

NO NEW DREDGE

Plans of Government for Columbia.

MONEY FOR LOWER RIVER

Machines Now in Use Are to Be Retained.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Extension of Jetty Will Not Be Begun Until Spring and Then in Accordance With Findings of the Special Board.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 31.—The Chief of Engineers in his annual report today states it has been determined that the money appropriated for the Willamette and Columbia Rivers below Portland and extended entirely in operating the Government and the Port of Portland dredges, it being deemed inadvisable to undertake the construction of a new Government dredge at this time.

Money appropriated for Tillamook Bay will be expended in completing the present project and making surveys of the bar with a view of making estimates of the cost of securing channels of 15 and 20 feet depth, respectively.

After reviewing the work done at the mouth of the Columbia River, the report states that it will not be possible to begin actual extension of the jetty until next Spring. The work done last year has placed the old work in sound condition, the washed-away portions of the jetty and tramway having been replaced and put in good repair throughout. All the available plant has been thoroughly overhauled and will be ready for immediate use as soon as the special board outlines the final plans of jetty extension and plans can be prepared.

A survey made last June shows still further shoaling of the north channel with a depth of but 21 feet, but on the south of Clatsop Spit there is a general increase in depth of two to three feet. There are also indications of the north channel closing, and a channel forming in a westerly direction with somewhat increased depth. Sand Island and Clatsop Spit show very few changes from last year, while the depth at the harbor's throat has increased by about 10 feet, the maximum depth now being 35 feet.

FORTIFICATION OF HARBORS.

Excellent Progress Made Along This Line During the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The annual report of General G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, which was made public today, presents a comprehensive statement of fortifications throughout the country. After giving a list of the 31 points at which projects for permanent seacoast defenses have been adopted, the report says the defense of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence is under consideration, and also that projects for defenses for Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Manila and Subig Bay have been approved by the Secretary of War. With reference to the last-mentioned plans, the opinion is given that construction should begin at an early day.

ARRAIGNS EDUCATED INDIANS.

Agent Erwin Says That Compulsory Work is Their Only Salvation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A severe arraignment of the Indians of Columbia, Okla., and Oklahoma reservation, in Oklahoma, is made by Agent Erwin, in charge of the reservation, in his annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The report says:

"Hardly any of the young Indians, those who have graduated from non-reservation schools as well as those who have attended for a number of years, do any work at all. It can be said that as a perfectly safe rule that as a class the young, educated Indians are the most worthless ones in the whole tribe. Nearly all of the work done by the tribes is performed by the middle-aged ones, who cannot work or speak English. The educated Indian coming from the schools usually gives the excuse that he has nothing to do with which money he can make, implements, nor stock of any kind. This is true, but I notice that they manage to live on their annuities and lease money and buy horses, hogs, etc., on credit, and borrow money from the banks, but with little prospect of ever being able to pay their debts.

"Any able-bodied man or woman is able to do a fair day's work, and many of the people are addicted to drink, and both men and women are inveterate gamblers. They have practically nothing to do, their days are spent in almost utter idleness, and they are idle and idle are rampant. The degradation of these people will continue and increase until they are made to work and live by the result of their labors.

A TURNDOWN FOR MILES.

Root Approves Recommendation for Disappearance of Carriage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—General Root has approved recommendations for the disappearance of gun carriage to be used in connection with guns of six-inch caliber, as well as with those of larger bore, as a result of the report of the War Department authorities of the War Department. The carriage to be used is largely the design of General Crozier, the present head of the Ordnance Bureau. Its adoption was authorized by General Miles as head of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, Congress, at its last session, because of the differences, authorized the appointment of a special board to pass on the merits of the invention. That board recommended the use of the carriage in the discretion of the Secretary of War for guns exceeding six inches in caliber, but suggested that the use of carriage for guns of six inches or less be suspended. This suggestion recently has been again under consideration by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and in the absence of General Miles, the board has agreed to recommend that the line should be drawn below the six-inch gun rather than above it; that the Secretary has the same discretion with reference to it as he exercises to the guns of larger caliber, and that the carriage should be used for guns of smaller bore than six inches.

Case Against Naval Officer Settled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is understood that the case of Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Penrose, United States Navy, who was tried by court-martial on charges of irregularities in the case of the Michigan, will be settled by the abandonment of further proceedings against the young officer, and the acceptance of his resignation from the naval service.

CUBA IS FOR RECIPROcity

HAT TREATY BEING HELD TO GIVE ALL SIDES A HEARING.

