

NEW SOCIETY QUEEN

Wife of American Minister to Belgium the Reigning Favorite at Present.

INVITED TO THE KING'S HOUSE PARTY

Playing a Good Game of Bridge is One of Her Recommendations.

MISS GLADYS DEACON ALSO A FAVORITE

Entrance at Duke of Marlborough's Party Causes All Eyes to Turn.

STARTS HEARTBURNINGS OVER A PLAY

Men Scramble for Opportunity to Be Cast for Hero Where She Imposes the Heroine in Amateur Theatrical.

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LONDON, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The American social success here of the moment is Miss Gladys Deacon, wife of the United States minister to Belgium. She always is beautifully dressed.

Mrs. Townsend first appeared at Homburg, where she took that small but very exclusive society by storm. After that she came to London, made several informal friends and now the latest development in this interesting social case is that she made one of King Edward's latest house party at Sandringham.

It is needless to say that she plays bridge well. That is an important factor in her success, though her good looks and intelligence do a great deal. It seems that her instrumental in bringing about the marriage of Russian Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby and that many of their meetings took place at her house. Having been laid under this obligation, the grand duke proved ungrateful and did not recognize Mrs. Townsend's claims upon his social influence. The result was that a coolness arose between them.

When they were not on speaking terms, Prince and Princess Henry of Pleiss had them to a house party and now they are at least on bowing terms. Mrs. Townsend's presence has become quite a personage in London society.

Miss Gladys Deacon is back again in London after a fortnight's visit with Lord and Lady Clifford of Cudleigh, who brought her up to town and had her as their guest at Clarendon last week. The beautiful American girl looked so well. Yet, her appearance totally disproves the rumors about her being ill. In fact she never looked better in her life than she did the other night at Carlton, when she dined with the duke and duchess of Marlborough on the evening of their departure for the Duchy of Cornwall.

Mrs. Deacon has been busy since arriving in town. Every day has been filled with lunch engagements, parties and dinners. She has promised to spend Christmas with Colonel and Mrs. Charnock West, whose daughter, Miss Henry of Pleiss, is her intimate, devoted friend. Miss Deacon and Princess Henry are getting up private theatricals to add to the festive amusements of the time. The fair American will play the leading part, as she has decided talent in that direction. Miss Muriel Wilson also is in the cast.

It is said that the enmity among the men invited to the house is getting serious as to who shall play with the leading lady. But she alone has the selection, so people are intensely interested. The piece chosen is "My Lord in Liverly."

Mrs. Arthur Paget has started off to Paris to give orders for quantities of new dresses. She will return for Christmas. Her daughter, Liete, and her son, are now in Paris, where the latter is studying at the University. Miss Paget, who is chaperoned by Mrs. Combe, had great difficulty in finding suitable accommodations on her arrival in Egypt. Mrs. Paget has already promised to go to Spain to spend Easter with Princess Demidoff.

Has a Serious Side. Unrefracting people might imagine Mrs. Paget to be a frivolous society butterfly, but she has a thoughtful and serious cast of her mind is shown by the list of books she suggests as a Christmas present—

"The History of Civilization," by Buckle; "Opinions of Authority," by Lewis Cornwall; "Moral Maxims," by Rochefoucauld; "The History of European Morals," by Lecky; "The French Revolution," by Carlyle; "Poems," by Alfred DeMusset, and "Discussions and Dissertations," by John Stuart Mill.

Ambassador and Mrs. Choate do not intend to remain any fixed time in Egypt. They prefer to make a tour through the Mediterranean, touching at the most interesting places along the coast, calling at the islands of Corsica and Malta. Then, when the Riviera season is at its height, a call will be made at Cannes and they will run over to Genoa. Athens is to be "done" in the meantime. On the journey a stay of a week will be made at Constantinople. The ambassador well deserves this long holiday. It will be the end of February before he returns to London.

FRENCH INVENT A NEW GAME

Electric Billiards is the Latest to Attract Attention in the Gay Capital.

