs there, and the unsettled condition in the neighboring republic of Colombia, it is not improbable that an American warship will be sent to the scene of trouble for the protection of American interests. If a ship is called for, some difficulty might be experienced in finding a suitable vessel for the mission. About the only ship available at this time is the small gunboat Machias, fitting out at the Boston navy-yard. That vessel, however, would not be ready to sail for about two weeks. There is not a single American warship in southern waters. In case of extreme urgency, one of the battle-ships now in commission could be sent.

Revolutionists Routed.

NEW YORK, July 31.—E. Gonzales Echeverria, Consul-General of Venezuela, said tonight: "I have just received a cable message from President Castro, which says that Dr. Rangal Gardias has been routed on the Colombian frontier. A battle was fought between the revolutionists and our government. We have achieved a great victory, and Venezuela is at peace. I have received orders to transmit this information to all our representatives in Europe."

State of Siege Raised.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The State Department has received from the United States Legation at Buenos Ayres telegraphic information to the effect that the state of siege declared in that capital on July 5, by reason of political disturbances, has been raised.

FOR GREAT COTTON TRUST.

George F. Washburn Goes to Europe to Get Pointers.

BOSTON, July 31.—George F. Washburn, of this city, president of the Commonwealth Club of Massachusetts, has sailed for Europe to inquire into the co-operative methods of various bodies in England, Belgium and Switzerland, with a view to the formation of a \$50,000,000 cotton combination in this country.

According to an interview Mr. Washburn has worked out a plan to unite the cotton-producers of the South into one great co-operative trust, with headquarters at St. Louis and central warehouses in Memphis. He said he had been selected for this mission because of the extensive study he had made of co-operation from a businessman's standpoint, and that in his judgment the only way to meet the capitalist cotton and wheat trusts was to organize better and larger ones in the interest of the producer. Mr. Washburn said that the application of the idea to the cotton industry was made because the planters, being men of means, could unite in a co-operative business movement and effect a tremendous saving to themselves. Mr. Washburn, who in two national campaigns was a national executive committee member of the People's party, was asked if his plan had any political significance, and he said only insofar that if it was successful it would have a far-reaching effect along political lines in the West and South.

Teagrowers of Japan to Combine.
NEW YORK, July 31.—The Herald will state tomorrow:

"The teagrowers of Japan are about to take steps to control the market for Japanese teas by limiting the supply. Papers incorporated in the Japan Tea Company have been drawn by Edwin Corbin, of this city, and as soon as the organization is completed in Japan, Mr. Corbin will apply for a New Jersey charter. The capitalization of the company will be between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and the prospectus promises annual profits of about \$1,000,000."

PLAIN SOCIALISTS HEREAFTER

Convention Will Drop National Part of Party Name.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—After the election, this afternoon, of Max S. Hays, of Cleveland, O., as chairman of the day, the National Socialist convention voted on the question whether "immediate demands" should be eliminated from the platform, reported yesterday afternoon. The vote resulted in a decision to retain the words in the platform. The substitute offered by Professor Heron, then came up. On vote, it was admitted as a part of the platform. Professor Heron's substitute embodied:

"1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication, and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.
"2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor; the increase of wages.
"3. State or National insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age.
"4. The insurrection of a system of

public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured full product of their labor." The Springfield anti-Deas faction scored another victory tonight. The argument of the day hinged on the question of state autonomy in party affairs. After a long and heated debate, the autonomous clause was finally ordered inserted. It detracts from the powers of the National executive committee, and gives the control of the state affairs exclusively to the hands of the state central committees. Hereafter, the party will be known as the Socialist party.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Rule Which Will Benefit Officers Who Served in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has held that if a subordinate officer serving in the Philippines exercised a command above that pertaining to his grade prior to June 30, 1900, under assignment in orders issued by his superior officer, being such as the subordinate officer, being subordinate to the command, he would be entitled to the pay and allowances of the grade so exercised, regardless of whether he exercised the higher command for a period of three months or not. If the subordinate officer exercised such higher command after June 30, 1900, he would be entitled to the advanced pay and allowances, provided he exercised the higher command for a continuous period of not less than three months, otherwise not. If, however, the subordinate exercised the advanced command by virtue of his being the senior officer on duty, he would not be entitled to the advanced pay and allowances.

