

GENERAL INDIANA NEWS

CLASS WORKERS PREPARE TO DISOBEY SIMON BURNS'S ORDER.

Rose's Bondsmen to Settle His Shortage—Mishaps of Various Kinds—Contest Over a Will at Laporte.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FAIRMOUNT, Ind., Dec. 13.—Important developments are looked for in the window glass strike of this city as well as that of the entire gas belt to-morrow. Meetings will be held in every city where there is a preceptory for the purpose of taking some action on the order of President Simon Burns, during the past week, removing the limit to the amount of glass the men may make within a month or so.

From the way things now look it would seem that in the least if the joint meeting did not call for the resignation of President Burns, then following the example of the Fenestration Co., which has already made such a demand.

Withdrawal from Federation.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 13.—The American Flint-glass Workers' Union has officially withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor. This step had been practically decided on before the annual convention at New Orleans, as the union did not send any delegates to that meeting. A vote of the membership has just been taken and President Vertle has formally notified Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, of the withdrawal.

New Candidate for President.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Dec. 13.—Hector Desgand, the chief preceptor of the local branch of L. A. 300, has announced himself as a candidate for the presidency of the national organization. The election will be held in February. For a number of years he has been recognized as the leader of the Western branch of L. A. 300.

SUIT OVER A WILL.

Estate of \$15,000 in Court—Action for Damages at Evansville.

LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 13.—By a complaint filed in the Circuit Court the integrity of the insurance policy for a sum of \$15,000 and two church societies are placed on the defensive. The testator died a year ago, leaving an estate worth about \$15,000, and soon after an alleged will was filed for probate. The plaintiffs in the action are the executors of the estate, and they are entitled each to one-third of the estate, the bulk of which was bequeathed to the Baptist Publication Society and the Baptist Mission Union. It is alleged that Miss Dawson was of unsound mind when the will was made.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 13.—The Ohio Valley Trust Company, administrator of the estate of Walter Scherstein, filed suit late this afternoon against E. C. Arnold, owner of the tugboat Edgar, for damages in the sum of \$25,000. While riding in a skiff on the evening of Aug. 6, Scherstein and a companion were run down by the Edgar, and Scherstein drowned. The lawsuit on the part of the tug's pilot is alleged.

Rose's Bondsmen Will Settle.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 13.—The bondsmen of John B. Rose, the defaulting city treasurer of Wabash, will make a settlement of the deficit on the basis of \$13,100, which was the amount reported by W. H. Grider, the accountant who spent three weeks on the books and found \$200 more than the shortage was originally supposed to be. Rose and his friends have indemnified the bondsmen for the amount of \$15,000, so that the net deficit which they must make good is from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

Seeking Reynolds's Slayers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—The Courier-Journal to-morrow will say: "The belief is strengthening in the vicinity of Bethlehem, Ind., that the murderers of Wesley Reynolds, the sixteen-year-old boy who was killed at Westville, Ind., on the morning of Nov. 20 in a fight with burglars, are hiding in the hills that skirt the Ohio river between Jefferson county and Clark county. W. P. Fennell, sheriff-elect of Clark county, is at work on the case."

Injuries Due to Falls.

PORTLAND, Ind., Dec. 13.—As a result of the heavy fall of sleet accidents were quite frequent to-day. Mrs. William Childers, an aged woman of South Portland, fell on the icy sidewalk, fracturing her right leg just below the knee. Mrs. John Detamore fell on the walk as she was going home this forenoon and dislocated her right wrist. A boy named Wright fell on the ice, his right wrist being broken.

Young Woman Badly Hurt.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 13.—While attending a Christian Endeavor social of the Presbyterian Church Miss Inez Perring, of this city, was dangerously injured. She was blindsided and in running across the room bumped her head against a young man, striking her temple. She fell to the floor and has been unconscious for several hours. Her condition is critical.

Snake with Two Heads.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Samuel Peck, who resides in Rush county, near the Shelby county line, brought to this city this morning a small house snake measuring about a foot in length, with two perfectly developed heads.

Died from Gunshot Wound.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Edward Bagans, an eleven-year-old boy, died this afternoon from a gunshot wound, inflicted while he dragged a rifle along the ground.

Indiana Obituary.

CARTHAGE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Thomas Jefferson Kennedy, a veteran of the civil war, died at his residence here last night. He served thirty years in Company H, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry. He was a staunch Republican. A widow and four children survive. The funeral will take place from the Christian Church, Sunday afternoon.

