

LIFE IN DANGER

THREATS AGAINST CLEVELAND MAYOR BY STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS.

Charged with Being Responsible for Present Trouble, and Keeps Guards Around His House.

FARLEY IN ROLE OF DICTATOR

DEFEATS MOVE OF COUNCIL TO INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION.

Strike Now Expected to Continue Until the Street-Car Workers Are Starved into Submission.

BOYCOTT AGAINST TROOPS

MERCHANTS REFUSE TO SELL SOLDIERS NECESSARY SUPPLIES.

The Strike Fever Shows Signs of Dying Out at Cleveland as Well as Other Places.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—Mayor Farley proposes to finish the campaign against lawlessness in Cleveland on the lines he has laid down, and he will not tolerate any interference. This was made clear at the special meeting of the City Council this evening, when the attempt to institute an investigation of the strike on the Big Consolidated Railway lines by a special committee of that body was defeated.

When the previous strike was settled, a month ago, an agreement between the company and the strikers was brought about by a special committee of the Council, by agreement provided for the taking back of some of the old men, for the retention of a number of the new men and for the loyal treatment of the company and the new men by the old men who were taken back. When the present strike was inaugurated it was charged that the agreement had been violated by the company, and, on the other hand, the company charged that the men had not been loyal to it or to the nonunionists. It was the purpose of the special committee of the Council to-night to authorize that committee to institute a semi-investigation of the present strike by subpoenaing witnesses and sending for books and papers to ascertain whether the agreement had been lived up to and to inform the public where the blame for the strike rested.

Mayor Farley opposed the proposed action in a vigorous speech in which he declared that the appointment of a committee would interfere with the plans of the executive for the crushing out of disorder. He said the only result could be to keep alive the agitation, and that no good purpose would be served. "This seems to be a good time," the mayor declared, "for everybody to mind his own business."

Several of the councilmen favored the appointment of the committee, but when the resolution came to a vote it was lost. Many of the strike sympathizers have been very bitter towards Mayor Farley. In public meetings they have threatened to burn his house, and threats against his life have been made. This has led him to provide a guard for his residence on Euclid avenue and detectives watch the house every night.

The presence of the troops has had a depressing effect on the city. There is no single outbreak of violence. The cars were operated on nearly all lines on nearly the usual schedules, but in some parts of the city they ran almost empty, the boycott of the lines by the working people being almost universal. The boycott has extended to soldiers, merchants refusing to sell them any supplies and representatives of organized labor have refused to patronize anybody who takes a soldier's money for anything. The mayors of the suburban villages had a meeting to-day at which the presence of troops in Cleveland and South Brooklyn was discussed. The mayors of both hamlets said the troops were not needed. Mayor Phelps, of South Brooklyn, said he did not particularly object to the presence of the soldiers, but said the whole trouble was caused by the nonunion men who had revolvers in their holsters. To-night the troops were withdrawn from Collinwood on the promise of the mayor to preserve order there.

There was grave apprehension of trouble to-night. It had been announced that there would be a meeting of strike sympathizers in the public square and the police had been instructed to prevent it. However, the meeting never took place, and the announcement was unauthorized, for, while a small crowd assembled, there was no attempt to hold a meeting, and, consequently, no trouble occurred.

The coroner's inquest into the killing of Henry Cornwell, last Monday, by a nonunion conductor named Ray H. Hawley, has been in progress for two days. All the witnesses who have testified thus far have told practically the same story. It is to the effect that the shooting was unjustifiable, the boy having done nothing which would have warranted a resort to violence on the part of the conductor.

The following communication, signed by the leaders of all the more important labor unions in the city, was issued to-day: "To the sympathizers of the striking street-railway employes in Cleveland: We, the members and representatives of organized labor unions, appeal to you to please refrain from using abusive language, the throwing of missiles of any kind or the using of explosives against the Big Consolidated Street-railway Company's property. Although some may think this course will help the strikers, we know it is doing the union street-car men an injury and is detrimental in more than one way to them. We beg that you give your support in other ways than unlawfulness."

QUAKER MESSENGERS Organize a Strike and Then Agree to Work Again.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—During the afternoon the messenger boys' strike, which started here yesterday, came to an end after a committee of Western Union boys had conferred with W. B. Gill, the local superintendent. The boys had gone out before expressing their grievances. Mr. Gill induced them to return, telling them he could not treat with them as long as they had left the service of the company. He advised them to go to work, present their grievances and he would give them consid-

A LA FUNSTON

M'GRATH AND BATSON SWAM RIVER UNDER FILIPINO FIRE.

