



CUBANS GATHER FORCES MORE REBELS IN FIELD.

Talk of Amnesty Decree—Demands of the Insurgents.

Havana, Aug. 26.—The deep anxiety of President Palma to extend every possible opportunity for peace without bloodshed, and his desire to permit those who joined the insurrection under misguidance to repent and return to their homes unmolested, combined with the general wish to end a situation fraught with so much loss and suffering, has led to consideration by the President and his Cabinet of a project, decreeing a thirty-day amnesty period, during which the rebels are invited to lay down their arms and return to their peaceful pursuits. It was proposed to issue the decree to-morrow, but persons close to the President strongly opposed the measure, and the matter was deferred and may be relinquished.

General Montalvo, who is now acting Secretary of the Interior, on leaving the President to-night, said that at present there was no intention to issue an amnesty. Font Sterling, Secretary of the Treasury, said the matter was not being seriously considered now, and other friends of President Palma said that the move would be unwise.

MENDEZ CAPOTE SUSPECTED.

The Associated Press learns that there are grave differences between President Palma and Vice-President Mendez Capote. The latter is suspected of having considered with Senator Alfredo Zayas, president of the Liberal party, the question of whether peace could not be restored by Palma's withdrawal from the Presidency, by permitting Mendez Capote to succeed him and by giving certain posts to the Liberals. None of those concerned was willing to discuss this matter to-night, but the source of the correspondent's information is trustworthy.

Major Gomez, of the government, reports another engagement with insurgents near Casabell to-day, in which several men were killed or wounded. Details of this affair have not yet been received here.

Secretary Montalvo has recommended the establishment of a censorship, and it is feared that such a restriction will soon be imposed. A train from Havana bearing 150 recruits and forty rural guards, reached Pinar del Rio to-day, and re-enforced the government troops there.

A band of 100 insurrectionists entered Las Lajas, Santa Clara province, to-day and got away with the contents of the local treasury, \$8,000, and all the horses in town.

A special edition of the official "Gazette" issued to-night authorizes the seizure of all horses needed by the government forces. Proper payment will be made for all animals thus taken. The lack of horses is at present one of the worst drawbacks with which the government has to contend.

The government has discovered that the movements of Pino Guerro and other important revolutionary commanders are directed by a committee of revolutionary veterans in Havana. This practice will be broken up, and several arrests are expected.

CARLOS MENDIETA A PRISONER.

The government announced this evening the capture of ex-Congressman Carlos Mendieta, the leader of the insurgents in Santa Clara province. He had \$8,000 on his person when caught. This capture has been confirmed from other sources. It occurred in the city of Santa Clara. Colonel Aranda, who was with Mendieta, also was taken prisoner.

A fund of \$2,000,000 has been set aside by the Treasury for defence, and drafts on it are heavy and constant.

The situation is so increasingly serious that it is tacitly admitted in all government circles that the enlargement of the army will not stop at any given number, but will continue indefinitely. While the number of men at present leaving their regular occupations to enlist for the war is small, employers are beginning to find that they soon will be confronted with a considerable scarcity of labor. Many laborers are gathering in front of the bulletin boards upon which are displayed the call for volunteers issued by President Palma on Saturday night. They discuss the attractiveness of a soldier's life at such unusual pay, and many resolve to enlist.

NEW BANDS IN THE FIELD.

It was learned to-day that several new insurgent bands had taken to the brush. The growth of the insurrection certainly seems to keep pace with the preparations for suppressing it. Next to the progress of the combatants, the most interesting question to-day seems to be how to end the trouble without fighting. Liberals and Moderates accuse each other of responsibility for precipitating the rebellion. On one phase of the controversy the Liberals seem so united as to suggest an understanding among them for taking advantage of the present situation to press upon the government a proposition that it ought, in some manner, to treat with them or at least admit them to a conference of some sort. The Liberals admit countenancing the insurrection, though they always deny knowledge of any conspiracy. Interviews, statements and hints given out by the Liberals all point to the probability that the matter might be settled on the basis of the admission of the leaders of their party to the councils of the government and some form of guarantee that in the future elections will be conducted with absolute fairness.

