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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

The Fifth Illinois volunteers have been mustered out of service.

Services in honor of Ohio's soldier and were held at Columbus.

All hostile Pillager Indians, except one, have agreed to surrender.

A large Anglo-American syndicate is being formed to buy up Cuban bonds.

A new president and a cabinet will be elected in Cuba the latter part of the present month.

The immediate establishment of a fever hospital at Havana is urged by surgeons in charge there.

The transport Pennsylvania arrived at San Francisco from Manila and Honolulu, with 29 sick soldiers.

The war investigation board has left Washington for a tour of inspection.

Naval Constructor Holson expresses himself as confident that the wrecked Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon can be saved.

The departure of camps of the South of troops now in the East has been postponed, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever.

A cash balance in bank exceeding \$300,000 now stands to the credit of the Trans-Mississippi exposition. The attendance is also increasing.

Illinois manufacturers have urged President McKinley to establish open ports in the new American possessions. The president's reply was encouraging.

Insurgents at Luzon, Philippine islands have refused to allow the American steamer Hermes to land there, on the ground that there were Spaniards aboard.

Eight hundred soldiers have sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines. The expedition included the Oregon recruits and the Washington volunteers.

The United States is now formally in possession of the island of Porto Rico as a sovereign. American flags have been raised on the public buildings and towers in the city, and saluted with national salutes.

The O. R. & N. steamer, T. J. Potter, ran into and sank the G. W. Shaver on the lower Columbia. The accident occurred off Deer Island, five miles from Kalama. The Shaver was struck in the middle and in a short time was resting at the bottom of the river. The night was dark and a heavy fog prevailed.

The Oregon legislature adjourned sine die Saturday.

A reception was tendered the army heroes at the Omaha exposition.

A genuine lizard visited the Middle Western states, doing considerable damage.

A Polish priest has sued the Catholic church for \$30,000 for excommunicating him.

It is said in London that the French minister will withdraw from Fashoda or go to war with England.

The German government has now decided to appoint permanently a naval attaché at Washington, who will reach his post in January.

The British ship Blenheim, from New York, burned off Margat, England, early Monday morning. Eleven of the crew, besides the captain's wife and children, perished.

Seven barges, containing 800,000 pounds of naphtha have been burned at the petroleum port of Astrakhan, Russia. Three persons were killed in the conflagration, and several others injured.

The war department has received a detailed description of the fortifications of Havana. Besides old guns, there are 43 new guns. These guns are principally of the Hotchkiss and Ordnance patterns, but there are a few Krupp among them.

In a head-on collision between two freight trains near Great Falls, Mont., due to a misunderstanding of orders, Engineer Charles Goldard and Brake-man Robert T. June were killed, and Fireman A. L. Ritchie was probably fatally injured.

The government will undertake the transportation of Christmas boxes for soldiers at Manila. A steamer will start from San Francisco early in November, so packages must be forwarded soon. Only small quantities of sweet things will be accepted.

A curious method of aiding charities has been initiated in Paris, where, it is announced, the saloons of the high aristocracy, which have hitherto been extremely exclusive, will be opened to strangers, on reception days, for a money consideration, which will be applied to the charitable works of which the lady of the house is a patron.

Minor News Items.

The Kentucky court of appeals holds the separate coach law valid.

Commodore W. P. McAnn says General Blanco is the man who ordered the Maine blown up.

T. P. Gore, a blind man, has been nominated for congress by the Populists of a Texas district.

Just at present two women—Queen Victoria and the empress of China—have over one-half the world's population.

LATER NEWS.

President McKinley addressed a large body of railway employes before leaving Chicago.

Advices from Porto Rico says all high officials there have taken steps to become naturalized Americans.

The British ship Blenheim burned at the mouth of the Thames river, and 14 of those on board lost their lives.

The Nicaragua canal commission is working hard to get its report ready for congress when it meets in December.

The torpedo-boat Davis, while on a trial run down the Columbia, was disabled by the bursting of some boiler tubes. Six or eight men were badly scalded.

