The St. Paul Globe

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MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY ... BE TAKEN ... THIS ROOM

NO CARS RUNNING

THAT WAS LAST NIGHT'S CONDITION OF STREET CAR STRIKE IN BROOKLYN

DID BETTER DURING THE DAY

MANY OF THE LINES OF RAPID RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY GREATLY EMBARRASSED

STRIKERS GET IN UGLY MOOD

There Are Riotous Demonstrations, and Obstructions Are Placed on Tracks—Exciting Scene Following Visit of President Rossiter to the Strikers' Headquarters—Arbitration Is Suggested.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The strike situation in Brooklyn tonight remains unchanged. The striking employes are even more determined than they were yesterday and the management of the rapid transit lines is obdurate and unflinching. Cars were run on most of the lines governed by the traction company from early morning until 7 o'clock this afternoon, but after sundown there was a considerable falling off in the service, and by 9 o'clock not a car was running on any of the lines affected by the striking motormen or conductors. The roads comprising the Nassau system were most effectively crippled. None of the striking employes returned to work, and most of them were busy during the day influencing union and non-union men on the other lines to quit work. In this respect the strikers were partly successful, but they made no inroads on the running of the Putnam avenue cars. This line is practically intact, not more than half a dozen of its employes being affiliated with the strikers.

President Rossiter visited the barn on the Flatbush avenue line near Vernon avenue, during the afternoon. The strikers were there to a man, and when the railway magnate drove up in a coupe the strikers adjourned to a nearby hall and held a meeting to which they invited Messrs. Rossiter and Keeney. Speeches were made on both sides, but towards the close of the meeting President Rossiter told the men that they could come back to work at 6 o'clock this evening, but he assured them that the company would not concede to their demands and expressed himself as believing that the strikers had no grievances to back up their actions.

"There is no strike, nor cause for it," said Mr. Rossiter.

LOOKED LIKE TROUBLE.

"You lie, you lie," came from 200 throats, in answer to this assertion, and it looked for a time as if serious trouble would ensue. Fortunately, wiser heads governed the more active strikers, and no damage was done to either of the representatives of the company. As soon as Mr. Rossiter got outside of the meeting room he noticed two cars on the main line, opposite the barn. About 500 persons were in the immediate neighborhood, hooting and jeering the company's representatives, and President Rossiter immediately decided that it would be unsafe to move either of the cars. He ordered the cars to be brought back into the barn, and as the last one was being switched in, Starter Lewis jumped on the front platform and brandished a revolver in a threatening manner. Very little notice was taken of this act, and the crowd dispersed a few moments after President Rossiter drove away in a private carriage.

Early in the afternoon small-sized boulders and stumps of trees were thrown upon the Flatbush avenue tracks, in front of the Midwood club, but all these obstructions were removed in time to allow the limited number of cars to make their scheduled trips.

At 7 o'clock this evening President Rossiter issued instructions to shut down on the traction company's lines, and from that hour until long after midnight not a car was run with the exception of a couple which were placed at the service of the city authorities to transport policemen to the outlying districts.

Chief of Police Devery spent the greater part of the afternoon in Brooklyn. He allowed nearly half of the New York policemen, who had been on duty since early yesterday, six hours leave of absence, and in the meantime their places were taken up by others who had managed to snatch a few hours' sleep earlier in the morning.

At midnight tonight Chief of Police Devery and Deputy Chiefs McLaughlin and McKellar held a conference at police headquarters in Brooklyn. The police authorities aver that the strike is almost over, as the men who are out have not sufficient capital to back them up for any kind of a prolonged fight.

Many friends of the strikers think the men will win, but the majority of people believe the strikers will lose, and many of them will be thrown out of work.

President Rossiter said tonight that the old employes would be welcomed back to their several positions, but that the men who stood by the company, whether green or old hands, would have the preference in being assigned to regular cars, and undoubtedly a good deal of friction will occur on this score in case the strike is declared off.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION.

There was a riotous demonstration by the strikers and their sympathizers at Flatbush, late this afternoon, when President Rossiter, of the Rapid Transit company, addressed a meeting of the men who had gone out on the Flatbush and Nostrand avenue lines.