The insurgents in the field, who, of course, are far more radical in their demands, and are important factors in this discussion, do not think of accepting less than the complete annulment of the last elections. All the Liberals would insist, under any circumstances, upon a general amnesty for all rebels. The government, at this stage, does not think of considering any of these tentative proposals. The Palace authorities were to-day in a most hopeful mood. No advances from the Liberals have yet been made, however, that are at all likely to be considered before the government suffers some serious reverse, and probably not even then.

CHANCES OF INTERVENTION.

All discussion of this sort leads inevitably to the subject of American intervention. If the conflict should last for a long time, intervention is considered probable. If the government subsidies the insurrection and chastises members of the Liberal party, the feeling of rancor will probably continue for years.

Santa Clara is becoming a thoroughly rebellious province. Entire villages and even some large towns have taken up arms against the government. The attitude of the people is entirely a question of the attitude of the leaders.

A former Mayor of Trinidad has suddenly placed himself at the head of a band of one hundred insurgents. The Mayor of Las Cruces is leading a band from his town, consisting of two hundred men.

Colonel Avalos, who is in command of the government forces at San Juan y Martinez, is still waiting for orders and reinforcements.

The province of Havana is still kept nervous by unimportant outbreaks.

A band of young women living in Havana have found their services as nurses, etc., and General

SHAKEN IN TRAIN WRECK.

Kermit Roosevelt Escapes Injury When Cars Jump Track.

St. Paul, Aug. 26.—Delayed for several hours, but uninjured by the wreck of a train in which he was coming East from a visit to his father's old ranch at Medina, N. D., Kermit Roosevelt and his friend, John Heard, reached St. Paul this afternoon. The boys rode about St. Paul in an automobile and then continued their eastward journey.

At Berea a split switch caused five coaches of the train carrying Kermit Roosevelt to leave the track, but none of the passengers was injured, although the President's son, who occupied a compartment in a sleeping car, and several other persons were shaken up.

AUTO SMASHED BY CAR.

One Man Killed, One May Die—Five Others Hurt.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Providence, Aug. 26.—One man, a chauffeur, was killed instantly, another probably fatally hurt and five other persons were injured in a collision between an automobile and electric car at Lakewood, a suburb of this city. Police Inspector Alme Prageau, of Fall River, suffered a compound fracture of both legs and internal injuries which may cause his death. His brother, Mayor Samuel Prageau of Rock Island, Canada, was also seriously injured.

The other occupants of the automobile, Mrs. Alme Prageau and her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Prageau and George J. Parquette, of Fall River, were hurled out, but escaped serious injury. The accident occurred on a grade crossing where the electric cars, which run on a steam roadbed, attain high speed. The automobile waited for a southbound car to pass and then went directly in front of one going north.

STRETCHED TWO MONTHS.

Cadet Endures Long Suffering to Lengthen Broken Leg.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Aug. 26 (Special).—Cadet J. Walter Wilde, of Hazleton, will return tomorrow to West Point, which he never expected to enter again. He will return with the reputation of being a hero. Wilde was appointed in the spring of 1905. Last fall, while at home on a visit, his horse fell, rolled upon him and broke his leg. When he came out of the hospital the leg, well healed, was found to have shrunk several inches. The deformity prevented him re-entering the academy.

The latter part of last March he went to the Polyclinic Hospital in Philadelphia. There Dr. John B. Roberts broke the leg. It was put in a plaster cast, noised at right angles to its recumbent body, and to it, by means of pulleys, was fastened a 800-pound weight. His body was strapped to the bed so that the weight would not lift him up. In that position, unable to move, with the terrible weight dragging constantly at every muscle and tendon in his leg, he lay for two months. The pain was intense and constant; for days at first he could get no sleep, so severe was it. Later he managed to obtain some restless naps; but he bore his sufferings with great fortitude. He was strong in the faith that it would be successful, and that he would be able to return to West Point. His faith was justified. At the end of two months the leg was found to have been stretched to its normal length. Then his recovery was rapid, and now there is in his walk no evidence that he was ever injured.