Counts-Martial by Native.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department has received from the Philippines the records of numerous cases of counts-martial of natives for murder, robbery, kidnapping and other crimes. Two cases of treachery and violation of the rules of war are reported. One is that of Placido Cuchapin, who was installed as President of the Pueblo of Moncada, Tarlac, and who, while in this office, aided and abetted the insurgents. He was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Nicholas Valente, who was Vice-President and Lieutenant of Police at the same place, was also found guilty of a similar charge and sentenced to 10 years. It appears from facts brought out in different trials that there are secret societies among the natives who are pledged to all manner of crimes for the purpose of carrying on the warfare against the United States.

Positions for Volunteer Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Several officers of the volunteer army, who remained in the Philippines, have been assigned to civil positions in the Provincial Government. Captain Henry A. Reed, Thirty-second Infantry, has been made Provincial Treasurer of Oriental Negros; Lieutenant Robert M. Shears, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Treasurer of Cavite Province; Lieutenant Richard C. Day, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Treasurer of Nueva Ecija; Captain Jacob F. Krepe, Twenty-second Infantry Regiment, has been detailed as Provisional Governor of Nueva Ecija.

BEE-SUGAR SITUATION.

Oxnard Says Industry Would Suffer by a Lower Duty on Crude Sugar.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Henry B. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Company, and president also of the American Beet Sugar Association, who has just returned to New York from a tour of his company's holdings in the Argentine Valley and Colorado. An interview has given an interesting account of the beet-sugar situation in this country.

He said: "We have under way 25 factories for the production of beet sugar, and expect to build at least 10 more this year. My company has recently bought 80,000 acres of land in Arkansas valley and expects to raise 100,000 tons of beets. An interview was made at the next session of Congress to have the duty on crude sugar lowered, and perhaps abolished. Should it succeed it would be disastrous to the beet-sugar industry, which is in its tender infancy. All this is of the greatest interest and importance to Colorado, which is the finest country in the world for the culture of sugar beets."

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Foreign.

Revolt against the President of Venezuela causes martial law to be declared. Page 1.
American anarchist who was to kill the Czar arrested in Switzerland. Page 1.
Lord Roberts has been elected hero for his services in South Africa. Page 2.

Federal Government.

United States may find it necessary to send a warship to Venezuela. Page 1.
Names of 4200 people were drawn yesterday in the Oklahoma land lottery. Page 2.
The Department of the Interior is pushing a large investigation of the timber land frauds. Page 5.

Domestic.

Five masked men held up a passenger train near Chicago. Page 1.
Conferees on steel strike have not come to an agreement on peace terms. Page 2.
Ohio Bryan men organize the "Progressive Democratic" party. Page 3.

Sport.

Jeffries and Rubin will fight in Georgia in October.
Portland made 11 runs, Spokane none, in game at latter place. Page 3.
Tacoma defeated Seattle 5 to 2. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

The outcome of the great San Francisco strike will depend mainly on the coal supply. Page 4.
The Torrens land registration system is expected to prove cheap and efficient. Page 5.
Under the new scalp bounty law over \$18,000 has been paid out of the state treasury since February 26. Page 4.

Attorney-General Blackburn rules that County School Superintendents have full discretion in issuing first-grade certificates. Page 4.
The steamship Charles D. Lane is a total loss on McKean Island. Page 5.
The military affairs of Oregon and Washington will be turned over to General Randall. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

New York stock market entirely in hands of professionals. Page 1.
Another made in the upward movement in wheat. Page 11.
July wheat and flour shipments from the Northwest. Page 8.
Indravelli went to sea yesterday, 54 days after entering the river. Page 8.
Uncertainty regarding foreign grain crops. Page 8.
Portland and Vicinity.
New Fisheries Company will distribute \$5,000,000 in Portland the next few days. Page 1.
Conservation of peach trees for more fruit at Buffalo. Page 12.
H. R. Lewis speaks of trade conditions in the Orient. Page 7.
E. W. Rowe chosen superintendent of the 1901 carnival. Page 12.
Dr. Whitcomb and Professor Cordley talk to farmers at Pleasant Home. Page 8.