President Rossiter drove to the hall in a carriage, in company with Maj. Kelley, a director of the road, and another official. There was a crowd of more than 2,000 persons around the hall when he arrived, and he was received with shouts, hisses and jeers. He was met by a committee of five men, representing the strikers, and they had a conference of twenty minutes before he was permitted to speak. When he finally went upon the platform the hall was crowded to suffocation with the strikers and those who were aiding them. Mr. Rossiter was introduced by Albert Sweeney, the chairman. The latter said as he came forward:

"This is Mr. Rossiter. Win or lose, let us be gentlemen."

There were shouts, jeers and hisses as the president of the road stepped forward.

"I want to say," he began, "that I don't need an introduction to the men. They have seen me in the power houses, in the barns and along the lines."

He was again interrupted by shouts, jeers and hisses.

"We want an agreement," "Sign an agreement," could be heard in the din. "That's a lie," was shouted again.

The president told of the beginning of the strike, and the measures he had taken. "Yesterday all the cars went almost on schedule time," he said.

"That's a lie," was shouted out, and again there was hissing.

"I don't need to ask you to believe," he continued. "You know whether it is true or not. Today all the lines are running on nearly the regular schedule."

He endeavored to talk, but scarcely uttered a sentence without being jeered and hissed, and, finally, as he told of his dealings with the men and his desires to aid them, there was a din that lasted for fully a quarter of an hour. After it was over the president said he had come to the meeting to restore harmony. He declared he would take the men back and not hold their action against them. He gave them until 6 o'clock to return, and said if they did not come back to work they would be discharged.

MR. ROSSITER COOL.

"We'll never come back," was the reply in a shout from the house. "Drag him down!" "Kill him!"

The speaker was smiling while Babel reigned, and finally he was escorted down stairs and through the mob outside that shouted for his life. He entered a carriage with his party and was driven to the barns around the corner, where the party boarded the car Ampere. The crowd made a rush for the car, but was driven away. Then, with Mr. Rossiter on the front platform, the coolest man about, the car went to Church street, in Flatbush avenue, and was switched off towards the Thirty-ninth street ferry. As the car moved off someone hit President Rossiter with the core of an apple.

During the excitement attendant upon the president's departure two cars arrived at the barns on the Flatbush avenue line and were attacked by the mob. The police, however, charged and drove them back.

Some twenty strikers took advantage of the excitement in the vicinity of the barns to obtain stones, bricks and other things from a new building, and they scattered debris for half a block along the car tracks of the Flatbush avenue line, below Church street.

When a car came along towards the barn the strikers rushed for it. One aimed a blow with a heavy iron bar at the motorman. He jumped into the arms of the strikers and was roughly handled until he said he would strike. The conductor was pulled from his place also, and agreed to strike.

The next car was guarded by four policemen, and these resisted the attacks of the strikers until a detail of fifteen men was rushed from the Grand avenue station. These soon charged the crowd and drove it back.

MOVEMENT OF CARS.

With the exception of cars from the Nassau line all the other cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company appeared to be on time at the Manhattan end of the bridge between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock tonight—the rush hours. The public patronized the cars liberally. The only evidence of trouble during these heavy hours of traffic on the west end of the Brooklyn bridge was the presence of a policeman in uniform on each car. The traffic fell off rapidly after 7 o'clock in the evening. At that hour cars were running regularly on the following lines: Fulton, Putnam avenue, De Kalb avenue, Smith street (Coney Island), Ralph avenue, Third avenue, Myrtle avenue, Green and Gates avenues and Flushing avenue.

At 8 o'clock 100 Manhattan policemen came over for a short rest. They were under orders to get back to their posts in Brooklyn at 10 or 11 o'clock. They reported everything quiet when they left Brooklyn.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

President Vreeland, of the Metropolitan, Makes Clear His Position.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The following statement was given out by the state board or arbitration concerning its conference this afternoon with President Vreeland:

"By arrangement the state board of mediation and arbitration met President Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Street Railway system. The board stated to Mr. Vreeland that the executive committee of the Knights of Labor had called upon it early last week, claiming to represent a large number of dissatisfied employes in the Metropolitan system, and had presented a list of alleged grievances, signed with the names of four men claiming to represent the Second, Sixth, Eighth and Fourth avenue divisions.

