

GERMAN PRESS IS LESS HOSTILE.

A Very Notable Change in the Tenor of Editorials

Relating to the War Between the United States and Spain.

Newspapers Given a Hint by the Government to Stop Their Abuse of America as Being Directly Opposed to the Government's Attitude, Besides Being Unpatriotic and Politically Unwise.

BERLIN, April 30.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Public attention is so engrossed with the Hispano-American struggle that the convening of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet has been almost unnoticed. The newspapers print entire pages of war news from all parts, mostly unreliable, and much of it is unfavorable to the United States. Extras are repeatedly issued alleging great naval disasters to the Americans. One of the worst offenders announced on Wednesday evening last that four American warships had been blown up (giving among the victims a fictitious ironclad) off Buenos Ayres.

As a whole, however, the German press has ceased its hostile tone toward the United States. For this change the Government is entirely responsible, as all the newspapers which are in the habit of obtaining information from the Foreign Office, which includes all newspapers of importance in the Empire, were this week given a hint to stop their abuse of the United States as being directly opposed to the Government's attitude, besides being unpatriotic and politically unwise. The hint was effective, and not a line directly hostile to America has since been printed in any paper.

The correspondent of the Associated Press notes that several newspapers, notably the "Frankfort Zeitung," have adopted a distinctly friendly tone respecting the war.

The fact that Paris, Rome and Portuguese newspapers, which are even more unfriendly to the United States than the German newspapers were, all point out that the war is a conflict of the Latin against the Anglo-Saxon, also has had some effect in bringing about the quick change in Germany, and some of the formerly most hostile German newspapers are now emphasizing the view that the interests of Germany are entirely on the side of the United States. For instance, the Berlin "Post," which enjoys close relations with Prince Hohenzollern, the Imperial Chancellor, and which hitherto has roundly abused the United States as "rapacious" and "pharisaical," now quotes utterances of French newspapers which deduce therefrom that it must be clearly to Germany's interests to side with the enemies of France.

Among a mass of articles dealing with the war, the "Kreuz Zeitung," a favorable army publisher, an article contributed by Major Scheibler, who, judging from personal experiences during the civil war in the United States, says: "The Americans doubtless will incur serious reverses at the commencement of hostilities, and unless their navy is strong enough to force a great battle and demolish the naval resources of Spain, which I think very doubtful, the war will drag along for years, and cost America much more blood and treasure than her people believe possible."

Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, writes as follows: "The war means a new grouping of the Powers. Henceforth Europe will have to reckon the United States as a decisive factor in the world's politics. If the German Government is blind, I must open its eyes to this fact and shape its political course accordingly."

In concluding, Herr Liebknecht says: "The United States, as well as Great Britain, has been preparing to form during the year the newest Dreikaiserreich, the United States, the Great Britain and Japan. If it is effected it means the end of the old European paramount power in the world's politics."

In the Reichstag also this week, during the debate upon the Kiau Chou affair, Herr Liebknecht told the Government that while they had not informed the Reichstag of it, he knew that during the China-Japan war the United States had vast material interests to guard in the far east than all the European Powers. Great Britain, he said, had never done in the far east the United States must be consulted. This statement was contradicted by the Government.

The war is already seriously affecting German interests. The increase in the price of cereals since April 1st is greater even than the rise in New York and Chicago. Wheat has risen from 148 marks to 221, the highest in recent years, the effects of which are much felt by the poor; the price of meat is also up considerably.

German exporters have decided henceforth they must insure against war losses. Premiums now range from one-eighth to one-half per cent.

Exporters of Berlin, Chemnitz, Klingenthal, Barmen, Sogeningen, Gera, Greibitz, Markkrich and Mulhausen have received counterparts for most of their American orders.

German merchants at the Azores and Philippine Islands have asked the Foreign Office for protection.

The United States Embassy does not regard the fact of Germany's not issuing a declaration of neutrality as indicative of unfriendliness, but rather the reverse; while it reiterates that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, has given repeated assurances, some of which have been quite recent, that Germany will observe neutrality, not only during the war, but through-out the war, coupling with these assurances expressions of the most friendly feelings of the Present German Government for the Government and the people of the United States.

In conversation upon the subject, the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, said: "There is absolutely no reason to expect anything but fair and impartial neutrality from Germany, which is all the United States wanted or expected."

