

LEADS THE WAY

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY FOLLOWED BY EUROPE IN EVERY LINE.

Full Text of the American Reply to Germany Followed by Franco-Russian Note in Similar Terms.

SECOND NOTE FROM GERMANY

ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH AMERICAN REPLY TO FIRST.

It is Regarded as Evidence of Emperor William's Complete Conversion to the American View.

FUNERAL OF VON KETTELER

EMPEROR DOWAGER GIVES ORDERS FOR IMPRESSIVE HONORS.

German Troops Said to Have Had a Skirmish with Boxers, and Japanese Clear Out Villages.

THE AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL

FIRST MOVEMENT PROBABLY WAS BEGUN ON WEDNESDAY.

Missionaries Protest Against "Desecration"—Russians Occupy Mukden—The Day's Other Details.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The diplomatic triumph of the administration as to the Chinese treaty negotiations is complete. Germany has wholly abandoned her position as to conditions precedent to the beginning of negotiations.

A NEW GERMAN NOTE.

Germany's Second Proposal Almost Identical with American Reply.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The German Foreign Office today issued a second note to the powers, regarding the method of securing punishment for those guilty of the outrages in China.

The imperial government is informed of an edict of the Chinese Emperor by Sheng, the fact of Shanghai whereby the punishment is ordered of a number of princes and dignitaries named therein.

The information received up to the present, concerning the reception of this proposal by the powers, justifies the belief that a general understanding on this matter may be looked for.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Emperor William's latest proposition is regarded at the Foreign Office here and in other diplomatic circles in London, as going further to pave the way to both an agreement for the powers and for the success of the negotiations with China than anything which has yet transpired.

The Franco-Russian proposal takes a much broader scope, and submits a programme under which the negotiations for a complete settlement can be carried forward.

The answer to Germany covered the subject of punishing Chinese offenders, and made known that the United States had instructed Minister Conger along the line suggested by Germany.

The Franco-Russian proposition is under four heads, namely: First—Punishment of the guilty parties.

Second—Interdiction of the shipment of arms into China.

Third—Punishment of indemnity to the powers.

Fourth—Sufficient guarantees for the future.

In addition, a suggestion is made for the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Peking; for the raising of the Taku forts, and for the maintenance of a line of communications between Peking and the sea.

The impression here, in advance of action on these propositions by our government, is that they contain nothing essentially unfitting them to be subjects of consideration in a final settlement.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Lord Salisbury, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post, has replied to Germany's latest note in terms of approval.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE ALREADY ON THEIR WAY TO PEKING.

PEKING, Sept. 29, via Shanghai, Oct. 4.—The withdrawal of the United States force (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

MINERS ANGRY

CLASH BARELY AVERTED IN THE COUNTRY NEAR SHAMOKIN.

Wrathful Marchers Turned Back with Difficulty and the Mines Closed to Prevent Trouble.

ACCESSIONS TO THE RANKS

MORE COLLIERIES CLOSED, THE MEN JOINING THE STRIKERS.

Gen. Gobin Rescinds His Order Directing the Artillery Command to Break Camp and Return Home.

MARKLE DEFINES HIS POSITION

HIS COMPANY HAS GIVEN UP HOPE OF ARBITRATION.

No Attention Paid to Concessions and No Signs of a Convention—Other Details of the Situation.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 4.—An uprising of strikers in the Shamokin region seemed imminent for several hours, late today, and there were forebodings of a serious clash between armed deputies and a large body of striking miners.

About three thousand excited strikers assembled at Mount Carmel and, headed by a band of music, started a march to Trevorton, sixteen miles away, with the avowed purpose of forcing those at work at the North Franklin colliery to quit and join in the strike.

The marchers were in an excited and wrathful frame of mind. When they had covered three miles of their march they were met by officials of their organization who, after persuasion, induced the strikers to abandon their proposed trip.

