

full of all kinds of rumors. No attempt was made to run cars, the authorities fearing violence from the strikers' sympathizers, who were idle today. Many conferences were held on both sides, but no statements were given out. The strikers had uniformed men in all parts of the city, soliciting subscriptions from door to door, and it is said the aggregate collections run into high figures.

Mayor Warwick tonight issued the following statement:

"As matters stand, my duty as the chief executive officer is to preserve the peace and order of the city, and I will, with all the force at my command, do this, and if necessary, I will bring to my assistance all the force that under the law can be brought into requisition, be it state or national. Life and property shall be protected by the strong arm of the law. Lawlessness is anarchy, and that will not be permitted under any circumstances."

The executive committee of the strikers were in session all the afternoon, and tonight sent a sub-committee of five employes to confer with General Manager Beestem. Attorney Stevenson instructed them to use their best efforts to effect a settlement tonight, and if they failed, to try and make arrangements for arbitration tomorrow.

The conference with General Manager Beestem lasted four hours. Then the committee of employes returned to headquarters and went into session with the executive committee of the Amalgamated association and President Mahon.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The saddest scenes ever witnessed in this state were enacted in the little mining city of Dayton today. In sixteen households the cries of despairing widows and helpless orphans, the heartbroken grief of mothers, relatives and friends, disturbed the peaceful quiet of the Sabbath, as the sixteen mangled corpses, victims of Friday's mine disaster, of husbands, fathers, brothers and kinsmen, were carried to their final resting places in the little cemetery adjoining the town.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 22.—Brigadier General Wheaton, who has just arrived home from his trip to southern New Mexico and Arizona, holds the opinion that there will be no more Indian disturbances.

"The country," said he, "is one of the roughest in the world, and it is almost impossible to follow a trail. We propose, however, to prosecute the search for the renegades as vigorously as possible, and hope to be rewarded with success. Detachments of cavalry are now scouring the country, and if any Indian is found off the reservation it is likely to go pretty hard with him."

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A special to the World from Montreal says:

What would happen were war between Great Britain and the United States to be declared next week? was asked a militia officer, who has devoted considerable attention to the question of national defense.

"The first result," he replied, "would be the mobilization of the Canadian militia, the dispatching of imperial troops and military stores across the Atlantic and the placing of the state national guards in the United States on a war footing.

"Some years ago, the imperial government had very careful surveys of the frontier made and the plans of defense have been based upon them. All of the plans so far published anticipate an assault in force on Montreal as the first great effort of the invaders and prepare for resisting it by force in an entrenched position somewhere between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.

"There should be no trouble in assembling in Montreal in three days 10,000 fairly drilled and disciplined men ready for a dash across the line. With the numerous lines of railway to its base and the Richelieu river holding Lake Champlain open for the smaller class of gunboats of the royal navy, a British force once established in the vicinity of Plattsburg, would be just as well able to maintain their position there as if it were closer to its base. Such a move as that suggested would cause a delay to the Americans—a most desirable thing. The scene of operations would be fixed on American instead of Canadian soil. In the event of defeat, the line of the Canadians would be directly back of, or upon the defenses of the Richelieu and eventually Montreal. Bridges and railways would be destroyed during the retirement and every mile the Americans advanced they would be moving further and further from their base and their supplies. A small naval expedition, or a flying column would effectively dispose of the Central Vermont railway as a military route along the east shore of Lake Champlain.

"Even if the militia had had luck, they would be able to keep the invaders back from the St. Lawrence until the arrival of reinforcements from Great Britain. Once a strong force of say 80,000 men of the British army were established on the south side of the St. Lawrence, it would take 200,000 such American troops as fought in the war of the Rebellion to fight their way through Montreal, and long before they could succeed the guns of the royal navy would have dictated the terms of peace at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee."

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald says: In the course of an interview with Prof. Lemach, the leading authority in Austria on international law, he said: "The entire wrong is, in my opinion, on the side of the Americans. In the first place there is not a word about that curious motto, 'America for Americans,' from which Americans now deduce the conclusions that no European state can intervene in American affairs in general. This theory does not appear to me to be sustainable from any point of view.

It recalls a similar motto—that of the eastern empire—in which all Europeans were called collectively Franks, because France was then, in the twelfth century, the principal power of the west. It goes without saying that circumstances would not now give France the slightest right to assert a protectorate over all the Franks of the Levant.

"Such a case, however, would be just as valid as that of the United States. The fact that it is now the custom to speak of the United States

collectively as 'America' gives it no right to set itself up as a protecting power over all the states of the North, Central and South America.

Furthermore, the interpretation that the Washington government now gives the Monroe doctrine does not at all agree with the text of the address of Monroe on December 21, 1823, where he expressly states that the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power shall not be interfered with.

"Besides the Monroe doctrine is no a dogma of international law, but only a political program. The United States has interpreted it as it pleased—sometimes more and sometimes less vigorously. I have merely to recall the treaty regarding the Panama canal; also its attitude in its Mexican question in 1863. Only in 1865 did the United States at last find the strength and occasion to remember about the Monroe doctrine. The Monroe doctrine contracts, fixes the principles of the 'non-intervention' if it looks upon every intervention in every American affair as an act against the United States. President Monroe has even declared that the United States ought not to mix itself up in the affairs of existing European colonies.

"It derives no advantage from doing so, but on the contrary, incurs serious prejudice, for on this very basis it might be rendered responsible by the European powers if any American state failed to fulfill its obligations."

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying there has been fierce fighting at Zeitoun between the Turkish troops who surrounded that city and the insurgent Armenians who defended it. Both sides are said to have suffered frightfully. The Turks were 10,000 strong and had 24 pieces of artillery. The Armenians numbered 15,000, but had no artillery.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The afternoon papers today are commenting editorially at length on the Venezuelan matter, but their remarks are on the financial rather than the political phase. While there is no abatement of expressions of belief that the ground taken on behalf of the United States is untenable, the tone is altogether more pacific. Yet there is considerable display of satisfaction at the financial difficulties of the United States.

MANAGUI, Nicaragua, Dec. 23.—President Cleveland's message to Congress in the Venezuelan question is endorsed by President Zelaya and all Nicaraguans.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 22.—John Lipgay, a prominent farmer living near Goodard, this county, who went violently insane last Tuesday and drove his family from home, was captured yesterday after having stood the officers off for five days. He was barricaded in his house and shot at every man he saw, keeping the neighborhood in terror.

The first sheriff's posse that left here were unable to do anything. Yesterday, however, Lipgay's oldest daughter became desperate and went to the house with some food for him, though the officers tried to prevail on her not to incur the danger. The insane man was ravenously hungry, and when he saw that his daughter had food, he permitted her to approach. When he