

ORE MINERS GIVE NOTICE OF STRIKE

2500 Men Present Ultimatum to Mine Owner.

Increased Wages, Lower Prices in Company Store and Daily Pay Are Demanded.

Naco, Ariz.—A telephone message in which C. L. Montague, American consular agent at Cananea, Mex., requested that President Wilson be notified of the serious situation resulting from the strike of 2500 miners employed by the Cananea Consolidated Copper company, was received here Saturday.

It was sent by Montague, who declared that he was in a house which was surrounded by several hundred strikers, who gathered to prevent the departure from Cananea by automobile of George Kingdon, superintendent of the mines of the company involved.

The strikers presented to the company an ultimatum, to which a reply was asked in five days. Pending the reply, the miners, it was said, desired to resume work, but the officials of the mine, up to a late hour, had not decided whether to permit them to do so.

The principal demands of the strikers were a 25 per cent increase in wages; a 20 per cent reduction in the prices asked for various commodities at the company's general store; changes in the regulations governing the company's hospitals, and a daily payday.

Protests were made against the establishment of a so-called labor bureau and the maintenance of a blacklist.

The situation at Cananea is considered so serious that the Southwestern railroad has stopped taking freight destined for Cananea, though no actual disorder, other than the practical imprisonment of Consular Agent Montague and Superintendent Kingdon, has been reported.

One Dead, Two Injured in Bold Train Robbery

Pendleton, Or.—One train robber, the notorious Hugh Whitney, is dead and Deputy Sheriff George McDuffy, of Heppner, Or., is painfully wounded as the result of the daring holdup of O.-W. R. & N. train No. 5 between Kamela and Meacham, Or., shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday morning.

Two and possibly three other highwaymen, one of them wounded, made their escapes into the mountains.

Cash to the amount of \$240 and some cheap jewelry was taken from the express car safe, while money and jewelry valued at \$500 was obtained from passengers.

If the dead man is Hugh Whitney, Deputy Sheriff McDuffy, hero of the twilight crime, has dropped a man on whose head a price of more than \$3000 had been placed, and a desperado who has killed and ravaged with a daring akin only to that displayed by Harry Tracey. At La Grande, however, it was reported that the dead highwayman was identified as George Chapman by a prescription bottle filled at a La Grande drug store.

Deputy Sheriff McDuffy is easily the hero of the hour. He not only killed the highwaymen, but he brought to a speedy end a train holdup which had been carefully planned and was being coolly executed. He also prevented a train wreck which would undoubtedly have been the most disastrous in the history of the road.

The robbers boarded the train at Kamela, the summit of the Blue mountains, and stopped the train after it had proceeded but a few miles down the mountainside. The entire train crew was herded into one end of the baggage car and kept covered with two guns in the hands of one of the robbers. Trainmen declare that without anyone in the engine the airbrakes would only have held the train a few minutes and that as soon as they automatically released the train would have dashed down the mountainside to inevitable destruction.

Storm Breaks Hot Wave.

Paris—Electric storms broke the heat wave which has been prevalent for several days. Lightning did much damage. At Bourges, department of Cher, lightning struck a tent where troops were in camp, killing two soldiers and seriously injuring four others.

Irish Voters Land Arms.

Dublin—In the absence of the police the Irish National voters succeeded in landing here 400 cases of ammunition and 800 cases of rifles. The arms and ammunition were taken from a boat which had been hovering about the coast off Dublin for two days.

President Mellen and Eighteen Others Are Indicted

Cambridge, Mass.—Eighteen persons, including Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine Railroad company; Frederick C. Moseley, of F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston brokers; the late Ralph D. Gillett, of Westfield, and the investment committees of two savings banks of this city, were indicted by the Middlesex county grand jury on various charges in connection with the finances of the Hampden Railroad from Bondsville to Springfield. Mr. Gillett was president of the Hampden corporation.

The road was built a year ago as a link to connect the Central Massachusetts division of the Boston & Maine with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, but has never been operated, an attempt to obtain the legislature's consent to its lease to the Boston & Maine having failed.

The indictments against Mellen, Moseley and Gillett allege conspiracy to induce the investment committee of the two banks to lend a total of \$45,000 to the corporation. The notes securing the loans were indorsed by the Hampden Investment company, organized by Mr. Gillett to finance the construction of the road, which cost about \$4,000,000.