Minister Quesada Says Modifications Will Not Hurt the Interests of the United States.

HAY NOTE NOT RADICAL.

Columbia Can Take No Offense at Canal Letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—From trustworthy sources it is learned that the note of Secretary Hay to Minister Hart at Bogota, which was forwarded from here on Tuesday last, was not emphatic, as was at first supposed. It is said that nothing was contained in it which might be construed as a threat, or as protesting against any further action proposed in pending the treaty negotiations. On the contrary, the note was friendly in character, and urged Minister Hart to use his good offices in inducing the Colombian government to proceed with the negotiations for a treaty without further delay.

It is understood that the question of the United States assuming sovereignty over Colombia is not considered, but that the request for early action by that country was based upon the negotiations previously conducted which led to the forwarding of instructions to Minister Quesada to begin the work of concluding the treaty.

NO UNDE POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Civil Service Commission on the Rights of Officeholders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The 19th annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission, for the last fiscal year, has been submitted to the President. It is a report of the activity of officeholders the report says:

"In the classified service, where the choice is made without reference to political considerations, and tenure of office is unaffected by the change of parties, it is perfectly practical to provide that the officer or employee, while retaining his rights to vote as he pleases, and to exercise his political rights as he chooses, should not take an active part in political management, or in political campaigns, for precisely the same reason that a Judge, an Army officer, or a regular soldier should abstain from taking such active part; while in the case of officers appointed through patronage and upon political considerations, the proper limitation is that they should not exercise their political rights, or influence the result of election, or must not neglect their public duties, nor cause public scandal by their activity."

The commission believes that the standard set forth are the highest which are practicable at the present time. It is held obviously unwise to apply the same rule to a fourth-class postmaster in a small village with no employees, and to date, and who wishes to continue to act in political affairs as he always acted, as to the head of a great Federal office, who may, by his conduct, or even by his mere example, excite and intimidate hundreds of his subordinates.

The report announces substantial progress in the competitive system and general observance of the civil service law and regulations. The inclusion of the competitive system during the year were the rural free delivery service, a considerable portion of the field service of the War Department, the Census Office permanent employees, and the employees appointed because of the increased work during the war with Spain. There were 45,029 persons examined for places and 14,583 persons appointed, promoted, or transferred, a large increase over any preceding year. The commission recommends legislation applying the competitive system to the positions of the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. A new revision of the rules to supplant the present obsolete provisions and the disjointed arrangement of numerous amendments will soon be submitted to the President.

ARRAIGNS EDUCATED INDIANS.

Agent Erwin Says That Compulsory Work is Their Only Salvation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A severe arraignment of the Indians of Columbia, Okla., and Oklahoma reservation, in Oklahoma, is made by Agent Erwin, in charge of the reservation, in his annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The report says:

"Hardly any of the young Indians, those who have graduated from non-reservation schools as well as those who have attended for a number of years, do any work at all. It can be said that as a perfectly safe rule that as a class the young, educated Indians are the most worthless ones in the whole tribe. Nearly all of the work done by the tribes is performed by the middle-aged ones, who cannot work or speak English. The educated Indian coming from the schools usually gives the excuse that he has nothing to do with which money he can make, implements, nor stock of any kind. This is true, but I notice that they manage to live on their annuities and lease money and buy horses, hogs, etc., on credit, and borrow money from the banks, but with little prospect of ever being able to pay their debts.

"Any able-bodied man or woman is able to do a fair day's work, and many of the people are addicted to drink, and both men and women are inveterate gamblers. They have practically nothing to do, their days are spent in almost utter idleness, and they are idle and idle are rampant. The degradation of these people will continue and increase until they are made to work and live by the result of their labors.

A TURNDOWN FOR MILES.

Root Approves Recommendation for Disappearance of Carriage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—General Root has approved recommendations for the disappearance of gun carriage to be used in connection with guns of six-inch caliber, as well as with those of larger bore, as a result of the report of the War Department authorities of the War Department. The carriage to be used is largely the design of General Crozier, the present head of the Ordnance Bureau. Its adoption was authorized by General Miles as head of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, Congress, at its last session, because of the differences, authorized the appointment of a special board to pass on the merits of the invention. That board recommended the use of the carriage in the discretion of the Secretary of War for guns exceeding six inches in caliber, but suggested that the use of carriage for guns of six inches or less be suspended. This suggestion recently has been again under consideration by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and in the absence of General Miles, the board has agreed to recommend that the line should be drawn below the six-inch gun rather than above it; that the Secretary has the same discretion with reference to it as he exercises to the guns of larger caliber, and that the carriage should be used for guns of smaller bore than six inches.

