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GERMANY IN THE EAST.

STATEMENT BY COUNT VON BUELOW BEFORE THE REICHSTAG.

CHINESE TROUBLE NOT DUE TO GERMAN ACQUISITION OF KIAO-CHAU—DEMANDS OF THE POWERS.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—In the Reichstag to-day, on the occasion of the presentation of the supplementary credit for China, Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, emphatically denied the assertion frequently made abroad that the China imbroglio was traceable to the German occupation of Kiao-Chau. This statement was greeted by the Social-Democrats with loud cries of "It is quite true!"

Count von Bülow expressed keen regret that such a cry was heard in the German Parliament. The Chancellor further declared that he did not wish at present to say anything which might be prejudicial to the common objects of the Powers in China. But he felt the need of placing himself in touch with the nation. Germany, he explained, had adhered to the aims and policy outlined in the circular to the allied Governments. The allegation that the Government had not foreseen the Chinese crisis was true. But most of the other nations likewise failed to anticipate that the storm in the Far East would burst so violently or so soon. "But," added Count von Bülow, "the premonitory signs did not escape us. We directed the attention of the other Cabinets repeatedly to these signs. We at once agreed to everything our representatives in China described as necessary to take as a measure of precaution, and dispatched a force, offering even more than asked for. I wish to reproach no one, least of all Baron von Ketteler, who, in endeavoring most earnestly in the fulfilment of his duty to bring the chief Chinese authorities to reason, went, almost without fear, to his death, worthy of the land he represented and the name he bore."

This statement caused loud applause.

ACTED WITH PROVERBIAL MODESTY.

Reverting to the Kiao-Chau allegation, Count von Bülow recapitulated the previous territorial acquisitions and expeditions of the other Powers in China, adding:

We, with proverbial modesty, restrained ourselves longest of all the Powers, even until the massacre of our missionaries in Shan-Tung. We first acted in China by force of circumstances, and then in such a way that peace was affected neither directly nor indirectly. Our presence at Kiao-Chau is based on a treaty with China, in accord with international law. We have always shown a friendly and benevolent disposition toward China and demonstrated this specially in 1895, when China was at the mercy of the victorious Japanese. We have no desire to interfere with the interests of the other Powers in China. We wish to protect our rights to the fullest degree. Our position there is one of legitimate defence. The miserable Chinese Administration permitted the Boxer movement to gain ground, observed toward the Ministers an attitude of equivocation and inaction, violated the rights of nations and the dignity of the German people by allowing the outrageous murder of Baron von Ketteler, and did the utmost in the intercourse with the Ministers to put off matters by all kinds of subterfuges and palpable falsehoods.

In the face of such an attitude we had to take the necessary measures for the protection of our rights and the defence of our honor. The other Powers were in the same position, and all civilized peoples alike were compelled to act in self-defence. A dispassionate observer cannot doubt that the recent movement is traced neither to Kiao-Chau, Hong-Kong, Tonquin or Port Arthur. It is directed against European civilization, with which Japan has thrown in her lot. What Germans desire is not a political adventure but the assertion of our interests, our rights and our honor as a great people.

WAGING NO WAR OF CONQUEST.

We are waging no war of conquest on China. We only wish for atonement for Chinese misdeeds and a guarantee of reforms. We especially desire atonement, since otherwise such things might occur again. We desire that the influence accruing to Germany in the present movement shall be preserved to her. We desire our share in what is to be won from China. We will not overreach any one, and we will not let any one overreach us. We have nothing to gain by a partition of China and do not desire it. We shall fare best if China recovers herself, so far as possible, under the best ordered administration obtainable and remains solvent. We wish to confine ourselves to our present position and will not shake China unnecessarily. We have no reason for going beyond the convention of August 3, 1898, or to strive for territorial acquisition which will place a disproportionate strain upon our resources. Neither have we an interest in nailing ourselves down in China to a definite stretch of territory. German trade had spread far and wide in China long before we occupied Kiao-Chau. We defend our rights in peaceful competition, therefore, with all nations, on the principle of "live and let live." That is the object of the Anglo-German agreement of October 16, the principles of which the other Cabinets have declared themselves in agreement with.

We assume that the other Powers will not make territorial acquisitions. There is no ground for doubting the loyalty of their attitudes. Of the end set in view by the circular note only the most urgent point, the liberation of the Europeans in Peking, has been attained. Other highly important objects remain to be reached—security of the lives and property of foreigners, adequate satisfaction for outrages, compensation for the disbursements made and the costs incurred, and the safeguarding of our possessions.