TRAIN WAS HELD UP

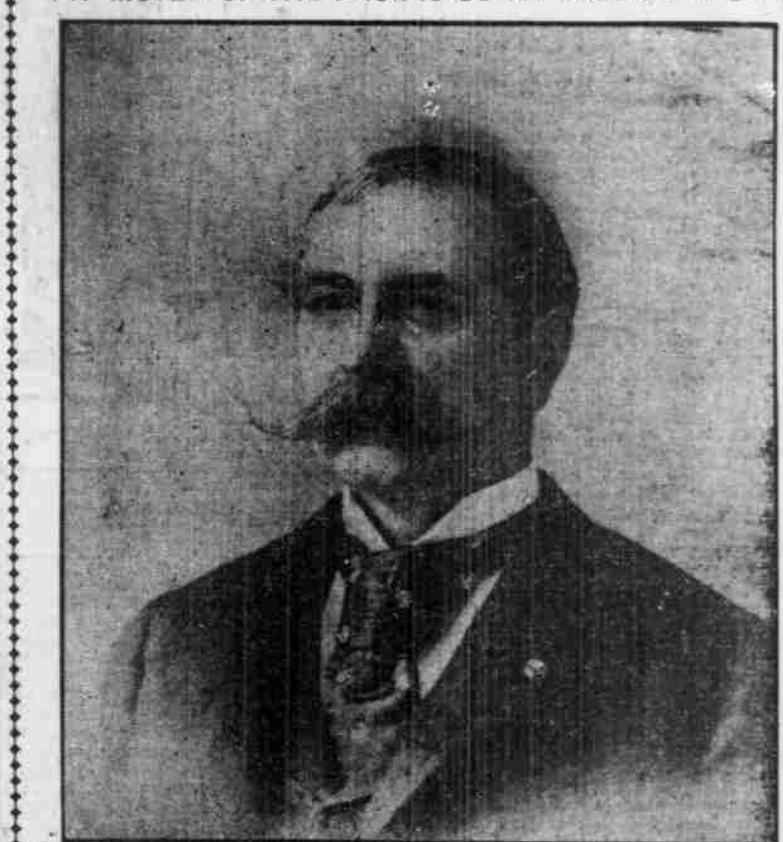
Five Masked Men Stopped Passenger Near Chicago.

FAILED TO FIND THE TREASURE

Uncoupled Mail Instead of Express Car, Which Was in Unusual Place—No Person Injured Either by Dynamite or Shots.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Baltimore & Ohio passenger train from the East, which was due to arrive in the Grand Central Station, Chicago, at 9 o'clock tonight, was

PROMOTER OF THE PACIFIC COAST SALMON TRUST.



R. ONFFROY.

The Oregonian presents, this morning, the first photograph of R. Onffroy, organizer of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, otherwise known as the salmon trust, which has been published. Four years ago Mr. Onffroy conceived the idea of consolidating the salmon fisheries of the Pacific Coast, and kept steadily to his purpose until he succeeded in having interested J. Pierpont Morgan, Richard D. Deland, Charles R. Flint, Seligman Bros., the New York bankers, and many others of the highest standing in the nation's finances, in an industrial project calling for \$25,000,000 of stock and \$7,000,000 of debenture bonds. It may well be assumed that Mr. Onffroy is master of every detail connected with the catching and packing of salmon, for no other could win the ear of so able financiers. Four years ago Mr. Onffroy promoted, built and successfully operated at Fairhaven, Wash., the largest cannery in the world—the Pacific American Fisheries. It has a capacity of 10,000 cases a day. He is a native of France, and was born 35 years ago. His mother was an American born in Louisiana. He is a graduate of the French military school of St. Cyr, and served with distinction as an officer in the war of 1870, being decorated for bravery on the battle-field. He was admitted to the bar in France, but has never taken up the practice of law, and has besides received degrees in sciences and literature. Twenty years ago he came to this country, was naturalized, and has ever since been prominently identified with large industries and financial institutions. He is a man of quick perception, sound judgment and strong convictions. He is a gentleman of the old school.

held up by five masked men at 8 o'clock tonight between Edgemoor and Grand Calumet Heights, Ind., 11 miles out from Chicago. One of the mail cars, which contained no money, was dynamited and wrecked. The attempt at robbery was made after the two mail cars had been detached from the train and run a quarter of a mile ahead. The failure of the robbers to make a rich haul was due to the fact that the express car, which contained the train's treasure, was in an unusual place. After wrecking the mail car and obtaining no booty the men disappeared in the darkness without attempting to rectify their mistake. The only loot they carried away with them as a result of their adventure was the gold watch of the engineer. The train was the New York and Washington vestibule limited. Most of the trainmen were shot, and had narrow escapes from bullets. No person was injured, either by firearms or dynamite.

