ENVOYS AGREE ON A POSTPONEMEN

Takahira Calls on Witte at Late Hour and Holds Long Conference.

WAIT ON WORD FROM TOKIO

Peace Negotiations Have Reached Such a Stage That Matters Are Referred to Japanese and Russian Rulers.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 27.-The life of the peace conference today seems to hang by a thread, but the thread will not be broken tomorrow. At 16 o'clock tonight, after a conference lasting threequarters of an hour between Mr. Takahira and Mr. Witte, in the latter's room in the hotel annex, the announcement of gestions offered by the President." a postponement was made.

Mr. Witte explained to the Associated from Tokio, and fearing none might be received before the meeting scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, he had suggested the propriety of postponing the meeting until Tuesday. To this, Mr. Witte said he had readily assented. Mr. Takahira; made the following statement to the As-

"Innamuch as this conference was initiated by the friendly office of your President, after consultation we felt that we should be cautious about terminating Its labors."

Pressed as to whether he regarded the "No, not hopeless; but almost hope-

This in liself, from one who has spoken always in the most guarded fashion, is sufficient to show the desperateness of the situation. The real crisis in negotiations is at hand. If it can be tided over a few days without rupture a basis of peace acceptable to both sides may come very suddenly. But to save the situanow Japan must speak. If on Tuesday she has nothing to offer all is over.

Witte's Hands Are Tied. Mr. Witte, even if he would, is poweress to take a new stop. His hands are tled. He now occupies the role of an imperial messenger, who transmits his paster's orders to Baron Komura, and Baron Komura turns them over to Tokto for the response. The conference-room has ceased to be a place for negotiations. the place where the Emperors of the warring countries exchange their communications by the hands of

Upon the principle of indemnity or reimbursement of "frais de guerre" under any disguise, Emperor Nicholas has given the Japanese Emperor his last word. Mr. Witte accepts it as final, and in writing yesterday informed the Japanese plenipotentiaries that Russia would have nothing further to say upon the subject. Russia would cede half of Sakhalin and pay the cost of the maintenance of the Russian prisoners, but that was all. Emperor Nicholas had given the same response to the President through Am- discussing the last and final passes of the began to show the result of wear.

The Russians generally seem not displeased with the situation. They believe Japan has been diplomatically maneuvered into a corner from which, if she now persists in her attempt to exact tribute with the alternative of a continuance of the war, she cannot extricate herself before the public opinion of the world. Japan here and in Europe, they say, appealed for sympathy, on the ground that Russia had compelled her to take up arms to proteer her life

Willing to Cede All Points. The fortune of war had gone in her favor and Russia, recognizing that she had been beaten and preferring peace to the continuation of the war, had agreed to cede on every point involved in the quarrel. She was willing to allow Japan full swing in Corea, she be imperfect. Peace must be con to the recognition of China's integrity and the pelicy of the open door. But Jupan insisting on tribute, because Russia refused, prolongs the carnage. In that act they contend Japan would change the purpose and character of he war, which would cease to be jonger one of principle, but degenerate into a war for the exaction of money.

There is no doubt that the Japanese re worried over the aspect of the that the proposal to divide Sakhalin situation and they do not propose to be placed in this position if it can be helped. With the sentiment existing in Japan demanding reimbursement for the expenses of the war. noney payment beyond what would e obtained for the maintenance of the tussian prisoners and the Chinese Eastern Railroad could not be fore- made. cone. But if redemption by Russia ould be upon purely a commercial asis, Russia might agree to it. Logic oints in this direction for the ultimate

ompromise, if there is to be one. Appeal of the President.

Whether the President has renewed is efforts cannot be ascertained here. His former suggestion for a comprom se failed. He made his appeal simulinequaly to both the Czar and the Emror of Japan. He proposed the "inemnity-Sakhalin" combination, but ot in the form in which it was preented by Baron Komura at Wednessy's meeting.