DEMANDS OF THE POWERS.

For the attainment of these a unanimous agreement has been arrived at by the representatives of the Powers in Peking, whose demands I now communicate:

China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an Imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven princes and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred.

In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished.

Indemnity shall be paid to States, corporations and individuals. The Tsung-li-Yamen shall be abolished, and its functions vested in a Foreign Minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor, as in civilized countries.

The forts at Taku and the other forts on the coast of Pe-Chi-Li shall be razed, and the importation of arms and war material prohibited.

Permanent legation guards shall be maintained, and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.

Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the Empire supressing Boxers.

Indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians.

China shall erect explatory monuments in every foreign or international burial ground where graves have been profaned.

The foregoing conditions have already been published, but not the following:

The Chinese Government shall undertake to enter upon negotiations for such changes in existing treaties regarding trade and navigation as the foreign governments deem advisable, and with reference to other matters having in view the facilitation of commercial relations.

WILL GO NO FURTHER.

After announcing the foregoing demands of the Powers Count von Bülow continued his address as follows:

It is impossible to foresee further developments. We shall not allow ourselves to be led beyond these demands except by the interests of civilization and especially by the interests of Germany.

Later in his speech Count von Bülow said:

The loyalty of Germany's policy has been proved by the fact that the other Powers have transferred to us the supreme command in the Province of Chi-Li. We would willingly have placed our troops under the supreme command of any other Power. We informed Russia to that effect. A desire was expressed in many quarters to offer the supreme command to Germany. We could not be deaf to the call of other Powers, and in accepting the responsibility we proclaimed our conviction that Germany's policy contained nothing which, from the point of view of other Governments, could give ground for misgiving.

That His Majesty of Russia—whose speedy and complete recovery we, with all Europe, and with the world, desire with all our hearts—that this noble and enlightened sovereign should, before all others, put the supreme command in our hands was recognized by us with special gratitude. This is a fresh proof of what I shall always uphold—that between a well conducted German policy and a well conducted Russian policy there can be no deep and certainly no invincible antagonism.

By dispatching troops to China we have in no way impaired our readiness to do battle in Europe. We declare that we are on guard. In undertaking the charge of the interests of other nations, acting as a lightning conductor for the other Powers, we have no desire to play the role of Providence on earth. The Hohenzollerns will not tread in the path of the Bonapartes. Never will non-German tendencies be followed by the house whose great son has declared that a prince is the first servant of the State. In the Spanish-American and South African wars we pursued a policy of honorable neutrality because it was the best for Germany.

REICHSTAG STILL FEELS BAD.

Dr. Lieber, the Centrist leader, expressed approval of the statements of the Chancellor and of the policy followed by the Government, including the Anglo-German agreement and the maintenance of friendship with Russia, but he declared that, in view of the gross disregard which the Government had shown for the constitutional rights of the Reichstag, some indemnity ought to be granted by the Government for its extreme presumption.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, who followed, was called to order for asking whether the Centrists did not feel the humiliation that had been inflicted upon the Reichstag. He attacked the Chinese policy of the Government, declaring that Europe was reaping what she and the missionaries had sown. He blamed Emperor William's speeches for the cruel manner in which the war was being waged in China, ridiculed the mission of Count von Waldersee and asserted that it would be impossible for China to accept the conditions which the Imperial Chancellor had set forth.

Replying to Herr Bebel and defending Emperor William, General von Gossler, Minister of War, made this extraordinary statement:

"What our troops are now doing in China is merely retaliation for what the Huns did to us for centuries."

This declaration was loudly applauded by the Right, but excited merriment in other sections of the Chamber.

KWANG SU PROMISES TO RETURN.

A TELEGRAM TO EMPEROR WILLIAM FROM CHINA'S FUGITIVE RULER.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—The "Reichsanzeiger" (official) publishes the text of a telegram of the Emperor of China, dated November 14, in reply to Emperor William's telegram of September 30, in which the former promises to inflict severe punishments on the authorities who were accomplices of the murderers of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, and expressed the hope that friendly relations will soon be re-established. He also declares that so soon as the Peace Commissioners attain the desired point he will fix a time for his return to Peking.

His Chinese Majesty adds that the protection of the Christian missions will be especially and strictly enjoined on all the provincial authorities.