SALEM, Ind., Dec. 13.—William P. Gabbert, a local insurance man, died at a. m., Dec. 13, at his home in this city of laryngitis and bronchitis at the age of forty-nine. He was buried at his home at 2 p. m., but in the past three months he declined rapidly. Interment will be in Crown Hill, Sunday afternoon.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Henry Spurlin died at his home in Jackson township last night, aged seventy-six years. He was born in Ohio. He left a widow, six sons and four daughters.

GOSHEN, Ind., Dec. 13.—George S. Kolb, aged thirty-eight, for several years a leading grocer of Goshen, died this evening of consumption. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Indiana Notes.

MARION.—Artie Thompson, aged seventeen, daughter of George W. Thompson, was the principal witness in the Thompson-Pettiford damage suit on behalf of the plaintiff on Saturday. She testified that she had seen Pettiford at her home several times and that on one occasion, when her mother was sick, she saw Pettiford wiping her face and talking to her in endearing terms.

TERRE HAUTE.—George W. Purcell, of this city, member of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers, has been transferred from West Virginia.

where he has had charge of the organization since the last June, to the Indiana territory. Chris Evans, a veteran official of the miners' organization, will go to West Virginia.

PORTLAND.—The County Commissioners have received a check for \$5,000, this being the amount fixed in the compromise agreement back taxes due by the estate of William Newton, the wealthy and eccentric banker who was burned to death in his home, one of the city some years ago. The sum demanded was about \$10,000.

LAPORTE.—The Presbyterian Church at Union Mills has extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Ewer, of Mount Vernon, Ky. Sheriff Small has authorized the release of two men arrested at Campbellburg, Ind., on suspicion of being the murderers of Wesley Reynolds. It was shown they were not the persons wanted.

VINCENNES.—On complaint of Mrs. Ada Houston, Charles Huston, alias Fred Lackey, has been arrested here on a charge of bigamy. She complains that she married Charles Huston last February, and that she has learned he already had a wife living in Illinois, where he is known as Fred Lackey.

MADISON.—Elmer Rock on Saturday killed a wild eagle near Kent, measuring six feet seven inches from tip to tip of wings and thirty-two inches from beak to tail. Dr. J. S. Stansbury purchased it.

NOT SO BELLICOSE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) Village at the foot of the Andes to the governorship of a province, then to the presidency, and his rapid rise made him overconfident. The present situation is due to two facts: Germany suddenly suspended the pressure of the early part of the year, which diminished the respect in which she was held by President Castro; secondly, the attitude of the officials of the great powers toward the present situation.

CAPTURE OF WARSHIPS.

Details as Related by Venezuelans—Germans Were Greedy. CARACAS, Dec. 13.—The following details of the capture of the Venezuelan vessels at Laguayra Tuesday by the Anglo-German forces have reached here. At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon thirteen boats, manned by 200 British and German seamen and 200 British and German marines, were ordered to begin their attack on the Venezuelan vessels at Laguayra. The British marines, entered the harbor of Laguayra and proceeded to the docks. The German contingent, belonging to the cruisers Vineta and Falke, went on board the Margarita, formerly the torpedo boat Bayo, and with revolvers in hand compelled the men who were occupied in repairing the ship to abandon the vessel. The German sailors smashed the torpedo tubes, the compass and the machinery and left the Margarita in dock in this disabled condition.

The Germans afterwards boarded the Osiris, a freight steamer belonging to the Frenchman and chartered by the government for the transportation of troops, and ordered the few sailors on board to quit the vessel, which they did without making any resistance. The German sailors cut the anchor chain and towed her outside the harbor.

At the same time the sailors of the British cruiser Retribution boarded the General Crespo and the Lutamo and obliged their crews to lower the Venezuelan flag and hoist the British ensign. The Venezuelans made no resistance. The British bluejackets then cut the vessels loose from their anchors and towed them outside the harbor. The Venezuelan crews were allowed to return to the shore.

The captured steamers were seen at 11 o'clock at night still in the same position. At 2 o'clock in the morning the British cruiser Retribution towed the General Crespo and the Lutamo further out and the Venezuelans have not been seen since. The government asserts that the soldiers at the fort at Laguayra saw them with their arms raised in a gesture of surrender. It is a fact that the Retribution returned alone a few hours later to Laguayra, and it was impossible for her to have conducted them either to Curacao or Trinidad.

TEXT OF THE ULTIMATUMS.

Demands Presented to the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 13.—Following are authentic copies of the demands presented by the German and British ministers Monday, Dec. 8, before embarking at Laguayra.

"To the Minister of Foreign Affairs: 'Replying to your Excellency's note of the 4th inst. I have the honor to inform you that the British and German governments have given full explanation and has shown that there exists no legitimate ground for complaint. Nor does His Majesty's government think there is any reason to attribute blame to the authorities of Trinidad, who only acted conformably with instructions.'

