# TINPLATE MILL MANNED

### STEEL TRUST STARTS UP ANOTHER OF ITS PLANTS.

**Preparations for Resuming Operations at Other Points—Strikers Maintain a Peaceful Attitude.**

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—Aside from the partial equipment of the Star tinplate mill of the American Tinplate Company and the preparation for its immediate resumption of business, there were no special developments in the strike situation in this city today.

No further trouble occurred at the Pennsylvania Tube Works, and at all other strike points quiet reigns. The Amalgamated people point with pride to their members' conduct in restraining themselves from violence when they see nonunion men being marched into the mills to take their places. The incident at the Star plant this morning is given as an example of special significance, and, to use an Amalgamated official's expression, shows that their strongest weapon in such cases is silence and submission until it is demonstrated that the mills cannot be operated successfully without the aid of the skilled men now on strike. The steel men, on the other hand, are highly pleased with their success in manning the Star plant, and say that if the men they secure are not molested it will be but a short time until all of their mills will be in full operation and doing good work.

While the strikers assert that four of the new men at the Star plant have deserted the company, and say that others would leave if they could get out of the mill, Superintendent Harper maintains that he has 300 men at work; that none have deserted, and that the men can go and come from the mill as they please.

The arrival from the East of 32 nonunion men for work in the Star works was attended by great excitement, but no disorder. When the train reached the Union station it was met by a squad of 25 police, who surrounded the new workmen and marched to the mill. Several hundred strikers followed, and attempted to talk to the men, but the police kept the strikers on the outside of the pavement. When the works were reached the nonunion men filed through the gates, which were quickly closed, leaving the strikers on the outside. Not a hiss or a jeer was heard. The police requested the strikers to leave, and they at once dispersed. The police were then released, and only the regular watchmen were left on guard. All is now quiet, and no trouble is apprehended.

Previous to the arrival of the Eastern men, 15 men entered the works. They were not molested. Active preparations are going on for an immediate resumption, and the steel officials claim that in less than a week the entire plant will be in full operation.

**Other Mills to Resume.**

The Painter mill has 250 men at work, and the management expects to be running full-handed by next week. Two mills are being operated at the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant, one of them the 30-inch mill. No sign of a break in the Carnegie upper and lower union plants made its appearance today. McKeesport is still completely tied up, but an attempt may be made to start the Demmler Tin Works tonight with men secured from outside points. The strikers are still vigilant as pickets, but are keeping quiet and making no threats.

At Irondale the Tinplate Company gained another victory today by the successful start of one set of rolls. There are said to be enough men in the plant to man one mill one turn and the company officials say that, now the break has been made, they will get the men back. A delegation of strikers from Wellsville went to Irondale tonight with the intention of having a talk with the men at work and persuading them to quit work.

At Amalgamated headquarters in this city the day was devoted almost entirely to routine business, and nothing of unusual importance occurred. President Shaffer said tonight that no movement has yet been made by either side looking to arbitration or mediation. There was, however, a tendency among many of the labor leaders today to discuss the possibility of arbitration, and on every side was heard mentioned the name of Governor W. A. Stone as an arbitrator or conciliator, and it is said he will be asked to tender his good offices in this direction.

The seven foreigners arrested for disturbing the peace at the Pennsylvania Tube Plant last evening were given a hearing by Magistrate McGarvey this morning, and severely reprimanded. All were discharged but one, who was fined for having a dangerous weapon in his possession. The magistrate requested the Amalgamated officials to instruct the foreigners as to the rights of others as well as how far they may themselves go without breaking the law. The Judge said that hereafter any one who is arrested in connection with strike disorders will be made to feel the utmost penalty of the law.

"It is now the duty of the officers of the Amalgamated Association," continued Judge McGarvey, "to inform the men that have been arrested and those not arrested, that strikers must not congregate at the mills, at the street corners or even on the streets, and if they do so, especially after this warning, it will be the duty of the magistrates to impose on them the utmost penalty of the law. It is a disgraceful state of affairs when the police, as in this case, had to draw their revolvers to protect those whom they had arrested from being taken from the patrol wagon. The excuse that these men did not understand English will not count. understand it very well, but when they get into trouble they plead ignorance of the English language. Let it be fully understood that the laws of this country. On other less important occasions they to which they have come to earn their bread are to be fully enforced at all hazards, and that ignorance of them or of the language will not be accepted as a plea."