PUNISHMENT NOT SEVERE ENOUGH.

FOREIGN ENVOYS REFUSE TO ACCEPT AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

London, Nov. 20.—"The Morning Post's" Peking correspondent, telegraphing Saturday, says:

The edict inflicting punishment is milder than the first reports suggested. Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang are only banished, and not imprisoned. Duke Lan is merely dismissed. The foreign envoys cannot accept the edict, owing to the inadequacy of the punishments.

Count von Waldersee officially announces that he has stopped looting and restored peace in the province of Pe-Chi-Li.

"A Chinese official report," says the Shanghai correspondent of "The Standard," "says that the Allies have captured two passes leading from Chi-Li into Shan-Se. Herr Knappe, the German Consul, has returned from Nanking. He reports that he asked the Viceroy to permit foreign troops to ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang and to stop sending supplies to Si-Ngan-Fu."

FEARS A CHINESE TRAP.

THE EASTERN QUANDARY DISCUSSED IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, Nov. 19.—During the morning session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day the budget for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was discussed and M. D'Estournelles de Constant, Republican, representing the La Fleche District of the Sarthe, asked how long the Chinese campaign would last. He said he feared it would cost a large amount. They could not depend on an indemnity to cover the expense, for it would be necessary to continue the expedition to enforce the payment. The speaker also expressed fear that the exaction of an indemnity would result in the dismemberment of China, resulting in a universal war. Thus, he pointed out, "China lays a trap for Europe to fall into."

M. Marcel Sembat, Radical Socialist, representing one of the Seine districts, demanded to know by what right the Government had engaged in war without the consent of Parliament, and questioned the Government as to the truth of the press announcements of atrocities committed by soldiers. He concluded with the statement that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee was unfit to be commander-in-chief of the allied forces.

The debate will be continued to-morrow.

CHINESE DESTROY RAILWAY PROPERTY.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—Dispatches from Vladivistok say the Chinese have destroyed three hundred versts of the southern section of the Manchurian railroad. All the stations were burned and much rolling stock was destroyed. The damage is estimated at 10,000,000 rubles.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS IN KIANG-SE.

Canton, Nov. 19.—Refugees who have arrived here report that anti-Christian riots have broken out in the Province of Kiang-Se. The non-Christians are wearing badges. All persons not so decorated are in danger of death. The Viceroy of the province has appointed a deputy to settle the French claims at Shun-Tak, and three French gunboats will accompany the latter with the view of enforcing his orders.

THE COURT MAY GO FURTHER INLAND.

Shanghai, Nov. 19.—The Governor-General of the Province of Sze-Chuen has been ordered to join the Court. This causes excitement in provincial officialdom, as it is regarded as a further indication that the Imperial family is going to Sze-Chuen.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES.

With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness and cleanliness.—Advt.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Advt.

RIGHT AT YOUR HAND

Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central with a through train every hour. Reservations made a month in advance. Trains at all hours. See time table.—Advt.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Advt.

IN LINE WITH AMERICA.

THE EUROPEAN POWERS AND THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

LORD ROSEBERY'S FUTURE—INTERESTING TOPICS OF THE HOUR IN LONDON.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Nov. 20, 6 a. m.—There is a growing feeling of impatience here over the delay in effecting a settlement of the Chinese question. The English press frankly confesses that it is weary hearing about punitive expeditions to one quarter or another, and that it considers it hardly worth while to keep all China in a state of turmoil, preventing thereby the restoration of normal trade relations, in order to punish a few criminals who cannot be caught while the Court remains in exile. English opinion will not be fully expressed until the cues are provided by the Foreign Office, but it is fairly safe to assume that it supports the American contention that the most urgent requirement of the situation is the establishment at Peking of a government with the essential elements of stability and authority. Since there can be no substitute for the Empress's rule, her return to the capital seems a foregone conclusion. The punishment of the princes, especially Tuan, is the chief obstacle to a settlement. To-day's dispatches indicate that the European Powers are gradually coming to a decision on the preliminaries of peace on which general negotiations may be opened. The trend of events indicates that the European Powers are slowly approaching the American position on the whole matter.

To-day's newspapers comment favorably on the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag, although it does not throw much new light on Germany's foreign policy.