I have the honor to further express that His Majesty's government regrets the situation which has arisen, but cannot accept your note as sufficient reply to my communication nor as indicative of the intention of the Venezuelan government to satisfy the claims which His Majesty's government has brought forward, and it must be understood that they include all well-founded claims which have arisen in consequence of the last civil war and the previous ones, and the ill treatment and imprisonment of British subjects, and also include an arrangement for the foreign debt. I have asked the Venezuelan government to retract the declaration that recognition in principle the justice of these claims, and hope it will make immediate compensation in the navigation cases and the cases above mentioned and in those in which British subjects have been unjustly imprisoned, and that recognition of other claims they will accept the decision of a mixed commission as to the amount and guaranty which should be given for payment. I have also expressed the hope that the Venezuelan government will refer to the same commission the claims of His Majesty's government to take steps to obtain satisfaction.

I have been informed of the claims of the German government against Venezuela, and that the two governments have agreed to operate jointly for the purpose of obtaining an arrangement of all their claims, and that His Majesty's government will give the immediate payment of a sum equal to that which in the first case should be paid to the German government. Any balance after the payment of urgent claims shall be held on account of the liquidation of claims which must go before the commission.

I have, moreover, instructions from His Majesty's government to state clearly that this communication must be taken as an ultimatum.

"HAGGARD, British Minister."

Germany's Demands. "Caracas, Dec. 7. 'To His Excellency, Senor Lopez Baralt, Minister of Foreign Affairs. 'Mr. Minister.—In the name of the government of His Majesty, the German Emperor, I have the honor to make the following communication to the government of Venezuela: 'The imperial government has been duly informed of the note of the minister of foreign affairs of the Venezuelan government of May last. In that note the Venezuelan government refused the demands of the imperial government relative to the payment of German claims, arising out of the civil war of 1858 to 1860, and to support their refusal, referred to arguments already put forward. The imperial government, even after examining those arguments and their refusal, does not think it can consider them satisfactory. The government of His Majesty has the honor to state that, owing to the interior legislation of the country, it is not possible to arrange the claims of foreigners arising from the wars by the diplomatic course, thus asserting the doctrine that diplomatic intervention is excluded by interior legislation. That doctrine is in conformity with international law, since the question of judgment whether such intervention is admissible depends not on the nature of the dispositions of the government, but on the principles of international law. The Venezuelan government, with the object of making a demonstration of diplomatic defiance, claims that this is inadmissible and relies on the twentieth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the imperial government and the Republic of Colombia, of the 27th of July, 1852. This argument is wanting in efficiency, first, because the treaty is valid only between the German Empire and Colombia, and because Section 3 of said article puts no obstacle in the way of a diplomatic defense against German claims arising out of acts committed by the Colombian government or its organs. Likewise, the affirmations of the Venezuelan government are not correct; that foreign claims consequent on Venezuelan civil wars have never been arranged by diplomatic course, because like arrangements were concluded with France in 1858 and with Spain in 1858, and a formal agreement was signed on the 27th of February, 1892, between the German minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan minister at Berlin at the order of their respective governments for the arrangement of the German claims consequent on the civil war of 1858. Nor can importance be attached to the objection of the Venezuelan government that diplomatic defiance of the present claims is inadmissible because an adequate road to a settlement is open by the decree of the 24th of January, 1901, since the proceedings provided for in that decree do not constitute a guaranty for a just solution of the claims.

"As has been repeatedly said to the Venezuelan government: Firstly, claims anterior to the 24th of January, 1901, which is the date of the rising decree, are excluded, President of the republic, are excluded, which will naturally have to be answered for the acts in forming governments.

"Secondly, all diplomatic intervention against revolutions, or by commission, must exclude, appeal to the federal high court being allowed. In spite of this, however, as has been seen, there were some cases where judicial employes depended on the Venezuelan government, and when occasion has arisen they have been deprived of their offices without formality.

"Finally, the payment of any claim which a commission might allow to be effected, with certificates of a new debt of the revolution, would be for that purpose, which, from what has been seen hitherto, would scarcely have value. In fact, the procedure employed by the Venezuelan government has not led to a satisfactory solution of the claims. In particular the few German claims which would be presented to the commission have been in part unreasonably refused, in part reduced, evidently by an arbitrary application of the recognized claims have not been paid, but the injured parties have been asked to submit a project of laws to be submitted to Congress. After the failure of several attempts to induce the government of the republic to modify the decree in said project, the imperial government has been obliged itself to examine its subjects' claims and immediately to settle them. In the Venezuelan government those which were found justified. It is true that afterward the Venezuelan government raised the possibility of obtaining a favorable solution by Congress, but the law which was sanctioned by Congress at the beginning of the year only repeals the insufficient provisions of the decree of the 24th of January, 1901. Besides, it only comprises claims which could not be duly presented to a commission.