A French missionary and several Chinese Catholics have been massacred or burned to death in a chapel at Peking, China, by a mob. France has demanded reparation.

The Spaniards at Havana are becoming insolent, and disregarding the American demands. Blanco has auctioned off cannon which rightly belonged to the United States.

In the annual report of the third assistant postmaster-general a strong recommendation is made that negotiations be opened looking to the reduction of the international rate to 2 cents a half ounce or fraction thereof.

In a terrible typhoon off Formosa hundreds of lives were lost. Among the ships lost was the American bark Comet. The crew was saved. Home-ward-bound passengers say they passed numerous abandoned vessels. The loss of life must have been enormous.

The coal-mining town of Wellington, Vancouver island, has been the scene of several subsidences, and there is general alarm there owing to indications that another is likely to take place. The whole town is undrained, owing to the extensive operations for coal mining.

A dispatch from Manila says: The insurgent general, Pio Pilar, has agreed to evacuate Faco Pao, the last suburb of Manila held by the Filipinos Tuesday. This completes the American conquest of the city. The last rebel has left Cavite and Manila, the rest of the island of Luzon being in the hands of the insurrectionist faction.

Disastrous typhoons, sandstorms and floods have caused fearful loss of life and property in the Orient. In the district watered by the river Feng, in Japan, hundreds of villages have been swept away and 2,000 people drowned. Another report says 250 towns are under water. Thousands of refugees are flocking to the cities. The Ishikari river also overflowed, drowning over 1,000 people.

Smallpox has broken out in Dawson City, N. W. T.

A family of five were brutally murdered at Stuartburn, Manitoba.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont has been re-elected by an overwhelming vote.

The dowager empress of China has begun instituting reforms on her own account.

Withdrawal from Crete of all the Turkish troops there has been ordered by the sultan.

Emperor William, of Germany, was personally received at Constantinople by the sultan.

Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, is reported engaged to be married to Andrew Adam, a reporter.

All trade at Havana is said to be at a standstill, awaiting the future destiny of the island.

Many officers of the staff of General Gomez have resigned, owing to the trouble with their chief.

During an Indian dance near Ardmore, I. T., one man was killed and two were wounded, one fatally.

Liberia, through its special representative, Bishop Hartzell, is about to ask to be taken under the protection of the United States.

Prince Chang, president of the Chinese tsung-li-yamen, announces that the health of the recently deposed emperor is improving.

Commissioner Ogilvie has broken up the monopoly of Canadian doctors in the Klondike country and American physicians may now practice there.

Blanco has acceded to the requests of the American evacuation commission that Red Cross supplies be allowed free entry to the ports of Cuba.

General Wood, in his capacity as governor of Santiago, has ordered the return to Jamaica of a large number of destitute negroes who had just arrived from there.

A New York World dispatch from Washington says: The United States will assume the indebtedness of the Cuban municipalities, but will not agree to pay or guarantee any portion of the general Cuban debt. It is considered a great concession on the part of the United States and a partial victory for Spain.

Three vessels were wrecked in a storm off the English coast. The Norwegian bark Frivold stranded off Spurnhead. Two members of the crew were drowned. The Norwegian brigantine Augvald was wrecked off Gouidon harbor. Seven of the crew were drowned. The Russian schooner Wilhelm was wrecked off St. Andrews. Five of the crew were saved, and one drowned.

Rear Admiral Phelps is the only surviving member of the first graduating class from the naval academy. There were 47 members in the class.

The grand camp, United Confederate Veterans of Virginia, has placed itself on record as claiming the right to succeed from the union at will.

Queen Liliuokalani will leave Honolulu for Washington about the middle of November, it is said, to present her claims against congress for remuneration for the loss of her throne.

SEVERE LESSON GIVEN

Filipinos Taught to Respect Americans.

A BATTLE BETWEEN WARSHIPS

Dewey Ordered the Rebels to Haul Down Their Flag—Refusal Is Followed by a Fight.