**Excitement at McKeesport.**

There was much excitement in McKeesport last night, especially about the Demmler tinplate works. Several hundred strikers assembled about the plant to thwart any attempt to introduce nonunion men, which was expected to take place during the night. There was a report circulated that the works would resume today, and the strikers kept up their vigilance until daylight this morning, but no nonunion men were taken into the works, and all was quiet today. However, three furnaces were lighted yesterday and everything points to an early resumption of operations. The plant is the pioneer in the tinplate industry in the United States, and when running full employs about 500 men.

The report that the Amalgamated Association will enter suit against the operating companies of the United States Steel Corporation, charging violation of the Pennsylvania law respecting the discharge of union labor, is denied by William J. Brennan, solicitor for the workers' organization, who said that the association will not seek to terminate the strike by litigation or attack the legality of the United States Steel Corporation in the courts.

Notices have been posted at the National Tube Works, McKeesport, requesting the strikers to call at the company's office tomorrow and Saturday and receive their money. The strikers are guessing as to what the move made by the company means. Many think that the company is through with the men, and an effort may be made to open the mills with new men if the old employes do not return. It was reported at McKeesport that the National Tube Company would ask every employe when he calls for his money whether he wants to return to work, and if enough men signify their intention to return the mill will be started Monday, but the story could not be confirmed at the company's office. An official of the tube works made the statement that the company was receiving letters from all over the country from skilled workmen making application for positions.

It is said that arrangements are being made further to extend the strike unless something is quickly done looking toward peace. The structural ironworkers and bricklayers, it is reported, are likely to be the first of the outside trades called to strike. The bricklayers will be asked to refuse to do any repair work at mills of the United States Steel Corporation, and the structural ironworkers will be urged to refuse to handle material made at plants of the steel combination. This would have the effect of tying up building operations and throwing many additional men out of employment.

The furnace in the Demmler tinplate mill at McKeesport were going all day and the whole plant is lighted up again tonight. Machinists and roll-turners are working inside. No attempt has been made to unload new men or start the plant, but the strikers claim they have positive proof that tinworkers are on the road.

A Canal Dover, O., dispatch says: "The United States Steel Corporation will make an effort to operate its sheet mills in this city nonunion, and a crowd of men probably will be brought in tonight. Carpenters have been working all day turning the new machine shop into a boarding-house."

### CHALLENGE TO KNOX.

**Chairman Martin's Reply to the Attorney-General.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—H. P. Martin, chairman of the joint committee of the Anti-Trust League and Knights of Labor, has replied to the letter of Attorney-General Knox, sent to the committee Tuesday. He says in part:

"We were not aware that there was any impropriety in a citizen or body of citizens publicly addressing the chief prosecuting officer of the United States in reference to grave violations of law that were being committed, to the great injury of the people of the United States.

"Attorney-General Knox says: 'Neither at the time of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation nor at any time was I officially connected with the Carnegie Steel Company.' This looks like a very sweeping denial on the part of the Attorney-General as to the many charges that have been made in the public press to the effect that he was formerly connected with the Carnegie Company or the steel trust. But the force and effect of this denial are entirely destroyed by the remarkable admission which the Attorney-General makes in the next sentence when he says: 'I was formerly one of its legal advisers in the conduct of its manufacturing business.' This language of the Attorney-General certainly looks evasive, in view of the fact that it is currently believed the members of the steel combine selected one of their former attorneys for Attorney-General, in order that they might have a friend at court in time of popular clamor for the enforcement of the law against the trusts.

"We will give him an opportunity now to reassure the people as to his desire and intention to enforce the law against trusts. Will Attorney-General Knox offer a reward for the production of the incriminating evidence against the trust for which, we asked, and which he says he does not possess? Will he announce tomorrow that the Department of Justice of the United States will pay a substantial reward to any person or persons who will produce evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or corporation guilty of violating the Federal statute against trusts?