"Afterward the Venezuelan government conducted its correspondence in an almost offensive tone, and finally published the notes referred to, among which were some marked confidentially, without the consent of the imperial government, accompanying them with a memorandum couched in offensive terms.

"In spite of the sincerity of the desire which animated the imperial government to maintain existing good relations with Venezuela, and although far from desiring not to respect the sovereignty of the republic, or to interfere in its interior institutions, it can only see in the proceedings employed by the Venezuelan government an intention to deny the German claims, and to deny them in conformity with international law. It therefore believes itself compelled to contribute in a definite manner to their immediate satisfaction.

"The imperial government has consequently instructed me to pray the Venezuelan government to satisfy without delay the German credits, which, according to my note of Dec. 21 last, amounted to 1,138,515 bolivars 77 centimes. Furthermore, the manner in which the German claims were treated in the war has been treated by the government of the republic has led the imperial government to believe that the claims of its subjects against the republic also stand in need of support. To arrive at a just conclusion, therefore, German claims consequent on the present civil war and the credits of German houses occasioned by the construction of the Lagunillas canal at Caracas, and the amount due the Great Venezuelan Railroad for interest, and authorization to pay the 5 per cent Venezuelan loan of 1890, which were delivered in redemption of a guaranty of interest, must be considered in the same light.

"By order of the imperial government I have to ask the Venezuelan government to make a declaration immediately by which it recognizes in principle the correctness of these demands and is willing to accept the decision of a mixed commission for the object of having them determined and assured in all their details. The imperial government hopes the Venezuelan government will satisfy the just demands of Germany and not oblige the imperial government itself to enforce their satisfaction by the use of force. At the same time the imperial government thinks it should not omit to mention that it has been informed by the British government of its claims against Venezuela. The two governments have agreed to proceed jointly to obtain satisfaction of all their claims.

"VON PILGRIM-BALTAZZI."

German Charge d'Affaires.

"The above documents have not been made public in Venezuela.

VIEWS OF SOUTH AMERICANS.

Alleged Sinking of Warships Demanded—The Monroe Doctrine.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 13.—The newspapers here protest at the action taken by Germany and Great Britain against Venezuela, especially the reported sinking of the Venezuelan vessels. They say the Monroe doctrine is only used when convenient to the United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Referring to the Anglo-German intervention in Venezuela the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Herald says all the newspapers there see in it a danger for all South American republics as it creates a precedent, the general opinion is that the investment of foreign capital in the development of the country, cannot give foreigners special rights. Some papers compare actual intervention with actual events in China. The Prensa says: "The Anglo-German military action has violated the rights and interests of the republics of South America. It adds that the German claims as a public debt are without precedent in the history of South America. The paper attributes the whole affair to European imperialists, who are employed with hostile intentions to increase the influence of the United States and urge South American diplomats to watch developments.

A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says the press there does not generally comment upon the situation. The Chilean, however, editorially supports the Anglo-German intervention and praises the United States attitude. It laments the failure of some South American republics to meet foreign obligations. "The Monroe doctrine cannot be considered as a pretext by which the United States might justify its intervention," says La Union. "If we give faith to Lord Cranborne's declaration, Anglo-German intervention would be justifiable if President Castro's declarations are true. Intervention is not acceptable, anyway. With a better willingness on the part of England and Germany we think it not impossible that a peaceful resource would have been discovered. Intervention is a precedent which may morally prejudice the relations between Europe and South America, but it is not desirable, and it is doubtful whether intervention would be practically advantageous to the republics. European nations are not to be deprived of the friendship of South Americans. Intervention is not the last recourse. This sort of politics will be followed upon by other nations like those of Americans."

The Herald's Lima, Peru, correspondent says the authorities there are astonished at the sinking of the Venezuelan fleet by the allies and talk the Washington government will finally be obliged to settle the question.

The government organ at Rio Janeiro declares, according to a Herald dispatch, that Anglo-German actions tend to modify the relations between Europe and America and that the firm and noble attitude of President Castro cannot but be admired by all true Americans.

In Panama the seizure and sinking of the Venezuelan gunboats has caused great excitement and indignation and has made the firm and noble attitude of President Castro cannot but be admired by all true Americans.

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