

HIS PALACE A PRISON

Czar of Russia Cannot Even Trust His Guards.

TRUSTED TROOPS NOW REBELLING.

Officers of the Guard at St. Petersburg Inform Lawyers' Assembly That Many Officers and a Number of Troops, Disgusted With Government, Are Ready to Enlist for Freedom.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—While the Sunday passed without bloodshed in the Russian capital, and while the city is outwardly calm, developments all indicate that a crisis is imminent. Although the streets are filled with troops and reinforcements are now pouring in from Finland, the government seems utterly powerless to cope with the situation, and many calm observers seem sincerely to believe that the present regime is tottering to its fall.

Differences have developed between Count Witte and General Treppoff, and while the precious moments pass the Emperor, surrounded by the imperial family, remains shut up at Peterhof, seemingly still hesitating as to what course to pursue.

The Emperor is practically a prisoner in his palace, and grave doubts are expressed as to whether even the imperial crown can now be relied upon.

Discontent is rife. Early Sunday morning the fourteenth company of sailors of the guard who have been shut up in the barracks in barracks on the Moskwa Canal, demolished the windows and furniture, and in the afternoon a detachment consisting of four officers of the guard went to the Emperor's assembly and told the barristers that many officers and a large part of the troops were disgusted with the government and ready to enlist in the movement for freedom.

They asked for aid toward effecting organization and said they had discussed among themselves the question of resigning, but decided to show that people in uniform could help to achieve liberties. Even the Cossack patrols in keeping order moving in the streets seemed careful not to use their whips, and simply drove the crowds along before their advancing horses.

A meeting of the Municipal Council was held in the evening, at which a deputation of 30 members of the strikers appeared. In an impassioned speech the leader of the deputation presented the following demands of the workmen and affiliated organizations:

First—A constitution and political liberty.

Second—That the city furnish food to the workmen.

Third—That the city refuse further supplies to the troops and the police.

Fourth—That the troops be removed from the water works, or otherwise the strikers would cut the water supply.

Fifth—The immunity of the deputation from arrest.

The council granted this last demand and promised to reply to the other demands Monday. The council sent requests to both General Treppoff and Minister of the Interior Boulougnin not to arrest the members of the deputation, but the police, nevertheless, took them into custody. Upon urgent representations, General Treppoff, an hour later, released them.

The people are extremely nervous and bordering on panic and are easy victims of every sensational rumor. Among countless baseless reports which received credence were that the Emperor had embarked on a vessel and fled to Denmark; that General Treppoff had been killed by a bomb, and that Vice Admiral Biriéff had been assassinated by mutineers in the Black Sea.

With a strike in the government post-office communication with the interior practically ceased. Government troops were placed in the telegraph office, but only a few lines were working. Many lines, including the land line to the Continent and to Libau, where they connect with the cable, have been cut. At 10 o'clock, however, the cable by way of New York started, and Sweden was still open. This is now the only thread connecting Russia with the outer world. Admiral Derzov, superintendent of posts and telegraphs, told the representative of a European power that he could not tell how long cable communication with the Continent would last.

The foreign embassies have discussed the situation, but have as yet taken no steps regarding the safety of foreign residents.

As a precaution, the State Department at Washington has been requested to confer authority for the charter of a vessel, and to hoist on it the American flag as a refuge for Americans.

The negotiations for a new loan will be formally adjourned, as neither the government nor bankers are prepared to close the negotiations while the present situation continues.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and George W. Perkins are negotiating with the Hamburg-American Steamship Company for the dispatch of a vessel to take them off in case of necessity.

The university, the polytechnic institute and all educational institutions were closed, so as to prevent further meetings being held in them. The university is surrounded by troops.

Even the druggists have struck, and there are many sick, the physicians have divided the city into districts and also have selected stations for the giving of first aid to the injured in cases of collisions between the troops and the people.

Such news as comes from the interior shows no improvement in the situation. The government everywhere seems powerless to break the great political strike.

Married Sixty Years.