"Let him do this and institute vigorous proceedings against the trust lawbreakers, and the people will not longer have doubts as to his faithfulness to his oath of office, and he will no longer be the target for criticism, innuendo and invective on the part of the press because of the fact that while the trusts ride roughshod over the people, the Attorney-General, who is the sole officer under the Federal law vested with authority to prosecute them, refuses to take any action."

**Peacemakers Not Welcomed.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The reported visit to this city of a delegation representing the commercial interests of Pittsburg for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the steel strike is not received with much interest by the United States Steel Corporation. From what could be learned this morning, neither President Schwab nor Chairman Gary will receive representatives of the strikers unless they receive positive proof that such representatives are empowered to act for the strikers in any argument that may arise.

**No Preparations at Joliet.**

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 22.—Reports that the steel mills here are to be reopened Monday are absolutely without official foundation, either as regards the company or the Amalgamated Association. Neither side has made any move to that end. It is not thought that there will be any change here until the attitude of the men at South Chicago is fully deermined.

### CONSTITUTION AND FLAG.

**Not Yet Settled in Hawaii as Applicable to Criminal Matters.**

HONOLULU, Aug. 23.—The question of the Constitution and the flag is not yet settled in Hawaii, as applicable to criminal matters. The Supreme Court has just begun a special term to consider the cases of a number of prisoners released by the Circuit Court on the ground that they were illegally convicted because, after annexation, they were found guilty and sentenced on verdicts of nine jurors. It is contended by Attorney-General Dole that the recent insular decisions contained nothing to indicate an opinion by the National Supreme Court that the first 10 amendments to the Constitution "follow the flag," but that the said decision simply covers the point that annexed territories cease to be foreign, as far as tariff considerations are concerned, as soon as annexation is complete.

The Supreme Court here heard long arguments on the question yesterday. There are about 25 convicted men whose cases depend on the decision of the question, and civil interests are also at stake. The issue is as to whether the Constitution followed the flag, not only as to tariffs, but including all its provisions, and this, it is claimed, the court at Washington has not yet decided.

Two brothers who had followed the sea for 31 years, without ever seeing or hearing of one another, one having been long ago given up for lost, met on a Honolulu street last Friday, one as master of a vessel and the other as a seaman looking for a berth. They are Captain Ludwig Sorensen, of the American schooner F. M. Slade, and Frederick Sorensen, one of the crew of the burned bark Empire. Frederick ran away from his home in Denmark 31 years ago, and nothing has been heard of him there since.

Frederick Sorensen, the runaway, has had a most remarkable career since he left his old home. He was on the U. S. S. Trenton when she was wrecked at Apia, and has served 12 years in the Navy. He has been wrecked off the British Coast, off Delagoa Bay, South Africa, and now off the coast of Hawaii, and he was shanghaied at Valparaiso in 1876, during the war with Peru, and compelled to serve on the frigate Chile. He will now serve on his brother's vessel.

**Return of Croker.**

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Friends of Richard Croker who saw him today, assert that he intends to sail for New York August 23.

# SULTAN'S TRUMP CARD

### TAKES ADVANTAGE OF THE CZAR'S APPROACHING VISIT.

**A French Fleet Said to Be Taking on Supplies at Toulon—Early Settlement Expected.**

PARIS, Aug. 22.—According to the Foreign Office officials this afternoon, there is no news and no change in the situation of the Turkish embroglio. This, however, was noticeable—the officials were more reticent than yesterday. While reasserting that no naval demonstration is contemplated, they refused to confirm or deny the truth of the news contained in special dispatches saying that three battle-ships and a cruiser which arrived at Toulon this morning are taking coal and provisions on board. They said they had no information on the subject. In the meanwhile the Turkish Ambassador Munir Bey, is absent, and at the Turkish Embassy only minor officials are visible. They assume an air of absolute indifference and ignorance of the whole matter.

Talking to the correspondent of the Associated Press, one of the oldest members, who has been connected with the diplomatic corps for over 25 years, said:

"The Sultan's hand contains one trump just now. It is not likely that France will run the risk of opening the Eastern question on the eve of the Czar's visit."