London, Oct. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

Captain Anson, the minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Manila announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and the rebels in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships.

The dispatch adds that there were losses on both sides, but that the Americans captured the rebel ships.

The scene of the engagement is not stated, but it is supposed to have been Manila bay.

Spain Advises Her Commissioners.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—The cabinet has decided to forward to the Spanish peace commissioners at Paris an official dispatch received yesterday from Manila, reporting an engagement between the American and insurgent warships, growing out of the refusal of Admiral Dewey to allow the insurgents to fly their flag from their ships.

The dispatch says that Admiral Dewey, having forbidden the Taglos to hoist the Philippine flag upon their vessels, a series of fights ensued, resulting in loss on both sides.

DEWEY'S OFFER TO AGUINALDO

Agonillo Says He Promised the Filipinos Their Freedom.

London, Oct. 21.—The Globe this afternoon publishes an interview which a correspondent had with Agonillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, before the former left Hong Kong for San Francisco, on his way to Washington.

Agonillo, in his interview, says that he is present, before the United States peace commission at the French capital. Agonillo, in this interview, is quoted as declaring that the insurgents had a formal agreement with Rear-Admiral Dewey whereby absolute freedom was promised them in return for their assistance. When Agonillo was asked if the agreement was in writing, he said:

"No. We did not regard the United States as a grasping power, and felt that a verbal agreement was quite sufficient."

Major-General Wesley Merritt, who has arrived here from Paris, where he has been giving the United States peace commissioners the benefit of his observations which has hitherto broken out, Agonillo's following is slim, and if there was an election today I do not believe he would be chosen as president.

The trend of General Merritt's evidence or advice, furnished to the United States peace commission at Paris may be gathered from the following statements, which he made today:

"While some of the Filipinos are able, I am not acquainted with any one of them who is capable of governing."

"I do not believe the insurgents will resist the Americans. That, there is one certainty: They will never submit again to be ruled by the Spaniards."

"If America takes possession of the Philippine islands it will result in a new era to the Filipinos and for our own country. The islands are of immense strategic value, navally and commercially, and may be easily defended."

"My study of the British colonies has greatly interested me. They ought to prove a valuable object lesson to the United States. The British system is as perfect as devisable."

Russian Spy Arrested.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 21.—Ivan Kraus, an officer of the Russian army at Port Arthur, who arrived here today from Japan on the Empress of Japan, as a stowaway, has been arrested. Kraus was discovered making maps and plans of the fortifications at Port Arthur, and he fled.

Uprising Against British.

London, Oct. 21.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The magistrate of the Si-Man district, which includes most of the territory about to be annexed to Hong Kong, has applied to the Canton government for troops to suppress an anticipated uprising against the British occupation.

Many Hong Kongers who are willing to bear arms have been recalled.

Rations for Starving Cubans.

New York, Oct. 21.—In addition to the weekly cargo of army stores and supplies sent to the United States troops in Santiago and Porto Rico, there are on the transport Berlin, which sailed for Santiago today, 500,000 rations for the starving Cubans.

The peace jubilee was opened at Chicago by a thanksgiving service at the Auditorium. A high wind blew down nearly all of the costly arches that had been erected for the occasion.

CUBAN MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

Will Be Assumed by the United States Government.

New York, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says: The United States will assume the indebtedness of the Cuban municipalities, but will not agree to pay or guarantee any portion of the general debt.

This statement was made to the World correspondent by the highest authority in Washington at this time. There can be no doubt as to its correctness.

By this recession from the original instructions to the American commission, the Spanish commission has won a victory. The instructions to the American commission were that they were not to consider or discuss the question of the Cuban or Porto Rican debt.

The debt of the municipalities of Cuba will be assumed by the United States and pro-rated among municipalities when a permanent government is established. In making this concession the Americans were actuated by a desire to protect American interests. The water works, electric-lighting plants and other municipal improvements were largely constructed by American capital, the bonus being guaranteed by the Spanish government.

