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INVASERS DRIVEN BACK.

Colombian Force Repulsed by Venezuelan Troops.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 4.—The Venezuelan Government announces that a force of invaders under General Gerbarin, including 25 battalions of the Colombian Army, was repulsed by the government troops and compelled to fall back across the frontier after 28 hours' fighting, July 28 and 29. It is officially asserted that the invaders lost 900 men, the government troops losing 300. The government has sent reinforcements to the frontier.

Defeat of Revolutionists.
LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received the following dispatch, dated August 4, from Curacao:

"A dispatch from Curacao says that 6000 revolutionists were defeated, after 20 hours' fighting, July 29 and 30, with a loss of 800 men, the government loss being 200."

To Study German Canals.
BRISLIN, Aug. 4.—A commission from the French Chamber has arrived in Bremen for the purpose of studying German canals and harbors.

GENERAL WALKOUT

All Men in Steel Trust Plants Will Be Called Out.

STRIKE WILL BE GENERAL

Amalgamated Officials No Longer Hope to End the Struggle by Peaceful Means—Shaffer May Issue the Order This Week.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4.—"Within a week every union man and every union man at heart in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation will be asked to strike," said a statement issued by the Amalgamated Association. "We must settle whether unionism is to stand or fall. There will be no more conference with the United States Steel Corporation unless the meeting is asked for by the officials of that corporation. The Amalgamated Association will not ask for a peace meeting."

These and several other significant statements were made tonight by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers upon his return from New York. Mr. Shaffer says he is ready to employ every peaceable means within the power of man to win a victory. No quarter is to be given, and no compromise is to be made. The entire management of the plant has been placed in the hands of President Shaffer. He has absolute power to call out every man who is connected with the organization, and he intends to do it. He is satisfied with the progress of the fight to date. He finds that none of his battle-lines have been broken. Promises made by the Amalgamated Association strong in many of its mills.

Mr. Shaffer, Secretary Williams, B. I. Davis, F. E. Fiege and John Chappelle, of Wellsville, came in from New York this evening. The president and his advisers did not appear to be the least cast down.

"There is not much that I can say about the situation at present," said Mr. Shaffer.

"Will there be a meeting of the advisory board tonight to order a general strike?" was asked.

"No, I always endeavor to prevent Sunday meetings when I can. We held none on the train today," he replied.

"Will there be a meeting tomorrow?"

"None is needed. The fact of the matter is, we held one in New York last evening."

"Was there any action taken at that meeting about calling out all of the men in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation?"

Shaffer Authorized to Act.

"I was given full authority to act. The meeting empowered me to issue a call whenever in my judgment I thought it time to act."

"When will that call be issued?"

"That depends upon a number of things. It is difficult to say just the exact day that I will be ready to exercise the authority vested in me."

"Is it likely to go out tonight?"

"I hardly think so. I am of the opinion that I could not prepare myself to issue the order tonight."

"Will you do anything in the matter this evening?"

"I will not. I am going home to rest, and will wait until tomorrow to resume the care of my position."

"Cannot you fix some definite date when the order will be issued?"

"You can say that within a week every union man and every union man at heart in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation will be asked to join the Amalgamated Association in winning this strike."

"Do you think you will be able to close all of the mills of the steel trust?"

"I am of the opinion that every one of them can be closed. We have some great success in store for the trust. The men have been organized in some of their mills that they never dreamed could be touched. We have the sympathy of the workmen, and they will not throw any straw in the way of our absolute victory."

Mr. Shaffer said that the stories that Mr. Morgan had been using during the conference Saturday were untrue. He said the men of the steel trust were courteous and business-like throughout the entire meeting, and if he had lost his temper it was after the adjournment of the gathering.

"Are you afraid of Southern negroes being brought in to break the strike?"

"Not in the least. The negroes of the South are thoroughly organized. We have not been overlooking that detail. They make the best kind of union men. The 300 colored men brought from the South to assist in starting the plant of the Laclede Steel Corporation in Chicago were all members of the union. When they returned to their homes."