"Mr. Vreeland explained in detail to the commission the system under which the time tables of the road were made up, and the rules and regulations under which the road was operated. He stated, among other things, that the wages paid on the Metropolitan system were the highest paid on any system except Boston, with which city the rates were uniform.

"He had in his possession and presented to the board of inspection a list signed in person by over 2,700 of its employes, stating that they had no cause to complain of their work, wages or the management of the road.

"Mr. Vreeland further said, in view of the fact that a large majority of the employes repudiated the action of the few disappointed men represented by the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, that it did not appear to him that there were any claims to be arbitrated between the railroad corporation and its employes. He further said that if at any time a majority of the employes were dissatisfied with the rules and regulations of the company, and would present their grievances to him, he would be only too happy to consider them and rectify the same, if possible.

"He claimed that in view of the fact that 2,700 of the employes affected by the alleged grievance had signified their satisfaction with the rules, wages and management, he considered there was no trouble between the Metropolitan system and its employes.

Mr. Vreeland's position makes it clear to the board that it will not be possible, under the present state of affairs, to have recourse to arbitration, and the board does not therefore deem it advisable to take further action at this time."

CLEVELAND'S SECOND STRIKE.

It Came as a Surprise to the People of That City.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The inauguration of a second strike by the employes of the Big Consolidated Railroad company was a complete surprise to the public this morning, and nearly so to the company. Ever since the men returned to work, three weeks ago, under an agreement prepared by a committee of the city council and signed by representatives of the strikers and of the company, there had been frequent complaints on the part of the men that the company was not living up to the agreement. Several conferences were held, the latest about a week ago, and it was then announced that everything was satisfactory, or would be so as soon as the company had been given ample time to adjust its schedules and arrange the runs.

The presence on cars of the non-union men who were retained after the settle-

Continued on Third Page.

THREE BIG EVENTS

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS WERE STIRRED TO THE DEPTHS DURING THE DAY

THE CAUSES FOR ALL THIS

MAYOR HARRISON DECLINES AN INVITATION TO ADDRESS SILVER GATHERING

HE ASSIGNS PLAIN REASONS

Says the Promoters of the Affair Are So Obscure as to Be Scarcely Known in That City, and That It Would Be Folly for Him to Dignify Such an Event—Details of Two Other Sensations.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Three political developments stirred the Democrats in Chicago today. One was the refusal of Mayor Harrison, on account of its "obscure" origin, to attend and deliver an address of welcome at the Auditorium free silver meeting on Thursday night. The second was a verbal notice that the Democratic national committee would be asked to repudiate the Croker-Hill-Murphy machine in New York and recognize the silver crowd. The third was the statement that an effort would be made to have a rule adopted that no man who bolted the Chicago platform and ticket in 1896 shall be eligible to sit in the national convention of 1900 as a delegate.

On arriving at his office in the city hall Mayor Harrison found W. D. Collins' invitation to make a speech to the assembled Democrats on Thursday night. He declined the proffered honor, and his reasons for doing so are set forth in the following answer:

W. F. Cooling, Esq.: Replying to your favor of the 14th inst., in which you ask me to deliver an address of welcome at the Auditorium July 20 to the National Democratic committee, and "a large number of other prominent Democrats of America," I regret my inability to accept. In ordinary circumstances I should be only too glad, both as mayor of Chicago and as a Democrat, to welcome the national committee, or any number of prominent Democrats, to Chicago, the city in which the platform of 1896 was framed, and in which W. J. Bryan was elevated to his present leadership of the national Democracy. I cannot but think, however, it would be an absurdity to welcome these distinguished men under the auspices of a self-constituted committee whose personnel is too obscure to be known even in its home city. Had this meeting been organized under the direction of Democrats of regular type, and known party standing, it would have afforded me great pleasure to be present. In the existing circumstances, while thanking you for the honor, I must beg leave to be excused.

—Carter H. Harrison.

When a copy of Mayor Harrison's letter was shown to ex-Gov. Altgeld, the latter said:

"I am sorry the mayor looks at it that way. He has made a grave mistake. He has lost a golden opportunity. Should he come to the meeting and make a rousing Democratic speech he would place himself at the head of the Democratic party of the state. But he has lost the chance now. I am sorry for it."