State department officials say that the assumption of the Cuban municipal debt was contemplated from the outset in the event of Spain making the plea that the indebtedness was incurred in improving the conditions of the island. This view is endorsed by international lawyers. As Spain did not derive any benefit from the money expended in improvements in Cuba and will not in future, jurists say it is only proper that the United States assume the indebtedness for municipal works. The contracts already made for municipal improvements will also be honored by the American government.

GOLD FROM KLONDIKE.

Output Is Estimated at Eight Million Dollars.

Seattle, Oct. 21.—Receipts of the Seattle assay office and the San Francisco mint of the clean-up of this season's output of Klondike gold are \$8,000,000. Superintendent Wing, of the former, said his office had taken in \$4,400,000 and the San Francisco mint \$3,600,000. Besides this it is estimated that dust amounting to \$500,000 was sent to Philadelphia, Denver and Helena. The local assay office has advices of a single consignment of \$663,000 now en route here.

Last of the Season.

Seattle, Oct. 21.—The exodus of miners and gold from Alaska by way of the lower Yukon river practically closed today with the arrival of the steamer Roanoke, from St. Michaels. The Roanoke left St. Michaels October 8. At that time there were only three steamers in the harbor—the Portland, Protection and Garonne—which were to sail in a day or so for San Francisco, Seattle and Victoria, respectively. They had only a few passengers. All of the Yukon river steamers had gone into winter quarters.

The Roanoke brought down about 350 passengers, and gold dust estimated at \$1,500,000. About \$1,000,000 was the property of three corporations, the North American Transportation Company, at Dawson, and Pat Galvin, a well-known Klondiker.

The Roanoke's passengers for the most part left Dawson as early as September 14, and have no late advices. The trip down was uneventful.

Admiral Schley in Command.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Admiral Schley was today, by orders of the navy department, placed in command of the naval station at San Juan de Porto Rico. So far, the department has no knowledge of the value of the naval property contained in this station when it was evacuated by the Spanish officials. Admiral Schley has requested that he be permitted to remain in service for a time three or four civilian employes who are acquainted with the station. This has been granted. It is the intention of the department to send another naval officer to relieve Admiral Schley of the command very soon, and to maintain a permanent station at this most important strategic point in the south.

To Raise Spanish Vessels.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 21.—According to advices by the Empress of Japan, W. C. Jackson, of the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Company, has left Hong Kong for Manila for the purpose of reporting on the possibility of raising some of the Spanish vessels.

The Report Denied.

Paris, Oct. 21.—A semi-official note says the statements that the French warships are being placed on a war footing and ordered to Brest are incorrect, and that undue importance is attached to the incident.

Desperate Fight in the Air.

Boston, Oct. 21.—Patrick Roach, 45 years of age, and John C. Rico, aged 30, while employed in repairing the roof of a four-story house on Hudson street, became engaged in a quarrel. People below saw them struggling on the roof. They grew gradually near the edge, and then to the horror of the spectators the two rolled over and fell 50 feet to the ground. Both were terribly injured and died a few hours later.

PORTO RICO IS OURS

Spaniards Give Up Control of the Island.

THE FLAGRAISING AT SAN JUAN

Simple and Dignified Ceremony by the American Evacuation Commissioners—Question of Citizenship.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 20.—Promptly at noon today, the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder of any kind.

The Eleventh regular infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan, and there were many people in the streets. Rear-Admiral Schley and General Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh infantry regiment and band, with troop H, of the Sixth United States cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At 11:40 A. M., General Brooks, Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace with many naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were crowded with townspeople, who stood waiting in dead silence.

At last the city clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless, and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments. At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro, Major Dean and Lieutenant Castle, of General Brooks' staff, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." All heads were bared, and the crowds cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired 21 guns each. Senator Munoz Rivera, who was president of the recent autonomous council of secretaries, and other officials of the late insular government were present at the proceedings.

Congratulations and handshaking among the American officers followed. Ensign King hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the Intendencia, but all other flags on the various public buildings were hoisted by military officers. Simultaneously with the raising of the flag over the captain-general's palace many others were hoisted in different parts of the city.