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PARIS, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The very latest thing in Paris is an electric billiard game. It is played on a diminutive table which can be folded up into the size of a small workbox. The balls are made of compressed pitch. The cue is a penholder with a cork disk at the end, forming a small mallet. The cue is chemically prepared. In the center of the table is a plate formed of any material which can be easily electrified. The game consists in attempting to make creases by counteracting the electric influence behind the table.

A practical player may run up a series of aces, but a novice will find it not at all easy. The game is fully entitled to be called one of skill.

OPENS FINE ART COLLECTION

City of Paris Exhibits a Valuable Legacy from an Eccentric Frenchman.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The event of the week in Paris art circles was the throwing open to the public of the collection of pictures in the pet parlor on the Champs Elysees. President Loubet delivered the address of dedication. The building, one of the permanent souvenirs of the latest Paris exposition, is now the property of the city of Paris and has been converted into a permanent art museum.

The splendid treasures bequeathed by the eccentric August Dutilt were only left to France on condition that they should be classified, catalogued and placed on public view within six months after the donor's death. The municipal officials are not accustomed to considerations of this kind, but the bequest was too valuable to lose, so instead of taking two years the authorities for once showed alacrity and complied with the terms of Dutilt's will. Dutilt spent his long life and a vast fortune in making the collection. He was the last of an extremely rich family, but lived miserably and dressed shabbily. Indeed, it is said that on account of his beggarly looks he was able to buy the rarest articles far cheaper than a well dressed connoisseur could have done.

He was accounted the best judge in his day of the artistic objects of art. It is asserted that he could unerringly detect a masterpiece from a counterfeit and that as a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles, which turned out to be exceedingly valuable, if not priceless, he was not equal.

His collection has been officially estimated to be worth \$2,000,000, but that is a comparatively small figure which experts put in it to make the legacy tax fall as lightly as possible on the Paris taxpayers. As it stands, the collection is the result of more than sixty years scouring of France, Italy, Spain, Egypt by two brothers and a maiden sister. The elder brother, Eugene, died eighteen years ago, leaving to the others a choice lot of china, pottery, enamels, books and paintings. August devoted himself mainly to antiques, coins, medals and bronzes. There are sixty paintings of great value, 12,000 engravings, for one of which Dutilt paid \$5,000, and more than 1,000 rare books, including some of the finest specimens of bookbinding to be found anywhere.

In a case by itself is the most beautiful book in the world, "The History of Alexander the Great," a fifteenth century vellum manuscript, with 404 illustrations. Dutilt bought it for \$2,000, and refused twice that amount later. Dutilt left to the city of Paris all his real estate in that city, with the accumulated income, which has been untouched for years. Much surprise has been expressed that his Paris estate should have been left to the city, who has relatives. In his will he bequeaths his heir and wife with selflessness and ingratitude, saying: "Those who may complain that they are unjustly treated by this will do not deserve to be listened to."

He left in conscience clearly showing that he felt in conscience bound for some mysterious reason to leave the bulk of his immense fortune to Paris.

The will requires the city of Paris to keep the graves of the Dutilt family in Ferny Lechaix cemetery in good order forever. His Paris father to accept all the conditions the collection would have reverted to the city of Rome.

KING HEARS LANGTRY'S PLAY

Edward Expresses the Hope Actress Will "Make Good" on Her American Tour.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—When King Edward VII received Mrs. Langtry before the royal household, he said: "I hope my American friends will see that your tour is a big success."

Although the king's command to Mrs. Langtry to give a semi-private performance of her new play before sailing for the United States was regarded as a very good-natured act, his taking Queen Alexandra to the play is much criticised. The queen is very deaf and probably could hear one word in two. She looked bored and weary and amused herself by scanning the audience through her glasses, while the king carefully followed the play. The performance, which is not being given in London to the only occupants of the pit, where the applause comes from, were royal servants, who were too great sticklers for royal etiquette to applaud without the king's example.