The investment committee of the East Cambridge Savings bank is indicted on three counts of conspiracy to lend sums of \$20,000, \$16,000 and \$5000 to the Hampden railroad. These indictments charge that the Hampden Investment company was not a substantial surety or indorser of the notes of the railroad corporation given to the bank.

Similar indictments were returned against the investment committee of the Cambridge Savings bank, the amounts named being \$25,000, \$25,000, \$22,500 and \$20,250.

Frederick Moseley was indicted also on six counts, involving the alleged larceny of sums amounting to \$112,500 from the banks, and Mr. Mellen was indicted as an accessory before the fact on five of these counts.

Ten other counts allege that Mellen, Moseley and Gillett "conspired to steal and did steal" various amounts involved in the transactions with the two banks. Members of the Moseley brokerage firm, including Seawell H. Fessenden, Neal Rantoul, Stephen P. Crowley, Benjamin P. Moseley and William S. Clough, were indicted on eight counts charging conspiracy to steal.

Slain Royalty Burial to Take Place at Midnight

Vienna—The bodies of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, who were assassinated Sunday, were conveyed from Sarajevo by special train to Makovitch, Dalmatia. From there they will be transferred to a warship, which will proceed to Trieste under the escort of a squadron, arriving there Thursday morning.

The bodies will lie in state in the chapel of the Hofberg and the public will have an opportunity to pass through the chapel.

The interment will be made at midnight at Artstatten. The emperor will not attend the services, but will be represented by Archduke Charles Francis Joseph. A requiem mass, which will be celebrated in the chapel of the Hofberg Saturday morning, will be attended by the empress and the members of the imperial family. Immediately afterward the emperor will return to Ischl, where he was sojourning when notified of the assassination of Archduke Francis.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand was greatly attached to his Artstatten estate, which he inherited from his father, and had spent much of his boyhood in its castle.

Mediation Congress Wavers While Skepticism Rises

Niagara Falls—Mediation is in a most complex state. Its principals are undecided whether formally to adjourn or to take recess and renew their efforts through the American government toward bringing the constitutionalists and Huerta delegates into conference for the solution of Mexico's internal problems.

While signing of the series of protocols covering various phases of the international situation has brought forth confident expressions from some quarters here that mediation has been a success, skepticism has arisen among others vitally connected with the proceeding as to whether anything of value actually has been accomplished.

Celebration Bill Lost.

Washington, D. C.—A bill to create a commission and appropriate \$25,000 for the proposed celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, and 100 years of peace between the English-speaking nations, was brought up in the house. The bill came up in a suspension of the rules and was defeated by a vote of 185 to 52.

President Wilson Refuses Demands of Suffragettes

Washington, D. C.—Five hundred members of the General Federation of Women's clubs marched to the White House Wednesday and drew from President Wilson a final refusal to accede to the demands that he support the movement for a woman suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution.

The President reiterated his statement to previous delegations that his party had not embodied this question in its platform, and then for the first time announced his personal conviction that the suffrage issue was one for settlement by the states and not by the Federal government.

The women went away plainly disappointed and chagrined, some of them talking of immediate action against the Democratic party. Headed by such leaders as Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Miss Rheta Chiles Dorr and Miss Alice Paul, they had marched to the White House with bands playing and banners flying. They massed themselves in the historic east room, many carrying babies, who added their share to the unusual scene by cooing or crying accompaniments to the speeches.

Once inside the White House, the women made no demonstrations and allowed their leader to do the talking.

There was no applause as the President entered the east room, accompanied by Colonel Harts, his military aide, in full dress uniform. Mrs. Ellis Logan, president of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's clubs, told the President of the adoption of a suffragist resolution at a recent general convention of her organization in Chicago. She then introduced Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Dorr.

The later spoke of the strength of the suffrage movement and said that the situation has changed materially since the Baltimore convention. There was a short pause, and then President Wilson stepped forward and addressed his callers.

Senators Clash in Hearing On Nicaraguan Treaty

Washington, D. C.—Senators Root, of New York, and Smith, of Michigan, had a lively clash in the foreign relations committee Wednesday during the discussion of the Nicaraguan treaty, which some senators feared at one time might develop into a personal encounter. James Brown, New York banker, was testifying.