The newspapers here, under the influence of the overwhelming joy at the Czar's approaching visit, are paying scant attention to Constantinople, and are generally taking the view that the matter will soon be settled to France's satisfaction. The Temps (semiofficial) says there is no question at present of a naval demonstration, and hints that if it becomes necessary France may imitate the example of Austria, which once, under similar circumstances seized the custom-houses of certain Ottoman ports.

**The Sultan's Bluff.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Edward Bruwart, the French Consul-General in this city, ridiculed the possibility of a war between his country and Turkey.

"The trouble arises," he said, "over the wharves in Constantinople. A French company built wharves there. They were to charge vessels for docking privileges and the Turkish Government guaranteed the income up to a certain fixed sum yearly. If the income from the wharves did not reach that amount, the Turkish Government was to make up the difference. The income did not reach the sum fixed and the company wants Turkey to make good its guarantee.

"There comes in another question. You know France has a postoffice of her own in Constantinople. Turkey does not like that. She says it interferes with her postal service, but France will not consent to do away with her postoffice. Then Turkey tries to force France. She says: 'Very well. You keep your postoffice and we shall keep the money belonging to your wharf company. When you abolish the postoffice we shall pay the wharf company.' Now France intends to have both the postoffice and the wharf company's money. She has seen the success your country has had in collecting money from the Sultan, and she is going to collect the money due her.

"But war! No. This is what you call a bluff. It is like two children. One says: 'I will not play with you,' and goes home. Then they do not speak until one apologizes or a friend makes it up between them. You may think of war when France sends Munir Bey, Turkey's Ambassador in Paris, his passports. France will not do that, though Munir Bey is not very well liked in Paris."

Mehmet Webb, the Turkish Consul-General in this city also said that he did not think there was a possibility of war between France and Turkey.

**Abdul Hamid May Give In.**

LONDON, Aug. 23.—"It is believed in official circles in Constantinople," says a special from the Turkish capital, "that the Sultan will accord full satisfaction to M. Constans without coercion on the part of France, and that the incident will have ended within 48 hours."

### JAPAN'S POLITICAL MUDDLE.

**Dissensions in the Present Cabinet—The Manchurian Question.**

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 3, via San Francisco, Aug. 22.—Signs are rife of an early break up of the present Cabinet. That it is destined to defeat as soon as Parliament convenes has long been a foregone conclusion, but it is now confidently predicted that before it comes to that rock it will perish from internal dissension.

When the Diet meets interesting developments may be expected in the attitude of the House of Peers. It has ambitions very different from those of upper houses in the Old World Parliaments, being by no means content to be considered a nonentity in legislation nor to maintain a merely conservative dignity. It proposes to be a vital and active factor in Japanese politics.

It was largely because Marquis Ito ignored this fact that his Cabinet went to pieces. He thought because he had a strong party behind him in the lower house that he was secure. But the peers asserted their power with telling effect and his only resource was to invoke the mandate of the sovereign in order to carry his measures. The fact that the most conservative part of the government is becoming intensely radical and aggressive excites much interest and comment.

The native press is still dwelling upon the failure of the council of the powers to bring the Manchurian question to a definite settlement and strongly insists that all the peace negotiations will prove a sham until such settlement is made. Russia is recognized as the only gainer in the whole course of the Chinese trouble, and that she has carried all points in the peace arrangements is universally conceded.

The vote of the Corean Government upon the export of cereals from that country seems destined to make trouble with Japan, inasmuch as it not only seriously affects her extensive trade with the peninsula, but it is also claimed to be in violation of the treaties between the two countries. It is alleged also that the drouth in Corea is a mere local affair, and will not in the least affect the total outcome of the year's crop. This question has long been a source of friction between the two governments.

The money market is showing a decided improvement and stocks are on the rise in a fashion which seems to mean a genuine revival in business. The change is attributed to the fine weather which has put the rice crop out of danger. Silk is also looking up and there is also a promising inflow of specie.

### CRISIS IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

**Views of a German Political Philosopher.**

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Professor Edwin Suss, the eminent publicist and paleontologist, has given an interview respecting the industrial and political preponderance of the United States that attracts much attention, especially as it confirms the American views of continental manufacturers and economists.