Mrs. Langtry's daughter, Mrs. Ian Malcolm, was not present, but plenty of fashionable women were there and went behind the scenes between acts. When the king received Mrs. Langtry between the third and fourth acts the queen was not present.

SELLING WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Desperate Remedy of Russian Peasants to Prevent Them from Starving.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Harrowing accounts of the condition of the starving peasants come from the central provinces of Russia. The state of affairs in the government (or province) of Kiev is almost incredible.

Regular auction sales of women and children are held there, the wives, daughters and little ones of men who are too poor to buy food for them being knocked down to the highest bidder in order that they may not perish. A sound, wholesome young girl fetches \$125. A healthy child sells for from \$10 to \$25.

Speculators are said to do a thriving business by fattening their emaciated purchases and selling them again. Whole families are subsisting on a little meal mixed with the ground bark of trees, while roots and herbs are boiled with the flesh of diseased animals to make soup.

SALON MAN FOOTS THE BILL

Danish Police Compels Him to Send Tipsy Men Home in a Carriage.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Denmark has devised a new plan to check intemperance. The police compels the saloon keeper who sells the "last glass" to a tipsy man to pay for a carriage to take him home, and if the man does any damage or needs medical treatment the saloon keeper who gave him the final drink foots the bill.

CAPTURES THE IRISH

Wife of Present Viceroy Has Won Her Way Into Their Hearts.

SUDDEN ILLNESS IS CAUSING CONCERN

Overtakes Herself Looking After the Wants of the Poor on the Island.

HAS HAD A MOST ROMANTIC CAREER

Succeeds in Making a Model Husband Out of a Disolute Youth.

EARL IS PROSTRATED BY HER ILLNESS

Belief He Would Resign the Viceroyalty, Which Promises So Much for Ireland, in Case She Should Die.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The serious illness of the countess of Dudley, the wife of Ireland's present viceroy, causes widespread concern, especially in Ireland, where she has manifested the kindest disposition toward the poor.

During her recent motor tour with the earl of Dudley through the poverty-stricken districts of Connought she entered the lowest cottages and made personal inquiries into the wants of the occupants. She sat by turf fire nursing cottagers' children. She has a very sweet voice and gave great delight to the children by the wayside and in schools by singing to them.

The wives of two men who have been in prison twenty-two years and received sentences for complicity in the Maantran murder personally appealed to the countess for their husbands' release and two days later the men were set free. The history of the countess's childhood and early life is romantic and somewhat mysterious. She has always been under the care of Adeline, duchess of Bedford, a sister of Lady Henry Somerset, who, like her, having made an unhappy marriage, devoted her life to philanthropic work. The countess's mother was connected with the Bedford family and was a very beautiful woman. She married Charles Palmer, who lived apart from her for twenty years before his death in New York a few years ago.

Mrs. Guernsey kept a bonnet shop in London and the prince of Wales is credited with having had a strong admiration for her. Her husband had a very young son married Colonel Stracey of the Coldstream Guards. She is still living, though she never is heard of in society and was not present at her daughter's wedding in 1891.

Reforms Her Husband.

The earl of Dudley was in a fair way to squander his fortune and spoil his career when he met and fell in love with Rachel Guernsey, a penniless protégée of the duchess of Bedford. She completely reformed him. One of the conditions on which she married him was that he should give up gambling and horse racing. He was greatly addicted to both, and was himself, though slightly lame, a noted stepphanian rider. Since his marriage he has forsaken the turf, and until he went to South Africa in 1900 he had been separated from his wife for a day. They were and are the most devoted couple. They have a son 5 years old and two beautiful daughters.

The earl was taken into Lord Salisbury's 1895 government as under secretary of the Board of Trade. He showed some talent as well as industry in the work of the department.

When the king threw his weight into the balance in favor of the new regime, concession to Irish demands, which now barely inaugurated, his influence was exercised to get the viceroyalty for Lord Dudley as against the duke of Marlborough, whose connection with the Hamilton family, which is most unpopular in Ireland, as well as his own unathletic temperament, rendered him undesirable.