According to senators who heard of the trouble, Senator Smith was questioning Mr. Brown about the payment several years ago of alleged revolutionary claims amounting to more than 21,000,000 pesos to Nicaraguans friendly to the administration of President Adolfo Diaz, and asked him if these payments were not a crime on the people of Nicaragua.

Senator Root is said to have suggested to the witness that he refuse to answer the question. This interruption led to a wordy interchange, in which Senator Smith was said to have declared that Mr. Root favored the proposed Nicaraguan treaty and announced that hereafter his remarks about the New York senator would be made publicly.

Leper Studies Wireless.

Washington, D. C.—Archibald Thomas, a leper, confined at the leper colony at Penikese Island, near New Bedford, Mass., will receive a license from the Navy department as an amateur wireless operator, should he prove himself competent, and it is said there is no doubt he will. Thomas has learned wireless telegraphy by working with a poor equipment during the five years he has been a member of the colony.

Housewives in Spain Riot.

Madrid—Food riots caused by high prices began here Wednesday. Bands of housewives demanded that the price of potatoes should be lowered and, their demand not being complied with, they seized many sacks at the market and threw the potatoes into the street. Similar procedure was carried out at the bakeries. The police are having great trouble in coping with the mobs.

"Father of Lords" Dies.

London—The Earl of Wemyss and March, the father of the house of lords, died Wednesday. Born in 1818, the Earl of Wemyss was until recently considered one of the liveliest members of the house of lords. At the age of 82 he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Grace Blackburn, niece of the late Lord Blackburn, although at the time he had several great-grand children.

Island Strife Spreads.

Washington, D. C.—Dominican revolutionists have been defeated at San Pedro Macoris, on the southern coast of the island, according to reports to the State department. This is the second battle on the south coast, indicating the spread of hostilities, which until recently had been confined to Puerto Plata and the northern districts.

FOR THOSE WHO LIKE TRIPE

Prepared in This Way, Called a la Constance, It is Sure to Be Appreciated.

Wash a pound of thin tripe in cold water, and then blanch it by putting it in cold water over the fire, and allowing it to come to a boil. Remove from the stewpan, throw away the water, drain the tripe on a cloth and cut it in strips two inches wide and four inches long. Cut half a pound of fine bacon in thin slices and into strips size of tripe. Chop fine a little parsley and lay the strips of bacon on the tripe; sprinkle a little parsley on each, roll up together and tie with a string. Cut up a small onion and small carrot and place, with a bouquet garni, in a saucepan with the tripe rolls and a pint of stock. Let simmer two hours and then take out the rolls. Mix two ounces of butter and one ounce of flour together in a saucepan, strain in the stock and stir until the mixture thickens. Add the juice of half a lemon, a tablespoonful of hot table sauce or catsup, the rolls of tripe, and let remain over the fire long enough to get thoroughly heated through. Arrange the tripe rolls around a mound of mashed potatoes or rice and pour the sauce around it or serve in a separate sauce bowl. Garnish with parsley.

SHOULD EAT MORE SALAD

People Would Enjoy Better Health if Delicacy Were Part of the Everyday Menu.

Probably no detail of the French menu is so important to us as the salad. Very few American families know what an invaluable delicacy a genuine French salad, with a dressing of good olive oil and pure, fragrant vinegar, is—invaluable, because of its effect on digestion and health.

There is very little nourishment in salad leaves until the oil has been added, and the oil is what many of us need, according to doctors who deplore the insufficiency of fat in the average American's diet.

It is excluded therefrom for the very good reason that the average American finds it difficult to digest. But it is right there that the salad comes to the rescue.

The vinegar in it, if genuine, excites by its fragrance and acidity the digestive glands not only in the mouth and stomach, but in the pancreas, which acts on all the constituents of food, particularly the fats.

There would be vastly less intestinal indigestion in this country if every family followed the French custom of eating salad at least once a day.

Bolled Fruit Cake.

Two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of raisins, one cupful of currants, one cupful of water, half cupful of lard, one cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of soda, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Flavor with lemon extract. This cake is called bolled fruit cake, because you boll together all the ingredients except the flour, soda and extract. Put everything together in an agateware saucepan and bring to a boil. Let it boll a few minutes, take off, and when lukewarm sift in flour and soda, mix well and add flavoring. Bake about one hour in a moderate oven. This makes a two and one-half-pound loaf and is really very good. The recipe calls for no eggs and no butter and the cake is therefore quite inexpensive.

Curtain Fixtures.