SIDES WITH FUNSTON.

General Chaffee Criticizes General Greely in Controversy.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Los Angeles, Aug. 26.—Another Sampson-Schley controversy is likely because of the criticism by Major General Greely of Brigadier General Funston, growing out of conflict in orders during the recent harrowing days in San Francisco. Lieutenant General Adna Chaffee, who lives here, throws his castor into the ring in the following interview:

Fortunately, there are few officers with General Greely's propensity for fingering into matters that would be better left alone. When I mapped out the present scheme of military divisions and departments in 1903, it was at Secretary Root's request, and the result met his approval. There is not the slightest reason why there should be an embarrassing conflict of duties unless one or the other has tendency to mix in business not his own. In the San Francisco disaster the respective duties of Generals Funston and Greely were clear. As General Greely was absent when the trouble occurred, Funston was, of course, in supreme command, and I know that he was quite competent to carry that burden during the week.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Rochester, Aug. 26.—An Italian named Salvatore Genzo died at 11 o'clock to-night of pistol wounds inflicted by Giuseppe Ratera. The men quarrelled over a woman.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—Remarkable building activity has been shown in San Francisco the last week. Three hundred and sixteen building permits were issued, at a total valuation of \$1,273,000. Of these 180 were for permanent buildings which were begun during the week.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 26.—John M. Thaler, of Baltimore, and Edward Septon, of Boston, students of the Annapolis College of the Redemptorists, were drowned in the Severn River to-day. Septon went beyond his depth, and his companion lost his life in attempting a rescue.

Griffin, Ga., Aug. 26.—Mrs. A. R. Spangler, a fifteen-year-old girl from Bezalel, La., who had been taken to the hospital for a head-on collision with a trolley car coming from Niagara Falls, struck Mr. Spangler's automobile, the heavy machine turned turtle, throwing out all its occupants, except Mr. Spangler, who was pinned beneath it. His right shoulder was hurt.

Cleveland, Aug. 26.—Seven persons were injured and twenty others were imprisoned in a disabled streetcar last night, following a head-on collision with the Woodland avenue line. Almost a panic followed the collision, and those who were fastened in the disabled car were trampled on by other passengers in their efforts to escape. None of the injured was hurt.

Tonawanda, N. Y., Aug. 26.—John N. Scatterer and Walter J. Dunham, business men of Buffalo, had narrow escapes from death to-night, when a trolley car coming from Niagara Falls struck Mr. Scatterer's automobile. The heavy machine turned turtle, throwing out all its occupants, except Mr. Scatterer, who was pinned beneath it. His right shoulder was hurt.

Rochester, Aug. 26.—Christian Science healers are censured in a verdict rendered to-day by Coroner Killip in the case of Fanny Green, a young woman who died here of cerebro-spinal meningitis. She was ill eleven weeks, and the coroner finds that she was attended only by Christian Scientists. The coroner recommends that the Health Bureau proceed against the healers, under a city ordinance, for neglecting to report a dangerous disease.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 26.—United States marshals arriving to-day from Bezalel, La., report the arrest of L. M. Denny, one of the wealthiest planters of North Louisiana, and his son, J. J. Denny, on a charge of violating the peonage law, by keeping Negroes in servitude. The Dennys were carried to Monroe, La., where they gave bond in the sum of \$500 for their appearance at the next term of the federal court.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 26.—Frank Holland, thirty-five years old, who was travelling with the Barnum & Bailey circus, was found dead to-day by falling under a trolley car. His home was in Ingersoll, Canada. Vincenzo Erpicini, a foreman of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, was killed to-day by a trolley car. Luigi Salwiner in an Italian boarder shanty to-day. The breaking of a phonograph record caused the shoot-

MAY DEPORT ORPHANS.

APPEAL TO WASHINGTON.

Ellis Island Inquiry Decision Against the Forty Little Russian Jews.