The earl of Dudley is prostrated by the countess's illness. He never leaves the viceregal lodge in Phoenix park, where she is stricken. It is believed that her recent exertions proved too much for her constitution, which is not robust, and the attack of appendicitis, which manifested itself suddenly in a virulent form.

KRUGER A BROKEN DOWN MAN

Appears Absorbed in Bitter Recollections of the Evils Which Have Befallen Him.

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MENTONE, France, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mr. Kruger's health has slightly improved since he came here, but it is plain to anyone that the old man's worst ailment is not physical. He looks the picture of misery. When one meets him driving with his daughter and grandchildren he appears to be oblivious to everything around him. He never smiles, but looks lost in bitter recollection of the evils which have befallen him and his country.

He again expressed a few days ago a strong desire to be permitted to return to the Transvaal to end his days near Pretoria. Some sympathizers undertook to plead his cause with British Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. Two wealthy friends even offered to go bail for \$50,000 each as a guaranty for Kruger's good behavior in South Africa. But the colonial office is afraid to assent, owing to the state of feeling in the Transvaal, where all classes and races are discontented under the new regime.

INVENTS NEW KIND OF AIRSHIP

American Engineer Combines the Idea of an Automobile and an Airship.

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PARIS, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Arthur Ward of New York, an architect and engineer, well known in the Latin quarter of Paris, has invented a remarkable machine. It is said, a combination of automobile and airship, equalling either in speed and avoiding the dangers of both. Ward keeps the details of his invention a close secret. He declares that he can rise easily from the ground and surmount obstacles without difficulty. He promises to make a trial of his invention in the Bois de Boulogne next week.

MOTOR CARS ON EXHIBITION

Afford Striking Testimony of the Growth and Importance of New Industry.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The most important automobile exhibition ever seen in France is attracting a large number of visitors to the Grand Palais. The show is an extraordinary testimonial to the importance of the industry, which a few years ago was unknown, and which France is far ahead of any other nation. The greatest novelty show is the German house, the Daimler car.

So evident is the superiority of its Mercedes car that the French manufacturers have paid their rivals the highest compliment possible by having the honeycomb radiator made in any. Two British makes are also notable for the first time, the Napier and the Wolsley. The makers in the United States are represented by the Automobile Club of America, which shows a very large and varied collection of carriages, the chief advantages of which are a saving in fuel and water, lightness and elegance.

A car which attracts much attention uses a combination of petroleum and electricity for motive power. It is a Daimler car, partly by Lohner of Vienna. The power is conveyed directly to motors on the front wheels from a twenty-eight horse power Mercedes engine, which drives a dynamo. The advantages of this new car are said to be the complete absence of vibration and the abolition of chain and speed gear.

Another new car which has a peculiar appearance is believed to indicate a radical change in motor car construction within the next few years. It is known as the Mercedes-Mixte armor protected automobile and was built for the French minister of war by Charon, Girardot & Voigt. It excites much curiosity with its Hotchkiss rapid-firing gun pointing out through a hole in a bullet-proof shield. The gun has a firing capacity of 500 shots a minute. Experiments have proven it more destructive than a regiment of infantry by 30 per cent. The motor is of twenty-two horse power. The machine, with gun and ammunition, weighs 3,000 pounds.

THOUSANDS ARE UNEMPLOYED

Gravity of London Situation Increases in Spite of Ministerial Denials.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The gravity of the unemployed increases in gravity in London. There are 20,000 time-expired soldiers in the army of the 13th and trade is growing slack every day. Some of the night men takes place in the dark mornings at the London dock yards, where not one in twenty of the waiting men is set to work. Premier Balfour denied in the House of Commons that the distress is exceptional or demands any special relief. Something is working in the poor districts maintain that the outlook is worse than in any year since 1874.

Keir Hardie has called attention to the subject in Parliament with no great success. He says the unemployed are growing exasperated at official denials of their privations.

What makes the situation worse is that the cost of living has increased nearly 15 per cent in the poor districts since last year. The bakers of the East End have just advanced the price of bread. Not only unsheltered but the labor is suffering. There is great stagnation in the building and allied trades.

