I would be compelled to order the men out until such time as he would agree to meet me in the manner proposed. He refused and nullified the understanding reached with Mr. Heurich the day before. I found, upon investigation, that the statements made by Mr. Tobriner in his letter to Mr. Shemp were not borne out.

Mr. Heurich's Offense.

"He had cast a reflection upon the Central Labor Union by asserting that that body had entered into an agreement with the Brewers' Association without consulting his company in the premises, when, in fact, the committee from the Central Labor Union called upon them and presented them with a copy of the proposed agreement and asked if they had any objection to interpose why said agreement should not be entered into between the Central Labor Union and the Brewers' Association.

"He also stated in the same letter that his company had three-year contracts with every organized body of workers in the District, when in fact he did not have any such thing. He desired to create the impression that a beer war was being waged against his company, when an investigation shows that his companies is waging a war against the other breweries.

"It is conclusive to my mind that the Heurich Brewing Company has precipitated this war for the purpose of freezing out two or three of its competitors, capturing their trade, then raising the price of their product through a combination with the remaining concerns, place a disability upon labor, the saloonkeeper and the consuming public and rendering our men idle upon the streets of Washington."

Mr. Brinkman Talks.

Relative to the strike in the plant of the Chris. Heurich Brewing Company, Mr. John H. Brinkman, one of the prominent members of the local labor movement, was seen last evening and requested to state the facts relative to the action of the local firemen's organization. Mr. Brinkman said:

"Last winter the Central Labor Union received a communication from the Brewers' Association of the District of Columbia requesting a conference with a committee appointed therefrom relative to matters of mutual interest and concern.

"In obedience to its request a committee of five were appointed, of which I was a member, to meet them, ascertain what they desired, and report back to the organization at the earliest time possible. The committee called upon the Brewers' Association and found they desired to enter into an agreement with the Central Labor Union similar to agreements having been made by and between organizations of business men and organized labor all over the country, by which controversies of every kind and character that might arise could be settled amicably without recourse to strikes and lockouts, which had disturbed the industry here and elsewhere for many years.

"The committee ascertained that a beer war was in progress, and was precipitated for the purpose of destroying competition in the industry, and that the Chris. Heurich Brewing Company was without the field of the brewers' association. When this was learned, the committee called upon the president and attorney of the Heurich company, presented them with a contract and asked if that corporation had any objection to interpose why the contract should not be made with the brewers' association.

"Mr. Leon Tobriner, who spoke for the Heurich company, stated to the committee the reasons why they opposed the contemplated contract being entered into, and indulged himself in heaping abuse upon the heads of the members of the association and charged them with a breach of the agreement, which had existed between them, and with bad faith all along the line, and stated that they were endeavoring to form a combine, the institution of which would place a disability upon labor and the local dealers.

"An investigation of the entire matter did not disclose to the unbiased members of that committee any such intention on the part of the members of the Brewers' Association, and a majority of the members who attended every hearing between all parties, including the Federation of Liquor Dealers, came to the conclusions that the contract, with the amendments and modifications proposed, would prove salutary to the members of organized labor if it were ratified by the parties at interest.

Report Adopted.

"A report was submitted to the Central Labor Union by a majority of the members who attended the hearings, covering over six typewritten pages in which the reasons were stated why the agreement should be ratified by the Central Labor Union. The report was adopted and the agreement ratified after considerable debate by an overwhelming majority, only twelve delegates voting in the negative.

"At the next session of the organization, on a motion to rescind, but nine votes were cast in opposition to the agreement, it becoming stronger on account of many persons being able after a lapse of time to examine its provisions and discover its purposes. Nothing was said of the matter until the contracts entered into between the several breweries and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen had expired.

"The contracts for the current year were promptly signed by the Brewers' Association, and the Heurich company were informed that they could become parties to the same contract by connecting themselves with the association of their calling under an agreement entered into between the said association and the Central Labor Union of Washington.

Complaint Against Heurich.

"The Heurich company refused, and by its action seemed willing to place organized labor in an embarrassing position by refusing to treat with organized bodies of business men upon exactly the same basis as organized labor desired the business world to treat with it, notwithstanding the fact that the Brewers' Association of the United States, of which Mr. Heurich is a member and officer, is endeavoring to form agreements with the several organizations having members employed in the various breweries, the objects of which are to render the strike and lockout a thing of the past, and institute in their stead the principle of arbitration and conciliation, a principle for which organized labor has contended since its inception until today.