Failure of the Conference.

Reverting to the failure of the strike settlement, Mr. Shaffer said:

"No explanation was offered by the company for their refusal to grant any better terms or to consider the propositions of the Amalgamated Association in any form. They seemed to have made up their minds suddenly to give no consideration to the men, and would not vary from this determination."

"Don't blame Mr. Morgan for all this," said Mr. Shaffer, as he went on. "Mr. Morgan knows absolutely nothing about the conditions of the mills except as he is guided by others. He has his word, and Mr. Morgan is a fair-minded man. I am aware that there is a hidden influence in the corporate body of the United States Steel Corporation that has been working against us. What I mean is that it is hidden from the public. We are fully aware of the location of our enemies. We went to New York waiting peace, to bring about peace honorably. In every effort we failed. We can do no more than fight for our existence until either the trust asks for another conference or we are exterminated."

Throughout the interview President Shaffer indicated that the officials of the Amalgamated Association had been planning for this struggle well in hand, and that arrangements for the battle are complete and on systematic lines.

President Shaffer tonight said that he had given up all hope of a peaceful settlement of this trouble, and looked for no further attempts to bring about a reconciliation of conference.

Secretary Williams was not disposed to discuss the situation at such great length as his chief. He did, however, have this to say:

"All possibility of settlement of this

difficulty appears to be at an end. We carefully considered the proposition of the trust. It was decided that the terms were such that we could not accept. To accept would have meant practically the disruption of our organization. We could not have agreed and returned to face the men we represented. It is now a case of fight. I think the contest will be the greatest industrial battle the world has ever known. I am thoroughly convinced that we will win the victory."

Why the Strikers Refused.

"As anxious as the members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association were to settle the strike, their refusal to accept the terms of Mr. Morgan was the only alternative left them at the last moment. For the Association side to have agreed to the proposition would have meant the declaration of the thousands of workmen who were employed in them, and who organized and came out on strike since the trouble began. To have deserted these men now would have been the death-blow of the organization, and it would have died in dishonor. To fight the trust in an honorable battle, with a good chance to win, means at least a chance for life; but, if beaten, a demise of the Amalgamated Association with all its hopes and dreams. As to the agreement which President Shaffer is alleged to have signed with Mr. Morgan, and which it was charged he had failed to keep, Mr. Shaffer said that it had been proved conclusively that Mr. Shaffer had done all that he agreed to do. The board is a unit in all things, and has no internal troubles. As has been alleged, this proposition of Mr. Morgan had been discussed by the members in a free and dispassionate manner. It was agreed that a settlement of the strike was preferable to a long and bitter contest, and the board was willing to concede all that it could in an honorable manner. It was willing to accept the proposition that the trust retain as non-union the Old Meadow and Salisbury mills at the time of the conference in the Lincoln Hotel, but it could not desert Wellsville, McKeesport and Old Meadow mills at the Lincoln Hotel conference, but they would not consent to any more. Had they added the Lindsay, McCutcheon and the Painter mills of the hoop combine, the strike would never have gone any further."

Since then the Amalgamated Association has organized and got all the men in the hoop combine, with the exception of one mill. These men have shown their desire to join the Amalgamated Association, and the trust officials said they would not interfere with their men if they wanted to join the organization. It was proved by the organization that the men did want to, and the executive board took the officers of the trust at their word and offered to compromise on the scale being signed for all mills that were known to both sides to be fully organized. The proposition was declined. It was declined without any explanation from the officials. In rejecting the offer, the trust officials had been rejected during the Lincoln Hotel conference.

Concerning the actual strike status in this city, there seems to be little or no change. The mills on strike are still idle, with no indications of an attempt by the combine to start them. No fires are being started, and the only evidence of work about any of the plants is that of men making necessary repairs. There seems to be no concern among the strikers at the failure of the late conference, and all seem to believe the men will stand firm. They are determined to win.