The board of special inquiry at Ellis Island met yesterday, and after thoroughly sifting the case of the forty Russian Jewish children who arrived Saturday, on the steamer America, decided that they should be deported. Their deportation was at once ordered. They will not be sent back, however, until Washington has acted on the appeal which was at once taken.

It was the belief of many on the island yesterday that the Washington authorities would not uphold the decision of the board and that the children would be allowed eventually to land. All the children were made orphans by the recent massacre of Jews in Russia. They were gathered from the centers of the recent trouble by Mrs. Sophia Pearlman, of Berlin. Several wealthy Jewish families of this city are said to have supplied the money and obtained homes for them in different parts of the country.

The children were taken before board No. 2, of which Inspector Farbury is chairman. Secretary Waldman of the United Hebrew Charities appeared in behalf of them. He said that they would be cared for and educated and that there was no chance of their becoming a burden on the public. The board, after mature consideration, thought otherwise, and decided that they should be deported.

Under the ruling, Mrs. Pearlman must return with her charges to insure their care on the journey back to Hamburg. In the mean time the children will be well fed and well cared for on Ellis Island. Yesterday they were turned loose in the playroom, where they spent the day having a good time.

JUMP FROM BURNING CAR.

Three Persons Returning from Fort George Hurt in Small Panic.

The motor of a southbound Third avenue car burned out last night as it was returning from Fort George with a large holiday crowd. The car was at 103d street, when the fire was discovered. The motorman, supposedly becoming excited, put full speed on for a minute before stopping the car at 101st street.

While the car was going at full speed several persons jumped off, but all except three escaped injury. Those who were hurt were Pasquale Palazzio, of No. 120 Baxter street; Joseph Bornfeld, of No. 206 East 95th street, and John Fundt, of No. 137 Chyatte street. None of them were seriously hurt.

JUMP 110 FEET; UNHURT.

Four Boys Land in Allegheny River and Swim Ashore Uninjured.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburg, Penn., Aug. 26.—Paul Ruski, seventeen years old; Jack Keenan, eleven; Frank Ferguson, eighteen, and Albert Shuttie, nineteen, leaped from the top of the Pittsburg Junction Railway Bridge over the Allegheny River to-day to the water, 110 feet, while playing "fol low your leader." Ruski, who was leading, made a clean dive, going down head first. The others jumped. They landed in about fifteen feet of water, came to the surface, and at once swam ashore.

RESCUED FROM CAPSIZED CATBOAT.

Brooklyn Man Picked Up in Narrows by Steamer Thomas Patten.

Robert Belsch, of No. 454 Court street, Brooklyn, was picked up in the Narrows last night by the excursion steambot Thomas Patten, clinging to the bottom of his overturned catboat. Later he appealed to Sergeant Mott, of the Harbor Police, to look out for his boat, which was adrift somewhere in the bay.

The Thomas Patten was homeward bound from Pleasure Bay with a big crowd aboard when her captain heard cries for help. With his searchlight he soon located a man on an upturned boat, steamed alongside, and, letting down a ladder, took Belsch on board. Belsch said that he had started for Coney Island, and that off 86th street, Brooklyn, his boat was overturned by a gust of wind. He clung over the side with such agility that he did not get wet above his knees. He called for help, and says he saw several boats pass him without offering aid. When he was rescued the crowd of the Thomas Patten cheered him.

BOILER BLOWN FROM TRUCKS.

Driving Wheels Lead Freight Quarter of a Mile—Two Killed.

Little Falls, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The boiler of a freight locomotive of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad exploded just west of here to-day, causing the death of the engineer, Chris Wagner, of Albany, and the fireman, Edward Hall, of Oneida. The locomotive was drawing a heavy eastbound freight when the explosion occurred. The boiler was thrown from the trucks high in the air and landed on its end 100 feet away, blocking all four tracks. A freak of the explosion was that neither the driving wheels nor tender of the engine were thrown from the tracks, but ran on with the train for a quarter of a mile.

"L. I. A. C. PRESIDENT" IN COURT.