"The Heurich company, in the judgment of the central body, reduced the price of its product with the single object in view of crushing out two or more of its competitors and capturing the trade, rendering idle the workmen employed in those establishments. We have determined to, as far as possible, keep intact every brewery doing business in this city, in order that the workmen therein will be steadily employed.

"The Heurich company has endeavored to make it appear that it was upon the defensive in this controversy, when, as a matter of fact, they are the aggressors.

"The company, through its agents, has attempted to show that it has always been friendly to organized labor, the dealers and consumers of Washington, when, as a matter of fact, it can be proven beyond doubt by oral and documentary evidence that its position has been directly opposite. By the terms of the contract presented to the local brewers and signed by Mr. Heurich provision was made for the disruption of Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union, No. 234, and other labor bodies that might oppose them, as well as restricting to a large degree the rights and prerogatives of the local saloonkeepers in conducting their respective business along profitable lines. When the other brewers did not readily assent to such a proposition they were thereupon threatened with a reduction in the price of their product."

Merry War in Progress.

Interesting statements were made today to a Star reporter in reference to the brewery strike by representatives of the parties to the controversy. From these statements it appears that a merry war between the brewing concerns of this city has been in progress for some time past.

Mr. Leon Tobriner, attorey for the Heurich Brewing Company, made the first statement. He said upon being shown an interview with John H. Brinkman, one of the local labor leaders:

"I do not desire to enter into a controversy with Mr. Brinkman, nor have we any controversy with organized labor. Our fight is with the brewers' combine, which is by some means endeavoring to use the Firemen's Union to force us into their ranks.

"From what I understand the Central Labor Union has determined to keep out of the controversy, and is not involved in the fight.

In Mr. Heurich's Behalf.

"Our company has existing contracts with all the labor organizations in the District. There is no grievance claimed against the company, and President Healy has himself admitted that the Firemen's Union has no grievance against us.

"The whole question is shall the Heurich company be forced into the combination and be compelled to subject itself to a criminal prosecution under the anti-trust law?

"We have nothing to do with what conclusion Mr. Brinkman came to. Suffice it to say it was shown to him that every contingency which could arise or exist or in which organized labor could be interested was already covered and provided for by the contracts between the Heurich company and the various unions.

"These contracts provide for wages, hours and the settlement of all disagreements and differences by arbitration.

Reply to Mr. Brinkman.

"It is true, as Mr. Brinkman says, 'nothing was said of the matter until the contracts between the several breweries and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen had expired.'

"The contracts for the current year were promptly signed by the Brewers' Association, and the Heurich company was informed that it could become a party to the same contract by connecting itself with the association, under an agreement entered into between the said association and the Central Labor Union; and for this reason, because it had been admitted that inasmuch as the efforts in 1903 to force the Heurich Company into the combination had failed the Brewers' Association disbanded, and the Heurich company claims that it was only revived when by some means they learned that the firemen claimed their contract with the company had expired, and then the present effort was begun.

"This was the first information that the Heurich company had obtained that the brewers' association of the United States, as is claimed by Mr. Brinkman, is endeavoring to form agreements with the several organizations having members employed in the various breweries with a view to rendering strikes and lockouts a thing of the past, and institute in their stead the principle of arbitration and conciliation.'

No Knowledge of Election.

"Mr. Heurich has never been advised that he has been elected trustee of the National Brewers' Association, nor does he believe it to be true. Mr. Brinkman further states that 'by the terms of the contract presented to the local brewers and signed by Mr. Heurich provision was made for the disruption of Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union, No. 234, and other labor bodies that might oppose them. When the other brewers did not readily assent to such a proposition they were thereupon threatened with a reduction in the price of their product.'

"This I state emphatically is false," said Mr. Tobriner. "Mr. Heurich never presented such a contract to the other local brewers, nor did he ever threaten them with a reduction of the price of their product. Inasmuch as the combine has for the purpose of attempting to prejudice organized labor against the Heurich company violated the provisions of a secret compact which was in force between the local breweries from 1896 until February, 1903, when what was known as 'the brewers' committee' was disbanded, our company does not feel itself any longer committed to secrecy, and I now say emphatically that any agreement in relation to boycott and lockouts which was signed by the Heurich Brewing Company, was at the same time signed and entered into by the National Capital Brewing Company, the Washington Brewing Company, the Abner-Drury Brewing Company and the Consumers' Brewing Company.

Original Regulations.

"I have in my possession the first paper regulating the action of the breweries, signed in 1895, by the National Capital, the Washington and the Heurich companies, which were then the only local breweries. This paper is in relation to strikes and lockouts."