Strikers Get Other Work.

A sample of the condition of the men is that at the Lindsay McCutcheon mill, one of the plants which has caused much of the discussion between the two sides. It was learned today that not more than 100 are out of work. They have secured employment in the numerous independent plants who do not side with the strikers. A much-needed vacation.

When the general strike order is issued, among the first to go out will be the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers on the South Side. This mill is a branch of the National Tube Company, which has plants all over the country. The skilled men at the Republic mill are said to be of complete value.

From McKeesport this announcement is made tonight:

"The Amalgamated Association is rapidly gaining strength in McKeesport, and it is estimated that they added at least 200 new members to its forces at two meetings held this afternoon. The meeting of National Lodge, consisting of employees of the Youngstown & Steel Works, was largely attended, and although no definite statement was given out in regard to the number of new men taken into the lodge, the conservative estimate is placed at 100. While others claim nearly double this number were added to the lodge. The members of the lodge claim they now have the entire Boston mill organized. The exception of two men, and these latter positively refuse to have anything to do with the organization. Union Lodge, composed of employees of the National rolling mill, at its meeting tonight, was also well attended. The strikers last night were claiming that everything was coming their way and that if a general strike order is issued, the company will be unable to turn a wheel, and that they would have between 8000 and 10,000 men out. The tube workers are organized by the American Federation of Labor, which organization readily responded to the call of the Amalgamated Association. The business men of McKeesport are greatly depressed by the situation, and they fear that if a general order is issued from strike headquarters, their business would be nearly ruined, at least for the time being, as about 15,000 men would be idle."

The Trouble at Wellsville, O., said:

"The strikers are in a very restive mood tonight. The action of the trust in the number, and the fact that warrants are in the possession of the police for nine more who are at present in the camps across the river in West Virginia has put them on edge. It is probable that a number of men toward the authorities and the steel company. Four of the strikers are still in jail. Organizer George Evans, of Ligon, and William and Elmer Moore have been released on bail. The Amalgamated Association is arranging to furnish bail for the others early Monday morning, and will have the men for whom warrants are out come over from West Virginia and give themselves up as soon as bail can be got for them. Deputy Sheriff Chris Throck and Bert Ellis, of Ligon, are in town, but they say that they will take no part in the trouble, should any occur, unless the local police force is unable to cope with the situation. The deputies were in consultation this evening with Judge P. M. Smith, attorney for the steel company, but the result of the conference was kept secret, and the parties refusing to divulge anything that took place."

"It was thought by the strikers that

(Continued on Second Page.)

MANIAC RAN AMUCK

Moscow, Idaho, Physician Killed by a Laborer.

TWO OTHER MEN WERE WOUNDED

William Steffen, Author of the Tragedy, Took Refuge in His Home, Where a Bullet From One of the Posse Ended His Life.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Aug. 4.—Dr. W. W. Watkins was shot and instantly killed while riding in his buggy in the streets of Moscow, George Creighton, a prominent merchant, was shot through the

A CHAMPION OF LYNCHING.



B. R. TILLMAN, THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR, WHO DECLARES THAT ALL MEN ARE NOT CREATED EQUAL.

arm, and Deputy Sheriff Cool was shot in the shoulder and the thigh. All this happened about 9:30 this morning. William Steffen, a resident of Moscow, who was insane, was the murderer.

Steffen was on horseback when he shot Watkins and Creighton. He was at once pursued by the Deputy Sheriff and a large posse. As he neared his home, about two miles southeast of town, his horse was shot from under him. It was here that Cool was wounded. Steffen took refuge in his house, which was surrounded immediately. Here, armed with a Winchester, in the use of which he was an expert, he kept the besiegers at a respectful distance. The besieging party, however, kept growing in number and increasing their armament, and a fusillade was kept up from every side of the structure, the attacking party taking advantage of the fact that the house was on a hill and behind a fence which ran over the hill to the east. Steffen would occasionally appear at the windows, fire a shot and then disappear.