When Mr. Cooling read the mayor's letter he made the following statement:

"We have given the young man in the city hall the opportunity of his life, which he has failed to appreciate. There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune—the son of Carter Harrison has ceased to be a Democratic possibility."

Efforts are being made by the Harrison leaders to induce as many great national committee as possible to ignore the meeting. It was said that fully one-half would not go near it. They are being informed for the purpose to influence them into doing something which does not properly come within the scope of the committee's functions.

ALTGELD FORCES AUGMENTED.

The Altgeld faction has been reinforced by the Chicago platform Democrats of New York. Willis J. Abbott, the first emissary to arrive, reported at headquarters in the Unity building in the afternoon. He came as one of a committee of the silver party in New York to appear before the national body and get a hearing as to what is the situation in that state. James R. Brown, who was toastmaster of "The Dollar Dinner," and George Thompson are the other members of the delegation. They will arrive Tuesday. Mr. Abbott said that a great majority of the rank and file of the New York Democracy is in favor of the "16 to 1" issue and of W. J. Bryan for president.

"Croker, Hill and Murphy, the leaders," he continued, "are opposed to free silver and Bryan, but they do not represent a sentiment of the majority of the voters."

The three spokesmen will demand that this claimed majority be given recognition by the national committee, so that it may have some excuse for sending a contesting delegation to the national convention next year. The same plan was started last winter by Mr. Altgeld in Illinois. He claimed that those in control of the party organizations here are not friendly either to the cause or Mr. Bryan. After his defeat for mayor the ex-governor announced that the Chicago platform Democrats of Illinois would send a contesting delegation to the state convention.

OPPOSITION TO BRYAN.

George F. Keeney Says It Is Stronger Than Many Believe.

NEW YORK, July 17.—George H. Keeney, president of the Association of National Silver clubs, said last night to a Times reporter:

"I do not think that free silver coinage will be made the principal issue in the platform the Democrats will adopt next year. If Mr. Bryan obtains control of the convention he will, of course, see that silver has a prominent place in the platform, but no man or faction can, I believe, force that issue back into the prominence it had in 1896. The party fears it would have no chance of winning on that old issue. Besides, there is a clamor for new issues and a fight along new lines.

"I do not believe that anti-imperialism will be made the chief or even a conspicuous plank. The best men in the Democratic party either approve the policy of the administration or feel that the present course has been inevitable and must be fought through to success. It will not do for Bryan to put himself against the brains and patriotism of the country. Many of his friends have felt that he is only losing ground by his present policy of attacking the administration, and have advised him to fight on ground where he can easily score a victory. We have urged him to attack McKinley for the palpable errors in the conduct of the war. He could score a hit by showing that it was due to the administration's dilatoriness that so much fighting and slaughter has been necessary, and by showing that our soldiers were actually starved in the field. Anti-expansion won't do. We succeeded last year in electing one Democrat in California merely because he favored the annexation of Hawaii.

"Again, the trusts are not going to be played very heavily as a political card. The Democrats recognize that the trusts have come to stay. They are also confused by the action of such capitalists as Havemeyer and Huntington, and there is a feeling that the trusts have at last got a pretty good stake in the Democratic party."

Mr. Keeney said that there is a very decided revolt in the South and East against Bryan.

"Gorman is stronger than he is usually considered," he said. "There is a strong disposition on the part of Eastern and Southern Democrats to try an Eastern man next year, and Gorman may prove to be a very powerful factor in the result. Southerners are repeating that the Western combination failed in 1896, and in 1898, and that the chief consideration at this time is success. They will have a Democrat who will unite the East and South, and one who will not, in himself, revive the old issues, upon which we have met only defeat and disaster."

OPPOSES TRUSTS.

Gov. McMillan, of Tennessee, Will Attend the St. Louis Convention.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 17.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Gov. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, explaining that the report that he opposed the St. Louis anti-trust convention was false. He says:

"You have probably seen the statement going the rounds that I am opposed to holding the meeting for the purpose of considering trusts and that I would not attend. This is wholly with foundation, and I desire to say to you that I will attend the meeting, and do what I can to resist the tide which I regard as exceedingly threatening to both the financial stability of the people and the welfare of the country.