The place where the robbery occurred is a lonely district, where houses are few and far between. The train was running at a high rate of speed when it passed Calumet Heights, and immediately after passing out of sight of the station Engineer J. W. Collins saw directly in front of him a large fire on which some rails had been placed. He slowed down, and as he did so three men wearing masks over their faces jumped into the cab and covered Collins and his fireman, James Whipple, with revolvers. Just before climbing into the cab the three men commenced to fire with their revolvers to frighten away all assistance. The shots produced the liveliest kind of a panic in the sleeping-cars, where the passengers made every effort to hide their money and valuables before the robbers could get to them. No attempt was made, however, to rob any of the passengers. After mounting into the cab of the engine, the robbers, covering the engineer and fireman with their revolvers, made them uncouple the first two cars and pull them some distance from the rest of the train.

Hurling dynamite at the car, which they judged to be the express car, they burst open the door. Hastily climbing in to get at the safe, they were astonished to find that they had broken into a mail car. They threatened the engineer with death for not telling them that the cars which he had uncoupled were not express cars, and ordered him to return at once and uncouple the next car behind the baggage cars. Climbing once more into his cab, Engineer Collins backed his engine down, coupled onto the third car, and with the muzzle of a revolver at his head, drew away from the remainder of the train about the same distance as in the first occasion. The robbers attacked the other car, but found, to their great wrath, they had opened another mail car, and that it contained no money. The train had been delayed now fully 30 minutes, and, fearing if they delayed any longer help would be coming to the train crew, the robbers gave up their attempt to rob the train and ran into a thicket of scrub oak at the side of the track and disappeared.

FINAL DETAILS NOW

\$5,000,000 Coming to Perfect the Salmon Trust.

TWENTY-SIX PLANTS IN DEAL

Combine Will Have Offices at Portland and on Puget Sound, and E. E. Alsworth, of Seattle, Will Be General Manager.

Over \$5,000,000 will be distributed by Portland banks in the next eight days in closing the deal by which the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company secures control of 26 salmon canneries on Puget Sound and in Alaska. R. Onffroy, who has succeeded in organizing the trust after four years of steady effort, arrived yesterday. His associates in the final details of arrangements, who will reach Portland this morning, will bring \$1,000,000 in exchange. Those who are expected this morning are Wendell P. Rice, Thomas B. McGovern and Joseph R. Auerbach, of New York, and Judge Thomas A. Moran, of Chicago. Judge Moran is acting president of the Pacific-American Fisheries Company, of Fairhaven, Wash. A representative of the Illinois Trust Company comes with authority to surrender \$1,000,000 preferred stock and \$4,000,000 common stock of the Fairhaven company. As the general details of the trust were settled in New York several weeks ago, there is little to do in Portland except to pay to the owners of plants which have voted to go in the amount of cash each is to receive, and to issue to each the promissory notes of the new company. Mr. Onffroy does not consider it advisable to make a statement of the terms accepted by the canneries. He said that that is the business of the individual canneries, and that there is no legal or other impediment to the delivery of the properties.

Companies in the Trust.

The companies which have voted to consolidate are:

- Pacific American Fisheries Company—One cannery at Friday Harbor, San Juan Island, Washington, and three canneries at Fairhaven, Wash.
- Fairhaven Canning Company—One cannery at Fairhaven, Wash.
- Alsworth Cannery Company—One cannery at Blaine, Wash., and one at Seattle.
- Pacific Steam Whaling Company—Seven canneries in Alaska.
- Alaska Fishermen's Packing Company, of Astoria, Or.—One cannery at Bristol Bay, Alaska.
- Boston Fishing & Trading Company, of Portland—One cannery at Yes Bay, Alaska.
- Chilkoot Packing Company, of Portland—One cannery on Chilkat River, Alaska.
- Taku Packing Company, of Oregon—One cannery on Taku Point, Alaska.
- Taku Fishing Company—One cannery at Snettisham, Alaska.
- Chatham Strait Packing Company—One cannery on Chatham Strait, Alaska.
- Quadrant Packing Company—One cannery on Quadra Bay, Alaska.
- Joy Strait Packing Company—One cannery on Bartlett Bay, Alaska, and one at Petersburg, Alaska.
- Western Fisheries Company, of Portland—One cannery on Dundas Bay, Alaska.
- Thlinket Packing Company, of Portland—One cannery at Girard Point and one at Santa Ana, Alaska.