Just before 11 o'clock he appeared at the kitchen window on the east side of the house, evidently intending to pick off some one in a party of force, who had been sent up to take an advantage of the position. They were looking for him, however, and a volley from their rifles ended the tragedy. A bullet had pierced his forehead, killing him instantly. No other cause is assigned for the rash act other than the perpetrator of the deed was violently insane.

Dr. Watkins had resided in Moscow 15 years, being prominent in politics and business. He was regarded as an excellent citizen and an exemplary family man. He had a wife and three daughters, two of them, Mrs. Alex. Ryrie and Miss Elsie Watkins, now living in Oakland, Cal. They have been notified of the tragic death. William Steffen was always regarded as peaceable. Dr. Watkins was buried here by the Masonic fraternity Tuesday, August 6.

EXEMPT FROM TAX.

Memoranda of Sales of Farmers' Products Under Shipment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has received a letter from a grain company in the Northwest, asking whether the memoranda of sales of farmers' products on an exchange or board of trade are exempt from tax by the amendment to paragraph two of schedule "A" of the amended revenue act of March 2, 1901. That writer assumes that it never was the intention of the law that farmers and others selling actual grain should pay a tax and that it applies only to those who sell "futures." The writer refers especially to sales of grain "to arrive." In reply the Commissioner rules that grain sold on board of trade or exchange "to arrive" may be exempt from tax if at the time of sale the grain is on a vessel, boat or car and in actual course of transportation, but if the sale is made before the grain has been shipped or if the grain has arrived at its destination, the exemption does not apply. In order to determine the fact whether merchandise sold is actually in course of transportation at the time of sale, a bill of lading is indispensable. In case a bill of lading cannot be conveniently furnished to accompany the memoranda of sale, a certified copy may be used instead of the original.

Claim of Havana Dredgers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A complication has arisen in connection with the recent acquisition by the Navy Department of the big floating drydock in Havana harbor. Contractors who dredged out the harbor where the dock lies to a

depth sufficient to make it operative have come forward with a claim for \$75,000, which they hold should be paid before the Government is allowed to remove the dock. The Navy Department holds that if there is an equity in this claim the contractors must have recourse to the Spanish Government, for the dock was in its possession when the dredging was done. The Attorney-General will have to pass upon the case.

TILLMAN DEFENDED LYNCHING

Said All Men Are Not Created Equal—Justified Shotgun Elections.

MARINETTE, Wis., Aug. 4.—United States Senator B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, addressed a large audience here on the race question from a Southern standpoint. One of the features of his remarks was a plea in justification of lynching.

"In Wisconsin you have 500 black men," said he. "Why don't you try the bleaching process and exterminate them by intermarrying? The idea is repugnant to you. In South Carolina we have 750,000 blacks and 200,000 whites. The carpet baggers, the niggers and the Southern scallywags and scoundrels ruled us after the war until they had stolen everything that there was in the state. Then we

GRANT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

He Takes a Hopeful View of the Speedy Pacification.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs at length an interview on the situation in the Philippines he has had with General Frederick D. Grant, of the United States Army, who is now in Vienna on his way from Russia, where he visited his daughter.

"General Grant takes a hopeful view of the speedy pacification," says the correspondent, "although there is no question in his opinion that the humane principles now governing the conduct of the operations greatly increase the difficulties of suppressing guerrilla warfare."

"He is convinced from a political standpoint that severity is not desirable, the delay occasioned by generosity being more than compensated for by the better feeling among the native population."

Grant, according to the correspondent, is now going to Manila.

Three Bathers Drowned.

SALISBURY, Md., Aug. 4.—Three persons were drowned while bathing yesterday afternoon at Queonoe on Sixpence Bay. They were:

Miss Ethel T. Phillips, of Baltimore; Miss Jennie White, of Whitehouse, Md.; G. K. Ratcliffe, of Salisbury, Md.

