

TURKEY BEGS RUSSIA TO WITHDRAW FLEET.

She Accedes to All the Muscovite Demands.

Constantinople, Aug. 20.—Tewfik Pacha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, yesterday visited the Russian Ambassador, gave him notice that the Turkish Government accepted all the Russian demands, and begged that the Russian squadron be withdrawn from Turkish waters.

The news of the impending arrival of the Russian squadron is spreading, notwithstanding the announced suppression of all telegrams and announcements on the subject. The general opinion of the Europeans here is that the time has arrived for a vigorous intervention and the abandonment of all halfway measures, which are regarded as the cause of the present rising.

According to the Turkish official reports, the strongest positions of the insurgents are at Krushevo, Merihoro and Florina. Contrary to previous reports, it is now stated officially that Krushevo is still occupied by the insurgents.

The headquarters of the revolutionists are in the Peristeri Mountains, in the vicinity of Monastir. Women and children are not molested by the insurgents, who have destroyed only fortified dwellings occupied by rich Turks. It is not denied that they kill all Bulgarians and Greeks found acting as Turkish spies, but the strictest orders have been issued not to interfere with women or children.

The Russian demands to which Turkey is reported to have acceded are as follows: The immediate severe punishment of the murderer of M. Rostkovski, the Russian Consul at Monastir; the arrest and exemplary punishment of the person who fired at the consul's carriage; the immediate production of positive proof that the Vall of Monastir had been actually besieged; the instant severe punishment of all the civil and military officials responsible for the murder; the immediate severe punishment of all Turkish officials regarding whose outrageous behavior a report was made by the director of the Russian consulate at Uskub; after a tour of the village of Kozovo in company with the Austrian Consul; the reinstatement of Ismail Hakkı, who was dismissed, but whose efficiency was indorsed by Hilmi Pacha, Inspector General of Macedonia; the immediate release of the peasants on whom, according to the reports of the director of the Austrian consulate, the Turks perpetrated atrocities; the instant dismissal and punishment of the officials of the administration of Salonica and Prizrend, whose malfeasance have been brought to light; and, finally, that the foreign officers employed in Macedonia should be given full treaty guarantees and police for the requisite protection of the peaceful population and the introduction of legislative order.

MORE VILLAGES ON FIRE.

Cannon Now Heard on the Bulgarian Frontier.

Sofia, Aug. 20.—The Greek Patriarch has asked the Bulgarian Exarch to address a circular note to the Bulgarian ministers and school teachers in Macedonia, urging them to remain quiet and not to fight against the Sultan. The Exarch replied that he was sorry that he could not serve the Sultan. As all the Bulgarian ministers and teachers had been cast into prison and the churches and schools were closed, he said his voice could not be heard there.

Fugitive families from Krushevo who have arrived at Monastir give terrible details of the situation which prevailed in the town of Krushevo after its capture by the Turks. The Turks, they say, ran from house to house and street to street slaughtering everybody they met. The town is now a heap of ruins.

The "Sofia Post" prints a strong article urging the Bulgarians to prepare for war immediately, as delay can benefit only Turkey. Bulgaria has no need to fear the great powers, says the paper, as it would not be to their interests to allow Rumania to interfere in the conflict.

A dispatch from Burgas to the "Autonomie" says the town of Vasilkovo, thirty miles south of Burgas, and the villages of Trunkov and Paturakovo are in flames, and the sound of cannon can plainly be heard from the Bulgarian frontier.

MANY GREEKS KILLED.

Their Church Schools and 322 Houses at Ketchero Blown Up.

Athens, Aug. 20.—Mr. Ralli, the Premier and Foreign Minister, has communicated to the representatives of the powers here the gist of the reports made by Greek consuls in Macedonia, in which it is stated that the Greek Church schools and 322 houses belonging to Greeks at Ketchero have been blown up by dynamite and burned, and that a number of Greek subjects have been killed.