Danville, N. Y., (Special).—A sight that would have delighted President Roosevelt was the celebration of the sixtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. George Gobo, of West Sparta, when they sat down to the festive board surrounded by their 14 children and a dozen or two grandchildren. The couple were married in this village in 1845. They are now 81 and 79 years of age, respectively. All their children are alive and all of their many grandchildren except two.

Six Killed in a Mine.

Pittsburg, (Special).—Six minor officials of the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company gave up their lives at 12:30 o'clock A. M., when they entered the Hazel Kirk Mine No. 1 of the company, at Hazel Kirk, Pa., 18 miles east of this city, to ascertain if a portion of the mine was still burning as a result of an explosion two weeks ago.

Hunter, Lavey and Claiborne were fire bosses. All the men were married, with large families, and had considerable means.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC

The rival Interstate Commerce Law Conventions in Chicago passed resolutions against the evils of rebates, sustaining the contention of President Roosevelt regarding railroad-rate regulations, and an address was made attacking Rockefeller and Carnegie.

Former President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland attended the Chicago horse show as the guests of Paul Morton, Mr. Cleveland is on his way to deliver an address at the unveiling of a statue to J. Sterling Morton at Nebraska City.

A dress-suit case containing the arms and legs of the girl whose torso was found some time ago in the Charles River was discovered in Boston harbor. Rings on the fingers may lead to identification.

Washington is discussing the question as to whether the President has or has not gone outside of the United States on his trip from New Orleans to Hampton Roads.

Governor Pennypacker has committed to life imprisonment the death sentence of Mrs. Catharine Danz, the Philadelphia woman charged with poisoning her husband.

Adolph Perlbauer leaped out of the fourth-story window of an office building in Chicago to escape arrest, and was dashed to death in a crowded thoroughfare.

Commander-in-Chief Tamm, of the C. & O. R., announces a number of appointments, including that of John Tweed, of Washington, as assistant general.

Secretary of War Taft and a party of United States army engineers are about to sail from Hampton Roads to investigate the Panama Canal.

Bank Examiner Moxey states that the condition of the Enterprise National Bank of Pittsburg will not be known for 30 days.

Secretary of War Taft's estimate of appropriations necessary for the department in 1907 is \$104,988,267.

William A. Duer, father-in-law of Clarence H. Mackey, died at the latter's residence on Long Island.

President Roosevelt had a strenuous time in New Orleans where the crowds were great and the enthusiasm tremendous.

An immense subterranean channel which promises to surpass in size and beauty the famous Mammoth Cave, has been discovered near Glasgow Junction, Barren county, Ky.

A verdict for \$80,241 was given in New York against Joseph Lester, Joseph H. Hoadley and Cyrus F. Judson, in favor of William H. Franklin and George J. Scott.

There was a run on the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company in Trenton, N. J., but the institution gave evidence of its ability to stand it.

Alonso H. Whitman, convicted in Buffalo of raising and forging checks, was sentenced to eight and a half years in Auburn prison.

Aubrey L. Rice, of Boston, was arrested charged with the larceny of \$4,000 from the Puritan Trust Company of that city.

Thieves carried off \$8,000 worth of silver from William R. Eller's silver manufacturing establishment in New York.

A runaway trolley car collided with another in New York, injuring 25 passengers, two receiving probably fatal injuries.

Six bodies were taken from the ruins of a railroad hotel which was gutted by fire at Hot Springs, Ark.

FORBIDDEN

Prince Charles of Denmark will accept the throne of Norway, following a plebiscite, November 12. King Oscar has formally declined the offer of the throne to a prince of the house of Bernadotte.

The Russian prisoners in Japan will be transferred to Vladivostok on board the steamer of the Russian volunteer fleet, and there will be returned to Russia in detachments.

After a fierce fight Portuguese troops captured a position occupied by rebellious natives in Portuguese West Africa, killing 200 of the natives. The Portuguese lost 15 men.

A fire on Georges Island, at the entrance to the harbor of Halifax, N. S., destroyed storehouses, machine shops and quarters occupied by the families of soldiers.

The Mikado of Japan has done the rather unusual thing of inviting several thousand of his naval officers to luncheon at the palace.

The Spanish steamer Zaria went ashore off the island of Heigoland, and nine of her crew were drowned.