Man Calling Himself Auto Club Executive Berates Officials, and Is Lectured.

Amityville, Long Island, Aug. 26.—A feature of to-day's automobile raid was the arrest of a person who said he was president of the Long Island Automobile Club. The incident occurred when Sergeant Ketcham arrested Bert Smalling, who was driving a big car west with a party of friends. He covered the measured course in 91.5 seconds, which is at a speed considerably greater than twenty miles an hour. The car sped by the officers, and the sergeant went to a hotel, where he arrested Smalling. When arraigned before Justice Wells Smalling pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$5.

Outside of the courtroom the person who said he was president of the Long Island Automobile Club was seated in a machine carrying the flag of the association. "They are a lot of grafters," he shouted, and continued to denounce the officials. The stranger's remarks were heard by Justice Wells, who promptly ordered the man to be brought before him. The man at first refused to come out quietly, but quickly changed his mind when he saw that the officer meant business. He was severely lectured by Justice Wells. He failed to give his name.

At the Long Island Automobile Club, No. 300 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, it was said that President Willmarth had not, to the knowledge of the officials, been out on Long Island during the day, and that he had said nothing of an episode like that narrated above.

RIDES TEN MILES TO SAVE SEVERED EAR.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 26 (Special).—After his right ear had been blown from his head by the explosion of a freight engine at Buckeye, on the Spokane falls & Northern Railway, Frank M. Fleming searched until he found the missing member, boarded an automobile and rode to Loon Lake, ten miles distant, and there a surgeon sewed the ear back in its original position. Surgeons believe that he will not be disfigured by the accident.

FORAKER ON HIS RECORD.

EXPLAINS RATES STAND.

Opposes "Partial Indorsement" of Members of Congress.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Senator Foraker, in an interview to-day, discussed the political situation in Ohio, devoting considerable attention to the probable action of the approaching Republican convention in that state with respect to those Representatives and Senators who had differed from the President in some matter of legislation.

"I am sorry to learn," he said, "that the Republicans of Ohio are having some sharp controversies, but the subjects of difference do not seem to me very important. I cannot think, therefore, that there is likely to be any serious injury done to the party, whatever may happen to individuals.

"So far as indorsing me is concerned, that is not important to anybody except myself, and I shall try to accept with equanimity whatever may be the action of the convention.

"It is true I opposed the President's policy as embodied in the Hepburn bill, but not, as it is commonly stated in the newspapers, because I was opposed to governmental regulation and supervision of railroads, for the record will show that I have done as much in that behalf as any other Ohio man in Congress, but because I thought the Hepburn bill unwise, unjust and unconstitutional.

"My contention was that, under existing law, which I helped enact, having been a member of the subcommittee that framed it, especially if amended as it should be, every serious wrong of every kind practised by the railroads can be remedied, and that all evil practices can be broken up as nearly as any law will enable us to break them up.

"POSITION ALREADY JUSTIFIED."

"Everything I said in that respect has been already fully justified and vindicated by the many successes the Attorney General has met with in the numerous prosecutions he has instituted during the last nine months, until which time—long after the debate commenced—no one seemed to realize, not even the government's own officials, the excellence of the laws we already had.

"Existing laws have been found, according to the judgments rendered in these proceedings, to apply to every kind of rebate or discrimination between individuals or localities, no matter under what form or guise practised, that anybody has yet complained about.

"When somebody finds some evil practice that existing laws do not forbid and provide an expeditious remedy against and heavy punishment for, I may change my mind as to the correctness of my actions—as to whether it was wise or not—but not until then.

"This is a great subject, full of troublesome questions both of law and of policy, that cannot be properly discussed in an interview.

"Excepting the Rate bill I supported the President as to every other measure he urged upon Congress, except only joint steeplechase for Arizona and New Mexico. I opposed that except on condition they should be allowed to determine by vote in each territory whether they wanted joint steeplechase. I think the great majority of the people were opposed to the idea of the President forcing joint steeplechase on these territories against their protest.