The professor, surveying international relations from the standpoint of a political philosopher, observes that while the French Revolution was occasioned by the abuses of the privileged classes, the present situation has been caused by a revolution of material conditions. The declining national sentiment should be replaced by a movement for the common defense of the Central European states against the American trusts, which are moving to conquer the foreign markets more surely than they could be conquered by battle-ships.

The American balance of trade has reached an unparalleled figure. It is a serious question if the present political units of Central Europe are strong enough to make an effective defense, taking into account the physical conditions.

The present shifting of the center of gravity of the world's forces will create three great units—China, Russia and America. When China is equipped with railroads the people will find that she has the most capable merchants and the cheapest labor. Russia will have the largest army and be the greatest peasant state. European capital will flow to the United States and will be an important increase of her economic prosperity.

Of the three the United States has decidedly the lead. Its policy is commercial aggression beyond doubt and states like the American Union and Russia have gained far more in the way of the mobilization of their powers from the construction of railroads than such countries as Germany and France.

### CONTROL OF HARVEY PATENTS.

**Consideration of Companies in America, England and France.**

LONDON, Aug. 22.—At meetings of the Harvey Steel Company of Great Britain and the Harvey Continental Steel Company today it was agreed to sell the companies to the Harvey United Steel Company. E. Marshall Fox, chairman of the Harvey Steel Company, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Today's negotiations consolidated the New Jersey Company, the Harvey Steel Company of Great Britain, the Harvey Continental Steel Company and the Harvey Process Association of France under the title of 'The Harvey United Steel Company.' Albert Vickers, Colonel Hunsacker, of the Carnegie Company, Herr Klupfel, of the Krupp Company, and myself will constitute the board of directors. We are not manufacturers; we simply control the Harvey patents."

**Protest Against Verdict.**

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—A storm of protest throughout Germany has followed the verdict and sentence in the second trial of Sergeant Hicket and Sergeant Marten on a charge of murdering Captain von Krosik, of the Prussian Cavalry, last January. The papers are unanimous in their condemnation of the methods of German military tribunals. The new trial which results in the acquittal of Sergeant Hicket and the conviction and sentence to death of Sergeant Marten produced no evidence in the opinion of the press generally, beyond that upon which the accused were acquitted in the first trial, although the military authorities offered a large sum for fresh evidence.

The public prosecutor asked for a verdict of manslaughter only, but the military judges returned a death sentence. Revision will probably be granted in deference to public sentiment.

**Pacific Russian Diplomacy.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The correspondence in the new blue book, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, shows that Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne have been mildly contentious rather than aggressively strong respecting the Imperial Railway of North China. Protests have been made, but the real contest has been between the Russian Government and its own troops, and discipline has been forced at the risk of sacrificing small advantages of position. The correspondence points to the essentially pacific character of Russian diplomacy under the guidance of the Czar, who has declined to make use of the opportunity offered by British embarrassments in South Africa.

**Gold Money in Austro-Hungary.**

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The directors of the Austro-Hungarian Bank have decided to begin the introduction of gold currency by a small issue of 20-kroner gold pieces. The governments of the dual monarchies have collected a sufficient reserve of gold bullion to begin to replace paper money by gold. The gold will be merely experimental, in order to accustom the public to the circulation of gold. The present generation in Austro-Hungary has never seen gold circulating and it is feared that the gold will be hoarded by certain classes of the population. If, however, the issue proves successful, a larger one will be made.

**Hoffman's Flying Machine.**

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Engineering describes minutely R. J. Hoffman's flying machine, which is nearing completion in Berlin, as being very similar to Professor Langley's, but adds that it has some essential improvements, including a water tube boiler and a compound condensing engine.

The condensation is effected by carrying the exhaust steam through hollow ribs of the wings, where it is exposed to strong currents of air. The propeller makes 50 revolutions per second and the wings spread nine feet. The working model weighs seven pounds.

**Czar May Intervene in Boer War.**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22.—The Independence Belge today prints a dispatch from Copenhagen which says it is reported in Russian circles that the Czar has decided to broach South African intervention to Emperor William and President Loubet. He considers the time opportune for friendly mediation. The paper adds, under reserve, that the Czar, during his stay in France, will receive Mr. Kruger in private audience and obtain from him a direct statement of the Boer position, with the view of formulating a plan for action.