Mr. Ralli appeals to the powers to end the excesses in Macedonia, from which, he says, the Greeks are greater sufferers than the Bulgarians and Turks.

CONSULS ASK FOR COURT MARTIAL

Of Soldiers Who Killed Bulgarian Workmen Near Uskub.

Sofia, Aug. 20.—The Austrian and Russian consuls at Uskub have asked for the court martial of the officers and soldiers who fired on and killed several Bulgarian workmen who were repairing the railroad line near Uskub.

The vall, to whom the request was made, declined all responsibility in the matter, and said he would refer the consuls' request to Hilmi Pacha, the Inspector General of Macedonia. The Bulgarian agent at Salonica reports that arrivals from the centres of disturbance assert that not a single Turkish village has been burned.

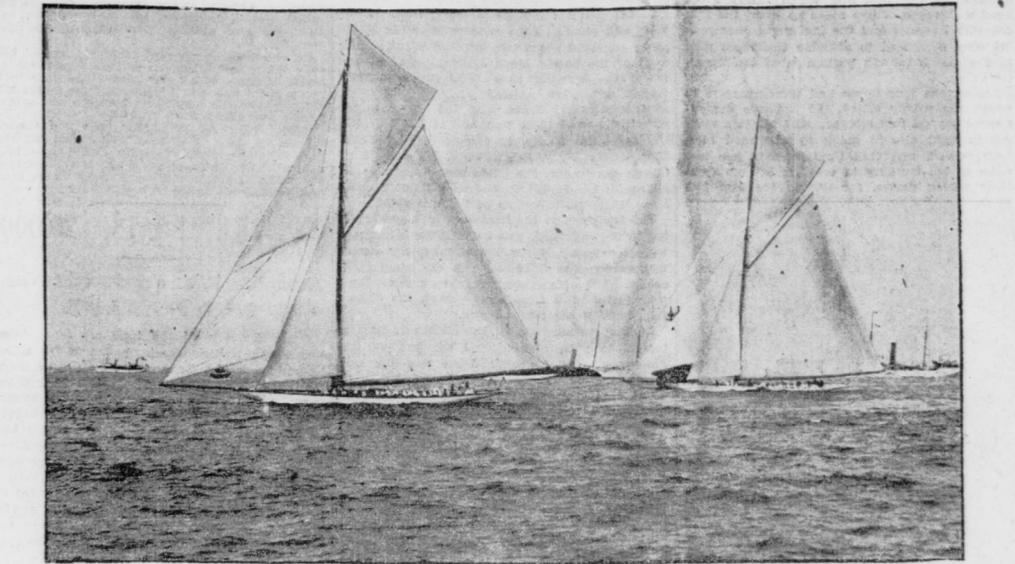
POWERS PLAN MOVE.

Their Reported Action to Suppress Macedonian Revolt.

Brussels, Aug. 20.—The "Independence Belge" says it understands that the powers have arrived at an understanding regarding the steps to be taken to suppress the revolt and apply reforms in Macedonia. According to this unconfirmed report Russia will act on the sea, occupying the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; Austria will act on land, and Italy will exercise surveillance over Albania. After peace is restored

Continued on fourth page.

SHAMROCK AND RELIANCE CROSSING THE STARTING LINE, AS SEEN FROM THE COMMITTEE BOAT.



PARKS' NAME ON CHECK

SAYS DEFENCE WITNESS.

Accused Walking Delegate Asked About More Cash Settlements.

At the trial of "Sam" Parks yesterday on the charge of extorting \$200 from Josephus Plenty last December to call off a strike on the Hamburg-American pier, in Hoboken, in the cross-examination of the accused walking delegate, who declared that he had never seen Plenty until he saw him in the courtroom, Assistant District Attorney Rand asked the witness if he was not paid \$500 for allowing the metal men to return to work in the Tiffany studios after a strike, \$200 for calling off a strike on the Women's Hotel and the Republican Club, and \$300 for sending the men back to work on the St. Cloud Hotel.