The controversy that has raged among sporting people as to the existence of the practice of "doping" race horses had a farcical sequel at the St. James's Hall meeting yesterday. Nobody seemed to have the slightest knowledge of what "doping" was, and not a single word was uttered in substantiation of the wild stories that have been circulated about the wiles and brutalities of American jockeys in British stables and on British racecourses. The result was that after an hour's irregular and irrelevant discussion, principally on the business capacity and honesty of English trainers, the chairman abruptly terminated the proceedings.

There is quite a boom in London underground electric railways. A scheme of two new lines is outlined to-day, while a third is in the air. H. D. Loudenbach, of New-York, is here conferring with Charles T. Yerkes's English representative, Henry C. Davis, regarding the Hampstead line.

A new Ophelia was introduced to London playgoers at Kensington Theatre last night in the person of Gertrude Elliott, fiancée of Forbes Robertson. The sympathy of the house was with the actress, but her performance was on the whole disappointing.

The Unionist press, which six weeks ago was inciting the country to bury the Opposition out of sight for the benefit of South Africa and the general welfare of the Empire, is now greatly concerned over its weakened and demoralized condition. Consistency is not a jewel in English politics. The Unionists are agreed that Achilles must no longer sulk in his tent, but Lord Rosebery seems entirely amiable, and not disposed to worry about what is going on. He has been invited by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to resume the leadership of the Liberal party, and he has been urged by "The Times" to join a third party, which will have the support of that powerful journal. He will probably continue his literary recreations in his library and his sparkling afterdinner speeches until he has a definite proposition to consider, either from a united conference of the Liberal party or from the body of Ministerialists who are discontented with the policies of the Government. The leadership of either the Liberal or a third party will not be a pleasure for one who has been Prime Minister. It may become a public duty, and in that event Lord Rosebery will have something to say. Meanwhile he cannot be easily drawn by either politicians or press.

Mr. Croker's belated campaign against police mismanagement and vice in New-York is regarded with fine irony by the English press. Several journals are asking whether he is returning to England with the virtuous intention of reforming the turf and training American jockeys in the way they should go.

The long trial in the Dumbell's Bank case has resulted in sentencing the manager and one of the directors to five years' imprisonment and other guilty officials to shorter terms. The offences of these men in issuing false balance sheets and manipulating trust accounts were flagrant, and their conviction will have a salutary effect.

The sequel to the acquittal of Lieutenant à Beckett, son of the well known "Punch" artist, for embezzlement of half crowns in the Dover canteen will be a second court-martial for the trial of Master Gunner Acheson, the main witness against him. As Acheson will conduct his own case no counsel can appear against him on behalf of à Beckett.

The secret marriage of the Duke of Manchester with Miss Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, is fully confirmed by the register of Marylebone Church. Two aunts of the bride apparently managed the affair, and the Duke and the Duchess are now at Landeragee Castle, in Ireland.

CZAR CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

SLEEPS WELL AT NIGHT AND MAINTAINS HIS STRENGTH.

Livadia, Nov. 19.—The Czar continues to improve in health. The bulletin issued by his physicians to-day says:

The Emperor passed a good day yesterday. At 9 o'clock in the evening his temperature was 101.2 and his pulse 72. His Majesty passed a very good night. This morning his condition is excellent. His strength is well maintained. At 9 o'clock this morning his temperature was 100.7; pulse, 68.

PARIS RUMOR OF A REGENCY.

Paris, Nov. 19.—The "Dix-Neuvième Siècle" today prints a special dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that the physicians having announced that the illness of the Czar will continue for some time, a regency is under consideration, to act till the Czar's complete recovery. The Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, it is added, is mentioned as regent.

HALF FARE TO NIAGARA FALLS

via New York Central. Tickets sold November 28th. See ticket agents.—Advt.

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TITUS MAKES FIRST RAID.

GIRL ESCAPES FROM A HOUSE WHERE SHE HAD BEEN HELD.

HER DISCLOSURES LEAD TO THE ARREST OF OTHER INMATES—PLAIN CLOTHES MEN TRANSFERRED.

Captain Titus made his first raid under the new crusade about 8 o'clock last night, and it was full of incident. Fannie Wilner, a young Jewess, living at No. 318 East Third-st., gave the information on which Captain Titus sent his men to No. 24 Stanton-st., a three-story house, with a bar on the ground floor, kept by one Topper. Mrs. Fannie Brown, the reputed proprietor, as the police call Mrs. Topper, and the eleven women in the upper part of the house were arrested.