Instead of setting the price (1.200.20,000 yen, the estimated cost of the
that the explosion was the result of carethat the explosion of the result of carethat the explosion was the result of carethat the explosion was the result of carethat the explosion of the result of carethat the explosion was the result of carethat the explosion of the result of caretha

reso insisted on inserting the sum, and thus made it impossible, in view of the Russian declaration, not to accept

Emperor Nicholas refused to go further in addition to the concessions already made, than to agree to the cestion of half of Sakhalin. According to a high Russian authority, who has been in a position to see, President Roosevelt's communication proposing a compromise, quite clearly showed that the President considered that Japan's victories gave her the right to ask for an indemnity, in fact if not in name. and was also entitled to Sakhalia, and that her military occupation of Sakhalin gave her the right to the island. The President's friends, however, say that when the full text of his proposal is before the world, all criticism must ease. It is well, therefore, again to repeat the statement telegraphed last night, which comes from one in full possession of the entire action taken by President Roosevelt.

Fairness of the Proposal.

"If the civilized world could know at this time the precise nature of the proposals made to Russia and Japan by President Roosevelt, it would seem that the force of public opinion of the great neutral portion of the world would induce the pleninotentiaries and their governments to pause and consider seriously the results before breaking up finally the present conference without an agreement. Indeed, they might scarcely dare. in the face of the world's opinion, refuse to accept in principle, at least, the sug-

Assistant Secretary Peirce, after the announcement of the decision to adjourn Press that Mr. Takahira had told him over until Tuesday, saw both Mr. Witte that no new instructions had reached him, and Mr. Takahira and then sent a long cipher message to the President. Although the public tonight was led to believe that the meeting was definitely adjourned until Tuesday, the Associated Press learned late tonight that, according to the joint understanding between Mr. Witte and Mr. Takahira, it was agreed that there would be no meeting until Japan's response to what may be regarded as Russia's ultimatum arrived. The meeting, therefore, may not be held

until Wednesday or Thursday. Tokio must now decide, and judging from the tone of the Japanese press, the situation as hopeless, Mr. Takahira said: government must face a great deal of opposition at home if it yields further. Mr. Placon acted as interpreter for Mr. Witte and Mr. Takahira at this interview to-

Interview Excites Everybody.

After the interview Mr. Witte called Mr. De Martens and Mr. Pekotiloff in conference. The interview between Mr. Witte and Mr. Takahira was the sensation of the day. Everybody had been at high tension. On all sides the report had been spread that tomorrow would witness the final break-up and that tomorrow night the hotel would be de-

The Russian attaches, who know Mr. Witte's position, talked of making their pour parendre conge calls and were discussing the date of the steamer sailings, etc. Then suddenly at 9 o'clock the rumor got abroad that Mr. Witte and Mr. Takain private conversation. Pifty correspondents beleagured the door of

Mr. Witte's room. When it was over Mr. Witte emerged and pretended to be greatly astonished at the crowd of journalists. He appeared to be in very good humor and cracked several jokes in French, which most of these present did not comprehend, and then briefly made the announcement

Japanese Cabinet in Session. TOKIO, Aug. 28.-(7:45 A. M.)-A specially summoned council of the Cabinet and elder statesmen is now in session.

peace conference at Portsmouth. Komura at the Telephone. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 28 .-Shortly after midnight, Baron Komura was called to the telephone at the Hotel

Wentworth, and talked for 15 minutes in Japanese to some one, DEMAND ALL OF SAKHALIN

Japanese Papers Say Other Terms Should Not Be Entertained.

TOKIO, Aug. 27.-The proposal that Sakhalin be divided between Russia and Norton positively refused to serve chicktion here, and it is freely predicted that aceptance of it will result in demonstrations against the government. The Nichi

Nicht declares: bag and baggage, and commit herself of the sword, there is no room to entertain the proposal for a partial surrender of it. Should our government deide to conclude peace in the presence of so many obstacles to effecting a lasting peace, the result would only be a temporary cessa-tion of hostilities, for which we would hold our authorities responsible and un-hesitatingly blame them. Japan shall ad-here to her demands with reference to

the payment of indemnity and the ces sion of territory."