Several London papers have started subscriptions to maintain soup kitchens and considerable sums have been collected. But such help can only touch the outer fringe of destitute workers.

The government gives no promise of help in the way of public works. It is believed in the East End that the ministry's attitude is dictated by a desire to drive young men into the army, for which recruiting has been at a standstill since the war ended. Most workmen will endure any privation rather than enlist, the war having made the army more unpopular than ever.

Distress is being particularly felt among the stage "supers" and ballet girls. The theatrical funds are being heavily called upon to relieve terrible cases of destitution among that class.

KING NOW OWNS MONTE CRISTO

Iale Made Famous by Dumas Now Favorite Resort of Victor Emmanuel.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) ROME, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The sale of Monte Cristo, which Dumas rendered familiar to thousands of readers, has become the property of King Victor Emmanuel III and one of his favorite haunts. It is there that the king takes his most frequent trips that astonish his suite by their suddenness. He has had a sort of hunting pavilion built, and being an enthusiastic botanist, has several fields in cultivation which he watches with the greatest interest.

The legend of the hidden treasure of the island is still cherished by the islanders. Not very long ago a mayor of Sardinia went there with two workmen and vigorously turned the soil in search of the treasure. The king has no such illusion, but finds there in lieu of gold a treasure of solitude.

TIMES STICKS TO ITS CHARGE

Dr. Parker's Friends Increased at Accusation of Mercenary Motives.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Times has excited great indignation among Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker's admirers by alleging that he made a large fortune out of the City Temple, and that money making was an ever present motive with him. Dr. Parker's wife provides for a personal estate of \$25,000. This, it is asserted, disposes the Times' accusation, but the Times declines to withdraw it. The money is left, not to the City Temple, but to Dr. Parker's wife's relatives.

ITALY JOINS ALLIES

Tells Venezuela Its Demands Must Also Be Paid at Once.

CASTRO REFUSES BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Answers Ultimatum with Flat Denial of All Claims Made.

TEXT OF ALLIES' NOTE IS MADE PUBLIC

Britain and Germany Both Offer to Accept Arbitration.

BOWEN SECURES EXTENSION OF PEACE

German Fleet and Urge Commanders to Accept Republic's Reported Offer of Mediation.

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CARACAS, Dec. 13.—It is now stated that Italy has handed to the Venezuelan government a demand to those made by Germany and Great Britain for the payment of her claims.

Three thousand two hundred Venezuelan troops are in the neighborhood of La Guayra. BERLIN, Dec. 13.—President Castro's reply to the German ultimatum is a refusal to yield on any point. It is not considered probable that the Foreign office has not received the text of the reply, but only a bulletin from the German charge d'affaires, Herr von Pillgrim-Baltazzi, dated December 10, announcing that the president's answer had been placed in his hands that day, and that the Venezuelan government refused to yield to any of the German demands.

This telegram, with the text of the reply, was filed at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad. With this exception the Foreign office has received no news since yesterday to indicate that the situation has grown worse. A landing in force is not considered probable under any contingency. The orders to blockade the coast stand, and that is all the naval commanders for the present are authorized to do.

Any proposition that Minister Bowen might make in behalf of President Castro has been considered in a good spirit and carefully considered, out of regard for the channel of its transmission, but no proposition to arbitrate has yet reached Berlin. Neither is the Foreign office aware that the United States has made so far any suggestion to arbitrate.

von Pillgrim-Baltazzi is still on board a British vessel in the harbor of La Guayra. Italy Likely to Take Hand.

CARACAS, Dec. 13.—A new complication has arisen. It is feared that Italy will deliver a memorandum asking for the same treatment as Great Britain and Germany are demanding. Up to the present moment it is impossible to obtain definite information on the matter, but the Italian legation denies the delivery of any ultimatum. The news of the arrival of the British Commodore Montgomery at La Guayra has created excitement at Caracas, but up to 5 tonight the authorities here have no knowledge of his intentions, though in government circles it is believed a notification of the blockade of the coast will be transmitted.