"Whilst I believe that the tariff which was enacted by the Republican party is the main proposition on which the trust system rests, and, therefore, the federal government is the most potent agent in creating and sustaining trusts by this vicious legislation, there are certain steps that the states can take, and I think whatever can be done by the federal or the state government, within bounds of the constitution, should be done, which tends to check the tide which threatens the country."

Attorney General Smith received letters from Attorney General Vance, of Washington, that notwithstanding Gov. Rogers' opposition to the proposed anti-trust meeting he would be on hand. Letters were received from the attorney generals of Michigan, Montana and North Carolina, all saying they would attend.

NO INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.

Mayor Jones Does Not Seek to Be Governor in That Way.

TOLEDO, O., July 17.—Mayor Jones has practically turned down the Cincinnati Labor union, who desire him to run for governor on an independent ticket. Contrary to expectations the committee of Cincinnati people which was to see him yesterday did not materialize, but the mayor has been approached by Chairman Candee, and the result of the talk is anything but hopeful for the labor delegates. Mayor Jones has refused to father an independent move in the state, and insists that he will wait on the action of the people. If they rise up and demand his candidacy, he says he will then consent to run. He will not start any independent movement, nor be a party to such a proceeding.

Mr. Candee stated today that if Col. Kilbourne is nominated by the Democratic party there will be no third party movement in the state.

DUSENBERRY IMPEACHED.

Republican Official of Columbus Is Kicked Out of Office.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—The city council tonight, by a vote of fifteen to three, impeached and removed from office Joseph W. Dusenberry, director of public safety.

Mr. Dusenberry was the appointee of Mayor Samuel J. Swartz, Republican, who was elected last spring. He has recently been criticised severely by the ministers of the city on account of his attitude on the question of the enforcement of the Sunday laws, especially in connection with the Olentangy Park casino, in which he was interested as part owner. Mr. Dusenberry has also been severely criticised on account of his management of the affairs of his office. The resolution removing him charges that he has been guilty of misconduct in office, in that he has neglected his duties.

MR. GORMAN'S PROXY.

Distinguished Maryland Democrat Will Be Represented at Chicago.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Former United States Senator Gorman will not be able to attend the coming meeting of the Democratic national committee, which will take place in Chicago Thursday next, but will be represented in the meeting by Col. L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick county, who holds Mr. Gorman's proxy for this occasion.

MR. WALSH'S VIEWS.

Secretary of Democratic National Committee on Campaign Issues.

TACOMA, Wash., July 17.—C. A. Walsh, of Ottumwa, Io., secretary of the Democratic national committee, arrived from Dawson today, and left immediately for Chicago. He came out on purpose to attend this week's meeting of the committee at Chicago. In an interview at Skaguay, Walsh announced himself as opposed to trusts and expansion. Of next year's campaign Walsh said that the issue will be on trusts, militarism, and the record of McKinley's administration respecting the war and Philippine rebellion.

KILLED BY OUTLAWS.

New Mexico Sheriff and Posse Defeated in a Fight.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 17.—Marion Littrell, live stock inspector, arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, bringing details of a fight at Cimarron with white robbers, as he had learned them at Springer.

"It occurred this morning," he said, "in the canyon above Cimarron, in a very rough place of country. The news was telephoned to Springer from Cimarron, just before I left there. The posse was led by Sheriff Ed Farr, of Walsenberg, and United States Marshal Foraker, of New Mexico. The posse numbered six men. The force divided, three members advancing upon the outlaws from opposite directions.

"One of the outlaws was a dead shot. Sheriff Farr was killed and Henry Love and a man named Smith, members of the posse, were wounded. Love was hit twice, one shot going through his thigh. Foraker returned to Cimarron and telephoned that all of his posse had been wounded."