It is understood that several other plants will soon pass into the hands of the trust upon terms already accepted.

Officers and Financial Resources.

R. Onffroy will be secretary of the big new company, and E. E. Alsworth, of Seattle, will be general manager. They will have offices at Portland and Seattle. It is said that M. G. Munly, J. T. Barron, D. W. Crowley, of Portland, and Robert Forbes, of Seattle, have devoted time and attention to the formation of the trust, will have good places in the new company, if they wish to continue in the salmon business. The persons who are stated to be members of the Board of Directors, according to private telegrams from New York, are: August Belmont, Charles R. Flint, Seligman Fish, Richard Deland, J. E. Borne, Thomas A. McGovern, Fred Carey and Fred Victor, of New York; Charles Counselman, of Chicago; R. Onffroy, of Fairhaven, Wash., and E. E. Alsworth, of Seattle.

Conflicting statements of the financial strength of the trust have been telegraphed from New York. Some reports have put it at \$25,000,000, and others at \$20,000,000. The facts are these: The company was chartered in New Jersey with \$25,000,000 capital, of which \$12,500,000 is preferred stock and \$12,500,000 common stock. The company has already received, amounting to \$7,000,000. Of the stock there has been issued \$5,000,000 preferred and \$5,000,000 common. The bond issue so far is \$5,000,000. The working capital is \$500,000.

Mr. Onffroy on the Situation.

Speaking of the new company and its prospects, Mr. Onffroy said yesterday: "As our field of operations is the Pacific Coast, our business will be managed on the Coast, and we shall have offices at Portland and Seattle. We shall disturb financial conditions as little as possible, as the Coast banks, which have in the past conducted the business of the canneries absorbed, will do the business of the new company."

"We start our first year with every prospect of success. The salmon run is enormous in Alaska and on Puget Sound. The oldest fishermen on Puget Sound do not remember when the run was so good. It will be our purpose to run all our plants to their full capacity, with the idea of packing a large amount of salmon and finding consumers for it. France, Germany, Belgium and other European nations are becoming good markets for salmon, and we are going to see what we can do in Russia, China and Japan. We are satisfied that we can build up a big business. We will require some special study before we can make a permanent stand in that field. The Chinese and the Japanese are great lovers of fish, and we will endeavor to get them to use our salmon. Such also is the case in the Philippines."

"I estimate the salmon pack of the world this year at 3,000,000 cases, of which our company will pack between 1,600,000 and 1,500,000 cases. The world's consumption of salmon is about 3,000,000 cases annually, and as there are no left-over stocks, we expect to have no difficulty in finding sale for all the salmon we pack. No big corporation ever began business under more auspicious circumstances."

"We expect to make a considerable saving in expense."

ELECTORAL BILL ADOPTED.

Cuban Convention Will Now Take Up the Various Articles.

HAVANA, July 31.—After a lively debate today the Cuban Constitutional Convention adopted the electoral bill submitted by the committee at a whole discussion of the various articles will now begin. Senor Sanguily caused a commotion by protesting against accepting the project on the ground that the convention could not assume the authority therein provided of establishing the new government and settling disputes arising out of the first election, these matters belonging to the military government. The question, however, was not raised among the delegates as a whole.

CRISPI AT DEATH'S DOOR.

His Terrible Struggle for Breath Can Be Heard Some Distance.

NAPLES, July 31.—The bulletin issued tonight regarding Senor Crispi announces that he has suffered a relapse and is much weaker. His terrible struggle for breath can be heard even in the roadway of the street where his residence stands. The members of his family and his two secretaries surround his death bed. It is said the family has refused priests' offices. The last words pronounced by Signor Crispi before he became so feeble were, on hearing the telegram from King Victor Emmanuel and Dowager Empress Margherita: "Oh, good King, good Queen."

New Cornell University Professor.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 31.—President Schurman, of Cornell University, announced that Frank L. Irvine, of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed to the chair of practice and procedure in Cornell, to take the place of H. S. Redfield, who resigned to accept a similar position in Columbia University. Mr. Irvine is a Cornell graduate of the class of '80.

Report of American Bible Society.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The eighty-fifth annual report of the American Bible Society shows that there is a slight increase in the receipts from individuals, auxiliaries, collections, legacies and the Bible house. The total issues of the year, at home and abroad, amounted to 1,551,318. Of these 586,615 were distributed in the United States and 975,655 in foreign lands.