Meantime several hundred deputies had been rushed to Trevorton on special trains, and a serious conflict scarcely could have been avoided had the excited strikers arrived at the scene and endeavored to carry out their threats against the workmen.

Later it was announced that the officials of the North Franklin, to prevent trouble, would not operate the mine until the strike was settled.

General Gobin, as a result of this new disturbing element, to-night rescinded his order for Battery C of the National Guard to return home to-morrow.

Affairs were quiet in all other sections of the anthracite field today and the strikers scored important gains in the closing of additional collieries in the Schuylkill district.

With a cessation of operations at the North Franklin, all of the Philadelphia and Reading Company's thirty-nine mines have ceased work.

The present point of attack by the United Mine Workers' organizers is the Panther creek valley, in the lower Lehigh region, where the collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have been in practically full operation since the strike began in the other sections.

Strenuous efforts are being put forth to induce the men there to quit work and join the union.

President Mitchell today said that there was no immediate prospect of a convention of miners to consider the concessions offered by the operators.

None of the Lackawanna Company's strikers availed themselves of the offer of increased wages if they should return to work by to-day.

Markle States His Position.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—John Markle, managing partner of Markle & Co., colliery operators, who have figured more or less prominently in the coal strike, said of his trip here:

"The newspapers have got a wrong impression regarding my movements. I am here representing no one but myself. I am concerned, indeed, on Sunday night last we got notice from the operators that they had decided to arbitrate had been broken by the employees. We posted a notice on Sunday, giving the committee's statement and also a notice that the contract between the employees and ourselves is broken.

"Our notice was as the employees will start up on Monday and afford every opportunity an opportunity to work so long as our collieries are sufficiently manned to work them."

MARCHERS HEADED OFF.

Probable Trouble Averted by Interference of Mine Workers' Officers.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 4.—Three thousand strikers headed by a band and three hundred slate picker's boys, the latter carrying small American flags, left Mt. Carmel at 6 o'clock this evening to march to Trevorton, sixteen miles distant, in Northumberland county, to compel the workmen of the North Franklin colliery to remain at home to-morrow.

The North Franklin operation had not ceased work since the strike started, and strikers from all over the region were angered over the failure of the Trevorton men to tie up the colliery, hence, as the Mount Carmel marchers swung along the highway, they declared they would not be balked in their effort to take the matter up themselves.

Meantime, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company had rushed a special train, consisting of five carsloads of deputies from Schuylkill county to the scene. General Gobin, at Shenandoah, had also been asked to hold himself in readiness to dispatch troops to Trevorton in case a fight occurred, and the sheriff should call for military aid.

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"KHAKI BOOM"

IT SWEEPS "MERRIE ENGLAND" FOR THE CONSERVATIVES.

Increased Ministerial Majority Elected by Plurality Unprecedented in English History.

THE MASSES FAVOR THE WAR

GIVE AN UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT TO JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Lord Roberts Reports on Hart's Long March and Other Recent Developments in the New Colonies.

MARK TWAIN COMING HOME

THE GREAT HUMORIST WILL LIVE IN AMERICA HEREAFTER.

Wine Vines in France Ruined by Storm—Some Recent Extensive Surveys in Arctic Lands.

LONDON, Oct. 5, 4 a. m.—The "khaki boom" has swept the country. Yesterday's pollings are a tale of increased Ministerialist and diminished Liberal majorities.

The returns from the rural districts to-day (Friday) and to-morrow may do something to rehabilitate the Liberals, but the results thus far have fully justified Mr. Chamberlain and the party organizers who are backing the government in their choice of the moment to dissolve Parliament.

Few would doubt that an appeal to the country a month or two earlier would have produced an even more remarkable Unionist victory. Nevertheless the Ministerialists may already congratulate themselves on being returned with an increased majority.

Yesterday the Conservatives gained twelve seats, as against three gained by the Liberals.