GEN. OTIS IS UNFIT

SO SAYS VETERAN CORRESPONDENT CREELMAN, AND SO SAY MANILA CORRESPONDENTS

HE IS A FUSSY OLD MAN

EXPENDS MORE TIME AND ENERGY IN SUPPRESSING FACTS THAN FIGHTING FILIPINOS

PHILIPPINE WAR BUNGLED

War Department Officials Greatly Disturbed Over Publication of the Correspondents' "Round Robin," but Decline to Discuss the Allegations Made Therein—Action Considered Necessary.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A special from Washington says: "Consternation is the word that but feebly expresses the feelings of the officials of the administration, and especially those connected with the war department, since the publication of the Manila correspondents' "round robin" against the methods employed by Gen. Otis to keep the truth about affairs in the Philippines from the American public. War department officials flatly refuse to discuss the matters involved. Semi-officially it is freely rumored that there will be radical changes in affairs in the Philippines in the near future. Gen. Miles was closeted with the president today, and it is whispered tonight that the chief executive has grown weary of the mistakes made in the war department in the effort to ignore Gen. Miles, and today asked the commander of the army for his opinion as to what was most needed in the Philippines. It is also strongly hinted that Gen. Otis may soon be in the United States.

"What has caused the greatest uneasiness in administration circles is a letter cabled to New York by James Creelman, which is as follows:

"After having spent several months with our troops in the Philippines, I am firmly convinced that unless Gen. Otis is removed and a competent general put in command the whole campaign will be a failure. I have been in the Cuban campaign as well as in the Philippines, and I can say honestly without the slightest prejudice that Gen. Otis is much more responsible for the disastrous, humiliating condition of affairs in the east than Gen. Shafter was for the calamities in Cuba.

"For the war in the Philippines Gen. Otis was furnished with a perfectly equipped, well fed army and he had months of dry weather in which to fight against an imperfectly organized enemy.

"To be perfectly plain, Gen. Otis is a fussy old man, unaccustomed to anything but regimental command and saturated with the ideas and methods of a routine clerk. He is a man who has grown old serving on a regiment and his experience and abilities do not go outside of regimental lines. Now that he finds himself in comand of a large army, intrusted with the government of a great archipelago it is no wonder that things are as they are. It was because of this knowledge that Admiral Dewey, without consulting Gen. Otis, privately cabled to President McKinley asking him to send to Manila a small commission of men skilled in statesmanship and diplomacy. It was apparent to him, as to others, that Gen. Otis was not competent to deal with the far reaching, intricate problems involved in a war with the natives.

"Gen. Otis' principal thought seemed to be to prevent the real facts from being telegraphed to the United States, and his abuse of censorship has been almost incredible. While the army in the field was awaiting orders during the advance on Malolos, he spent a whole hour reading my dispatch to the Journal, striking out the names of officers mentioned for gallantry, changing descriptive passages, erasing all mention of the part played by the navy, and even occupying five minutes in selecting a single word. On the night of the charge at Talihan river. I went to Gen. Otis' palace, having ridden in from the battlefield. The general insisted on changing the dispatch I submitted to him, and actually struck out the name of Col. Funston, whose regiment swam the river under fire, saying, 'I propose to make all the heroes that are made in this war.'

"During Gen. Wheaton's advance to Pasib and beyond with the flying brigade, Gen. Otis ordered all press dispatches stopped unless they described the enemy fighting furiously and unless they claimed that enormous losses were inflicted by our troops. As a matter of fact, on this occasion, the insurgents were contemptible in numbers, and ran away except in the cases of one or two small bands, and their losses were very slight."

ALGER TO RETIRE.

Right upon the heels of the Otis agitation comes the announcement, credited to a cabinet officer, that there is a positive understanding between the president and the secretary of war that Gen. Alger shall retire from the cabinet. The date is not fixed, it is said, but, on the contrary, is left open to be decided by circumstances. These circumstances, it is said, involve a cessation even temporarily of the repeated attacks on the secretary of war. He asserted his unwillingness to get out "under fire" or under circumstances which would leave the impression that he was forced out of the cabinet. Besides that, he claimed as a right the privilege of writing the annual report, covering the period of the war up to July 1 of this year.

The position was taken by the secretary of war that he had been made the scapegoat of the administration, and hence he should have the privilege of writing the annual report, so that his vindication should not be left to the hands of his successor. To both of these views the president agreed, and the understanding reached was that after the report had been written, but not published, and at some time when there was no immediate attack on the secretary of war, he would quietly resign, apparently unexpectedly, with his private business, the Michigan senatorial campaign, or his health as the reasons to be assigned in his public letter of resignation.