Case Against Naval Officer Settled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is understood that the case of Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Penrose, United States Navy, who was tried by court-martial on charges of irregularities in the case of the Michigan, will be settled by the abandonment of further proceedings against the young officer, and the acceptance of his resignation from the naval service.

CUBA IS FOR RECIPROcity

HAT TREATY BEING HELD TO GIVE ALL SIDES A HEARING.

Minister Quesada Says Modifications Will Not Hurt the Interests of the United States.

HAY NOTE NOT RADICAL.

Columbia Can Take No Offense at Canal Letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—From trustworthy sources it is learned that the note of Secretary Hay to Minister Hart at Bogota, which was forwarded from here on Tuesday last, was not emphatic, as was at first supposed. It is said that nothing was contained in it which might be construed as a threat, or as protesting against any further action proposed in pending the treaty negotiations. On the contrary, the note was friendly in character, and urged Minister Hart to use his good offices in inducing the Colombian government to proceed with the negotiations for a treaty without further delay.

It is understood that the question of the United States assuming sovereignty over Colombia is not considered, but that the request for early action by that country was based upon the negotiations previously conducted which led to the forwarding of instructions to Minister Quesada to begin the work of concluding the treaty.

NO UNDE POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Civil Service Commission on the Rights of Officeholders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The 19th annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission, for the last fiscal year, has been submitted to the President. It is a report of the activity of officeholders the report says:

"In the classified service, where the choice is made without reference to political considerations, and tenure of office is unaffected by the change of parties, it is perfectly practical to provide that the officer or employee, while retaining his rights to vote as he pleases, and to exercise his political rights as he chooses, should not take an active part in political management, or in political campaigns, for precisely the same reason that a Judge, an Army officer, or a regular soldier should abstain from taking such active part; while in the case of officers appointed through patronage and upon political considerations, the proper limitation is that they should not exercise their political rights, or influence the result of election, or must not neglect their public duties, nor cause public scandal by their activity."

The commission believes that the standard set forth are the highest which are practicable at the present time. It is held obviously unwise to apply the same rule to a fourth-class postmaster in a small village with no employees, and to date, and who wishes to continue to act in political affairs as he always acted, as to the head of a great Federal office, who may, by his conduct, or even by his mere example, excite and intimidate hundreds of his subordinates.

ARRAIGNS EDUCATED INDIANS.

Agent Erwin Says That Compulsory Work is Their Only Salvation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A severe arraignment of the Indians of Columbia, Okla., and Oklahoma reservation, in Oklahoma, is made by Agent Erwin, in charge of the reservation, in his annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The report says:

"Hardly any of the young Indians, those who have graduated from non-reservation schools as well as those who have attended for a number of years, do any work at all. It can be said that as a perfectly safe rule that as a class the young, educated Indians are the most worthless ones in the whole tribe. Nearly all of the work done by the tribes is performed by the middle-aged ones, who cannot work or speak English. The educated Indian coming from the schools usually gives the excuse that he has nothing to do with which money he can make, implements, nor stock of any kind. This is true, but I notice that they manage to live on their annuities and lease money and buy horses, hogs, etc., on credit, and borrow money from the banks, but with little prospect of ever being able to pay their debts.

"Any able-bodied man or woman is able to do a fair day's work, and many of the people are addicted to drink, and both men and women are inveterate gamblers. They have practically nothing to do, their days are spent in almost utter idleness, and they are idle and idle are rampant. The degradation of these people will continue and increase until they are made to work and live by the result of their labors.

A TURNDOWN FOR MILES.

Root Approves Recommendation for Disappearance of Carriage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—General Root has approved recommendations for the disappearance of gun carriage to be used in connection with guns of six-inch caliber, as well as with those of larger bore, as a result of the report of the War Department authorities of the War Department. The carriage to be used is largely the design of General Crozier, the present head of the Ordnance Bureau. Its adoption was authorized by General Miles as head of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, Congress, at its last session, because of the differences, authorized the appointment of a special board to pass on the merits of the invention. That board recommended the use of the carriage in the discretion of the Secretary of War for guns exceeding six inches in caliber, but suggested that the use of carriage for guns of six inches or less be suspended. This suggestion recently has been again under consideration by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and in the absence of General Miles, the board has agreed to recommend that the line should be drawn below the six-inch gun rather than above it; that the Secretary has the same discretion with reference to it as he exercises to the guns of larger caliber, and that the carriage should be used for guns of smaller bore than six inches.