WILL MAKE NO COMPLAINT.

"But, however this may be, as to myself I shall not make any request of the convention nor any complaint as to its action, whatever that may be; but I cannot forbear suggesting in this connection that if the convention should try to conform to the rule prescribed by Mr. Burton of indorsing 'less cordially' than the President those who may have differed from the President as to some matter—no matter how honestly—it would have some hard problems to solve.

"For instance, if Senator Dick is to be indorsed 'less cordially' than the President because he did not agree with the President about the Philippine Tariff bill, what is the convention to do as to General Keffer and the six other distinguished Ohio Republican members of Congress who joined with that sturdy old veteran in opposing and voting against the President as to that measure—one of them, Mr. Nevin, who represents the district in which the convention will be held? Are they also to be 'partially rebuked' by indorsing them 'less cordially' than the President and their colleagues who voted with the President?

"And how about Mr. Burton himself? Would he not be 'hoist with his own petard'? Does he not now and then 'kick over the traces' and differ from the President and from his party? Is he to be indorsed 'less cordially' than the President because he has opposed the President's policy of increasing the navy? Is not the navy, so to speak, the apple of the President's eye—the biggest of his big sticks—and are not the people with the President as to his naval policy by an overwhelming majority?

MR. BURTON ONCE IN OPPOSITION.

"Take another case. The President and Secretary Taft made known to Congress at the last session that unless we restricted them to America they would go abroad to purchase supplies and materials to be used in the construction of the Panama Canal when they could buy cheaper abroad, thus saving money on the purchase and, as they were to be used in Panama and not brought into the United States, saving the tariff duty besides.

"I think I may safely say that with a great majority of the American people this proposition was not popular. Certainly, to Republicans generally it seemed inconsistent with all we have been outstanding for with respect to a protective tariff.

"The idea of constructing the most majestic work in progress in all the world, the greatest ever undertaken by any nation, a purely American enterprise, to be built by Americans and paid for by American money, and going abroad to buy materials and supplies, thus giving patronage to foreign manufacturers and giving employment to foreign labor instead of buying in America, from Americans, and giving all these advantages to our own people, seemed so unpatriotic and, under the circumstances, so indefensible, that Congress adopted a resolution prohibiting it except in cases, if there should be any such, where the President might deem it necessary to do so to escape extortion.

"In the Senate this resolution received the support of every Republican. In the House it was supported by the vote of every Ohio Republican except the vote of Mr. Burton. He voted 'No.'

"I do not mention this to criticize him, for he not only had a perfect right, but it was his duty so to vote if that was his judgment. No self-respecting man would consent to hold a seat in Congress if he could not so vote, but I mention it to show that if we indorse the party and what Congress has done—as we must—and then apply his rule, he will have to be indorsed 'less cordially' than his party.

"And so I might go on indefinitely asking and answering many other similar questions, but I forbear until the convention, when, if I have opportunity, I will be glad to go fully into the subject for the benefit of all who may be sufficiently concerned to listen, if there are any such."

THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

Leaving New York at 1:35 p. m., via Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at St. Louis on time, 4:30 p. m., 24 days out of 35.—Adv.

MR. ROCKEFELLER JOKES.

Says Life Nowadays Is "Rush, Rush All the Time."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Cleveland, Aug. 26.—John D. Rockefeller to-day came out as an exponent of the simple life. In a twenty minute conversation with a newspaper reporter he discussed a variety of topics, among them being newspapers and the mode of living.

He joked about the heat. Although the morning was one of the hottest of the season, he did not show any effects from the heat. Daily practice on his golf links has hardened him, and he can endure the heat as well as a man many years his junior. He chatted freely, delaying Sunday school and keeping a room full of people waiting to shake his hand.

"This is really one of the warmest days of the year, isn't it?" he remarked. "I shall have to put more tubing on the upper end of my thermometer at Forest Hill. I suppose the heat of to-day will be reflected in the headlines of the papers on the morrow." And the smile broadened as he chuckled over his little joke.