**Are Friendly Disposed.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The report that King Edward and the Czar will meet at Copenhagen, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, indicates a disposition on their part to establish the same friendly relations between the sovereigns of the two countries which existed when Victoria was living. The relations between the German and English royal families are already as close as possible, although the gossips, apparently without authority, are striving to make a match between the German Crown Prince and some English Princess.

**Protocol Still Unsigned.**

PEKIN, Aug. 22.—The Chinese Peace Commissioners have not yet signed the settlement protocol. Prince Ching, president of the Foreign Office, telegraphed to the Emperor requesting an edict empowering him to sign, but no reply was received. He telegraphed again today in stronger terms and says he expects a speedy answer.

Li Hung Chang has had a serious attack of sickness, the result of over-exertion in connection with the conferences. He is better today.

**No Release for Earl Russell.**

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In response to a largely signed petition recently forwarded to the Home Office, asking for the release of Earl Russell, now serving a sentence of three months' imprisonment for bigamy, Mr. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, writes that he can see no reason why he should interfere and that the prisoner's health is satisfactory.

**Yellow River Overflowed.**

LONDON, Aug. 23.—"There has been a serious breach in both banks of the Yellow River in the Province of Shan Tung," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "and the floods have destroyed an immense amount of property."

**Martial Law in Sassoun.**

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Westminster Gazette today says Turkey has proclaimed martial law in the Sassoun district, in consequence of alleged Albanian plots. The Sassoun district was the scene of the massacres in 1894.

In the eighteenth century silken cocoons sold in the London market for 1 shilling a pound.

# INVASION OF COLOMBIA

### ANOTHER FORCE OF VENEZUELANS SAILED FROM MARACAIBO.

**Castro's Government Also Sent a Supply of Ammunition—Conscription in Colombia.**

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 22.—(Via Haytien cable.)—Venezuelan steamers have transported 800 men from Maracaibo and Coro under command of General Davila, who defeated and captured General Hernandez, to invade Colombia near Rio Hacha and to support General Uribe-Uribe. The Venezuelan authorities have also sent ammunition to that point.

General Juan Bietri, leader of a revolutionary movement that was about ready to start, was captured near Magdalena, in the State of Carabobo, while on his way to arouse Guarico. On being taken to Caracas, he was immediately set at liberty by order of President Castro.

**CONSERVATIVE POINT OF VIEW.**

**Colombian Officer Says Castro Will Be Overthrown.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—General H. O. Jeffries, second in command to General Alban, is quoted by the Colon correspondent of the Herald as saying that he believes President Castro will be overthrown.

"There will be no declaration of war," General Jeffries said: "In 1894, when President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, invaded Honduras, there was no declaration of war. There are no declarations of war in these countries. There is neither honor nor respect between one nation and another. While affairs are quiet now, they may not remain so. Only small bands of robbers and bushwhackers are in the country. Venezuela recently called General Uribe-Uribe, intending to send him into Colombia, but there will be no war with the machinations of President Castro or those of others who are abetting the Liberals.

"It is time the United States put down its foot and said, 'stop.' Nicaragua has sent here four expeditions. That government is supporting for President of Costa Rica a candidate who served four years in the state prison of New York for counterfeiting. I do not say that all Liberals are thieves, but all thieves are Liberals.

"Since the Liberal governments have ruled, these countries have all become bankrupt. Nicaragua had previously been recognized by the world as an American Switzerland, and was in a flourishing condition, owing nobody, owning railroads and owning ships, having a surplus with its exchange at 15. The exchange is now at 200.

"Nicaragua, Ecuador and Venezuela are now in misery. Their best people are emigrants, and are forced to flee for their lives after being robbed of all by their government. The countries are now in a state of anarchy. Liberty is translated into robbery and libertinism. No wonder Mme. Roland cried, 'Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name.'

"There is no chance for the Colombian rebels, as their victory can give no security either to foreigners or the natives."