Another Brilliant Piece of Work on Laguna de Bay by United States Forces Under Gen. Hall.

OLD TOWN OF CALAMBA TAKEN

CENTER OF INSURGENT TELEGRAPH SYSTEM LOCATED THERE.

Americans Had Two Hours' Hot Fighting, Resulting in Four Killed and Eleven Wounded.

SPANISH SOLDIERS RELEASED

RUSHED OUT WITH WHITE FLAGS AND EMBRACED THEIR RESCUERS.

General and Mrs. Lawton Witnessed the Battle from a Launch, with Bullets Flying About Them.

MANILA, July 27.—An expedition composed of troops from San Pedro Macati, Pasig and Morong, under Brig. Gen. R. H. Hall, yesterday captured Calamba, an important trading town on the south shore of Laguna de Bay, after two hours' sharp fighting, during which four soldiers were killed and twelve wounded. The trenches commanding the harbor were under water, but the swampiness of the land made the work harder. The troops boarded caecoes Tuesday night. The force comprised 400 Washington volunteers, 450 of the Twenty-first Infantry, 150 of the Fourth Cavalry and two guns of the First Artillery. These and the gunboats Napidan and Costa were engaged in the battle yesterday afternoon. Crowds of people in cars and on foot were seen rushing to the hills. Natives escaping from Calamba in canoes said a hundred insurgents held the town.

A force under Captain McGrath, of the Twenty-first Infantry, and Captain Elton, of the Fourth Cavalry, were in the lead, with river intervening. Captain McGrath and Lieutenant Batson swam the river under a fire from twenty Mauser rifles. Having crossed the stream, the officers procured a caecoe to ferry the troops over. The insurgents retreated through the town, shooting from houses and bushes as they fled to the hills. The men of the Washington regiment waded from caecoes through swamps, often deeper than the water, a group of Filipinos concealed in haystacks were shooting at them until the Napidan focused her six-pounders and Gatling guns on the stacks for a few minutes. Most of the work was done before the Washingtons could reach the town. The Filipinos left three dead. Of the casualties on the American side two of the killed and three of the wounded were members of the Fourth Cavalry and two killed and eight wounded belonged to the Twenty-first Infantry.

There was much shouting by whites, who emerged from the bushes with flags. After the fight a dozen men holding up their hands and shouting "Castillanos" met the American cavalry. Even Spanish soldiers embraced the Americans hysterically. There were fifty Spanish prisoners at Calamba, of whom some were civil officials and some were soldiers. They had been given the choice of joining the Philippine army or becoming servants to Filipinos and chose the army, intending to surrender at the first opportunity. Most of the civilians reached the American lines during the fighting, but the insurgents took others away with them in their retreat.

General Lawton captured twelve Filipinos with guns. Maj. Gen. H. V. Lawton, Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the American Philippine commission, Mrs. General Lawton and General Lawton's son accompanied the expedition on board a launch and sat coolly in an unprotected boat close to the shore during the fighting, the bullets splashing about them.

To-day General Hall brought to Manila the Spaniards whom the expedition had released from captivity of more than a year. Lieutenant Larson, commanding the Napidan, to-day found a long-missing Spanish gunboat which had been covered with bushes and fish nets so as not to resemble a vessel. It is the Quacora. The vessel was deserted and her guns were gone, but otherwise she is in good condition.

Calamba is a town on Laguna de Bay about thirty miles southeast of Manila. It is much farther south than the United States troops have yet penetrated on land. It has a population of 11,476, and is twenty-seven miles from Santa Cruz on the eastern shore of the bay. The town was the headquarters of General Malvar, and the center of the insurgent telegraph system in southern Luzon. It was a most important strategic point. The place had been formerly utilized by the Spaniards as a hospital for convalescents. General Lawton recommends a similar use of the place, regarding it as a valuable acquisition.

The Filipinos, having met reinforcements and thinking the Americans had evacuated the town, descended from the hills to-day, intending to recapture Calamba. General Hall easily drove them back. Hall will leave a garrison at Calamba.