His conversation showed that he is familiar with the newspapers of New York. He inquired as to their standings, the personality of their editors, and discussed their policies. He said the rapid life Americans are leading was reflected in the New York newspapers.

"We are leading an awfully fast life in this country," he said. "It is simply rush along all the time. The newspapers for the most part keep pace with the times. They show the life of their readers. People live too fast. Their life is accelerated by the headlines. Concentrated excitement all bound up in a few words. People see the big lines, rush to read the paper, rush off again to read some other paper and rush to a fire. It is rush, rush all the time."

Mr. Rockefeller made it plain that his ideas regarding newspapers did not run toward the big headlines.

Mr. Rockefeller did not address the Sunday School this morning. He thought the heat was so oppressive that members would be glad to get fresh air before the church services. He attended church, as is his custom every Sunday.

SAN FRANCISCO TIED UP.

Streetcar Men on Strike—Autos Fill Gap.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—With the exception of the California and the Geary street lines, street railway traffic in San Francisco was suspended to-day as the result of a strike for higher wages by conductors and motormen of the United Railways System. The strike went into effect at 5 o'clock this morning. The railroads made no attempt to run cars and there was no disorder. Further action in the strike awaits the arrival to-morrow of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railways Investment Company.

Automobiles and other vehicles were used to-day and they did a good business.

Although the California and the Geary street lines were in operation, their limited equipment was inadequate. The employees of these two lines will not be called out, but they expect their employers to follow the lead of the larger company in any change that may be made in the wage scale.

A NEW VALPARAISO.

Bill for Reconstruction of the City—Bourse Still Closed.

Valparaiso, Aug. 26.—The government has drawn up and presented a bill for the reconstruction of Valparaiso. In order to prevent the flooding of streets they are to have a uniform level. The minimum width of streets, without counting sidewalks, will be fifteen metres. The government will pay cash for lands expropriated for this purpose. Custom duties will be suspended for eighteen months on construction material.

The destruction by dynamite of dangerous buildings is bringing out protests.

The Bourse and commercial houses are not yet doing business, and because of a lack of money the banks are forced to continue limited payments.

A state of sleep continues here and nobody is allowed on the streets after 6 o'clock in the evening.

There have been some accidents as a result of the use of dynamite in blowing up damaged buildings.

President Rieco has replied to an offer of the European banking firm of Rothschild to help sufferers from the earthquake, saying that he hopes Chilean resources will be sufficient for his purpose. The weather here is fine.

WHAT G. B. SHAW SAYS.

The Playwright's View of Mr. Roosevelt's Spelling Decree.

London, Aug. 27.—Among the numerous opinions canvassed by the newspapers of President Roosevelt's order with regard to a reform in spelling, George Bernard Shaw says:

There has been nothing like it since Mahomet reformed the calendar by making the year consist of twelve months. It serves us right. The thing had to be taken in hand somehow, and if we refused to attend to our own experts we must make the best of the two energetic amateurs who have forced our hands.

NEWSPAPER IN PHONETIC RANKS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Worcester, Mass., Aug. 26.—"The Worcester Telegram," beginning to-morrow, will use President Roosevelt's phonetic spelling.

AMERICAN CLERGYMEN IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 27.—Many American clergymen occupied leading pulpits in London to-day, including Professor Carr, of Lincoln University; the Rev. Ruben Thomas, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Whitman, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnson, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia.

"PRETTIEST WOMAN IN SOUTH" ENGAGED.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Atlanta, Aug. 26.—Formal announcement was made in Atlanta to-day of the engagement of Miss Adelaide Allen and Leonard Day, a young lawyer of New York. Miss Allen was declared by President Roosevelt to be the prettiest woman he had met in the South on his last visit here.

MME. MODJESKA SELLS HOME.

Los Angeles, Aug. 26.—Mme. Helena Modjeska, with her husband, Count Bozenta, started for New York to-night. Mme. Modjeska has just sold Arden, her mountain home, half way between Los Angeles and San Diego, to the Townsend Dayman Company, of Long Beach, for \$40,000.