It is said there is a clear understanding that the retirement will take place before congress meets, though a successor might not be appointed until after the report is finished and signed. In the event of the resignation taking place soon, which is within the range of possibilities, an acting secretary would be appointed, and Maj. Gen. Merritt's name has been considered for the position, as it is felt that the situation in the Philippines would render his personal knowledge of the islands invaluable.

PROTEST OF CORRESPONDENTS.

"Round Robin" That Has Carried Consternation to Washington.

MANILA, July 11 (via Hong Kong, July 17).—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship. The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago, and has resulted in the framing of a statement which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Maj. Gen. Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine islands, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here.

The correspondents had two long interviews with Gen. Otis, in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was not to keep information from the enemy but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to Gen. Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor.

Gen. Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. Gen. Otis appointed Capt. Green, of his staff, censor. The statement of the correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers, stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that, owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe that the dispatches incorrectly represent the existing conditions among the Philippines in respect to dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that 'the situation is well in hand' and the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in these misrepresentations by excising or altering uncontroverted statements on the plea, as Gen. Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears.'

"Specifications: Prohibition of reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

—"John T. McCutcheon.
—"Harry Armstrong, Chicago Record.
—"Oscar K. Davis.
—"P. G. McDonnell, New York Sun.
—"Robert M. Collins.
—"John P. Dunning.
—"L. Jones, The Associated Press.
—"John F. Bass.
—"Will Dinwiddie, New York Herald.
—"Ed S. Keene, Scripps-McRae Association.
—"Richard Little, Chicago Tribune."

CAUSED A SENSATION.

War Department Startled at Indictment of Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The publication of the war correspondents' formal indictment of Gen. Otis' management of the Philippine campaign caused a sensation in the departments here. Secretary Hay had received advices as late as today, from civil as well as military sources in the Philippines, which led him to declare that the situation there was certainly improved materially, and that the prospects for the future had brightened very much. With these advices the secretary said Gen. Otis had nothing to do, and they were from disinterested persons whose opinions must carry weight. Generally there was a strong disinclination exhibited by the officials to discuss this last "round robin." Gen. Miles, who is acting as secretary of war in the absence of Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, would not comment upon the dispatch, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin took the same attitude.

CAUGHT BY DOGS.

Bloodhounds Follow a Self-Confessed Burglar to Cover.

KNOX, Ind., July 17.—Blood hounds tonight ran down Harry King, of Kings City, Mo., resulting in his capture. The crime of burglary, for which he was being pursued, was committed at Day's Station today. Kink admitted his guilt, and the stolen valuables were recovered.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul.
Fair and Warmer.

1—Gen. Otis Scored.
Brooklyn Strike.
Harrison Snubs Altgeld.
Future of Dreyfus.

2—Germania Bank Closed.
News From Manila.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Connecticut Murder Case.

4—Editorial.
School Budget.
Philippine Controversy.

5—Sporting News.
Saints Win.
Millers Defeat Buffalo.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 60 1-4c.
Chicago Cash Wheat, 70 5-8c.
Stocks Dull.

7—News of the Railroads.
New Cracker Factory.

8—In the Field of Labor.
St. Paul Social News.
Supreme Court Vacation.

OCEAN LINERS.

New York—Arrived: Bovic, from Liverpool; Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Boulogne.

Browhead—Passed: Pavonia, Boston for Liverpool.

Philadelphia—Arrived: Belgenland, Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Queenstown—Arrived: Pavonia, Boston, for Liverpool.

Bremen—Arrived: Friedrich der Grosse, New York, via Southampton.

Antwerp—Arrived: Kensington, New York.

Moville—Arrived: Dominion, Montreal, for Liverpool.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

County board of equalization, city hall, 8 p. m.
Band concert, Como Park, 8 p. m.
Entertainment, St. Peter Claver's church, 8 p. m.
Triune lodge, A. F. and A. M., Merriam Park, 8 p. m.
Capital City lodge, A. F. and A. M., West Seventh and Ontario streets, 8 p. m.
Mizpah lodge, A. F. and A. M., South St. Paul, 8 p. m.
Summit chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Dayton and Western, 8 p. m.