GOING BACK TO DEATH. Benjamin Givens Deserted in Face of the Enemy at a Blockhouse.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—On board the transport Ohio, which, with the Newport, sailed at midnight last night for the Philippines, was Benjamin Givens, private of company H, Fourth United States Infantry, manacled and guarded. He was returned to Manila for trial upon the charge of "desertion in the face of the enemy," the penalty for which is death.

The young soldier has been confined in the Presidio guardhouse since last Friday. He was taken there from the transport Indiana. When taken before Colonel Freeman at the Presidio, to-day, Givens stated that he had not realized for a week after he deserted his post, the enormity of his offense. He had been drinking heavily and in his half-dazed condition went aboard the Indiana. Four or five days out the first sergeant of his company, who was coming home in charge of an insane soldier, saw him and reported him to the commanding officer. Givens was taken into custody, and as soon as the vessel arrived he was sent to the Presidio. Cabled orders from Manila directed he be sent back for court-martial. Givens deserted from his company when it

A REAL CRISIS

ENGLAND HAS SPOKEN, AND IT REMAINS FOR KRUGER TO ACT.

Situation in the Transvaal Has Become Intolerable, and Must Be Remedied Speedily.

BALFOUR'S SPEECH A THREAT

IF DIPLOMACY BE INEFFECTUAL, OTHER MEANS MUST BE FOUND.

Declares It Impossible for Free-Born Englishmen to Be Treated as an Inferior Race.

SIGNIFICANT TALK IN PARIS

ARMY GENERALS SUSPECTED OF PLANNING A COUP D'ETAT.

Attempt to Arouse Antagonism to the United States Treaty Only a Trick of M. Meline.

PRETORIA, July 27.—The Raad has recommended the dynamite question to a commission of five members for examination in conjunction with the government, with a view of finding a satisfactory settlement. LONDON, July 27.—The aspect of the South African crisis has been little changed by the latest news, but the question seems to have arrived at a deadlock. The blue book issued yesterday, which brings the history of the case down to July 25, is chiefly interesting as showing that the Cape Ministry approved President Kruger's latest proposals as adequate, and that the Transvaal refused friendly consultation with the British government before passing and promulgating the franchise bill. It is understood that the negotiations have ceased since this period between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The firm speech of A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and government leader in the House of Commons, at a Conservative luncheon yesterday afternoon, which was the subject of much discussion in the lobbies of the House of Commons last night, had a double object to impress President Kruger with the necessity for further concessions, and silence the rumors of a lack of solidarity in the British Cabinet on the question. The South African debate comes on in the House of Commons to-day, and Mr. Balfour's strong line supporting Mr. Chamberlain is meant to counteract any anticipation of any indirect speeches that might proceed from the Liberal side of the house, founded on Lord Salisbury's reticence, which had been interpreted as disapproval of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

In the course of his speech at a Conservative luncheon on Monday Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and government leader in the House of Commons, in discussing the Transvaal situation, said if the government's endless patience and endless desire to prevent matters coming to a crisis, and if all the resources of diplomacy were insufficient to unite the knowledge of the government's position, he would not be found to loosen it. Mr. Balfour, however, said he took a more sanguine view of the situation. He understood the Transvaal was preparing to grant some substantial redress, although quite inadequate, according to Great Britain's standard. Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain should permanently submit to free-born Englishmen being treated as an inferior race. While he did not take a despairing view of the situation, it would be folly to pretend that all the difficulties had been solved or to proclaim a peace which was not yet assured.

ALMOST REVOLUTIONARY. Excitement in Paris Over the Reported Resignation of Generals.

PARIS, July 27.—Generals Jamont and Herve, members of the supreme council of war, were to-day reported to have resigned out of sympathy for General De Negrier, who was removed from the council on Wednesday. This report created great excitement, as it would have been almost revolutionary in officers such as they are to pursue the course indicated. The prime minister ordered that strenuous efforts be made to unearth the fabricator of the story.