Mr. Tobriner said he had other agreements, one of which was shown to the reporter. It was a strong protective document, and provided for the thorough cooperation of the several brewing companies to withstand strikes, boycotts and lockouts.

In conclusion Mr. Tobriner said:

"We want nothing to do with the Brewers' Association. We do not intend to permit them to regulate our business, nor are we inclined to be indicted under the anti-trust law."

Mr. Carry's Story.

Mr. Albert Carry, president of the National Capital Brewing Company, stated to a Star reporter today that he regards the present conditions as "a bad state of affairs."

"I will tell you the story of this beer war," he said, "from my standpoint. The brewers had an agreement for one year, and during that time everything worked well and satisfactorily to all interested, except that Mr. Heurich had some complaint against the Consumers' Company.

"The complaint was that he (Heurich) had lost the sale of upward of 10,000 barrels of beer during the year the agreement was in force. When the agreement terminated at the end of the year the brewers could not come to a new agreement and the Heurich company started out to make contracts at a reduced price with some of the customers of the other brewing companies.

"When this was done Mr. Katz, owner of the Arlington Brewing Company, formerly the Consumers', came to Washington and offered to give Mr. Heurich back all the trade he claimed had been taken from him, but Mr. Heurich declined to accede to the proposition and the so-called beer war went on.

"Afterward," continued Mr. Carry, "I saw Mr. Heurich in Mr. Tobriner's office, and he told me he had lost the sales of 10,000 barrels, and he declined to come to an agreement until he had the amount of sales restored.

"On the strength of this I called a meeting of the other brewers, and we concluded to give him back the 10,000-barrel trade. Mr. Heurich declined to accept it, and would not do anything to settle the existing difficulties. He remarked to me, 'You can stand it. Let us see what those fellows are doing.'

"At the present time this city produces and consumes 250,000 barrels of beer annually, all the product of local breweries, of which 10 per cent is a better grade of beer and sold at $7 and $8 per barrel. The balance is sold at $4, less than 10 per cent is below the cost price and a big loss to the brewers."

Mr. Carry concluded that the whole matter is to be regretted, and added that Mr. Heurich's one object appears to be "to crush out the weaker breweries."

FOUGHT THREE HOURS.

Russians Carried Away 400 Wounded—Shelling Tasi Chao.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A cablegram from Tokyo says: Captains Kuhn and Morrison of the United States army and fourteen European attaches left Tokyo last night for the front. They received an enthusiastic send off. The report from Shanhaikwan states that the Japanese attacked the Russians twenty-five miles south of Lia Lang, the fighting continuing three hours. The Russians carried away four hundred wounded. The Russians have deserted Niuchwang. The Yinkow authorities are preparing their houses to receive the Japanese. Peking reports that General Kuropatkin is shelling Tasi Chao. His vacillation is due to St. Petersburg interference.

Hanged at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21.—Nicholas Glazner was hanged shortly after 10 o'clock in the county jail yard. Death resulted from a broken neck. Glazner was convicted of the murder of his sweetheart, Margaret Hall, a servant, whom he shot February 10, 1903. When arraigned in court he refused to have an attorney, and after one was appointed by the court he refused to acquaint him with the facts. On the witness stand Glazner flatly denied having committed the murder. The governor sent an alienist to Pittsburg to examine the man's mental condition, who pronounced Glazner sane.

Vote Big Issue of Stock.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The directors of the Southern Pacific Company passed resolutions today for the issue of $40,000,000 of preferred stock of the $100,000,000 authorized by the stockholders yesterday. Circulars will shortly be issued giving details regarding the subscription rights.

THE ARSENAL STRIKE

Has Been Magnified Beyond Its Actual Importance.

NO SERIOUS PROBLEM

CAPT. SEWELL TO GET MORE MEN AS HE DID THE STRIKERS.

If Civil Service Commission Cannot Furnish Them Then Department Can Step In.

The officials of the War Department, although not wishing to be quoted in the matter at present, do not hesitate to say that the so-called labor trouble at the Washington barracks has been magnified way beyond its actual importance. As one high official expressed it, it is a feeble attempt to make a mountain out of a mole hill and to introduce a serious problem in a situation where it does not actually exist. It was agreed by all officials at the department approached on the subject that the question is to be determined in the first instance by Capt. Sewell, the officer in charge. He is responsible for the execution of the construction work assigned to him and is not expected to call on his superiors for assistance except in a contingency where he finds it impossible for him to proceed with the work.