Case Against Naval Officer Settled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is understood that the case of Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Penrose, United States Navy, who was tried by court-martial on charges of irregularities in the case of the Michigan, will be settled by the abandonment of further proceedings against the young officer, and the acceptance of his resignation from the naval service.

CUBA IS FOR RECIPROcity

HAT TREATY BEING HELD TO GIVE ALL SIDES A HEARING.

Minister Quesada Says Modifications Will Not Hurt the Interests of the United States.

HAY NOTE NOT RADICAL.

Columbia Can Take No Offense at Canal Letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—From trustworthy sources it is learned that the note of Secretary Hay to Minister Hart at Bogota, which was forwarded from here on Tuesday last, was not emphatic, as was at first supposed. It is said that nothing was contained in it which might be construed as a threat, or as protesting against any further action proposed in pending the treaty negotiations. On the contrary, the note was friendly in character, and urged Minister Hart to use his good offices in inducing the Colombian government to proceed with the negotiations for a treaty without further delay.

It is understood that the question of the United States assuming sovereignty over Colombia is not considered, but that the request for early action by that country was based upon the negotiations previously conducted which led to the forwarding of instructions to Minister Quesada to begin the work of concluding the treaty.

NO UNDE POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Civil Service Commission on the Rights of Officeholders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The 19th annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission, for the last fiscal year, has been submitted to the President. It is a report of the activity of officeholders the report says:

"In the classified service, where the choice is made without reference to political considerations, and tenure of office is unaffected by the change of parties, it is perfectly practical to provide that the officer or employee, while retaining his rights to vote as he pleases, and to exercise his political rights as he chooses, should not take an active part in political management, or in political campaigns, for precisely the same reason that a Judge, an Army officer, or a regular soldier should abstain from taking such active part; while in the case of officers appointed through patronage and upon political considerations, the proper limitation is that they should not exercise their political rights, or influence the result of election, or must not neglect their public duties, nor cause public scandal by their activity."

The commission believes that the standard set forth are the highest which are practicable at the present time. It is held obviously unwise to apply the same rule to a fourth-class postmaster in a small village with no employees, and to date, and who wishes to continue to act in political affairs as he always acted, as to the head of a great Federal office, who may, by his conduct, or even by his mere example, excite and intimidate hundreds of his subordinates.

ARRAIGNS EDUCATED INDIANS.

Agent Erwin Says That Compulsory Work is Their Only Salvation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A severe arraignment of the Indians of Columbia, Okla., and Oklahoma reservation, in Oklahoma, is made by Agent Erwin, in charge of the reservation, in his annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The report says:

"Hardly any of the young Indians, those who have graduated from non-reservation schools as well as those who have attended for a number of years, do any work at all. It can be said that as a perfectly safe rule that as a class the young, educated Indians are the most worthless ones in the whole tribe. Nearly all of the work done by the tribes is performed by the middle-aged ones, who cannot work or speak English. The educated Indian coming from the schools usually gives the excuse that he has nothing to do with which money he can make, implements, nor stock of any kind. This is true, but I notice that they manage to live on their annuities and lease money and buy horses, hogs, etc., on credit, and borrow money from the banks, but with little prospect of ever being able to pay their debts.

"Any able-bodied man or woman is able to do a fair day's work, and many of the people are addicted to drink, and both men and women are inveterate gamblers. They have practically nothing to do, their days are spent in almost utter idleness, and they are idle and idle are rampant. The degradation of these people will continue and increase until they are made to work and live by the result of their labors.

A TURNDOWN FOR MILES.

Root Approves Recommendation for Disappearance of Carriage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—General Root has approved recommendations for the disappearance of gun carriage to be used in connection with guns of six-inch caliber, as well as with those of larger bore, as a result of the report of the War Department authorities of the War Department. The carriage to be used is largely the design of General Crozier, the present head of the Ordnance Bureau. Its adoption was authorized by General Miles as head of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, Congress, at its last session, because of the differences, authorized the appointment of a special board to pass on the merits of the invention. That board recommended the use of the carriage in the discretion of the Secretary of War for guns exceeding six inches in caliber, but suggested that the use of carriage for guns of six inches or less be suspended. This suggestion recently has been again under consideration by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and in the absence of General Miles, the board has agreed to recommend that the line should be drawn below the six-inch gun rather than above it; that the Secretary has the same discretion with reference to it as he exercises to the guns of larger caliber, and that the carriage should be used for guns of smaller bore than six inches.