As a matter of fact, Germany's decision not to formally declare neutrality means nothing more or less than that, while it leaves the Government's hands free, it is expected to enable German

merchants to reap a harvest by selling freely to both combatants. At the same time, it may be gathered from the fact that Spain strenuously sought to induce Germany to proclaim neutrality, that she regards neutrality as conducive to her interests.

Mr. White, while at Dresden, had frequent conversations with the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Lorzinzelli, who told him that the Vatican had been ill-advised at its recent attempt at mediation. Continuing, Mgr. Lorzinzelli said: "What the Pope ought to have done was to induce Spain to give the Pope Cuba, he giving it to the Cubans."

Despite denials, it is a fact that many well-known German officers, whose aristocratic names, if published, would create a sensation in Germany, applied at the United States Embassy for permission to join the American forces. A large percentage of the American students are en route home to offer their services to the Government.

The German-American Club of Berlin, at a special meeting this week, adopted resolutions expressing sympathy and encouragement "in the righteous war against tyrannical Spain."

The Prussian Diet on Wednesday exhaustively debated the questions of American meat imports. Members characterized American meat inspection as a hoax. They said the meats were affected with trichinosis and preserved in acids which were ruinous to health, and pleaded in favor of their total exclusion.

The Minister of Agriculture, Baron Von Hammerstein-Loxten, then announced that an imperial decree to that effect, which would be valid throughout Germany, was to be passed.

It is understood that a bill to this effect will be presented to the Reichstag and passed before adjournment.

STEAMER PARIS.

The American Liner at Her Dock at New York.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The American liner steamer Paris arrived this morning from Southampton after a rough passage of seven days, seven hours and forty-five minutes, with nine saloons, forty-two second-cabin and ninety-eight stowage passengers.

The Paris left Southampton April 22d and included all newspapers of importance in the Empire, were this week given a hint to stop their abuse of the United States as being directly opposed to the Government's attitude, besides being unpatriotic and politically unwise.

The hint was effective, and not a line directly hostile to America has since been printed in any paper.

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

House Session Devoted to Consideration of the Bill.

Conference Report Rejected After Three Hours of Debate.

The Ground For the Fight Against Acceptance of the Report Was the Senate Amendment to Compensate Naval Officers for Government Use of Their Inventions, and Authorizing Them to Have Their Claims For Such Compensation Adjudicated in the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—To-day's session of the House was devoted chiefly to consideration of the conference report upon the naval appropriation bill presented yesterday by Chairman Boutelle. The report was rejected after three hours of debate, and further conference will follow. The only ground upon which the fight against the report was made was found in the Senate amendment to compensate naval officers for Government use of their inventions, and authorizing them to have their claims for such compensation adjudicated in the Court of Claims.

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LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Sentence of Two Murderers Who Confessed Their Crime.

MADISON (Wis.), April 30.—Will B. Ester and William Fuller, the two robbers arrested at Waukesha for the murder of an aged couple and the burning of the bodies at Blackearth Wednesday night, pleaded guilty to the crime here to-day. They were sentenced to life imprisonment and were taken to Waupun Prison immediately. They landed in prison thirty hours after the crime was committed. Both made a full confession to the Sheriff and District Attorney.

LIUENANT ADAMS.

The President Commutes the Sentence of the Naval Officer.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles A. Adams of the receiving ship Independence, Mare Island, was convicted by court-martial of intoxication and sentenced to dismissal. The President has commuted the sentence of the officer, and he is now in the list of Lieutenant-Commanders. The commutation was made because of the court's recommendation, in view of the officer's splendid sea record.