The workmen of the country have replied in a very decided voice in favor of the war and of the annexation of the republics. Even Liberal Scotland is at last feeling the full force of the shock and captured sixty-six seats, as against thirty-six.

Londoners were not slow last night to testify to their delight. Wherever the results were displayed crowds collected to cheer and demonstrate in favor of their favorite. In various polling districts the candidates appeared at the windows or drove about, receiving tremendous ovations.

The returns from many points will not be known until toward noon to-day.

At midnight returns showed the total number of elected to be 397, with the relative strength of the parties as follows: Ministerialists, 280; Liberals, including Laborite, 72; Nationalists, 45.

The Conservatives have gained altogether twenty-one seats and the Liberals fourteen. The Daily Mail describes the elections as "The rout of the pro-Boers," and "The debacle of 'Little Englandism.'"

The Conservatives hold Newcastle by enormously increased majorities, and Capt. Lambton, of the British cruiser Powerful, upon whom the Liberals counted to deal a crushing blow to the government, finds himself at the bottom of the poll.

The countess of Warwick has intervened in behalf of a Liberal J. U. Stevens, who is trying to oust Sir John Stone, Conservative, from East Birmingham. Her ladyship's telegram, which is placarded to-day, says: "I do not participate in party politics, but, as an indefinite protest against the slighting remarks of a minister of the crown on labor representatives, and, as a laborer in the interest of the great labor cause, I ask you to convey to Counselor Stevens my best hopes for his success."

Lady Warwick's reference is to a remark made by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, Sept. 23, when he attacked the labor members of Parliament, none of whom, he said, in twenty-five years, had caused to be enacted legislation for the benefit of the working classes.

Lady Warwick's intervention did not avail.

Mr. John Morley, the Liberal leader, who was formerly chief secretary for Ireland, has written a supplementary manifesto, in which he says he withdraws no word of what he has said about the South African war, and adds:

"I regard it as a baneful incident of a retrograde policy. The incorporation of the two Boer states is one of the most evil blunders of our history."

Only one of the seven boroughs of Birmingham was contested, but the Liberals organized an aggressive campaign to take one seat in Mr. Chamberlain's city. He took an active part in the canvass in the ward of Sir J. Benjamin Stone, Conservative candidate for East Birmingham, and the victory of the latter, with a majority of 2,154, is considered in part a personal triumph for the secretary of state for the colonies.

MARK IS COMING HOME.

He and America Will No Longer Be Twain, but One.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Mark Twain will leave London on Saturday to make his home in the United States, after a nine years' residence in Europe. He returns, he says, feeling like a boy rejuvenated in body and intellectual in mind. The great humorist will (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

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BRYAN HEARD

HE WAS THE MAIN ORATOR BEFORE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Vice Presidential Candidate Stevenson and Others Also Heard During the Day.

TOMLINSON HALL CROWDED

WHEN THE NEBRASKA MAN MADE HIS APPEARANCE.

His Speech Did Not Differ Greatly from Some of His Recent Utterances.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE THAT WILL NOT HAVE WEIGHT.

The Delegates Are Still Wondering What Has Become of President W. R. Hearst.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S SPEECH

HE IS HEARD IN THE EVENING AT TOMLINSON HALL.

Most of His Remarks Were in the Nature of Criticism of the Philippine Policy.

The convention of Democratic clubs fairly revelled in a feast of Democratic oratory yesterday and last night. The Democracy which attended yesterday's meetings had the privilege of listening to the voices of its most beloved leaders—William J. Bryan, Adlai E. Stevenson and Bourke Cockran. But two things marred the occasion for the Democratic leaders. One was the absence of W. R. Hearst, the president of the association, and the other was the fact that the actual representation of Democratic clubs from outside the State was not what had been expected by its more enthusiastic of the local managers.