Case Against Naval Officer Settled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is understood that the case of Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Penrose, United States Navy, who was tried by court-martial on charges of irregularities in the case of the Michigan, will be settled by the abandonment of further proceedings against the young officer, and the acceptance of his resignation from the naval service.

TO END FRENCH STRIKE

MINE OPERATORS SUBMIT NAMES OF ARBITRATORS.

President Loubet Expresses the Opinion That End of the Struggle is Close at Hand.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—President Loubet, following the example set by President Roosevelt, is taking an active part in settling the French coal miners' strike. Today he held an extended conference with M. Vincent, Prefect of the Department of the North, who has been acting as intermediary between the strikers and the mineowners in that department. The mineowners have given the prefect the names of four persons who are to represent them in a conference with an equal number of strikers.

In a semi-official statement given out tonight, President Loubet expresses hope for an early settlement of the strike, and declares that this will be a political accomplishment without precedent.

Operators Make Terms to Miners.

ARRAS, France, Oct. 31.—A meeting was held here today between delegates from the coal companies and the striking coal miners. The companies offered, if the miners would agree to abandon their demand for an increase in wages, to establish a system of pensions by which a miner aged 55, having served the same company 20 years, would get a pension of \$10, and a miner having worked with different companies in the Pas de Calais district for 20 years a pension of \$10. The delegates of the miners declined to give their immediate assent to this proposal.

Strikers and Officers Clash.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—At Lens, Deputy Early, head of the National committee of Commissioners, had an altercation with a gendarme who was guarding a house occupied by non-strikers. The deputy was roughly handled and used his cane on the gendarme. The crowd and other gendarmes joined in the row, but nobody was hurt and no arrests were made. A clash between strikers and gendarmes is also reported from Louches.

AGAINST AMERICAN UNION.

English Writer Holds Southern Republics Are Changing Front.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna, published today says:

"According to an interesting communication from Rio Janeiro, published in the Political Correspondence, the visit paid by the Chilean naval squadron to Brazilian waters in August assumed the almost unmistakable character of a demonstration in favor of a coalition of the South American states against any desire on the part of the United States to establish a system of pensions by which a miner aged 55, having served the same company 20 years, would get a pension of \$10, and a miner having worked with different companies in the Pas de Calais district for 20 years a pension of \$10. The delegates of the miners declined to give their immediate assent to this proposal.

Strikers and Officers Clash.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—At Lens, Deputy Early, head of the National committee of Commissioners, had an altercation with a gendarme who was guarding a house occupied by non-strikers. The deputy was roughly handled and used his cane on the gendarme. The crowd and other gendarmes joined in the row, but nobody was hurt and no arrests were made. A clash between strikers and gendarmes is also reported from Louches.

AGAINST AMERICAN UNION.

English Writer Holds Southern Republics Are Changing Front.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna, published today says:

"According to an interesting communication from Rio Janeiro, published in the Political Correspondence, the visit paid by the Chilean naval squadron to Brazilian waters in August assumed the almost unmistakable character of a demonstration in favor of a coalition of the South American states against any desire on the part of the United States to establish a system of pensions by which a miner aged 55, having served the same company 20 years, would get a pension of \$10, and a miner having worked with different companies in the Pas de Calais district for 20 years a pension of \$10. The delegates of the miners declined to give their immediate assent to this proposal.

Strikers and Officers Clash.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—At Lens, Deputy Early, head of the National committee of Commissioners, had an altercation with a gendarme who was guarding a house occupied by non-strikers. The deputy was roughly handled and used his cane on the gendarme. The crowd and other gendarmes joined in the row, but nobody was hurt and no arrests were made. A clash between strikers and gendarmes is also reported from Louches.

AGAINST AMERICAN UNION.

English Writer Holds Southern Republics Are Changing Front.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna, published today says:

"According to an interesting communication from Rio Janeiro, published in the Political Correspondence, the visit paid by the Chilean naval squadron to Brazilian waters in August assumed the almost unmistakable character of a demonstration in favor of a coalition of the South American states against any desire on the part of the United States to establish a system of pensions by which a miner aged 55, having served the same company 20 years, would get a pension of \$10, and a miner having worked with different companies in the Pas de Calais district for 20 years a pension of \$10. The delegates of the miners declined to give their immediate assent to this proposal.

