

Chicago today. He was received with a royal salute and the crew manned the yards in his honor.

WARSAW, Aug. 11.—The great coal mines near Bombrowa, Gradno, have been burning since yesterday afternoon. The fire was started by an explosion of gas, while the full force were underground. The main shaft was wrecked. Comparatively few miners have been rescued.

The latest report is that seven hundred are entombed and all hope of saving them has been abandoned. The mines are owned by the Franco-Italian bank.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Four hundred Coxeyites camping at Rosslyn were driven from Virginia at daybreak this morning by the militia, and their huts were burned. They crossed the bridge into the district of Columbia, all other avenues being closed. They moved without a word of protest except the California men, who said they wished to show force before they stirred. A company of militia were marched down to the river and General Anderson said, "Here is your show of force; now you must go." Not a murmur or grumble was heard. Three men, too sick to walk, were removed to the hospital.

It was decided that the police should take charge of the Industrials and escort them to some suitable place, most probably in Georgetown, until arrangements can be made for shipping them west.

Pending a decision where to temporarily corral them the unemployed remain on the Aqueduct bridge.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The attorney-general of Illinois today filed a petition that the Pullman Palace Car company's charter be declared void. The petition sets forth that the charter allows the company to purchase, control and convey such property as is necessary to the prosecution of its business. The corporation has far exceeded its privileges, the document declares. The petition declares that the company has practically usurped the powers of the municipality, owning a number of business blocks, residences and factory sites and controlling stock in other corporations that furnish power to manufacturers.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11.—Coroner Grim is holding an inquest over the remains of those who perished in the Rock Island wreck Thursday night. It is believed only eleven people were killed outright.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 12.—Yesterday Tom Dickinson, a lad 12 years old, saved a disastrous wreck on the Big Four. The westbound passenger express had sidetracked to let a fast freight pass. The switch nearest the freight was open and out of reach of the passenger crew when the freight was bounding along at a murderous speed. The lad took in the situation, and changed the switch barely in time to avert a wreck.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—Considerable excitement has been caused by a dispatch from London stating that it is Great Britain's intention to propose that the powers intervene in Corea with a view of obtaining the evacuation of that country by Japan and China and the establishment of international control. It is stated that Russia would prefer to allow the war to continue.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—A cyclone has swept over the province of Madrid and Ciudad Real. Over a hundred persons are reported killed or injured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—There is good authority for the statement that the President will neither sign nor veto the Senate tariff but let it become law without his signature.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Senor Modesta Barrios, the Nicaraguan minister to England, was a passenger on the Pacific Mail steamer City of Para, which arrived from Colon today. He stated that he had full power to settle the Mosquito trouble between England and Nicaragua. He would endeavor to have the Managua treaty modified and was confident of success.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—One hour before the time set for caucus, Speaker Crisp was joined in his private office by Chairman Wilson and Representatives Turner, McMillan and Montgomery, the full membership of the House Democratic conference committee and Representative Breckenridge of Arkansas, advisory member, for final consultation. The current of feeling among the members of the House seemed to be setting strongly in favor of accepting the Senate bill without delay.

At 10 o'clock Crisp and the conferees filed out of the Speaker's office and took seats in the body. At that time 153 Democrats were on the floor.

Chairman Wilson took the floor immediately after roll call. The members crowded around him listening intensely to every word. Wilson began with a recital of the difficulties encountered. He said each step had been pursued with an ardent desire to support with honor the desires of the House to resist what was regarded as unreasonable demands of the Senate. He reviewed the differences in the conference on the disputed items. He took up each proposition on sugar and spoke of the vast profits to the sugar trust, which would result from many of them. He did not indulge in the sharp criticism that was expected on the motives of the Senate conferees.

Wilson spoke of the fight made by the House conferees, for a specific duty on sugar on the ground that under the ad valorem system it would be impossible to tell, on account of the invoice methods, the exact advantage which would accrue to the sugar trust. He made the remarkable statement that he had been credibly informed and believed that the sugar trust, anticipating the enactment of the sugar schedule, had purchased \$112,000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this was true, he said, the profits accruing to the trust from this investment, on account of the Senate schedule, would be at least \$40,000,000. "The great battle," said Wilson, warming up, "is between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat, and it will never end until we throw off the grip." There was enthusiastic applause at this.

He proceeded to state that the House conferees had been willing to concede almost everything except these vital items of sugar, iron and coal. The Senate conferees had also seemed willing to concede much, but were apparently dominated by the knowledge that if they conceded what the repre-

sentatives demanded, the bill could not pass and an agreement be useless. Wilson closed at 11:05 o'clock.

While Wilson was speaking word was passed around that the conference in the speaker's room had resulted in a decisive action, and that Speaker Crisp himself would move that the House recede and accept the Senate bill.

Division on the Crisp resolution was demanded, so as to have a separate vote on the first part, to recede from the disagreement to the Senate amendments, and the provision for separate bills. The first part was adopted by a rising vote, 130 to 21, and the second part without a division.

Among those who voted against the resolution were the Louisiana members; Warner, Straus, Tracey, Cockran, Covert, Dunphy, New York; Cooper, Indiana; Johnson, Ohio; Kilgore, Texas; Tarsney, Missouri.

A member of the House just from caucus says, at the conference between the Speaker and the conferees today was agreed to offer a resolution instructing the ways and means committee to report separate bills, putting sugar, iron and coal on the free list. This report has been confirmed by leading Democrats.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13.—All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the arms companies of this city expect to reap a rich harvest from the shipments of weapons for the Oriental war. Two weeks ago a test case was made by the Winchester company. Two members of the Chinese legation visited the factory of the company, bought a large order which was shipped for China, via Vancouver, at once, and the action by the government was awaited with anxiety. None has been taken and it is now believed that free shipment of arms to the belligerents from the United States will not be interfered with. This is exactly according to precedent. The east of Greco-Russian war was the most notorious examples of shipping of munitions to participate in war and recollection of the Grecian ships sailing up the local harbor and loading with New Haven arms is still vivid in the minds of people in this city. The Winchester and Martin arms companies have furnished the munitions of war to many of the South American countries in the recent revolution as well as to a number of other countries engaged in hostilities. They are eager to ship large amounts of goods to China or Japan and will probably be permitted to do so.

An interesting incident relative to the order of guns just made to China is told by a Winchester employee. He said that on the occasion of the visit of the Chinese agents to the factory here, they were shown the various patents of arms and seemed to be entirely unskilled in the knowledge of what was the most approved and desirable style of shooting irons. Finally they selected for their entire order of a pattern of ten years ago, a lot that the company had been for some time solicitous about disposing of to advantage. Judging from this incident the Chinese idea of modern fire arms is not exactly in the vanguard.

The manufacturers think the edict of Von Caprivi of Germany, that no guns shall go from that country to the Orient will aid American shipments materially.