Among the new fixtures for hanging curtains are slim, steel rods, rounding or curving at the ends, to bring the curtains back against the wall. These rods are made with one bar for the lace curtains, a second for the heavier curtains that hang at the sides as draperies, and a third for the valance.

Vegetable Hint.

When vegetables have been strained and are ready to be put in the dish, if a piece of dry toast is laid on the bottom of the dish first the remaining water will be absorbed by the time they are served.

Use Olive Oil.

When next making white sauce use olive oil or peanut oil in place of butter. The consistency of the sauce will be quite the same as though butter were used and the flavor in no way impaired.

Queen of Puddings.

One pint of bread crumbs, one quart of milk, yolks of four eggs, sugar and salt to taste. Flavor with lemon. Bake 20 minutes. When cold add thin laker of jelly, and frost the top with the four whites and one cupful of sugar. Brown in oven.

Self-Satisfaction.

"Well, Marie, you want to leave us and get married?"
"Yes, madam; that is the fate of the beautiful in this world."—Flegende Blaetter (Munich).

NAVY OFFICERS ARE "PLUCKED"

Naval Board Reluctantly Retires Fifteen Men.

Secretary Says Personnel Now in Sue's Shape It's Question of Who Can Be Spared.

Washington, D. C.—Fifteen naval officers, several of them captains with distinguished records, ended their active careers July 1, on the recommendation of the dreaded "plucking board." Secretary Daniels made public the names of those selected for compulsory retirement this year, with a formal announcement that he expected to ask for the repeal of the law of 1899 under which the annual "plucking" is done.

In addition to the list of those who retired, several other officers had asked for voluntary retirement and had all the applications been accepted, the board would have been relieved of the necessity of "plucking."

Last year, however, the President decided not to permit the voluntary retirement of any officers who has not had 20 years' service after graduation from the Naval Academy. The law requires the creation of 40 vacancies annually, with 15 compulsory retirements if necessary.

Included in the list of "plucked" this year are the names of some officers who have been so prominent in naval circles as to cause great surprise among their colleagues at their retirement.

Captain Gibbons has been superintendent of the Naval Academy and naval attaché to the American embassy in London, assignments given to officers of the highest professional ability. Captain Hill is one of the younger school of officers who became prominent through his outspoken criticisms of defects in the emplacement of armor on the older battleships, which led to radical changes in the designs.

Some of the officers had been regarded as in somewhat unsatisfactory health, though not in a condition to warrant medical condemnation.

Secretary Daniels explained that there was absolutely nothing on the records of any of the officers to show that they were not fitted for any naval service in the matter of habit, temperament and professional ability. He pointed out that the "plucking" law had some time ago resulted in the elimination of the navy of officers who were palpably disqualified, but now the naval lists were in such shape that the board was confronted with the task of determining, not who was unfit to be retained in the service, but rather who could best be spared out of the list of thoroughly competent officers.

President Wilson Signs New Battleship Bill

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's signature to the naval appropriation bill authorized the construction of two superdreadnaughts and 14 auxiliary war vessels and the building of a third huge battleship with proceeds from the sale of the Idaho and Mississippi.

Secretary Daniels, pointing out that the bill carried half a million dollars less than last year's appropriation, said retrenchments had been accomplished through "economies and insistence upon competition."

The building program of 1913 consisted of only one superdreadnaught, four submarines, one transport and one supply ship.

"The navy is a seagoing institution and strict adherence to the principle that expenditures ashore should be subordinated to those afloat has given us these great advantages in new building," said Secretary Daniels. "Yet while the fleet is greatly strengthened, generous provision is made for expenditures ashore that are urgently required for efficiency and future economy."

"There has been a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the appropriation for public works; \$400,000 in the bureau of steam engineering and construction and repairs; \$700,000 in the bureau of ordnance and more than \$200,000 in the marine corps estimates. It was this same practice that enabled the department to save about \$1,000,000 on the construction of battleship No. 39."

New York Customs Fall Off.

New York—Customs duties collected at New York during the fiscal year, ended June 30, totaled \$197,078,807, a decrease from the preceding year of \$6,186,300, it was announced by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port. Imports of merchandise were \$1,048,970,481, an increase of \$498,828. Imports of gold and silver amounted to \$47,753,112 a decrease of \$9,914,947. Domestic exports of these metals showed an increase of \$9,651,446.