The girl's story is that she was out of work and that four weeks ago she went out to seek a place. She preferred living on the lower East Side somewhere in the neighborhood of her home. Going through Rivington-st., she met another girl looking for a place, and, while talking with her a man whose name she says is Martin Dolberg told them he would give them work at No. 48 Rivington-st. Fannie had gone there, and everything had appeared to be respectable till she invited her sister to come. The parlor had been kept closed, and when she had asked why her sister could not see the parlor she had been told company was there. She had thought that was strange, but had remained. Not long ago Dolberg had told her he wanted her to go away.

"I have a beer place at No. 24 Stanton-st." he had said, "and I want you to come over."

He had taken her and three other girls. She had been kept upstairs and the other three girls had conspired to prevent her from leaving the house. They had stayed in the barroom.

Dolberg had gone to her after a little time and told her to put on a wrapper. She had objected, as she had not said she would go to that place, but had been promised a position at No. 48 Rivington-st.

Fannie was not allowed to talk much except to the police, and whether she acted like the others in the house is not known, but Captain Titus said she was forced to lead a life of shame for two weeks. She got away ten days ago and went to her home in East Third-st.

Captain Titus only heard of the story yesterday, and he sent Detective Sheehan to Fannie's home. She told her story to him, and Captain Titus, after she had been taken to the station, decided to make a raid at once on the house in Stanton-st.

Detectives Sheehan, Stephenson and Grimshaw were sent around to the house. As soon as they reached the place every person in the street knew there was something about to happen in the vice crusade. They poured out of their homes on that and neighboring blocks, and waited outside the three story house, wondering what was taking place within.

The women were huddled into the patrol wagon. Not a man was found in the house.

In the station Fannie Wilner came out of Captain Titus's room. As soon as some of the young women saw her they made faces and shook their fists at her. Fannie was not frightened. She pointed out Mrs. Brown as the proprietor of the house. Captain Titus then ordered a charge of keeping a disorderly house made against the woman.

The women were all taken downstairs, glad to escape. Captain Titus and his men went out after sending Fannie to the Gerry Society.

Fannie Wilner's family live in the rear of No. 318 East Third-st. The father, Philip, is a baker. Fannie has an elder sister, Mollie, about twenty-one years old.

Wilner said Fannie went away about a month ago. Twelve days ago his wife had received a letter from the wife of a jeweler, who said she lived at No. 48 Rivington-st. The woman had written that Fannie was living at that place, and that Dolberg, who kept the place, had places also at No. 6 Delancey-st. and No. 24 Stanton-st., but kept young women at the Rivington-st. house only in transit or just before taking them somewhere else.

The Gerry society was informed when the letter was received. Henry Goldstein, of No. 248 East Third-st., who used to go about with Fannie a good deal, was thought at first to know where the girl was, but said he did not, and they believe him innocent. Mollie said got the girl away from the house in Stanton-st., although the father said the Gerry society agent did it. Mollie also said that a friend of Dolberg's had threatened the jeweller's wife.

The father said Fannie had been arrested about five months ago at Rivington and Pitt sts. on a charge of selling rolls on Sunday. She had been detained five days in the Gerry society rooms. The mother declared that Fannie is sick, but did not say what ailed her.

There was a general air of expectancy in the "red light" district last night, proprietors of different kinds of resorts not knowing exactly what was going to be done by the police.

The streets were clear of loitering women, and there was no appealing to pedestrians from stoops.

The police of the Fifth-st. station did nothing in the crusade during the night.

Captain Titus was asked what he intended doing with gambling houses in the district. He said he had his hands full in attending to ridding the streets of the social evil. He said he would see to that before he would do anything else.

Chief Devery yesterday transferred a number of plain clothes men to and from the Eldridge-st. police station, at the request of Captain Titus.

VENEZUELA BUYS ATALANTA.

GEORGE J. GOULD'S YACHT, WHICH COLOMBIA LOST, SECURED BY A RIVAL REPUBLIC.

It became known yesterday that General N. Bolet-Peraza, confidential agent in this country of Venezuela, acting on instructions from President Cipriano Castro, has purchased George J. Gould's steam yacht Atalanta for that republic. She will be converted into a gunboat. The negotiations have been conducted with such secrecy that not even Consul-General Gonzalez was aware yesterday that the deal had been consummated. The Atalanta is to cost Venezuela $125,000. It is said that $30,000 of this amount was paid on Friday.