Parks denied every allegation of his connection with the payment of \$200 by Plenty, but Henry Farley, Parks' friend, admitted going to the Ninth Ward Bank with Plenty with Plenty's \$200 check, and after the check had been cashed at Bloomingdale's bank, the \$200 given to Bernard Lynch, the saloonkeeper friend of Parks. The check, he admitted, was made payable to Parks or bearer. In fact, Farley corroborated several of the most important statements of the prosecution's witnesses.

At the beginning of the session yesterday Joseph P. Eustace, of counsel for Parks, moved for the discharge of the defendant on the usual grounds. Recorder Goff overruled the motion.

Parks' direct examination consisted of a question and an answer.

"Were you in the company of Josephus Plenty on the 18th or 19th of December, 1902?" he was asked.

"I was not," he replied. "I never saw him before I saw him in the courtroom."

Mr. Rand took up the cross-examination, which was in part as follows:

Q.—Who brought you here? A.—I don't think anybody brought me here.

Q.—Did Samuel McConnell bring you here? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever see Samuel McConnell in Chicago? A.—No.

Q.—Are you familiar with the constitution and by-laws of the union? A.—I believe I am.

Q.—Have you ever read them? A.—Yes.

Mr. Rand again tried to get in evidence the book of by-laws and constitution which he failed to get in evidence on Wednesday.

"I want to say that before I can swear that this is the constitution I would have to read it," said Parks. "I would have to have a copy of the constitution and compare this with it. That would take a long time."

A running fire of objections had been made to questions asked by Mr. Rand, and the Assistant District Attorney had begun to show considerable anger.

"Did you hear one of your counsel at this table, just before you answered the question, say: 'How could he answer the question without comparing it with the constitution?' Did you hear that?"

Parks answered "No."

William S. Devery entered the courtroom after recess. "I have come this afternoon to give my moral support to Mr. Parks," he said.

Mr. Rand continued his questioning in regard to the book containing the constitution and by-laws as follows:

Q.—Is it a fact that you are unable to tell these gentlemen whether this book contains the constitution and by-laws of the union without comparing it with the original constitution and by-laws? A.—If it is.

Q.—Which is it that determines whether the men shall strike, the majority of the men on a job or the majority of the men of the union? A.—The majority of the men on a job, at the time of the trouble, later by a majority of the union, if it is taken up by the union.

Q.—Was it a rule of the association last December that all transactions of a business agent should be reported to the union or to its financial secretary? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you ever hear of Josephus Plenty before December 18? A.—No.

Q.—To your knowledge did the Housemiths and Bridgemen's Union No. 2 ever take any action regarding the strike on the Hamburg-American Lane pier? A.—No.

To all of the Assistant District Attorney's questions objections were interposed by the defence. Finally Recorder Goff had an entry made on the record granting to the defence an objection and an exception to every question Mr. Rand might ask on every ground.

Mr. Eustace took exception to this action.

Continued on fifth page.

SALISBURY NEAR DEATH.

There Is Now Little Hope of His Recovery.

London, Aug. 20.—A bulletin issued at 10 o'clock to-night said that Lord Salisbury's condition was critical and there was little hope of his recovery.

The end may be expected at any moment. Once in the course of the evening it was thought that his lordship had already breathed his last, but he made a surprising rally, and at midnight it was announced that his condition had changed little since the 10 o'clock bulletin.

Telegrams have been dispatched to the King, the Queen and the Prince of Wales acquainting them with the critical condition of the ex-Premier.

Viscount Cranborne, eldest son of Lord Salisbury, says that his father was improving in health until last week, when a slight accident led to a recurrence of the complications from which he had been suffering, including marked weakness of the heart and circulation. The most serious element of his illness, however, is nervous prostration, which on several occasions has been acute. The fact, however, that he is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys makes the case practically hopeless.