The convention closed last night with a speech by the great Cockran, who journeyed to the city yesterday in his private car. Adlai E. Stevenson, the vice presidential candidate, was in the convention all day, and William Jennings Bryan came in the afternoon, reaching the city about 2:45 o'clock. Mr. Bryan also came in a private car which brought him from Wisconsin. After arriving in the city it was necessary that he should have a few minutes' rest, which he took while eating luncheon. It was 4 o'clock when he finally reached the convention hall, and was welcomed by the crowd that had been growing very restless waiting for him. The afternoon audience and the one which attended the closing session of the convention last night were the largest of the two days. The hall was really crowded yesterday afternoon. Possibly half the crowd was composed of women, some of whom stood up in the aisles while Bryan made a speech of more than an hour's length.

Among the things which transpired yesterday were reports from the different committees, including a set of resolutions which will be found in full in these columns. During the day there were speeches galore, among them being remarks by Augustus Thomas, the playwright, of New York, and speeches by three women. There was also a speech by a negro, one Milton Turner. The absence of W. R. Hearst remained unexplained, further than that it was said he was ill. Some had hoped and even expected that Mr. Hearst would come with the presidential candidate, but he did not come, and Mr. Bryan, it was said, knew nothing of his whereabouts.

MORNING SESSION.

Permanent Organization Effected and Several Speeches Made.

When the convention of Democratic Clubs convened in Tomlinson Hall a few minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning there were less than one thousand people in the hall, but the attendance increased during the morning. There was some confusion because of the fact that no one seemed to know who was to call the convention to order. Adlai E. Stevenson came in with Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, and Mayor Taggart. Mr. Taggart, acting as temporary chairman, called the convention to order. The report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted as follows: President, W. R. Hearst; secretary, Max F. Himes; treasurer, Marcus Daly; permanent chairman of convention, Governor McMillin, of Tennessee; reading clerk, W. J. Pollard; sergeant-at-arms, Mayor D. King.

After this report had been read Governor McMillin took charge of the convention. A proposition to increase the executive committee of the national association from seventeen to forty-five members was voted down after discussion led by Senator J. K. Jones, who opposed the change. A resolution touching the coal strike and calling on all who have been victims of the robbery by the coal trust of their hard-earned earnings, and all others who see the fundamental ideas of this Nation are at stake in the contending forces now struggling for mastery in the industrial field, to vote the Democratic ticket, was adopted.

Lewis G. Stevenson, son of the vice presidential candidate, made a speech in which he said that "Mr. McKinley himself made imperialism the chief issue when he consented to abandon what he termed our 'plain duty' and began to advocate a course which in his sober moments he called 'robbery.' Friends of constitutional liberty refuse to bow before this god of destiny."

Augustus Thomas, the New York playwright, ejected a humorous vein through the most of his speech. He discussed the Philippine question and Senator Hanna among the issues. There were other speeches by George B. McMillan, of New

WITH A MAN IN OVERALLS.

President Rode with a Laborer While Preparing to Return to Washington.

CANTON, O., Oct. 4.—It is probable that the departure of President and Mrs. McKinley for Washington, next Monday, will end their summer vacation in Canton. The President's departure is likely to change the plans for the Roosevelt meeting on Oct. 13, which was to have been held on the McKinley lawn. The meeting probably will be held down town.

Mr. M. A. Salada, and two cyclists named Salada and Salada, of Wheeling, were here today to arrange for the sending of a message from the President to a field day meeting of West Virginia Republicans, Oct. 13, by bicycle relays of 50 miles. Arrangements were made to have the message in readiness at the McKinley home for the first rider, although the President himself probably will not be there.

John F. Dore, United States appraiser at the port of San Francisco, returning from the annual conference of appraisers at New York, stopped over today to pay his respects to the President. In the afternoon the President was down town on business. He met an acquaintance in overalls on the public square, and having some business with him, invited him into the carriage and drove off toward the McKinley house.

All War Taxes Abrogated.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 4.—All war taxes on importations from foreign countries have been abrogated.

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