In view of the excitement caused by the degradation of Generals Pellicux and De Negrier, and the rumored resignations of other generals, the minister of war, General Marquis de Gallifet, has thought it advisable to issue a communication assuming full responsibility for the recent orders. General De Gallifet says there is absolutely no ground for the assertion that the disciplinary measures adopted since the formation of the new Cabinet were due to the advice or demands of the Cabinet, but that he personally investigated and determined the course to pursue and then submitted his report to the Cabinet, which approved his recommendations. General De Gallifet's communication concludes as follows: "The minister of war has taken the leading part and proposes to retain the responsibilities accruing to these measures, as be-

hooves his position. The heavy fall in rentes to-day was due to a baseless report that Generals Jamont and Herve had resigned. An inquiry is being instituted to discover the authors of the canard. LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent says: "Though no military movement has followed General De Negrier's disgrace, I am bound to say that although he has not received the open approbation of other generals, General De Negrier is overwhelmed with marks of sympathy from every part of France. He was, evidently, one of the prospective saviors of France, and he made no secret of his disappointment when M. Deroullet's attempt failed, and blamed General Roget for not snatching the opportunity. It was General De Negrier who demoralized President Faure by predicting that the Dreyfus revision would lead to the collective resignation of scores of generals and officers. His popularity in the army is undoubted."

Dreyfus's Health Better.

RENNES, July 27.—The illness of Captain Dreyfus was but slight, and he has recovered. His friends say his physical and mental condition is excellent. LONDON, July 28.—The Morning Post's Paris correspondent says: "It is stated from Rennes that Major Carriere has completed his indictment, which formally con-

MUTILATED A TRAITOR.

Corporal Hayes Described to Rebels and Shot by Former Comrades.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—The Star to-day says: The tragic scene which attended the death of Corporal Leonard F. Hayes, America's first traitor in the Philippines, was witnessed by Sergeant George A. Lamarsh, of Company H, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, now in this city. Sergeant Lamarsh went to the Philippines with the Second Oregon Regiment fourteen months ago. Corporal Hayes, he says, became enamored of a Filipino beauty and, deserting his command, was placed in charge of a Filipino battery with the rank of lieutenant. He met his death almost in the first engagement in which he fought against his country. Speaking of this battle, Sergeant Lamarsh said: "We had charged the Filipinos, driving them back and killing and wounding many. Among the wounded left on the field was Corporal Hayes. He was recognized by several of the boys. One of the soldiers of the Second Oregon drove his bayonet through the body of the wounded traitor and lifted him above his head and held him there while the soldiers shot him. The body was several dead Filipinos. We would have treated him worse if we had known how."

EULOGIZES GENERAL OTIS.

Captain Bradley, Fatally Wounded, Eulogizes the Operations of Gen. Otis.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 27.—When the steamship Kinshu Maru, which arrived today, left Yokohama the United States cruiser Boston had arrived from Manila on her way to San Francisco, also the transport Hancock, with 90 Nebraska men on board. The transport had been on the same day as the Rio, July 13, for America, with 300 sick aboard, from Manila, mostly Kansas men. Of these Captain Bradley, of the Tenth Kansas, has a bullet in the rear of his heart, and Dr. Eastlake, one of the passengers, says he cannot recover. His Englishman friend with him was a shattered fellow who had been wounded three times before dropping out. Captain Bradley eulogizes General Otis's management of the campaign, but says he is overworked. The captain recommends the pouring in of troops enough to suppress the rebels. He speaks in terms of the warmest admiration of the operations of Gen. Otis, and has displayed the utmost coolness and bravery. He brings a sensational report with reference to the army of the Filipinos, saying that the range of the Filipinos' rifles and character of the wounds shows that they are not Mausers. In the same connection he gives currency to the rumor that the outbreak a Japanese firm in Tokio filed a large order to the Filipinos for the deadly Murata rifle, which has a much longer range than the American weapon. The sale is alleged to have been consummated without the knowledge of the Japanese government.

NATIVES MORE FRIENDLY.

Flag Lieutenant Eberly Tells of the Transformation at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lieut. Eberly, flag lieutenant of the Oregon under Capt. Barker, has arrived in Washington from the Philippines and brings some interesting details of the change in Manila. Lieut. Eberly says the social and sanitary conditions in Manila are better than in generally believed in the United States and better than would naturally be supposed after such a short American occupation. The city has been cleaned up on an American plan, the military authorities engineering the work with a large force of Chinamen and friendly Filipinos. The Chinamen are relied on for the heavy manual labor. The streets have been cleared of ancient accumulations of filth and there has been a house to house inspection which is still continuing. There has been more or less native opposition to the change, but the new measures and to accept the change from the old order. In this connection he says it is a favorable sign that the temper of the native population has changed considerably toward American occupation. When the Oregon arrived in Manila the native population was dissatisfied and an ugly humor reigned in the city itself. Cab drivers, hotel keepers and other semi-private servants rendered service under protest and even turned down American trade in some instances. Now, however, they have found out that they are paid, a thing they did not seem to be used to, and they are glad to see the new order carried out they accept the new sovereignty cheerfully.