The Colombian Republic entered into negotiations for the purchase of the Atalanta from George J. Gould through the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company five months ago and paid $60,000 before it actually possessed the yacht. Through some hitch in the negotiations, according to the Driggs-Seabury company because the balance of the purchase price, $120,000, was not paid in the time specified in the contract, Mr. Gould regained possession of the yacht.

Señor Emiliano Isaza, the representative of the Colombian Republic, is now suing the Driggs-Seabury company to recover the $60,000 paid, alleging failure to keep the contract on their part.

That her most bitter enemy, Venezuela, has got possession of the coveted vessel after herself spending $60,000 on it will be a hard blow to Colombia. To what use the Venezuelan Government will put the Atalanta after she is converted into a gunboat does not appear. There has been ill feeling between the neighboring republics, and it was said that Colombia wanted the vessel to aid in a war on Venezuela. This story is discredited here, the opinion being that she was to be used in operations against rebels. It is thought that President Castro wants the Atalanta to form a part of an increased navy.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Advt.

KENTUCKY GOING TO SMYRNA

THE ADMINISTRATION RENEWING EFFORTS TO COLLECT INDEMNITY FROM TURKEY.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The first class battleship Kentucky has been ordered to touch at Smyrna, Turkey, on her way to the Philippines. The Kentucky is now at Naples. She is going to Manila by way of the Suez Canal, and is under command of Captain Colby M. Chester. The Kentucky's presence in Turkish waters will be coincident with renewed efforts on the part of the Administration to collect from the Turkish Government payment of the indemnity demanded by the United States for the destruction of missionary property in that country some years ago. These claims have been pending for a long time. Payment of the indemnity was urged in turn by Ministers Angell and Straus, and Mr. Griscom, the American Chargé d'Affaires now at Constantinople, has been persistent in his demands for a settlement, but thus far apparently without any definite assurance that the claims will be paid. The amount demanded approximates $100,000.

Smyrna lies at the head of the gulf of that name, has a large population, and for centuries has been the most important centre of trade in the Levant. The city is out of the ordinary line of travel to the Suez Canal.

Naval officials are proud of the splendid battleship Kentucky. She has a displacement of 11,525 tons, with an indicated horsepower of 10,000, and has twenty-two guns in her main battery. Much admiration has been expressed for her at the places where she has called, and the detour to Smyrna is said in official quarters to be for the purpose of showing her off.

THE SULTAN CONGRATULATES M'KINLEY

Constantinople, Nov. 19.—United States Chargé d'Affaires Griscom was again at the Yildiz Palace on November 17 attending a court musical, after which he remained and dined with the Sultan, who charged him to transmit to President McKinley his warmest congratulations upon his re-election, adding that the result of the election had given His Majesty the greatest pleasure, because it assured the continuance of the present exceedingly friendly relations between Turkey and the United States.

DEPEW MAY GIVE IT UP.

LIKELY TO RETIRE FROM THE REPUBLICAN CLUB PRESIDENCY OWING TO A CONTEST.

Senator Depew is likely to retire from the presidency of the Republican Club because of a spirited contest last night in the club over the election of a Nominating Committee to present a ticket for the December election.

The ticket backed by the friends of Mr. Depew won by a vote of about 61 to 53. The Depew ticket, carrying twenty-five names, was headed by the name of Edmund Wetmore, and the opposition by Mortimer C. Addoms. The Depew forces were handled by Henry Birrell and Mr. Wetmore, while the opposition was marshalled by William Leary. The result of the balloting was not announced till nearly midnight. Senator Depew for several successive years has been the unanimous choice of the club for president. His friends said last night that on account of the division he would refuse to accept the presidency again. The friends of Mr. Birrell and Mr. Wetmore said that the place would be proffered to Mr. Depew.

Charles H. Treat announced that he had been authorized by a wealthy member of the club to say that $3,500 would be placed at the disposal of the Campaign Committee of the club for use in leasing and equipping a permanent headquarters at No. 132 Bowery, where so many vote winning meetings were held this fall. The announcement was received with cheers.

Vice-President Louis Stern presided, in the absence of President Depew. Police Magistrate Deuel offered a memorial of John Sabine Smith, and eulogistic remarks were made by W. M. K. Olcott, Edmund Wetmore, Montague Leslie, ex-Judge Morgan, Charles H. Treat, Mahlon Chance, Pratt A. Brown, Alfred E. Ommen, Alexander Caldwell, John A. Dutton, Mr. Clark and Colonel Charles F. Homer.