Strikers and Officers Clash.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—At Lens, Deputy Early, head of the National committee of Commissioners, had an altercation with a gendarme who was guarding a house occupied by non-strikers. The deputy was roughly handled and used his cane on the gendarme. The crowd and other gendarmes joined in the row, but nobody was hurt and no arrests were made. A clash between strikers and gendarmes is also reported from Louches.

AGAINST AMERICAN UNION.

English Writer Holds Southern Republics Are Changing Front.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna, published today says:

"According to an interesting communication from Rio Janeiro, published in the Political Correspondence, the visit paid by the Chilean naval squadron to Brazilian waters in August assumed the almost unmistakable character of a demonstration in favor of a coalition of the South American states against any desire on the part of the United States to establish a system of pensions by which a miner aged 55, having served the same company 20 years, would get a pension of \$10, and a miner having worked with different companies in the Pas de Calais district for 20 years a pension of \$10. The delegates of the miners declined to give their immediate assent to this proposal.

Strikers and Officers Clash.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—At Lens, Deputy Early, head of the National committee of Commissioners, had an altercation with a gendarme who was guarding a house occupied by non-strikers. The deputy was roughly handled and used his cane on the gendarme. The crowd and other gendarmes joined in the row, but nobody was hurt and no arrests were made. A clash between strikers and gendarmes is also reported from Louches.

AGAINST AMERICAN UNION.

English Writer Holds Southern Republics Are Changing Front.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna, published today says:

"According to an interesting communication from Rio Janeiro, published in the Political Correspondence, the visit paid by the Chilean naval squadron to Brazilian waters in August assumed the almost unmistakable character of a demonstration in favor of a coalition of the South American states against any desire on the part of the United States to establish a system of pensions by which a miner aged 55, having served the same company 20 years, would get a pension of \$10, and a miner having worked with different companies in the Pas de Calais district for 20 years a pension of \$10. The delegates of the miners declined to give their immediate assent to this proposal.

Strikers and Officers Clash.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—At Lens, Deputy Early, head of the National committee of Commissioners, had an altercation with a gendarme who was guarding a house occupied by non-strikers. The deputy was roughly handled and used his cane on the gendarme. The crowd and other gendarmes joined in the row, but nobody was hurt and no arrests were made. A clash between strikers and gendarmes is also reported from Louches.

AGAINST AMERICAN UNION.

English Writer Holds Southern Republics Are Changing Front.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna, published today says:

"According to an interesting communication from Rio Janeiro, published in the Political Correspondence, the visit paid by the Chilean naval squadron to Brazilian waters in August assumed the almost unmistakable character of a demonstration in favor of a coalition of the South American states against any desire on the part of the United States to establish a system of pensions by which a miner aged 55, having served the same company 20 years, would get a pension of \$10, and a miner having worked with different companies in the Pas de Calais district for 20 years a pension of \$10. The delegates of the miners declined to give their immediate assent to this proposal.

Strikers and Officers Clash.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—At Lens, Deputy Early, head of the National committee of Commissioners, had an altercation with a gendarme who was guarding a house occupied by non-strikers. The deputy was roughly handled and used his cane on the gendarme. The crowd and other gendarmes joined in the row, but nobody was hurt and no arrests were made. A clash between strikers and gendarmes is also reported from Louches.

AGAINST AMERICAN UNION.

English Writer Holds Southern Republics Are Changing Front.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the London Times from Vienna, published today says:

"According to an interesting communication from Rio Janeiro, published in the Political Correspondence, the visit paid by the Chilean naval squadron to Brazilian waters in August assumed the almost unmistakable character of a demonstration in favor of a coalition of the South American states against any desire on the part of the United States to establish a system of pensions by which a miner aged 55, having served the same company 20 years, would get a pension of \$10, and a miner having worked with different companies in the Pas de Calais district for 20 years a pension of \$10. The delegates of the miners declined to give their immediate assent to this proposal.

TO END FRENCH STRIKE

MINE OPERATORS SUBMIT NAMES OF ARBITRATORS.

President Loubet Expresses the Opinion That End of the Struggle is Close at Hand.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—President Loubet, following the example set by President Roosevelt, is taking an active part in settling the French coal miners' strike. Today he held an extended conference with M. Vincent, Prefect of the Department of the North, who has been acting as intermediary between the strikers and the mineowners in that department. The mineowners have given the prefect the names of four