Compulsory vaccination created some opposition among the natives at first, but its beneficial effects being apparent, it has also been accepted. Lieutenant Eberly says that the health of Manila is exceptionally good and that even among the troops on shore there was little sickness from anything but heat prostration. One of the most important naval moves has been the distribution of the thirteen little "tin-clads" among the big vessels of the fleet on various stations. Through these small craft he says there is an effective blockade of the whole of Luzon and some boats have been sent to Mindanao, Negros, Cebu and Palawan. Most of the smuggling of arms, ammunition and food since the arrival of the American squadron has been done in small schooners known as "bankers," which can run through the shoals and reefs where the patrol boats could not follow them. The "tin-clad" patrol boats have been doing business with these skimmers of the seas recently, one patrol boat rounding up thirteen "bankers" in a single trip. It is thought that in a short time Aguinaldo will be reduced to a supply of purely home-made ammunition. The soldiers in and around Manila are now housed in permanent quarters or nipa houses, which are built on a bamboo framework and are cool and dry. Even on the outskirts the soldiers had comfortable palm huts before the rains set in and except for the intense heat were very comfortable. The rains had not started in earnest when Captain Barker and Lieutenant Eberly sailed for home. It was well understood that the rains would cut off all transportation except by railway and that is given as the reason for Lawton's abandonment of San Isidro, there being a big swamp between it and the railway that is impassable during the rainy season. The only animal available for transportation during the wet weather is the water buffalo, but the army has utilized this docile beast for other purposes, having established a thriving vaccine farm on the outskirts of Manila and reaping a fine quality of virus from the buffalo calves.

TROOPS AND HORSES SAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—Three transports sailed for Manila early this morning. They were the Ohio and Newport, which left the dock shortly after midnight, filled with recruits and regulars, and the Tacoma, which steamed out towards the heads at 3 o'clock. The latter had been taken out into the stream during the night. (Continued on Second Page.)

BRYAN IS BOLD

GIVE THE ENEMIES OF HIS COUNTRY INDEPENDENCE, HE CRIES.

His Plan to Send School Teachers Instead of Armed Men to the Philippines.

THE GREENFIELD MEETINGS

NOT MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE THERE.

No Compromise with Bolters Was the Keynote to Most of the Speeches.

AND 16 TO 1 MUST STAND

THE ATTITUDE OF EDITOR MORSS OCCASIONED MUCH GOSSIP.

Usual Wind Fanning About a New Silver Organ in Indianapolis Indulged In.

When the special train bearing William Jennings Bryan and members of the state, local and Marion county Democracy reached Greenfield at 9:30 yesterday morning, several hundred of the silverites were assembled at the station to greet them. Mr. Bryan stepped quickly from his coach and, escorted by John W. Kern and U. S. Jackson, of Greenfield, who presided at the morning reunion, pushed rapidly through the crowd to the carriages awaiting the party. A parade was formed with the Indianapolis Band in the lead, followed by a delegation of the Marion county Democracy and the carriages, and the party proceeded at once to the fair grounds, where a crowd of the faithful and others came out to satisfy curiosity had already assembled. In the grand stand, drawn up about the race-course fence and occupying seats on the platform were over 2,500 people. The citizens of Greenfield had expected, it was stated, to entertain twenty thousand people during the day, but, including all the visitors, there was not an extravagant estimate that not more than ten thousand people were present.

Not much enthusiasm was apparent. At the depot there were a few feeble attempts at cheering and an occasional outburst of "Bryan for 1900." At the morning reunion, even when Bryan himself addressed the assembly there was not an extravagant demonstration. In fact, the enthusiasm was feeble throughout, increasing only in the afternoon. Allusions to the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1" were not vociferously applauded. The denunciation of "trusts, combines and moneyed organizations" elicited the greatest applause and formed the chief subject of the speeches. It was not to be expected that any open rebellion against the Chicago platform would be obvious, but, upon the street corners, during the interval between the morning and afternoon speaking, there was quiet speculation and discussion. Bryan's plan, it was said, elicited the greatest disapproval. In fact, the enthusiasm was feeble throughout, increasing only in the afternoon. 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