No Contingency Has Arisen.

It is held in the present instance that no contingency has arisen. A portion of the men employed by Capt. Sewell on certain work have gone on strike because of their objection to another man employed in the same class of work, but who was secured by Capt. Sewell in the same manner as were the striking men, that is, by certification from the civil service commission. It is held at the department that in case Capt. Sewell desires additional men it is his duty to apply to the civil service commission for them. If he cannot secure the men and the work in progress is interrupted, it will then be his duty to report the matter to his superior officer for instructions. The present case, it is stated at the department, has not yet reached that stage, and there is no question presented for the action of the department.

The officials made it clear that they will not be brought into the dispute with the labor union unless it shall be forced upon them by a labor organization. The assertion is broadly made that certain elements are trying to make political capital out of this incident with a view, as one official expressed it, of "putting the President in a hole."

The fact that a strike had occurred at the Washington barracks reservation was brought to the attention of Gen. Mackenzie, chief of engineers, this morning in a report made by Capt. Sewell. The report will not be made public, but the statement is officially made that it is a mere recital of the facts in the case as already published in the newspapers.

Gen. Mackenzie's Views.

Gen. Mackenzie's views of the situation are expressed in the following statement, which, he explained, was all that he cared to say on the subject at this time:

"The matter of the so-called strike of bricklayers at Washington barracks is being given a prominence, in my opinion, not justified by the facts.

"All employes in mechanical trades and skilled labor are secured by the government under civil service rules and regulations, and when vacancies occur such vacancies are to be filled under civil service rules.

"In the present instance, it is understood, twenty-five bricklayers have quit work. The only thing to be done in the matter is for the officer in charge to secure substitutes, as required by civil service law, as in the case of any other vacancy, and if such can not be obtained to report the facts to his superior and await instructions.

"Of course if workmen can not be obtained in the manner provided by law the work will have to be suspended."

Confers With Capt. Sewell.

Capt. Sewell was summoned to the War Department this afternoon for conference with Gen. Mackenzie and was instructed along the lines indicated in the authorized statement, that is, he will endeavor to secure men to take the places of the strikers, and in case he fails in that he will await specific instructions from the chief of engineers.

In answer to the direct inquiry, Gen. Mackenzie said that the matter had not been referred to the War Department, and that so far as he was aware there was no probability of its reference to the President, except in the unlooked-for contingency of a permanent interruption of the government work.

Gen. Oliver, acting secretary of war, said that the question had not been presented to him, and from what he read in the papers he saw no reason why it should, it being a question for settlement by the engineer department.

The lone colored bricklayer was at work on the walls at Washington barracks today. He may, however, have company soon, as a number of applications for work have been filed.

There are still persistent rumors of a proposed strike at the Washington navy yard, where two colored bricklayers are employed.

The trouble at the navy yard is said to be the result of interference on the part of a number of workmen who were discharged some time ago, when the force was reduced by order.

WILLS PROBATED.

Documents Filed in Local Courts Today.

By the terms of the will of Mrs. Eleanor J. Cooper, dated December 20, 1900, and filed today for probate, bequests as follows are made:

To the Presbyterian board of home missions for the erection of a church, preferably for the benefit of native Indians, $10,000; to the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, $10,000 to endow a private room, and $5,000 to endow a free bed.

To the medical department of Columbian University, $10,000, to be invested, the interest to be devoted to the investigation of the nature of malarial poison arising from sewer gas; to the Home for Incurables, $5,000; to her sister, Sarah G. Bonham, $5,000; to the three children of John A. Reynolds, $2,000 each; to the Arnot Ogden Hospital of Elmira, N. Y., to endow two free beds, $10,000; to the Cooperstown Orphan Asylum, $500. Provision is made for small bequests to a large number of relatives of the testatrix and others. Any remainder is to be divided equally between Grace Chapel and the Homeopathic Hospital.

Other wills that have been filed for probate, follow:

That of Frances H. Ball, dated April 13, 1886. Near relatives are the beneficiaries.

That of Roberta Ford, dated July 9, 1903. Arthur P. Bell, Marcelina Bell, Teresa Carroll, Lula Claggett and Wm. Bell are the beneficiaries.

That of Ann R. Riley, dated May 25, 1894. Her estate is left to her nephew, William R. Stansbury.

That of Louisa Bruseke, dated December 19, 1903. Her children are the beneficiaries.

That of Anna M. Yates, dated October 8, 1901. Her children and grandchildren are the beneficiaries.