The work of the United States evacuation commission is now over, and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington Friday next. The labors of both parties have terminated with honors for all concerned. The American commissioners worked without the least delay, and in the most thorough and effective manner.

Question of Naturalization.

Washington, Oct. 20.—In view of the fact that at noon today, with the acquisition of the island of Porto Rico by the United States, about 300,000 inhabitants of that island lost their Spanish citizenship, the question as to what shall become of these people politically becomes of importance.

Madrid advices report that leading citizens in Porto Rico have already taken steps to become naturalized as United States citizens. This is an error, for existing law provides no way in which this change of citizenship can be effected by the residents of the island. There is no United States court there before which a declaration of intention can be filed, and in fact no machinery at all which can be put in motion to change citizenship. Inquiry into this subject at the state department discloses the fact that it has been usual to provide a bodily transfer of the citizenship of people conditioned as those in Porto Rico, in the treaty of peace which terminates a war. It may be prudent for the commission at Paris to avoid any reference to Porto Rico again, in which case congress will be called upon by the president to confer citizenship upon the Porto Ricans in the same act as that which must be passed to provide a stable form of government for the island. Should either of these courses be found impracticable, however, it is said at the department that international law in its operation would confer American citizenship upon these Porto Ricans, the general principle being that where a treaty of cession is silent upon the subject of citizenship, it changes with the soil. In the case of the acquisition of New Mexico, the residents of the territory were given American citizenship by specific provision of the treaty.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 18.—Word reached this city tonight that the Southern Pacific overland train No. 8, the westbound, was ditched 35 miles west of Yuma. Mail Agent George F. Kellogg was killed. As far as learned there were no other fatalities. The cause of the accident is not definitely known, but it is thought the engine, baggage-car and mail-car were derailed on account of the track being buried in sand.

Dewey Coming Home.

San Francisco, Oct. 20.—The Evening Post says that Admiral Dewey will arrive in this city December 5. He will come here on the steamer City of Peking, which is due to arrive here on that date, from the Orient. Admiral Dewey is interested in several mining enterprises on this coast, and it is these interests that prompt his coming at this time. He has written friends in this city that he has already applied for a leave of absence.

RAN ON A REEF.

Steamer Brixham Wrecked Near Fort Wrangel—Passengers Saved.

Port Townsend, Oct. 20.—A report from Victoria says the steamer Dirigo, just arrived from Skagway, brings news that the steamer Brixham ran on a reef on Blashe island, 30 miles south of Fort Wrangel, and is probably a total wreck. A number of passengers were taken from her by the steamer Al-Ki while bound north. Some of the passengers asked the captain of the Dirigo to bring them and the crew down, but the captain states that he was compelled to leave them, as the Dirigo's accommodations were already full. The remaining passengers and crew camped on the island.

The wreck was above water, and the tides and currents were swishing the stern to and fro. Her hold was filled with water, and it is feared that her cargo is a total loss. The disaster occurred on the night of October 13. The passengers were all put ashore without unusual incident, although the night was very dark.

The Brixham sailed from Seattle for Skagway October 8, with 60 passengers and a large cargo of general freight. She is owned by the Boston & Alaska Transportation Company. It is stated that she is fully insured. During the summer she was on the St. Michaels run, and this was her first voyage to Lynn canal ports. She was brought around the Horn from Boston last spring to enter the Alaska trade. She is valued at \$70,000.

Passengers on the Dirigo say the Brixham was four miles out of her course when she struck the rocks. Both pilots were on the bridge at the time. A heavy fog, accompanied by a strong wind, prevailed, and the steamer was feeling her way under a slow beam.

The vessel is lying in a dangerous position. Appearances indicate that her back is broken. The captain and crew are camped on the beach, and are doing everything possible to protect the wreck until assistance is obtained.

QUESTION IS SETTLED.