General Andrade, Cuban secretary of the interior, takes no stock in the rumor that General Gomez is buying 6,000 rifles in the United States for the purpose of organizing a revolution in Cuba.

The Russian Admiralty has decided to withdraw all the naval force in the Pacific, excepting one cruiser, a gunboat and some torpedo boats at Vladivostok.

President Loubet left Madrid for Paris. He, against his wishes, attended a ball with King Alfonso, but left after the first ball was killed.

The Norwegian bark Astrid was sunk in collision with the German steamer Schaumburg in Coxhaver Roads. The crew was saved.

The freedom of the City of London considered a great distinction, was conferred upon General Booth, of the Salvation Army.

A statue of Field Marshal von Moltke, the gift of the army to the German people, was unveiled at Berlin. It is reported that a Russian battleship had been destroyed at Sebastopol by incendiaries.

The railroads in Russia have been practically tied up by the strike and the industrial situation has become critical. Witte spoke to a delegation and discussed their demands.

President Loubet and King Alfonso started on a day's hunt in the royal preserve at Rio Frio.

In a crash between 20,000 students and workmen and Cossacks at Kharkoff, Russia, and the Cossacks fired into the mob. Many were killed and injured.

Anti-tax riots in Chile were suppressed by the troops. Fifty persons were killed and 500 injured.

The Czar is about to pay a visit of two months to Denmark, and will confer large powers upon Premier Witte to act during his absence.

The strike and revolutionary situation in Russia is hourly growing worse, and attempts are now being made to cut off telegraph as well as railroad communication.

President Koch of the Imperial Bank of Berlin, says that the international money situation was now satisfactory.

Americans representing railroad and other industrial syndicates are seeking or closing contracts in Russia.

The Spanish senators and deputies favorable to the establishment of a Spanish republic have been forbidden to personally address the French President during his visit to King Alfonso.

ROOSEVELT IN A CRASH OF SHIPS

Vessel Run Aground to Save Executive's Life.

COLLISION WAS IN THE DARK.

Owing to a Misunderstanding of Signals the Lighthouse Tender Magnolia and the Cruiser Esparita Came Together Below New Orleans While the President Slept—The Magnolia Ran Ashore.

New Orleans, La., (Special).—After a narrow escape in losing his life in a collision between the lighthouse tender Magnolia and the fruit steamer Esparita, the former having been beached to prevent her sinking, President Roosevelt is now safe and unharmed aboard the armored cruiser West Virginia. No one aboard either vessel was injured. The President was taken on board the Esparita, which struck bottom, while the Magnolia, with holes in her hull, was run aground to prevent her sinking. The collision occurred at 11 P. M. while the President was asleep.

"This is the most strenuous birthday I have ever known," said President Roosevelt about midnight, when he took command of the tender Magnolia, in which he was going to the Passes to meet the battleship West Virginia, beached her safely on the river bank, and prevented her from going down in the middle of the Mississippi.

It was a closer shave than the President himself was aware of, for the Magnolia had three big holes in her hull as the result of her collision with the steamship, one four feet long just above the water line, and the breeze that was blowing rendered her situation critical. It was fortunate, too, that the Magnolia was nearer the right, or west, side of the river, where there are shelving banks on which she could conveniently be beached and prevented from sinking, whereas the east bank is precipitous, and if she had been sunk there her chimneys would have been many feet under water.

It was a startling finish to a most exciting day. The President was fatigued by his strenuous reception in New Orleans, and the Magnolia had scarcely got into midstream when he announced his intention of retiring and getting a good night's rest. The Magnolia steamed safely down stream until she reached the neighborhood of Nairn, about 65 miles below, when she encountered the Esparita, coming up the river. Both of the vessels were towards the east bank of the river. Captain Proctor, of the Magnolia, signalled to the Esparita to get out of the way, as the President had the right of way. Through some unexplained mistake the signal was misunderstood, and the Esparita kept straight on, colliding with the government vessel, striking her on the port bow, about 100 feet from her bow.

It was a severe shock, both vessels being badly damaged. One of the chimneys of the Magnolia was thrown from her berth and his leg broken, and everybody aboard the vessel was aroused by the crash of glass.