The Hochi Shimbun expresses surprise

halin is true, it is a most grave and ous danger to our country. It will be im-possible to entertain it, as it would only serve to sow the seeds of further dangers negotiations if the proposals are seriously

Rumor of New Appeal.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 28.-(1:20 A. M.)-There is a persistent report that President Roosevelt has made a new ap-peal to the Emperor of Japan.

MEXICAN LABORERS KILLED

Blown Up by the Premature Discharge of Dynamite.

MAZATLAN, Mex., Aug. 27.-Twenty Mexican laborers were killed and a number injured by the premature explosion

SAYS PREACHERS ARE TOO CRANK

Indiana Grocer Fails With Restaurant Conducted "As Christ Would Run It."

Wesleyan Conference Delegates Do Not Take Kindly to Plan of Paying What They Thought Meals Were Worth.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.-(Special.)-"Christ even could not run a restaurant satisfactory to a lot of cranky preachers," says A. N. Norton, the famous Marion grocer, who operates stores "as Christ would run them." He essayed to run a lunch counter at the Weslevan conference at Fairview "as Christ would run it," but has abandoned the project because the preachers were such persistent and constant kickers.

Between the preachers and the labor unions, Mr. Norton, who is sincere in his efforts, doubts very much whether the Son of Man could continue in business in

this degenerate age. Norton has been in business in Marion for several years, and is known throughut the state as the man who "rum his ousiness as Christ would do," and in the erocery business he has been very successful. He opened a store several years ago, sold goods for cash only, refused to leliver to the homes of his customers. paid his employes every night, and cut prices on everything he handled.

Norton was so successful that he opened another grocery on the same plan, and this was followed in less than a year by another, making three under his managenent, all doing a good business.

Merchants Combine Against Him.

Norton then attempted to branch out nto other towns, but the merchants combined against him, and he was unable to rent a storeroom in which to carry on his business. In one place he purchased the stock of goods of a merchant, but the lease on the building expired in a few months, and the owner, under pressure from other merchants, refused to lease the building to him. He was forced to take his stock away from the town.

At another place the labor unions started a boycott against him, on the ground that he was disorganizing trade, and they, with the aid of the local merchants, soon In Marion, how ever, where he first put his peculiar ideas into practice, he secured a firm hold, and is still carrying on the grocery business as he believed Christ would conduct it. Just before the Wesleyan annual meet ing opened he secured the privileges for the dining-hall and opened the place four days ago. He refused to make any charge for the meals served in the hall, but left to each individual's conscience as to what he should pay, or whether he should pay anything at all. He said the walters good salaries and served everything beau tifully, but the tableware was all of tin, even to the cups in which coffee and tea were served, and after the first day it

Tinware Causes Complaint.

The people who patronized the hall complained more of the tinware than of the meals, and some of them went to hotels and other eating-houses after the second day. The ministers in attendance at the conference were among those who registered the loudest and longest complaints, the most grievous thing of which they complained being the absence of fried chicken.

The two days that Norton was in charge there was plenty of ham, beef and mutton, but not once was chicken on the bill of fare. When the objections were urged en, giving as a reason that it was so high that he could not afford to take what would be voluntarily paid for it by those who are at the hall. He was urged to change his methods by charging a stipulated price for meals, but this he refused to do, saying that the people in attendance were religious people, and that it would be unbecoming in him to abandon the plan which he had begun. Many of his boarders withdrew to he tels, and yesterday Norton closed the half and dismissed the waiters and cooks, and retired from the task of running the hall

FRONT GREATLY EXTENDED

as Christ would do.

Made Possible by the Use of the Wireless Telegraph.