Acting on the advice of Mr. Bowen, peace will be maintained for twenty-four hours more, and even if the Anglo-German forces disembark at La Guayra the troops in the fort and the navy-vessel redoubts will not fire on them. This is to give time for Washington to answer as to the proposal for arbitration made to Berlin and London.

President Castro has taken up a new attitude and has ordered reprisals to cease. He has issued a manifesto, in which he states that the property of British and German railroads and British telephone companies should be returned. The government will still retain the control of the La Guayra railroad, but its administration will be left independent.

Peace demonstrations took place again yesterday and today. The Venezuelans have decided also to boycott all goods manufactured in Germany and Great Britain and in all stores notices are posted declaring that henceforth the owners will refuse to sell goods coming from those countries.

A special train left Caracas for La Guayra this afternoon, taking Alfred Blohan, a leading German merchant, and a German banker of Caracas, on a special mission to try and obtain Germany's acquiescence in arbitration. President Castro gave the delegates passports, though the initiative was taken by Germans and not by the government.

Demands of the British. The following are copies of the demands presented by the British and German ministers on Monday, December 8, before embarking at La Guayra:

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs: Replied to your excellency's note of the 4th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from his excellency's government to reply to your excellency's government in writing, given full explanations and showing that there exists no legitimate ground for complaint. Nor does his excellency's government think that there is any cause for complaint against the authorities of Trinidad, who at once acted conformably with instructions.

I have the honor to further express that his excellency's government regrets the situation which has arisen, but cannot accept your note as sufficient reply to my communication nor as indicative of the intention of the Venezuelan government to entertain the claims which his excellency's government have brought forward, and it must be understood that they include all well founded claims which have arisen in consequence of the late civil war, and the previous course of treatment and imprisonment of British subjects, and also include an arrangement for foreign debt.

Wants to Establish Principle. I have asked the Venezuelan government to make a declaration that they recognize in principle the justice of these claims, that they will immediately make compensation for the property of British subjects mentioned and in those in which British subjects have been unjustly imprisoned during the late civil war, and that they will accept the decision of a mixed commission as to the amount and nature of which should be given for each.

I have also expressed the hope that the Venezuelan government will defer to these demands and not oblige his excellency's government to take steps to obtain satisfaction.

I have added that his excellency's government would be glad to receive from the Venezuelan government an arrangement of all their claims and that the Venezuelan government will require the immediate payment of a sum equal to that which in the first case should be paid to the German government. I have also held an agreement of this kind balance after the payment of urgent claims shall be held on account of the liquidation of the claims which might be before the commission.

I have moreover, instructions from his excellency's government to state clearly that (Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Snow Sunday; Fair Monday; Colder in West, Snow in East Partion.

Countess Dudley Captivates Irish

Castro Rejects the Terms

Italy Gets Into War Game

Text of Allies' Note is Made Public

Germany in Caracas Visit Combined

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CRISIS IN THE STRIKE

Conference Between President Burt and Leaders of Boiler Makers.

MAY BE THE BEGINNING OF THE END

Or Trouble May Be Extended to Southern Pacific Railroad.

HARRIMAN TAKES A HAND IN THE GAME

Telegraphs McNeill to Confer with President of Union Pacific.

BURT LEAVES FOR EAST AFTER SESSION

It is Believed that He Goes to Consult with Harriman About Negotiations for Settlement of the Strike.

The turning point has been reached in the Union Pacific strike. One of two things is regarded certain: The beginning of the end is at hand or the strike will be spread to the Southern Pacific and possibly the entire Harriman system. Another week or less will determine the course.

President Burt of the Union Pacific yesterday received in conference at his office at general headquarters President John McNeill of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders. President Ed Kennedy of the district and local lodges and President Dave O'Donnell of the boiler makers' helpers. Vital results are understood to impend as a consequence of this conference. Neither President Burt nor President McNeill, or either of his associates, will, however, divulge the details of this meeting. McNeill