The President was among the first on deck, and at once took command. The captain and crew were in a great state of excitement, and the President and Secretary Loeb, who has apparently learned some of his coolness, were decidedly the calmest of the party. At the President's suggestion the Magnolia was run ashore, and was soon resting on the shelving shore, where there was no possibility of her sinking. The Esparita was similarly beached, and the two vessels spent the night close together.

After the accident the President retired to rest again, and enjoyed a good night's sleep.

A \$1,000,000 SOUL SCHOOL.

To Be Founded in California By Ex-Congressman Joy's Wife.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—If the plans of Mrs. Charles F. Joy, wife of the former St. Louis Congressman, are carried out, a \$1,000,000 university of which the object will be the study of occult and psychic phenomena, the human soul and all the arts and sciences of the "new thought" not recognized by established schools will be built overlooking the Pacific, near Santa Barbara, Cal.

In addition to the university Mrs. Joy proposes to establish a sociological school, one where the science of life and the laws, duties and responsibilities of parenthood will be studied.

"The age of prejudice and bigotry is fast passing away," said Mrs. Joy, "and the world is willing to be informed on what is really meritorious. This is the foundation upon which the school will be established. It will make a scientific investigation of all so-called psychic phenomena and will stimulate the invention of instruments capable of registering psycho-physical forces.

I believe that under the progress possible by such a university the time will come when we shall be able to furnish scientific proof of the existence of the soul."

Four Bodies in Buried Ruins.

Asbury Park, N. J., (Special).—The bodies of Isabelle Spivey (colored) and her three children—Marie Louise, aged 7; Gladys, aged 7, and a boy of 3 years—were found in the ruins of their shanty under such circumstances as to lead the authorities to believe that the two little girls had been killed before the fire started. Their skulls were crushed. Harvey C. Spivey, husband of the dead woman, was not in the house.

Paris Jail For Americans.

Paris, (Special).—Elliott Fitch Shepard, son of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, and a grandson of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and \$120 fine and to pay \$4,000 damages to the parents of Madeline Marduel, who was killed by Shepard's automobile at St. Ouen on April 24. The jail part of the sentence will not be carried out while awaiting future procedure by Mr. Shepard.

Her Girls Loaded Wagon.

San Francisco, (Special).—The many gifts received by Miss Roosevelt in her tour of the Orient were taken from the hold of the Pacific Mail liner Siberia and transferred to the ferry for shipment. It took a commodious express wagon and two stout horses to convey Miss Roosevelt's gifts to the ferry building from the Pacific Mail dock. There were 23 cases bearing her name. The largest box was 12 feet in length and the smallest was not less than 2 feet square. All the packages were marked "Presents to Miss Roosevelt."

TAFT GOES TO PANAMA.

Sailed For the Isthmus on the Big Cruiser Columbia.

Washington, (Special).—Secretary of War William H. Taft left here by boat for Norfolk. He will sail from that port on the cruiser Columbia for the Isthmus of Panama.

"I am going to Panama," said Secretary Taft, "personally to investigate the progress that has been made since my last visit to the Isthmus. I also want to be able to state to Congress from my personal observations just how the money already appropriated for the canal has been spent and just how much will be needed during the coming year."

Secretary Taft is the Cabinet officer responsible for the administration of the canal zone and the work of constructing the canal, and for this reason he has laid down the rule that he will visit the Isthmus at least once a year. While in Panama Secretary Taft will have a personal interview with Gov. Charles E. Magoon, of the canal zone, who is also United States Minister to Panama. He will take with him Maj.-Gen. John P. Story, Lieut.-Col. William M. Black, Major George W. Goethals, Lieut. Mark Brooke and Col. Clarence R. Edwards. The army officers, with the exception of Colonel Edwards, who is Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, will in Panama will investigate the question of fortifications for the canal.

Secretary Taft, at the earnest request of officials of Panama and the United States, has timed his visit so as to be in Panama on November 3, the second anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Panama.