COAST AND EASTERN RACES.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON AT THE INGLESDALE TRACK.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Pacific Coast Jockey Club wound up its racing season to-day in brilliant style. Wheel of Fortune galloped in a winner of the Inglestad stake, at four miles, while the other starters, Buckwa, Sir Dilke, Sweet Faverdale and Sharon Lass, were scattered over the field, selling for a mile. It was nothing but a procession after two and one-quarter miles had been covered, as it was then apparent to almost every one that Buckwa would never be able to overtake Wheel of Fortune, who led from start to finish. The weather was windy and the track fast. Results: "Five furlongs, Ach (Clayton), 8 to 1, won; Obsidian (Woods), 2 to 1, coupled with Whaleback, second; Santello (Perry), 15 to 1, third. Time—1:02. The Pretter, Master "Ede, Mossbrae and Schelback also ran. "Six furlongs, selling; Imp. Mistril II (Piggott), 7 to 5, won; Senator (McDonald), 12 to 1, second; Tom Smith (R. Narvaez), 60 to 1, third. Time—1:15 1/2. Millbrae, Zarro, Ricardo, Frank James, Pasha, Aticus, Queen Nubia, Julebach and Sharon Lass also ran. "Torpedo, Fly and Walter J. also ran. "Five and three-eighths, handicap, over five hurdles, Huntsman (Shepard), 6 to 1, won; Monita (Pines), 6 to 1, second; Torton (Kelly), 10 to 1, third. Time—2:36 1/2. Gold Dust, Our Climate, George Palmer and Shaver also ran. "Four miles, the Inglestad stakes, value \$3,500, Wheel of Fortune (Piggott), 4 to 1, won; Buckwa (Clayton), 9 to 5, second; Sir Dilke (H. Martin), 13 to 1, third. Time—7:28 1/2. Sweet Faverdale and Sharon Lass also ran. "Six furlongs, Daisy F. (Thorpe), 1 to 4, won; Charles Le Bel (Clayton), 7 to 2, second; Sadie Schwartz (Kiley), 100 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Queen Blazes and Little T. G. also ran. "Five furlongs, selling; Den Luis (Woods), 4 to 5, won; Elsmere (McNichols), 8 to 1, second; Del Paso II (Piggott), 30 to 1, third. Time—1:42 1/2. Watomba, Coda and Soccol also ran. "CLOSURE OF MEMPHIS MEETING. "MEMPHIS, April 30.—The most successful meeting in the Memphis Jockey Club's history was brought to a close to-day. The feature of to-day's card was the Peabody Hotel handicap, at a mile and an eighth, in which Lieber Karl, John W. Schorr's Kentucky Derby candidate, conceded great lumps to the other horses. Results: Lieber Karl, 1 to 1, won; Peabody Hotel, 2 to 1, second; Peabody Hotel, 2 to 1, second; Peabody Hotel, 2 to 1, second. "Four miles, Millstream won, Frank Thompson second, Linda third. Time—1:42 1/2. "Five and three-eighths, Peabody Hotel handicap, Lieber Karl won, Buckvidere second, Estaca third. Time—1:56. "Six furlongs, Lady Irene won, Trobriane third. Time—1:16 1/2. "One mile, Koscio won, Eleanor Holmes second, High Noon third. Time—1:43 1/2. "AT NEWPORT. "CINCINNATI, April 30.—The Newport track was closed to-day. Results: Six furlongs, Duke of Haven won, Bertha Nell second, Duoro third. Time—1:13 1/2. "Four and a half furlongs, Satin Slipper won, Glad Hand second, Dilly Regent third. Time—0:54 1/2. "One mile, handicap, What Next won, The Elector second, Skate third. Time—1:40. "Five and three-eighths, Friar John won, Pop Dixon second, Evanesca third. Time—2:07 1/2. "Seven furlongs, Motilla won, Baritara second, Argus third. Time—1:28. "AT AQUEDUCT. "NEW YORK, April 30.—Results at Aqueeduct: "Five furlongs, Autumn won, Tyrant second, Sublimed third. Time—1:05 1/2. "Six furlongs, America won, Lady Irene second, Trobriane third. Time—1:16 1/2. "One mile, Koscio won, Eleanor Holmes second, High Noon third. Time—1:43 1/2. "The thickest known coal seam in the United States was discovered near Twin Creek, in the Green River coal basin, Wyoming. It is 80 feet thick, and upward of 300 feet of solid coal underlie 4,000 acres.

PANIC IN A PLAY HOUSE.

Fire Breaks Out in a Building Adjoining the California Theater.

Causing a Wild Rush of Patrons to Escape Fancied Danger.

Many Ladies Faint During the Panic, But Miraculously None Were Injured, Although the House Was Crowded—The Fire Department House and a Livery Stable Adjoining Guttered by the Flames.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Toward the close of the operatic performance by Madame Melba in the California Theater to-night the bursting of a steam pipe in the adjoining building, occupied as the headquarters of the Fire Department, caused a quick fire. The old wooden building was soon in a blaze, and the people in the crowded theater, seeing through the windows the reflection of the flames, disregarding the reassuring statements of the management, attempted to rush from the building. A panic followed, in which many women fainted, but miraculously none were seriously injured.