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuris, Aug. 27.— Intelligence of the constitutional grants by the government has been received by the army, and general information relat-ing to Portsmouth affairs continue to reach here from three to ten days late. Since the Japanese reconnoitered the Russian center about 25 or 30 miles, Au-gust 10, which resulted in retalintory skirmishing as well as the checkmating of a wide movement of considerable bodies of troops throughout three days, nothing important has occurred. During the long quiet there have been reinforcements to both sides, giving the theater of war a much-changed appearance. The front has been greatly extended, made possible by the use of wireless telegraph, and because of the unexampled size of the armies the character of the third stage of the war, whether it be active hostilities, demoralization or the garrisoning of contested terri-

tory, will be complicated The relative positions of the two armies is comparable to that of a year ago, and the country facing the Japanese is almost identical with that which confronted them

the contractor in chief of the Manzanillo munications and General Kamim

running from the head of navigation on the Yalu River across to Kaiyuan, with-out occupation of the Changpalshan mountain region, makes control of the ad-teinistration of South Manchuria as complete as that achieved in the north by similar organization, and in the rapid consolidation of these connections the desiny of Manchuria is clearly fixed, re-

tiny of Manchuria is clearly fixed, regardless of other influences.

The Associated Press correspondent recently traversed 200 miles of the old imperial hunting reserve on the east flank, which was opened to settlement several years ago. Heavy crops of beans, millet, maize, indigo and hemp are under cultivation there now. This comprises a region extensively scouted by the Japanese, who appear bold and active pending the negotiations. The people complain of horsethleves and robbers.

There is great apprehension through-There is great apprehension through

out of the demonstrations in the United States for Mr. Witte. After an enormous rainfall during the past ten days it is be TINWARE AND NO CHICKEN lieved that the rainy season is closed,

> Destroy Russian Guard Stations TOKIO, Aug. 27.-(2:30 P. M.)-Rear-Admiral Katoa has reported to the Navy Department that a division sent by him o the mouth of the River Amur born barded and destroyed two Russian guard stations. Zharef and Lazareba, which were situated south of the embouchere of the Amur, and which had been recent ly reinforced.

BIG GRAFT AT BREMERTON

SENSATIONAL CHARGES AGAINST PUGET SOUND NAVY-YARD.

Affidavits Filed With Secretary Bonaparte Show an Extraordinary State of Corruption.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 .- (Special.)ensational charges of graft in the navyyard at Puget Sound have been brought to the attention of Secretary Bonaparte, through a report of Special Agent R. H. Pickerell, who has been conducting an investigation at that point for several weeks. It is charged in the report that certain employes of the yard have been smuggling government supplies from the yard and that one of the government unches has been used for months to carry the goods and material from Bremerton to "fences," from which they are sold; that employes are compelled to live certain boarding-houses, where they are charged exorbitant rates, and they do not move for fear of being laid off; that alien contract labor is employed at the yard and that a number of fugitives

from justice are employed there. These charges are backed up by affidavits, which show that corruption rivaling that exposed in the Postoffice Department exists at the navy-yard. It cannot be learned against whom the charges are made, but it is declared that when Captain Burrell, the new mandant of the yard, arrives to relieve Admiral Barclay, he will order a thorough examination of all employes under suspicion. Secretary Benaparte will order an investigation of the charges.

Panic Threatened at Shanghai.

SHANGHAL Aug. 27.-The Chinese Foreign Board has appointed a political com-missioner to assist Chinese merchants re to dispose of the enormous quantity American goods contracted for before the boycott was announced, hoping thus to avert a financial panic

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PUSHCART MEN TO GO ON STRIKE

Complain That New York Policemen Rob and Mistreat Them.

UNDERTAKER IS LEADER

Nobody Seems to Understand What They Expect to Do, but Striking Is Diversion With Some Dwellers in Big City.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.-(Special.)mething new in the strike line is promised in New York City.

The pushcart men are going out Exactly who they are striking against, or what they expect to accomplish, is not clear, but they are determined to tie up the street peddler industry.