**REASSURING TO SILVA.**

**Colombian Minister Gets Much Satisfaction From Southern Advices.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Colombian Minister, Martinez Silva, today discussed the dispatches received by the Associated Press from President Castro, of Venezuela, through his secretary, and from President Alfaro, of Ecuador. Dr. Sliva spoke without criticism and confined his remarks to pointing out certain essential points which the messages from the two Presidents made clear.

"Coming from such high quarters," said Dr. Silva, "it cannot be doubted that these messages afford excellent means of viewing the present situation of affairs from the standpoints of these two governments. The chief point to be noticed is that they do not treat war as existing. The message from President Alfaro expressly states that war between Colombia and Venezuela is improbable, and he adds that such conflicts as have occurred, growing out of the union between the conservatives in both republics, are of a transitory character. As this dispatch from Quito is dated August 21, it seems to dispose of the reports that an Ecuadorean army was about to invade Colombia and fight a battle near Pasto.

"The dispatch from General Castro's secretary also indicates clearly that no war exists. It states that the conservatives of Colombia have resolved to assist in a revolutionary move against Venezuela and her government. From this time it will be observed that the basis of the affair is a revolutionary movement against Venezuela, with which Colombia has no concern. Altogether the messages seem to be reassuring as to the fact that no actual war, in the sense accepted by international authorities, exists or is probable."

**NO ECUADOREAN INVASION.**

**Relations Between That Country and Colombia Peaceful.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Colombian Minister, Dr. Martinez Silva, today received an official letter from the Minister of Colombia at Quito, Ecuador, which reports an engagement near Tomaco, in which a force of Colombian revolutionists were defeated and ammunition and prisoners taken. The letter also discloses the satisfactory condition of affairs between Ecuador and Colombia and disposes of reports that an armed invasion by Ecuadorean troops was to be apprehended. The Minister at Quito does not refer to any trouble with the Government of Ecuador. He states that almost all the revolutionary chiefs who had fled from Colombia and taken refuge in Ecuador had gone back to Colombia. Dr. Silva considers this an explanation of the recent press reports that a force from Ecuador was about to invade Colombia and fight a battle near Pasto. Concerning the engagement near Tomaco, the letter states that General Palasius, commandant of the City of Barbaucas, which had been recovered by the government, was in command of the government forces. The revolutionary force was on its way to Tomaco, on the Island of Gaille, and was surprised. Reference to the map makes it evident that the engagement referred to at Tomaco is part of the same movement referred to in the press dispatches as going on near Pasto, as these two points are near each other on the Colombian side of the frontier with Ecuador.

**THE BATTLE AT PASTO.**

**Indicates That Uribe's Plans Are Being Carried Out.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Dr. A. J. Restrepo, diplomatic agent of the Liberal party now attempting to take possession of the government in Colombia, received a dispatch today from the Liberal agent at Quito regarding the recently reported battle between the government or clerical forces at Pasto. The dispatch follows:

"Quito, Aug. 20.—The expected battle near Pasto was fought Saturday, the 17th, and the Liberal Generals, Lergio Perez and A. Rosas, won a great triumph over the Clericals."

Through his secretary, Dr. Restrepo explained that Pasto, where the battle was reported to have been fought, was in the extreme southern part of Colombia, 2000 miles from where General Uribe-Uribe was operating, and that it indicated successful execution of the plans of the campaign mapped out by General Uribe-Uribe and forwarded to the commanding officers of the other Liberal forces before the General left New York early in the Summer.

**Possible American-German Clash.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—The Novpe Vremya says:

"The fact must not be lost sight of that the German press is already beginning to urge the dispatch of German warships to the coasts of Venezuela and Colombia on the ground that it is difficult to foresee the outcome of the conflict between these republics. Should the German Government follow these counsels, a German-American conflict may easily be grafted upon the dispute between Colombia and Venezuela. The United States remains a stout supporter of the Monroe doctrine of 'America for the Americans.'"

**Conscription in Colombia.**

COLON, Aug. 22.—The Colombian Government is now enforcing a strict conscription.

### THE OCKLAHOMA STORM.

**Two Lives Were Lost in the Wrecking of Anadarko.**

EL RENO, O. T., Aug. 22.—The latest news from Anadarko states that only two persons, W. P. Tevis, of Weatherford, Tex., and Felix Antone, Jr., of Lamar County, Tex., were killed in the storm Wednesday evening. S. V. Nelson, of Kansas City, and Dana Warren, of Iowa, were badly bruised, but both will recover. The damage to property was about $4000.