Delegate to the Geographic Congress.

Mr. Charles Ray Dean of the Department of State has been designated by the Secretary of State as a delegate on the part of the United States to the eighth international geographic congress, to be held in Washington, September 8-10.

To Exclude Seal Poachers.

The Russian government has accepted the proposition of the United States to exclude American poachers from the waters around the Kommander Islands and a revenue cutter will be detailed for patrol duty.

SPEECH IS COMPLETED

ROOSEVELT ALL READY FOR THE NOTIFICATION.

Another Quiet Day at Sagamore Hill—Mail Lighter Than Usual—Washington Strike.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 21.—President Roosevelt has completed the speech he will deliver on the 27th instant on the occasion of his notification of the action of the Chicago convention. It is about 3,000 words in length. The finishing touches were put on the paper today, the President himself revising it carefully before permitting it to be placed in the hands of the printers.

This was another quiet day at Sagamore Hill. The President rested after his labors of the past week or two. He and Secretary Loeb disposed of some routine official business, but they were occupied a comparatively brief time. The President's personal mail was lighter than usual, and it was said that no matter of the first importance was brought to his attention.

Heard Nothing From Washington.

No information yet has reached the President regarding the strike of union bricklayers at the Washington barracks on account of the employment of a non-union negro. It is not expected here that the question will be presented to the President at all. The President passed upon a similar question last summer in the case of a bookbinder named Miller in the government printing office. While the cases are not quite parallel, the same principle in a general way is involved in both. It seems entirely likely from here that the present strike will be adjusted by the authorities having charge of the constructing work at the Washington barracks.

President Roosevelt rode on horseback, played tennis and took a swim in the bay today. From now until the day of his notification of the nomination he will devote much of his time to recreation preparatory to the heavy official work he will have to do on his return to Washington next week, the 28th instant. In the meantime few visitors will be received at Sagamore Hill.

OUTGOING MAIL HEAVY

EXCESSIVELY HOT WEATHER AT ESOPUS TODAY.

Visits of Sheehan and O'Brien Chief Topics of Interest—Parker on Board a Yacht.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 21.—Another excessively hot day today blistered everything in Ulster county, and kept affairs down to the lowest possible pressure of activity. The only thing running at full speed has been the outgoing correspondence. Three hundred and forty letters was the total output before noon yesterday, and today's outgoing mail promises to be larger than yesterday.

The expected return today of William F. Sheehan and the visit last night of Judge Morgan J. O'Brien were the chief topics of interest in the early part of the day.

The visit of Judge O'Brien, who has for many years been a close personal friend of Judge Parker, was largely a social and personal affair, although the fact that Judge O'Brien is one of the most influential men in Tammany Hall is not lost sight of.

After the dinner on the yacht Sapphire Judge Parker remained until a late hour with Judge O'Brien and John B. McDonald, who is closely identified with August Belmont. It is said that all aspects of the democratic situation were fully and frankly discussed.

On Board a Yacht.

Though Judge Parker remained on board the yacht Sapphire until past midnight, he was up at the usual hour today and began his daily program by taking a before-breakfast plunge in the Hudson. Meanwhile the party aboard the Sapphire prepared for breakfast and the return trip to New York, starting soon after breakfast.

Members of Parker Household.

The invitation of John B. McDonald and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien to dinner on the yacht last evening was extended to all the members of the Parker household, Mrs. Parker and her sister, Miss Schoonmaker, however, had arranged a trip to New York today and consequently did not go aboard the yacht. They left for New York today and after spending the day shopping will return to Rosemount this evening.

William F. Sheehan is expected at Atwood this afternoon and soon afterward probably will seek Judge Parker at Rosemount. It is believed that Mr. Sheehan brings to Judge Parker the first definite information as to what will be Tammany's attitude in the campaign. It is said Mr. Sheehan saw a number of the Tammany leaders in New York and has much to tell Judge Parker concerning the relations between the candidate and the New York organization, and that the news will give great satisfaction at Rosemount.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY SUED

Dr. Wm. M. Starr Wants Transfer of Stock Made Void.

William M. Starr today instituted proceedings in equity against the Doctor Starr Medical Company and the National Trust Company, the court being asked to declare null and void the transfer by the complainant of 75,000 shares of stock in the medical company to the trust company.