There are, in round numbers, 8000 pushcart men in New York City. Seven thousand belong to the United Citizens' Peddlers' Association. (The membership is composed principally, in fact almost entirely, of Hebrews, Greeks and Italians. The bulk of the members are not naturalized, and in consequence they are not treated with much respect by the ruling authorities, because they cannot vote.

Police Always Bother Them.

They complain that the police help themselves to fruit and never pay for it, compel them to "move on" without reason, that they are arrested continually, and if they stand in the street, the proprietor of the store demands \$19 a month rent, under penalty of a clubbing by the policeman on the beat. The peeriess leader and president of the United Citizens' Peddiers' Association is

Sigmund Schwartz, who is an undertaker at 107 Forsyth street. He is proud of the fact that he is the first undertaker who has ever piloted a strike in New York City. He thought up the idea himself, and indeced his followers to accept it. In discussing the

matter be said: "I have appointed a committee of 25 to walt upon Mayor McClellan, out of courtesy, and upon Charles F. Murphy

because he runs the city. "This committee will explain our griev ances, and ask that they be remedied. Our principal grievance is that the police should be compelled to leave us alone They make us move on too frequently.

Mass Meeting and a Strike. "If Mr. Murphy refuses to aid us, we

will call a mass meeting and order a strike for three days. That ought to bring the city to terms." Undertaker Schwartz was asked how a

strike would do this. "A strike," he replied, "would tie up the pushcart industry of the city, and people who wanted to buy from pushcarts would be unable to do so. Naturally they would complain, and the great wave of indignation that would follow would show Mr. Murphy that Tummany Hall could not trifle with public sentiment Murphy is shrewd. He knows the signs of the times."

Despite the high hopes of the undertaker, it might be added that New York is in no way aroused over the prospect of a pushcart strike. In fact, it comes just at the right moment, for the Kosher bakers have settled their differences, and

And that would never do, for New York without a strike would not be the New

York one is used to. # Come With Regularity.

We have certain strikes which occur with a fixed regularity as Fourth of be traced to Italian origin are July and New Years, and if they were 31. pulled off with regularity, people would andoubtedly complain.

The last week in March and the first n April is dedicated to the Italian laborers working on great public improvements such as the subway, the Pennsylvania tunnel and the like Their pay is \$1.25 a day, and regularly

each March they strike for \$1.50. After two weeks they return at the old figures, and contentedly labor until March rolls Around the 15th of April the sweat-shop

tailors go out. No human being has ever been able to discover exactly what they Vast meetings are held on the East Side

and orators, amid thunderous cheers, tell the workers they are the victims of most horrible oppression. There are demonstrations on the streets. "scabs" are beaten by zealous union men, who in turn are thrushed by the police, and it is one long round of joyous glittering excitement for every one

Then They Go Back to Work.

Public interest in the slaves of the needle is thoroughly aroused, and the newspapers are full of the day's happenings. About May 10 all mention of the tailors cease. If you are interested enough work.

At the old scale? Of course. The strike was really only an annual holiday. It's a way they have of amusing themselves on the East Side

A good part of May and all of June is dedicated to two other clothing organizations-the capmakers and the kneepants makers. All of these workers sign contracts for a year, but religiously riot annually for a few weeks, see the pictures of their "leaders" in the papers, and go back to work under the old scale.

The strike of the Kosher bakers is another religious festival. The trouble this year wasn't a fight for more money, but for recognition of the union. It always is. the few nonunion shops gave an excus to Leader Kurtz and his lieutenants to attain some midsummer prominence.

An Agreeable Excitement.

The union bakers, who had no expressed grievance, walked out because other employers in the city had nonunion help, and the excitement they baused interested New Yorkers, and was particularly agreeable at a time when practically all the theaters are closed.