George L. Seabury made a speech in which he said that the Business Men's Sound Money and Republican Association was the best organization to take up the battle against Tammany Hall, and raised a storm of protests by intimating that the regular Republican organization was discredited.

Sixty applications for membership were presented, and the following new members were elected:

For Resident Membership—Otto T. Bannard, Theodore P. Gilman, Ernest Hall, Charles Wyndham, Newbold Morris, William Scott and Edward Wasserman.

For non-resident membership—E. B. Long, John N. Schafmeister, John F. Jenkins, Henry G. Dimon, Louis Newgass, Horace White, Theodore H. Silkman, A. Ludlow Clark, Eugene Lambden, George L. Carlisle, A. E. Walradt, H. A. Gouge, H. H. Todd, Edwin R. Root, Charles Baker, Alfred E. Smith, John M. Hunt, F. J. Stiles, Samuel F. Swinburne, Frederick H. Seacord, George I. Roberts, C. Hobart Morgan, George W. Sutton, Smith Lent, Frank M. Buck, James F. Secor, jr., John I. Platt, W. B. Collins, William A. Smyth, A. E. Blunck, E. W. Addis, J. L. Taylor, William J. Kline, Garry A. Willard, J. E. Willoughby, Samuel M. Hitchcock, E. S. Batcheller, A. M. Wright, Edward F. McCaskie, George W. Dunn and Robert G. Kelsey.

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE IS BETTER.

HE WILL SOON RETURN HOME, AND MAY GO TO WASHINGTON.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 19.—Miss Grace H. Boutelle has returned home from Waverly, Mass., where she has been with her father, Congressman Boutelle, who is in a sanatorium there. Miss Boutelle says her father will be brought to his home here about December 1. He is gaining in strength, and looks forward to coming home with much impatience.

His return is sanctioned by the surgeons at the hospital, who pronounce him convalescent in every sense. Joseph E. Hall, secretary to Congressman Boutelle, has already gone to Washington, and it is understood that the Congressman will probably be there soon after the opening of Congress.

POLICEMAN AND PRISONERS RUN DOWN.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY INJURES THREE AT A TIME—ONE MAY HAVE FRACTURED SKULL.

Trolley car No. 376, of the Douglass-st. line, Brooklyn, ran into Patrolman James Joyce, of the Eastern Parkway police station, and two prisoners, Owen and John Gallagher, both of No. 1,982 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, whom he had arrested for drunkenness, and was taking to the police station, as they were crossing Liberty-ave., near Osborne-st., after midnight this morning.

The three men were knocked several feet. Joyce found Owen Gallagher unconscious, and, calling an ambulance, sent him to St. Mary's Hospital. He was cut and bruised about the head and face, and probably suffering from a fractured skull. Joyce, who himself had received contusions on the head, face and body, took John Gallagher to the police station, where an ambulance surgeon attended to the injuries he had received, which were similar to those sustained by the patrolman.

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CHIEF AND BOARD CLASH

DEVERY WILL NOT SUSPEND CROSS AND HERLIHY.

COMMISSIONERS ORDER TRIALS AND INSTRUCT THE CHIEF TO ENFORCE THE LAWS AGAINST ALL FORMS OF VICE.

The Police Board met yesterday in secret session to take action upon Bishop Potter's letter to Mayor Van Wyck, which the Mayor referred to the Board. After a conference extending over nearly three hours the Board ordered Inspector Cross and Captain Herlihy placed on trial on charges based on the complaints made by Bishop Potter. Moreover, the Commissioners directed Chief Devery to investigate himself the conditions prevailing in the Twelfth Precinct, and ordered him to see to it that every law against vice was rigidly enforced in the district. The resolution further stated that the Chief of Police would be held personally responsible for the failure to carry out the order of the Board.

DEVERY WILL NOT SUSPEND.

At the close of the executive meeting Chief Devery was called before the Commissioners, and remained closeted with them for some time. When he emerged from the room it was apparent that something had happened to ruffle his feelings, and he curtly refused to respond to the inquiries of the waiting reporters. When he was asked subsequently if he intended to suspend Inspector Cross and Captain Herlihy until the charges against them had been tried he replied, with emphasis in his tone: "I will not."