Dr. Starr, who is ninety-six years of age, says that the president of the trust company mentioned represented to him that it was a wealthy corporation, and added that he would organize the medical company if the complainant would transfer certain important medical preparations and formulas. According to the complainant, it was agreed that he should be paid $100 a month for one year and receive the entire 100,000 shares of stock, but should transfer 75,000 shares to the trust company to enable it to finance the medical company. He was told, Dr. Starr adds, that he would be paid dividends on $25,000.

It is charged that the trust company has wholly failed to perform the duties and things required of it as the consideration of the transfer by the complainant of the 75,000 shares of stock. Dr. Starr informs the court that he believes that the president of the trust company named "desired to obtain the formulas for the valuable remedies and preparations then owned by the complainant and took advantage of the great age of the complainant and used the means aforesaid to obtain the formulas."

Attorneys Dean Swift and Wilson & Barksdale represent the complainant.

BOND COMPANY SUES

In the Matter of the Shortage of H. A. Barrows.

As an outcome of the alleged failure of Harry A. Barrows as disbursing clerk of the census office to "render a true and faithful account of all moneys and properties received by him by virtue of his office," and "who thereby became indebted to the United States in the sum of $7,492.88," proceedings at law have been instituted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by the American Surety Company of New York against the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, to recover $6,847.67½.

It is stated that Barrows gave bond for $50,000, with the American Surety Company as surety, and gave bond for $250,000, with the Fidelity and Deposit Company as surety. The plaintiff says it paid to the United States the amount of Barrow's alleged shortage, plus expenses incidental to the matter, and claims that it is entitled to recover five-sixths of the amount from the defendant, the other surety. Attorney Henry E. Davis represents the plaintiff.

WILL TURN TO SHEEHAN

GORMAN'S FRIENDS TO PUSH NEW YORKER

If the Maryland Senator Will Not Accept Chairmanship of Democratic Committee.

NEW YORK, July 21.—If Senator Gorman will not take the chairmanship of the democratic national committee the men who have been pushing him for the place will turn their attention to William F. Sheehan and try to secure his election by the national committee.

The friends of Judge Parker are anxious to have Mr. Gorman, but they recognize that his declination means that the place cannot be forced upon him. They say, however, that Mr. Sheehan must accept if Judge Parker insists or if his immediate advisers say that he must take the place.

The reason why either Gorman or Sheehan is preferred over Thomas Taggart of Indiana is understood to be because of the belief that either of them would be able to command attention of eastern business men and secure a large campaign fund.

Better Fitted Than Taggart.

While the judge's advisers say that Taggart will be amply provided for in an advisory capacity, they think that either Gorman or Sheehan with their wide experience and the more intimate knowledge they have of campaign methods in the east would be better able to conduct the campaign.

Notwithstanding the indorsement given Mr. Taggart by officers of the national committee at St. Louis, it is the belief of democrats here that he will be willing to accept the judgment of Judge Parker and his advisers in regard to the chairmanship and the management of the campaign.

ESCAPED FROM BURNED SHIP.

Crew of the Ill-Fated Creedmoor Landed Today.

WOODS HOLE, Mass., July 21.—Captain Kennedy of the British ship Creedmoor and crew were landed here today, having escaped from their vessel, which was burned off Fire Island yesterday.

The Creedmoor was oil-laden and bound for Liverpool. She was owned at Yarmouth, N. S. It is thought she was the burning vessel reported by Captain Dow o fthe Aurania, which arrived in New York today.

Capt. F. T. Pennington of the steamer Georgetown, which arrived here today from Newport News, reports that at 1:30 Wednesday morning he discovered the sailing ship Creedmoor on fire at a point southeast of Fire Island lightship. The ship was oil laden and was being rapidly consumed by the flames. Capt. Pennington sent a boat as near as possible to the burning vessel, but could discover nothing of the crew.

The crew of the Creedmoor numbered eighteen men besides the captain. The men lost everything. They left the ship in her own boats and were picked up soon afterward by a passing schooner, which transferred them to a tug off Martha's Vineyard early today. They had reached this port and had taken the train for New York before anything was known here of their experience.

The Creedmoor was built at Gardner's Creek, N. B., in 1884. She was 214.4 feet long, 40.2 feet beam and twenty-four feet deep. Her register was 1,399 tons. She was owned by John Kennedy of St. John, N. B.

Orders to the Gresham.

Capt. Walker, the commanding officer of the revenue cutter Gresham, was today directed by Capt. Shoemaker of the revenue cutter service to inform himself as to the reported burning of a vessel near Fire Island lighthouse, Long Island, N. Y., and, if necessary, to give any assistance. The facts as to the burning of the vessel were not known at the Treasury Department today, the New York papers simply having spoken of the fact that a ship was burning near the Fire Island lighthouse.

HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Red Sea Difficulty May Be Submitted for Settlement.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21, 6:45 p.m.—The suggestion is made that if Great Britain persists in raising the issue of the status of the Russian volunteer fleet cruisers now in the Red sea Russia will offer to refer the case to the arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

Count Lamsdorff has replied to the verbal note of the British ambassador here on the subject of the seizure of the Malacca in the Red sea by the St. Petersburg, saying that the inquiry into the case is progressing.

AFTER LONG WAITING.

Claim Against San Domingo Settled by Arbitration.

Another long standing issue has been brought to a successful arbitration and settled, as reported to the State Department, in connection with the claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company, a New York corporation, against the government of San Domingo. The company had extensive financial and property interests in the island, including docks, bridges and a railroad.

The government took this railroad without compensating the company. Through the efforts of Minister Powell, San Domingo about a year ago admitted a liability of $4,500,000 to the company. The method of payment, the time to be allowed and other matters were to be arbitrated. John G. Carlisle was appointed for the company, Senor Galvan, the Dominican consul general, represented his government and Judge George Gray of Delaware was chosen by them as umpire.

These arbitrators have fixed 4 per cent as the amount of interest to be paid by the Dominican government on the principal of $4,500,000; have provided for monthly payments on the sliding scale and have named Puerto Plata, Sanchez, Samana and Monte Cristi as ports whose customs revenues are to be pledged as securities for the payments.

CLANDESTINE DEPARTURE.

Caustic Comment Over Malacca Affairs—Cabinet Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A cablegram from London, referring to the departure of the Malacca for Russia, the Globe this afternoon says: "If this clandestine departure was effected under orders from the Russian government, we are afraid there is only one construction to be put upon it, namely, deliberate desire to force us to take action to which there can only be one termination.

"We may be certain that by this time orders have been issued for her seizure by the first British man-of-war she may meet."

The cabinet held a meeting this afternoon. The stock market showed a renewed weakness at the opening. There is a further fall of 7-16 in consols on receipt of news that the Malacca has sailed from Port Said.

A cablegram from Paris says: A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Matin asserts that the British government in protesting against the seizure of the Malacca and demanding her release, insisted that the Russian government should reply within twenty-four hours.

A cablegram from Rome says: An active exchange of views is going on between the neutral powers with regard to the belligerent rights of Russia in the Red sea. Italy, fearing disastrous complications, declines to join in any energetic protests against Russia's action, and will suggest an international conference.

Movements of Troops.

Gen. Ainsworth, the military secretary, is informed that the 85th Company, Coast Artillery, 1 officer and 53 men; and the 108th Company, Coast Artillery, 1 officer and 86 men, left the Presido of San Francisco yesterday for stations in the department of Columbia.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Opening Dealings Today Showed London Depression.

SOME SPECIALTIES HIGH

HEAVY SELLING BEGAN AT HIGHER LEVEL.

Market Was Spotty and Irregular—Responded to an Advance—Some Reactions Later.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A rally was reported in the London market before the opening here from the depression caused there by the war scare, but the opening dealings in stocks in New York still showed a reflected influence from the London market in a number of declines in the international list. Others of the international stocks showed good gains and some of the specialties were also higher. Canadian Pacific fell 1⅛ and Louisville and Nashville ⅝. On the other hand, Pennsylvania rose ⅝, Union Pacific and United States Steel preferred ¼ and a number of other international stocks a fraction. Virginia-Carolina Chemical gained a point.

A rise of a point in Union Pacific acted as a lever in lifting the market after the opening and all of the prominent stocks rallied to a fraction over yesterday's close. Heavy selling began at the higher level, and the list broke sharply. Union Pacific lost its advance, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific and Louisville sold large fractions below last night, and the list generally a fraction. The market turned upwards again before the end of the hour.

The market was spotty and irregular, but responded to an advance of 1⅜ in Reading.

A few stocks got a fraction over last night, but the Pacifics hung back. Atlantic Coast Line rose 4½, Ann Arbor preferred 2, and Northwestern, Delaware and Hudson, Tennessee Coal and Ice preferred, 1 to 1¾. Erie first preferred fell ⅞. Southern Railway preferred a point, and Reading second preferred, 1⅝. Bonds were heavy at noon.