Members of the Taft fortification board who do not accompany the Secretary of War to Panama have arranged for a trip of investigation to include the entire Atlantic coast from Narragansett, Rhode Island, to Galveston, Texas. These officers have already made an investigation of the coast from the Canadian boundary to Narragansett, and the contemplated tour will afford them an opportunity to ascertain what is necessary in the way of additional fortifications for the remainder of the Atlantic coast from Narragansett to Galveston.

The officers will travel mostly by rail, but will use such vessels as are available along the coast to take them from point to point.

Washington.—Former Chief Engineer John F. Wallace was present at the meeting of the board of consulting engineers which is considering the question of recommending a sea level or lock canal at Panama. The board is anxious to obtain Mr. Wallace's views, particularly as to the time which will be required in installing adequate machinery to get at the maximum output of earth at the Culebra cut and what that amount will be.

MET IN HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Four Killed and Many Hurt in Crash of Rock Island Trains.

Fairfield, Ia., (Special).—Half a mile south of this town a head-on collision took place between two trains of the Rock Island's Kansas City line, resulting in the death of four and the injury of 15 or 20 persons, none fatally.

Both trains were going at a rapid rate, when they met in the hills. Two cars of each train were thrown off the track and both engines were locked together by the force of the collision. The engines remained on the track.

Responsibility for the accident is placed on the train dispatcher's office.

Chicago, (Special).—An official statement gives the number of dead as four and places the number of injured at from 25 to 30. Present official information leads to the belief that the collision was caused by the failure of the operator at Fairfield to deliver an order for the westbound train to meet the eastbound one at Fairfield.

Six Dead in Hotel Fire.

Hot Springs, Ark., (Special).—Six bodies, one that of a woman, have been taken from the ruins of a hotel located here, which was gutted by fire. The ruins have not yet been thoroughly searched, and there may be other bodies in them. The hotel was a two-story frame building, containing 30 rooms. It was patronized by invalids and cripples who were under treatment. The fire is believed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp.

Cunliffe Pleads Guilty.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Edward G. Cunliffe, the Adams Express robber, went into court and pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny, representing the theft of \$101,000. Cunliffe's action caused much surprise, as neither the Adams Express Company nor Pinkerton's Detective Agency was represented in court. He has no counsel, and the belief is growing that Cunliffe is mentally unbalanced.

A Gould Express Company.

New York, (Special).—The Globe Express Company, a Gould enterprise, recently organized, has signed contracts with the Western Pacific Railroad whereby it will have the exclusive franchise to operate over that road.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

A free lecture series in the interest of workmen and women is to be given under the direction of the University of Chicago.

Among the little trades of Paris, France, is that of selling food for birds, either in the street or in a corner of the market place.

The electric workers in Boston, Mass., are trying to persuade the local employers to sign a new wage and working agreement.

Under the auspices of the University of Freiburg, Switzerland, a business academy for women only has been opened in the city.

In Norway the average wage earnings are \$88 a year. The average cost of living is perhaps less than in any other civilized country.

A general strike of switchmen on the Grand Trunk system is threatened, growing out of the walkout of seventy-five men in the yards at Eldon.

For every \$100 value of product the cost for wages, materials and miscellaneous expenses is \$84.07 in Canada, and \$85.35 in the United States.

The union labor banks, proposed for Chicago, is the beginning of a chain of union labor banks which the leaders hope will cover the country before long.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers will have a convention for the first time in four years at Memphis, Tenn., on December 4.

SETTLE AN UGLY DISPUTE

United States at Work Upon President Castro.

OVER HIS QUARREL WITH FRANCE.

United States Minister Russell Has an Interview With the Bombastic Venezuelan Executive, in an Endeavor to Arrange the Diplomatic Differences—The United States Government Sees That Castro Made a Mistake.

Caracas, Venezuela, (By Cable).—The government at Washington has commissioned the American Minister Russell to endeavor to arrange the Franco-Venezuelan diplomatic incident.

Mr. Russell has gone to Los Teques today to have an interview with President Castro.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Pending the result of Mr. Russell's interview with President Castro, the State Department will not discuss its nature. It should be understood, however, that he will confine his efforts to a possible assistance in the solution of the Taigay incident, involving President Castro's alleged discourteous treatment of the French minister at Caracas.