American Attitude in the Matter of the Cuban Debt.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Spain can no longer have any doubt regarding the ultimate attitude of the United States towards the so-called Cuban debt. The American commissioners have declined to assume it, or any part of it, by express treaty, or by contract. They also declined to accept cession of sovereignty to the United States, for in that case Spain would claim that such cession by its own force would impose the obligation for that debt. It is confidently believed that in refusing to accept a cession of sovereignty, the American commissioners are acting also on the announcement to the world, in the intervention resolutions, disclaiming any intention to exercise sovereignty or authority over Cuba except for pacification, and that to leave the island to the control of its people.

General Horace Potter, the United States ambassador, gave a banquet this evening at the American embassy to the United States and Spanish peace commissioners.

The meeting of the two commissions at the same table was a notable event here, and borrowed special interest from the semi-prediction of the Paris correspondent of the London Times that the Spanish commissioners would not meet their opponents at dinner under the roof of the American embassy.

Riot Near Newport News.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 20.—A riot occurred at a saloon in Phoebus late tonight. Five regulars from Fort Monroe were shot, one being killed and another mortally wounded. No civilians were hurt. The names of the soldiers and other details are unavailable tonight. It is understood that the men were shot by the proprietor or employees of the saloon, which is owned by P. F. Fagan. After the shooting, the soldiers set fire to the saloon. At midnight the town was in a turmoil, the civil authorities being powerless to preserve order. After continuing their threatening demonstration for some time, the riotous soldiers were taken in custody by a detail from Fort Monroe.

Death on the Rail.

London, Oct. 19.—A terrible railway accident occurred this evening on the Great Central railway, near Barnet, about 11 miles north of London. An express train, going at the rate of a mile a minute, came into collision with a freight train that was switching across the track at Barnet junction. The express piled up, a complete wreck. Nine dead and 18 seriously injured have been recovered, and there are others under the debris.

France Preparing for War.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The Soleil publishes a dispatch from Toulon, which says that Vice-Admiral Fournier, who is now at Tunis with M. Lockroy, minister of marine, will return immediately to Toulon, where orders have been received to prepare the armored cruisers Admiral Trebourt, Bouvines, Jemmapes and Valmy for active service, and also to send to Brest without delay the largest possible number of gunners to man the forts and batteries.

Cretan Murderers Hanged.

Candia, Oct. 20.—Seven Mussulmans, who were convicted of the murder of British soldiers during the recent outbreak, were hanged today.

Fatal Storm in Santa Clara.

Havana, Oct. 20.—At Trinidad, province of Santa Clara, great damage has been caused by a recent storm. Eight persons lost their lives and many houses were blown down.

German Exports to America.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—During the last quarter the northern half of Germany exported to America \$11,247,380 worth of merchandise, an increase of \$3,190,385, compared with the same period of 1897.

WAR DOGS GROWLING

Russia Massing Her Troops at Port Arthur.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN READY

Report That Great Britain Has Demanded the Restoration of the Emperor of China.

London, Oct. 19.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard says that Russia has hastily concentrated 40,000 men at Port Arthur, to be in readiness for any emergency at Peking.

Must Be Restored.

London, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to a London news agency from Shanghai says: "Reports from Japanese sources are in circulation here to the effect that Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister at Peking, has informed the Chinese government that sovereignty appertains solely to the emperor, who has been forcibly abducted and deposed, and that he must be restored to his position, while Kang Yu Wei and the other reformers must be pardoned. Failing in compliance, Great Britain will enforce these demands."

"A rebellion in Hunan province is certain. Foreigners are preparing for a hurried departure."

WANTS OUR PROTECTION.

Liberia Seeks the Shadow of the Stars and Stripes.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal church, whose bishopric is in Africa and who is attending the meeting in this city of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, stated tonight that he had been commissioned by the negro republic of Liberia to go to Washington and ask that the republic be taken under the sheltering wing of the United States. Threatened invasions upon its territory by the Germans, French and English prompted the government to seek the shadow of the Stars and Stripes.

"I am on my way to see Secretary Hay," he said, "as the special representative of the republic of Liberia, to