A falling off in the general demand induced selling by the traders, despite the further advance in Reading to 54½. Other coalers were not benefited by its strength aside from Pennsylvania, which rose ⅞. Reactions meanwhile elsewhere assumed some dimensions before 1 o'clock, St. Paul, Atchison, the Pacifics and Amalgamated Copper figuring prominently. Southern Pacific dropped to 51 and St. Paul to 148. Amalgamated Copper's loss reached a point, as did that in Car preferred. American Ice preferred improved 2⅝, touching 30.

Supporting orders checked the downward movement of prices, but not until a majority of the leaders had dipped slightly below the 1 o'clock level. Amalgamated Copper fell 1½. The rebound carried Reading back to the highest again, and rallied Amalgamated Copper a point, but did not strengthen the general market much.

New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amalgamated Copper	53	53⅛	51½	51¾
American Locomotive	21¾	22	21¾	22
American Loco., pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Am. Car & Foundry	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼
Am. Car & Foundry, pfd	77½	77½	77½	77½
American Ice	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7¼
American Smelting	58¼	58¾	57⅝	57¾
Am. Smelting, pfd	99	99	99	99
American Sugar	129¼	129⅞	129⅛	129⅛
Anaconda	74	74	74	74
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	78¾	79⅝	78⅛	78¾
Atch., Top. & S. Fe, pfd	97½	97½	96¾	96¾
Baltimore & Ohio	85⅛	85½	84⅝	84¾
Baltimore & Ohio, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Rapid Tran	52	52⅛	51½	51½
Canadian Pacific	124⅝	124⅝	124	124
Chesapeake & Ohio	34¼	35	33¾	34
Chicago & Alton	39¼	39¾	39¼	39⅝
Chicago & Alton, pfd	80½	80	80½	80½
Chicago Great Western	14¾	15	14⅝	14⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	148½	149⅛	147¾	147⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron	35	35½	33½	34⅛
Consolidated Gas	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson	161¼	161½	160¼	161
Erie, common	25¾	26	25⅝	25¾
Erie, 1st pfd	63	63¼	62	62¼
Erie, 2d pfd	38⅞	39⅛	38⅞	39¼
General Electric	163	163	161½	161½
Illinois Central	136⅞	137⅛	136¼	137
Kansas City Southern	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville & Nashville	116⅞	117⅜	116¾	117¼
Manhattan Elevated	152	152	151½	151½
Metropolitan Secs. Co	88	88	88	88
Metropolitan St. Ry	116½	117	115⅞	115⅞
Mo., Kan. & Tex., com	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛
Mo., Kan. & Tex., pfd	40	40	39¾	39¾
Missouri Pacific	94¼	94⅜	93⅝	93¾
Mexican Central	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
National Lead	23	23	22¾	22¾
New York Central	119⅞	119¾	119	119¾
N. Y., Ont. & Western	31	31⅛	30⅝	30½
Norfolk & Western	61⅝	62⅛	61⅛	62
Pacific Mail Steamship	27½	27½	27	27
Pennsylvania R. R	121¼	121⅝	120½	120¼
People's Gas of Chicago	100¼	101	100⅛	100⅛
Pressed Steel Car	33⅜	33½	33	33
Reading	52⅝	54¾	52⅝	54¼
Reading, 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading, 2d pfd	70½	70½	70½	70½
Republic Steel & Iron	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7½
Rep. Steel & Iron, pfd	43	43½	43	43
Rock Island, common	23¼	23⅝	22¾	22⅞
Rock Island, pfd	67	57	66	66
Rubber Goods	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. L. & S. F., 2d pfd	52½	53½	52½	52½
St. Louis Southwestern	14	14	13¾	14
St. Louis S. W., pfd	34	34	33½	33¾
Southern Pacific	51¾	52⅛	50⅝	50⅝
Southern Railway	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛
Southern Railway, pfd	89	89	89	89
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40	41½	39⅞	40¾
Texas Pacific	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
Union Pacific	97⅛	98⅛	96⅝	96⅞
Union Pacific, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Leather	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7¼
U. S. Leather, pfd	83	83	83	83
United States Rubber	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19½
United States Steel	12½	12⅝	11⅞	12
U. S. Steel, pfd	62⅛	62½	61⅝	61¾
U. S. Steel 2d 5's	78⅞	79	78½	78⅝
Wabash	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛
Wabash, pfd	37	37	36¼	36¼
Wheeling & L. E	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Western Union	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Central	18	18	17¾	18
Chi. Ter. & T. Trust, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Bid.	Asked.
3 per cents, registered, 1908	104¾	105
3 per cents, coupons, 1908	105¾