The report became current at Headquarters late yesterday afternoon that Devery had been directed by the Board to suspend Cross and Herlihy and had refused. The Chief, it was said, contended that the Commissioners had no power to order him to suspend any officer, and that the charter gave him sole authority in the matter of suspensions. As a matter of fact, Section 292 of the charter does repose in him the specific act of suspending without pay, pending the trial of charges, but the charter in other sections makes it clear that the Chief shall carry out all instructions of the Board for the government, discipline and disposition of the force. Section 300 provides that the Police Board by a unanimous vote may retire the Chief of Police at any time.

While none of the Commissioners would admit that there had been any conflict with Devery, they significantly refused to answer any inquiries bearing upon the probable suspension of the accused officers. When Bernard J. York, president of the Board, was asked if the two men would be suspended he answered that he did not know. Although he talked freely with the reporters upon every other matter, this subject was one upon which he absolutely declined to speak.

"Have you instructed the Chief to suspend Cross and Herlihy?" he was asked.

"I will not say anything regarding that," he replied.

"Has the Board the power to order suspensions?"

"I have no opinion to give one way or the other."

"What provision does the charter make in that respect?"

"You must consult your lawyer. I have already told you that I will not say anything upon this question of suspensions."

When Chief Devery was seen he was equally reticent, and would only repeat that he would not suspend Cross and Herlihy.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Board convened soon after midday. Commissioner Hess was the only absent member. He is still confined to his home, suffering from an injured hip. The decision to bring charges against Cross and Herlihy was unanimous, and was contained in the following resolution:

Whereas, In the communication received from His Honor the Mayor, the attention of the Board was called to the statement of the Right Rev. Bishop Potter as to the open and public violation of law and decency in the neighborhood of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton-st., be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules and Discipline be and is ordered to prepare the proper and necessary charges against Captain John D. Herlihy covering the period of time in which he was commander of the Twelfth Precinct, for inefficiency, conduct unbecoming an officer, and neglect of duty in failing to properly enforce the law and the rules and regulations of the Police Department in said precinct, and that the Chief of Police be and is directed to prefer charges under the direction of the said Committee on Rules and Discipline against the said officer.

Another resolution was passed ordering charges to be preferred against Inspector Adam A. Cross, of the First Inspection District, upon specifications similar to those named in Herlihy's case. The president was also authorized to employ counsel for the proper prosecution of the charges.

By resolution the Board directed Chief Devery to cause a rigid enforcement of all laws and ordinances throughout the city of New-York, to investigate personally the conditions complained of in the Twelfth Precinct, and to prefer charges against delinquent officers. Devery was further instructed to report to the Board action taken by him complying with the requirements of the resolution.

LETTER TO BISHOP POTTER.

President York, on the authority of the Board, forwarded the following communication to Bishop Potter:

Right Reverend Sir: The Police Board, under date of the 16th inst., received a communication from the Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the city, submitting to a communication from you, dated November 15, which communication in part states as follows:

"The statement now in my possession of two clergymen of the highest character contains the testimony of two men given without exaggeration, with the most painstaking reserve and with absolute truthfulness. In substance it is briefly this: That when one of them complained to a police captain of a condition of things in his immediate neighborhood whose disgusting infamy is a matter of common notoriety, a condition of things easily verified by any intelligent citizen who passes through the street in which it exists, he was told that he lied, and that when, disheartened by such an experience, he carried his complaint to a higher authority in the police force, he was met with insolent derision."

The first knowledge that any member of the Police Board had of this alleged insult was conveyed in the public prints of September 28, which reported the proceedings of the Episcopal Convention, having reference to this subject matter. The resolution adopted by such convention called for an investigation by you, and if the facts justified it the presentation of a suitable communication to His Honor, the Mayor. In view of this resolution, the Police Board has awaited the result of your investigation and such action as you should deem necessary.

The receipt of your communication from the Mayor places the matter now before the Board for its action, and to the end that proper charges may be formulated against the officers complained of, the preparation of which necessarily requires a specific statement of the dates and times of the alleged offence and the person against whom the offence was committed, I respectfully request that you cause to be submitted to me for the use of the Police Board the name of the person or persons against whom the offence was committed, the date or dates of the occurrence and the language used as nearly as may be.

Upon the receipt of such information charges will be formulated and prepared against the officers who may be named.

The practice of the Police Board has been to permit the appearance of counsel for the party making complaints on the trial had against a member of the force. In this case, however, there is no desire that the complaint should be made by the party to whom the alleged insult was given.

Ballantine's India Pale Ale is the most perfect tonic ever brewed.—Advt.

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