The Kosher bakers have settled their strike. How? By simply waiking back to work. There are just as many union shops as there were before, and just as many nonunion ones. Wages are unchanged, and so are hours, which is exactly what was expected from the first. These are all the fixed strike festivals

n New York at present. It was formerly the custom to have a tie-up of all the building industries in May, but the em ployers, not being as considerate as the clothing manufacturers and the bakers. rebelled, and after Sam Parks had been sent to prison, the workmen decided to keep busy all the year around.

In every one of these strikes some one person attains prominence, but then, unfortunately, you never hear of him or her again. For the information of those who remember the "heroes" and "heronies" of these labor revolts, the following information may be interesting:

Kurtz Again Baking Bread.

Sam Kurtz, the "boy leader of the Kosher bread strikers," is baking bread in an Eldredge-street bakery, where he was employed before the strike began.

Rachael Debokfsky, the "girl heroine of the Ghetto"-Rachael was the leader of the women during the sweatshop strike last Spring-is now married to a saleonkeeper and lives in Hoboken,

Abe Slegelbaum, "the Cicero of the Capmakers," has a cigar store on the Bowery now. But the saddest news of all concerns George Pepper, the chief of the trainmen during the strike which tied up the Subway and the "L" last Winter.

George was arrested the other day for walking on the grass in Central Park. His fall is regarded as worse than that of the former girl heroine who now lives in Hoboken.

Strike That Puzzles All. All the labor leaders in town look with

envy upon President Schwartz, of the Peddlers', Association. For he has evolved a strike that nobody inderstands, almed against conditions

tell themselves that their demands are DuPage County, and the railroad at once granted, order themselves back to work, and achieve a great victory.

There is no possibility of defeat, for at

hackneyed, played-out "gir! heroines," boy leaders," etc. For they have an undertaker as leader.

And it is something novel, and will undoubtedly interest the public. 'All of which explains why the peddlers are the happiest men in New York today.

FEVER PATIENTS. Three Well-Known Merchants Are Among New Cases Reported

at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Following is the official report to 6 P. M. Sunday: New cases, 31; total to date, 1743; deaths, 137—241, 187; new foci, 12; total, 462; re-

maining under treatment, 129, The report shows the smallest number bakers have settled their differences, and of new cases since August 8, and the the local strike stage was empty for the largest number of deaths on any day since the fever made its appearance. The unusual number of deaths is attributed in a measure to the change in the weather, last night being cool and pleasant, in

great contrast to the weather of the preceding week. Three well-known merchants are among the new cases. Only two names that ca among the Of the deaths, eight are Italians, The principal news from outside territory was the announcement from Natchez the discovery of six cases there and of the attempt to blame New Orleans for them. This is regarded as rather strange in view of the fact that of all of the tight quarantine against New Orleans, Natchez has maintained the tightest, not even

allowing its own people to return there if they had been near New Orleans.

Cases Discovered at Natchez. VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 27.-Physiians of the Natchez Board of Health at noon today examined and pronounced as yellow fever the disease of two patients, a white woman and a negro man. Examining further five negroes convalescent from yellow fever were found in the northeast end of town together with 17 suspicious cases of sickness, 13 of which are undoubtedly yellow fever. The infection is traced to a negro woman who came from New Orleans on July 19.

Strict Quarantine at Cairo.

CAIRO, III., Aug. 27.-The waiting-room at Central Station, where quarantine permits are issued, gave strong evidence day that Cairo has a rigid quarantine in existence as regards through passengers who were detained at the heade because they were not supplied with perto inquire, you will find that the tailors, until they could be sent on their way. A men and women, have gone back to number of arrests were made in each mits, and a guard was placed over the case of persons who were trying to ev the officers

NORWAY TO BE RECOGNIZED

Sweden Has Withdrawn Her Notice to the Powers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—(Special.)— President Roosevelt is expected to recog-nize the independence of Norway within a few days. Pending arrangement for separation, Sweden served notice that the recognition of Norway would be regarded as an unfriendly act. This notice has now been withdrawn. Great Britain

CHICAGO LOSES BIG DAMAGE SUIT

Verdict for the Pennsylvania Gives New Zeal to Other Claimants.