WILL LEAVE ARMY

THAT IS THE UNDERSTANDING SHOULD CAPT. DREYFUS BE AGAIN SET FREE

PRISONER DOES NOT OBJECT

WILLING TO RETIRE FROM ACTIVE LIFE AND SPEND REMAINING DAYS IN PEACE

HIS ACQUITTAL IS ASSURED

That Is Now the Prevailing Opinion Throughout France—Even Opponents of the Prisoner Are Willing That He Should Be Set Free—M. Beaurepaire the Single Exception—He Is Powerless.

LONDON, July 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail at Paris says:

"Dreyfus will be acquitted. That is the general belief throughout France, and there are none to seek his further wrongful punishment. Yes, there is one—M. Beaurepaire—but he has been bridled. He will not be permitted to attack Dreyfus in the approaching trial by court-martial. It is well known that nothing would please Beaurepaire better than to attack Dreyfus and his kind, but the former member of the court of cassation will not be permitted to say a word save in answer to questions bearing upon Dreyfus proceedings in the division of the court of cassation over which M. Beaurepaire presided.

"It is said that after Dreyfus is acquitted—something that is now regarded as a foregone conclusion—he will at once leave the army and Paris—perhaps France. It is added that Dreyfus is perfectly willing, after all he has suffered, to spend the remainder of his days in retirement."

CARRIED THEIR POINT.

Americans Again Victorious at Peace Conference.

THE HAGUE, July 17.—The third committee, or arbitration commission, held a plenary meeting today, discussing international commissions of inquiry and adopting, with certain amendments, article 56, respecting the expenses of the tribunal.

The section of article 14, providing for the revision of arbitral awards, which the Americans had succeeded in adding to the original project, was the subject of a long debate on the motion of M. De Martens, of the Russian delegation, to eliminate the amendment. Messrs. Holls and Low, of the American delegation, made long speeches in defense of revision.

Mr. Holls, whose remarks were rapidly translated into French by M. de Stournelles, declared that the Americans would be unable to agree to the arbitration scheme if revision were stricken out, unless they received further instructions from Washington. This announcement created a sensation.

Prof. Assor, of the Dutch delegation, presented a fresh draft proposal which he vigorously supported.

Mr. Holls finally accepted an amendment providing that the disputing parties can reserve the right of revision by special agreement. Thus the Americans practically won their point.

An adjournment was taken until Wednesday.

BRITISH FLEET ARRIVES.

Demonstration in Fisheries Dispute Soon to Be Made.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 17.—The British squadron, under Rear Admiral Sir Frederick George Benham Bedford, assembled here today. The French fleet has not yet arrived. Admiral Bedford's conference with the colonial ministry will take place tomorrow. It is assumed he will outline a plan for dealing with the French encroachments on the treaty coast.

IN TIME OF PEACE.

Great Britain Continues to Prepare for War.

LONDON, July 18.—The Daily Graphic this morning publishes a rumor that a battalion of the Scots guards and a battalion of the grenadiers have been ordered to the Cape.

TO GREET DEWEY.

Americans Connected With the Austrian Legation to Go to Trieste.

VIENNA, July 17.—It is understood that the United States minister to Austria-Hungary, Mr. Addison C. Harris, and others connected with the American legation, as well as most of the United States consuls in Austria-Hungary, are going to Trieste to greet Admiral Dewey upon his arrival there.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Believed Troubles in Transvaal Will Soon Be Adjusted.

PRETORIA, July 17.—The first and second raads sat in secret session today. It is believed that the volksraad will accept a seven years' franchise, with retroactive force, and agree to other conditions and concessions in order to terminate the unsettled state of public affairs in the Transvaal.

IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Lord and Lady Curzon Will View the Country.

SIMLA, July 17.—Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, will start on a tour of Central India on Oct. 20. Lady Curzon will accompany him.

SCANDAL STARTED.

Nebraska Senate Committee After Ex-Gov. Holcomb.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17.— The senate investigating committee today began inquiry into the conduct of the governor's office during the four years incumbency of Silas A. Holcomb.

An alleged discrepancy of several hundred dollars in the amounts drawn from the treasury by the ex-governor for house rentals and the amount paid to the owner of the house was brought out in the testimony of Deputy Auditor Hedlund and Mrs. Charlotte Gould, owner of the house where Mr. Holcomb lived.

The ex-governor will probably appear before the committee during the week.

PLEASE RETURN TO DESK

DEFECTIVE PAGE