The Washington government feels that President Castro made a mistake in this matter. Soon as it became known that this was the paramount grievance of France against Venezuela and the primary cause for the dispatch of the French squadron, the hope was resolved here that France might yet find a way for the settlement of her troubles with Venezuela without resort to force.

Recent conferences have been held at the State Department between the Secretary and Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and the Secretary and the Venezuelan charge. The charge is lending his efforts to a diplomatic adjustment.

At the French Embassy, when informed of the effort of the American Minister at Caracas to arrange an agreement between France and Venezuela, the following authoritative statement was made:

"We are extremely happy to hear of the very kind intervention of the United States, and we are sure that under the circumstances France would have been glad to render the same service to the United States. And the news of the intervention seems to us all the better because it will without any doubt, enable President Castro to realize the error made by his minister for foreign affairs, and probably will have the result that France shall not have to take recourse to such methods as she should dislike very much to use, but for which, in case of need, all preparations have been made."

The diplomatic incident which Minister Russell will endeavor to settle arose from the protest lodged September 10 at Caracas by the French charge d'affaires, M. Taigay, against the judicial authorities of Caracas, in the person of the manager of the company, M. Brun. The Venezuelan government sent the following reply to M. Taigay:

"The government holds documents proving that the French Cable Company has accepted the result of the judicial proceedings brought against it. The government is only waiting to establish new relations between it and the company."

M. Taigay, the French charge d'affaires, knows this, and therefore the protest can only be considered as an act of personal hostility. For this reason the government will abstain from treating with the French government through M. Taigay."

This note gave offense to the French government, and France requested Venezuela to withdraw that part of the note which gave notice that Venezuela would not communicate further through M. Taigay until he apologized for his statement that the French Cable Company had not been treated justly.

This President Castro has hitherto refused to do, although it was announced from Paris, October 10, that the Venezuelan president had made repeated advances to M. Taigay for the purpose of resuming friendly intercourse, apparently intending to ignore his previous action in refusing to deal with the French government through M. Taigay.

The latter, acting on instructions from Paris, declined to meet the advances or to resume intercourse with the Venezuelan government until Venezuela complied with the French request that President Castro withdraw his offensive action.

MUST READ THE PAPERS.

Professor James Gets After His Class in History.

Chicago, (Special).—Newspapers have been ranked as a textbook at Northwestern University, and hereafter students in the American history class of Prof. J. A. James must come to the recitation rooms prepared to answer questions on the news of the day.

In a lecture Professor James referred to an article in a paper Tuesday. Upon questioning one of the students he found him ignorant of it, and an examination of the class showed that but two of the members had read the paper.

"This will never do," said the Professor. "Hereafter I shall expect you to have an accurate knowledge of current events as chronicled each day in the newspapers, and I shall consider it fully as important as the daily lessons assigned from the text books."

Mrs. Rogers Can Appeal.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Mary Mabel Rogers, under sentence of death in Vermont for killing her husband, was proceeding here to appeal her case before the Supreme Court as a pauper without payment of costs.

Jealous of Golden Girls.

Chicago, (Special).—Because her next-door neighbor's little boy had gotten cut and was a neighborhood pet, Mrs. Annie Thompson is said to have made five attempts to burn the house next door within two hours. Neighbors also declare that Mrs. Thompson's daughter, Isabella, about 10 years old, made an effort to apply the torch to the same building, but was prevented. Mrs. Thompson and her five children were finally arrested. The repeated fire and arrivals of the engines and the police kept the neighborhood in an uproar.

Life Term For 'Bluebeard.'

Des Moines, Ia., (Special).—E. S. Blydenberg, Iowa's modern "Bluebeard," Sunday school teacher and philanthropist, must serve a life sentence for the murder of his third wife. The Supreme Court decided that his conviction was legal and affirmed the sentence of life imprisonment, with two judges dissenting. Two years ago, at Elgin, Blydenberg was convicted of murdering his third wife by giving her arsenic in the Sunday dinner he had prepared while the rest of the family was at church.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Secretary Bonaparte has directed the dismissal of an employee of the Norfolk Navy Yard because he refused to keep an agreement to leave rooms in his house to a machinist's mate because the latter had to wear a sailor's uniform.

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