ECHO OF STRIKE OF 1894

Change of Venue Was Granted After the Claim for Burned Freight-Cars Had Been Pending Eleven Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.-(Special.)-With he City of Chicago loser in the suit rought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover damages for freight ars burned in the great strike of 1894, city officials now look for activity among ounsel for other roads, which still have laims aggregating a large sum against the local government. The largest singleclaim yet unsettled is that of the Illinois Central railroad, the amount being in the neighborhood of \$40,000

The only determining influence, accordng to Assistant Corporation Counsel T. Sutherland, who has charge of the cases for the city, will be the fact that the higher courts still must pass on the

merits of the latest verdict. This was Saturday's judgment, rendered by a jury in DuPage County, which voted the Pennsylvania road \$100,000 though it sued for more than four times that amount. Mr. Sutherland professed perfect confidence in his ability to get this verdict reversed. He says he has a strong

case for defense.

Pending for Eleven Years. The Pennsylvania case had been pending nearly 11 years, when a change of that nobody comprehends, for the men venue was taken, despite the fact that who own the pushcarts are the men who the city submitted 200 uffidavits tending to show no prejudice, and the railroad company only 14 to the opposite effect. any time the owners of the pushcarts can Judge Frederick Smith sent the case to retained as counsel to assist George Willard, the corporation's regular attorney; Furthermore, the peddlers can sneer at Judge George Brown, of Wheaton, and other organizations, with their pitiful, L. C. Cooper, of Glenellyn. The case was on trial for four months, and cost DuPage

County \$4500. Before the change of venue other cases had been tried in Chicago, and in the majority of instances the city was winner. In 1898, the Pennsylvania started suft in the Pederal ages. Judge Kohlsaat and a jury heard the evidence and the verdict was for \$2700 for the plaintiff, which was no more han enough to pay the stenographers. The city, however, wished a favorable ruling in the higher court and appealed,

CHANGE IN WEATHER BAD FOR but lost.

City Lost a Test Case, The city also lost a small case in the state court, but did so only to test the constitutionality of the city statute which says the municipality is liable for three quarters of the damages caused by a mob-The lower court decided against the constitutionality of the local law, but the

Supreme Court called it valid, The city won two cases in the local ourts, one brought by Armour & Co., for the loss of cars by fire in the American Railway Union strike and the other by Nelson Morris & Co., on the same grounds. The amounts were small, but the city won, Mr. Sutherland defending in both instances. It was a subject of co ment that at the hearing of these two cases lawyers employed by the Pennsylvania road took part in the proceedings. and that the railroad company within a

short time asked for a change of venue Mr Sutherland's hopes for getting the atest verdict reversed are based on errors n the records, yet he declared it his pinion that the municipality had proved beyond a doubt that the railroad made no effort to prevent the fire, and may

have welcomed it. INQUIRY ON RACE SUICIDE

MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN TO BE ASKED LEADING QUESTIONS.

State Census Will Endeavor to Ascertain the Reason for the Present Condition.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.-(Special.)-As supplementary part of the state census now being compiled, Chief Pidgin has undertaken a special inquiry to determine, if possible some facts relating to race sufcide. Every married woman in the state will be asked questions by enumerators calculated to show whether the so-called race suicide is an actual or merely an apparent outgrowth of present conditions

Mr. Pidgin has a theory that the average birth period is three years, and the inquiry will be mainly directed to determine this point. The questions will be as to the age of women at marriage, the number of children born since, with the dates, and the number of children born by the mother and grandmother of the roman being questioned.

The occupation of married women will also be inquired into to see if this has any influence on the birth rate.

Heavy Imports to Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27.-The new hanges in the tariff which go into effect the first of September have had the ef-fect of making large increases in imports. Nearly all the Hebrew bakeries in town employ union men, but the presence of ship follow suit.

France and Germany are ready to grant the railways are doing all that is possible to expedite the delivery of goods affected by the new tariff