The three unfortunate became separated from other members of the party and, while swimming, fell into a hole. The ladies became frightened and on finding themselves going down grabbed Ratcliffe, who was a good swimmer, and dragged him with them. They were drowned before assistance reached them.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Philippines. Insurgents were driven out of three Mindoro towns. Page 1.

General Corbin sailed for Shanghai. Page 1.

The new government of Manila may go into effect tomorrow. Page 1.

Foreign. The Dowsing Emperor Frederick is sinking. Page 2.

The famine continues in the Russian district of Elizabethgrad. Page 2.

The legation defense at Pekin are approaching completion. Page 2.

Domestic. A general strike will be called in the plants of the oil trust. Page 1.

Soft coal operators and miners in Ohio Valley States will meet at Indianapolis today. Page 1.

Another negro was lynched in the Talaterra neighborhood in Mississippi. Page 2.

Sport. Spokane took an 11-inning game from Portland. 5-3. Page 3.

Seattle won from Tacoma. 7-2. Page 3.

American and National League scores. Page 3.

Pacific Coast. Dr. W. W. Watkins, of Moscow, Idaho, was killed by a mob of four men. Page 1.

Captain Ormsby says he did not recommend enlargement of Cascade reserve. Page 6.

A story of death from starvation comes from the Aglukuk River. Page 6.

Today may settle the San Francisco strike. Page 6.

Portland and Vicinity. Police recover part of the mail stolen from the Union depot Saturday night. Page 10.

Subscriptions to the guaranty fund for the 1901 carnival aggregate \$13,352.50. Page 5.

Rev. J. W. Miller, pioneer Methodist minister, preached on missionary work 50 years ago. Page 10.

Yesterday, with a temperature of 92 degrees, was the hottest day of the year. Page 8.

Armistice found in Washington County escaped from a snake show in June. Page 10.

Plans to enlarge and remodel the postoffice at a cost of \$250,000. Page 10.

FLED TO THE HILLS

Insurgents Driven Out of Mindero Lenuis.

COMMANDED BY A DESERTER

General Corbin Leaves Manila for Shanghai—Shafter Investigating the Public Land Question—The Troubles in the Salas.

MANILA, Aug. 4.—The towns of Calapan, Naujan and Pola, on the northeast coast of the island of Mindoro, were occupied by a battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry. The insurgents, scouts and guerrillas, were driven out. The insurgents, numbering 30, fled into the interior. Their commander, Howard, who is a deserter, is hiding in the mountains, and the Americans are in pursuit.

Adjutant-General Corbin, who has returned to Manila after an 11 days' tour of the islands, including a visit to the Sultan of Jolo, with whom he exchanged presents, says:

"The trip has considerably broadened my views, as well as affording me great pleasure personally. What I have done should be of considerable benefit to the Government."

"In my opinion the changes now being made in the Philippines could not be carried out by able hands than those of Governor Taft and General Chaffee. Both have had wide experience. Both are men of tact and ability. Their duties are entirely separate, and yet in many ways co-operative. One could not very well go forward without the other. I am gratified to observe the firm friendship established between them, and I am confident that under their guidance the Philippines will get out of trouble into peace and water."

The Adjutant-General left Manila for Shanghai this afternoon.

The Civil Commission has chartered a steamer for a trip among the northern islands in the interest of the establishment of civil government. The journey will be begun in about 10 days.

Congressman Shafter, of Colorado, who has been closely investigating the question of public lands in the Philippines, urges the commission to take steps to establish the homestead laws, allowing any person doing work to the value of \$100 on Government land to occupy a certain amount of it, and, if possible, assisting in stocking it. He also urges a similar arrangement with reference to mining claims.

The troubles between the Sultan of Jolo and other native chiefs, which have resulted in warring and considerable loss of life, are being closely watched by the military authorities, who are ready to interfere should occasion demand.

The civil administration of Manila, under the new charter, will probably go into effect next Tuesday, when most of the appointments will be made.