About 20 buildings were almost completely wrecked, and hundreds of tents and great quantities of merchandise were strewn over the prairie. The wreckage will soon be cleared away and the buildings replaced.

The storm struck without warning about 8 o'clock. The Postoffice building was completely wrecked, as were the frame buildings of W. H. Kitchener, drugs; J. C. Bell, hardware, and a dozen others of the largest business firms. The buildings used by the county officials were damaged, but none of the documents were damaged, nor any of the occupants injured.

At Hobart there was almost a cloudburst, two and one-fourths inches of rain falling in an hour. Thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise there in unfinished buildings and tents was ruined, but as far as can be learned no one was hurt.

Reports today indicate that the storm was severe in the country districts. Several people are reported killed and injured. One report says that four persons were killed at a farmhouse a few miles out from Anadarko. It is believed the damage to crops and livestock will be heavy.

Chickaska, south of El Reno and east of Anadarko in the Indian Teritory country, was also in the path of the storm. The damage done there, however, was slight.

Anadarko and Hobart were two of the three towns in the recently opened Kiowa-Comanche country selected by the Federal Government. Anadarko is located on the Washita River, about 20 miles southwest from El Reno, where the land lottery took place, while Hobart is situated in the extreme western part of the reservation. The Rock Island Railway runs through Anadarko, but Hobart is off the railroad.

After the lottery had been concluded thousands of homesteaders, many of whom had failed to win a tract of land in the new country, rushed to these towns to buy property, and since August 6 the Government has been disposing of the lots at auction. The bidding was active and in many instances as high as $1000 and more was paid for a single 25-foot lot on the open prairie. Both towns were prosperous from the start, and now though less than 30 days old, each have perhaps 6000 or 8000 inhabitant. As yet but few substantial buildings had been erected, the greater number of the newcomers living in tents. Tents and small huts, however, were arranged by the thousands in regular streets, and well-established towns had been erected, with banks and business places of all descriptions.

**Does Not Expect the Eight Millions.**

IRVING, Kan., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Mary Frances DeForest, when asked at her home today concerning the report that her uncle, Henry Dolan, of New York, had left her $8,000,000, said: "As far as I know there is not a word of truth in the report, and if there was, I should say nothing about it."

**Pocohontas Not Involved.**

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The statement that the Pocohantas Lumber Company, of Norfolk, was involved in the suspension of Chequasset Lumber Company, is incorrect. The Pocohontas Company is in no way connected with the Chequasset Company.

**American Pumps for the Far East.**

New York Journal of Commerce.

The International Pump Company is stated to have recently received a number of contracts for pumping equipments for shipment to the Far East. Some compound Worthington pumps in addition to those already mentioned in these columns have been ordered for export to Port Arthur. Orders aggregating 25 pumps of general service pattern are now being turned out at the Deane shops for shipment to Hong Kong. These outfits will be used in the interior of China. About a score of general service equipments of the Deane type have also been requisitioned for from Japan. The Dutch East Indies is a comparatively new market for American machinery of this description.

**Aid for Porto Rican Hospitals.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Porto Rico Relief Association, of this city, has decided to give the $10,000 remaining of the fund subscribed at the time of the holocaust in the Island two years ago, to be distributed by Bishop Blink, of Porto Rico, among the various hospitals pro rata.

**A Frenchman's Contribution.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Robert le Baudy, of France, has subscribed $10,000 to the building fund for the hospital the French Benevolent Association is to build in West Thirty-fourth street. He is the son of a millionaire sugar magnate of France.

**Railroad Master Blacksmiths.**

DENVER, Aug. 22.—The National Railroad Master Blacksmiths' Association elected W. P. Savage, International & Great Northern Railway, of Palestine, Tex., president.


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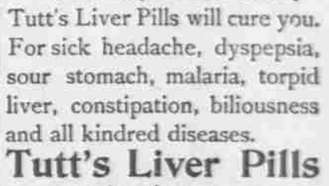


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