The audience was composed of the most fashionable in the city, and many valuable ornaments were lost. Ladies in their wild attempts to escape from fancied dangers left furs, bonnets, wraps and jewels. These were trampled under foot, and many valuables were stolen.

The Fire Department house and the St. George's stables, adjoining on the other side from the California Hotel and theater, were gutted, but the theater was but little damaged, although the ceiling caught fire and was slightly burned. Loss, \$15,000.

Mme. Melba, who was in the theater during the terrible panic in the theater, was not injured.

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

China Will Pay Balance of Indemnity to Japan on May 6th.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The following Oriental advices arrived to-day by steamship Gaelic from Hongkong via Honolulu: "The Chinese Government has informed the Japanese Legation at Peking that it will pay the balance of the indemnity to Japan on May 6th, next. The "Chuo Shimbun," however, says that it is rumored that the Russian Minister at Peking has advised the Tsung Li Yamen not to pay the whole amount of the balance to Japan.

On March 27th, during some maneuvers, the Japanese training ship Hiei and torpedo boat No. 26 collided off Ougurogi Island. The latter was so badly damaged that she sank immediately, and two of her officers were drowned. The training ship escaped injury.

An imperial ordinance has been issued convoking the Japanese Diet on May 20th, next.

The "Japan Mail" says that it is rumored that the American ship William H. Macy, from New York November 10th for Yokohama, collided with a steamer, and was seriously damaged at sea.

Yokohama experienced a lively shaking upon April 4th, several very severe shocks of earthquake being felt at 6 p. m. accompanied by heavy rains.

The Japanese Government has just issued war loan bonds to the extent of 30,000,000 yen at 80 1/2 per 100 yen of their face value.

A special meeting of the Japanese Cabinet was held on March 30th, as the result of a communication that it intended to lease Wei Hai Wei to Japan.

According to the "Chugai Shogyo," the total exports from Japan to the United States during the year 1897 were 52,436,404 yen, and the imports 27,030,537 yen.

ALASKAN ADVICES.

The Report of a Rich Strike on Ainsley Creek Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The Alaska Commercial Company of this city is in receipt of advices from its agents at Dawson City confirming the report of a rich strike at the mouth of Ainsley Creek, eighteen miles up the Yukon from that place. The correspondent says that the whole country in the vicinity of Dawson is crazy with excitement over the new strike.

The men who made it sank a hole forty-five feet in depth on an island at the mouth of Ainsley Creek, almost in the middle of the Yukon River, and on bedrock found pay dirt which averaged from 84 to 88 per cent gold.

The report of the strike has been officially confirmed by two Canadian officials, Mr. McGregor, the mining inspector, and Mr. Wade, the Crown attorney.

STANFORDS CHAMPIONS.

Won the Decisive Game of the Intercollegiate Baseball Series.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The decisive game of baseball for the intercollegiate championship was won by the representatives of Stanford University to-day. The game was replete with brilliant plays, which gave the adherents to the cardinal on one side and of the blue and gold on the other ample opportunity to applaud the players.

The University of California men went to pieces at critical stages of the game, and changed what seemed a certain victory in the earlier stages of the game into defeat. The winning run was scored by Murphy, who stole third and scored on a sacrifice bunt. Neither side could score again, the figures remaining 6 to 5 in favor of Stanford. Score: Berkeley—Runs 5, hits 6, errors 4. Batteries—Berkeley, Kaersberg and Main; Stanford, Backett and Strahr. Umpire—Gagus.

SUBMARINE TORPEDOES.

Government Preparing to Place Them in Golden Gate Harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Five hundred submarine torpedoes are to be placed in San Francisco harbor almost immediately by the United States Government as a protection to this city in case a Spanish fleet should attempt to enter this port.

The manufacture of the explosive material has just been completed by the Giant Powder Company. The location of the torpedoes will be marked by buoys, and a channel for the ingress and egress will be left free, so that the pilots of the ports may steer their way safely through the obstructions in the bay time, but at night vessels will not be permitted to enter or leave the harbor. Should Spanish warships make their appearance off this coast the