The slight accident to which Viscount Cranborne referred to-day occurred when Lord Salisbury was asleep in a chair. The arm on which he was leaning gave way, and, falling heavily to the ground, he received a severe shock.

RUN OVER ON THE LOOP.

Brooklyn Carpenter Pushed Under Car—Foot Crushed.

Charles Webber, a carpenter, of Brooklyn, stood in front of a big crowd last evening at Loop No. 1, at the Manhattan end of Brooklyn Bridge, waiting for a car. A Flushing and Newtown car came in first, and the crowd surged and made a rush for it, forcing Webber off his feet and pushing him under the car.

He had presence of mind enough to try to pull up his feet, but one car wheel ran over his left foot, crushing three toes into a jelly and lacerating the other two. Policeman Braunigan pulled him up and sent for an ambulance, and Dr. Gould, the surgeon, dressed the man's injuries and put his foot in splints. Webber was then placed on a car and started for his home, refusing to be taken to a hospital.

FOR KILLING CAT, \$12 1/2.

S. P. C. A. Makes Man Pay Now for Cruelty of May 1.

Morrisstown, N. J., Aug. 20.—Frank O'Neill, of Morrisstown, was today fined \$5 and costs by Justice Stillwell for killing a cat. The complaint was made by the Morris County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The witnesses against O'Neill were Mrs. Austin King and her brother, Howard Kravess. The cat was killed on May 1.

O'Neill had a hard job to get rid of the cat. He chose shooting at first. The cat was wounded and ran under a porch. O'Neill got it out, and according to the witnesses, jabbed a pitchfork through it. Then he carried the animal to a brook and put it into the water. After holding it down so long he thought it must be dead, he drew it out. There were still signs of life, so he took the animal by the tail, it was alleged, and, swinging it about, dashed its brains out against the ground. The fine, plus the costs, made O'Neill pay \$12 1/2.

CUBAN GUARD SEIZED YANKEE BOAT.

Thought It Was a Smuggler, but Found Out the Mistake.

Havana, Aug. 30.—The American schooner Addie Cole, bound from Key West for Mexico, was overhauled and brought to Havana by a Cuban coast guard boat on suspicion of smuggling. The investigation showed there was no grounds for the suspicion, and the schooner has been ordered to be released.

TEARING DOWN CATTLE FENCES.

Some of Those Holding Government Land, However, Refuse to Vacate.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) OMAHA, Aug. 20.—The cattle fences on the Nebraska ranges are being torn down by the cattle barons, in whose interest they were put up years ago. The government orders, which were that all such fences should be torn down by July 1, 1903, but which were later extended, have again been issued, and are being obeyed in almost all instances. At the present rate fully 75 per cent of the fences will be removed by the middle of September.

Some of the cattle men, however, who have employed the so-called "widow frauds," are still holding on to the lands fenced, and it will require a decision of the Supreme Court to force them to vacate the range. The removal of the fences will place millions of acres of fine grazing lands on the list of land eligible for homesteading.

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PRESIDENT AND LABOR.

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.

Principle Stated in Miller Case Applies to All Departments.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 20.—President Roosevelt has made applicable to all departments of the government service the principle he enunciated at the time he reinstated William A. Miller in the Government Printing Office, from which he had been dismissed because of a disagreement with the bookbinders' union. The President has plainly announced to the members of his Cabinet that that principle is to "indicate the policy of the President" in similar cases.

To-night the President authorized the publication of a letter which was sent to each member of his Cabinet on July 22. The letter was signed by Mr. Barnes, the acting secretary to the President, and is as follows:

My Dear Sir: The President directs me to send you herewith, for your information, copies of two letters sent to Secretary Cortelyou with reference to the Government Printing Office, which define the attitude of the administration in connection with the subject discussed. You are sent to you for your information and guidance, as they indicate the policy of the President in this matter.

The letters to Secretary Cortelyou were written on July 13 and 14. The salient sentence of the first letter was:

There is no objection to the employees of the Government Printing Office constituting themselves into a union if they so desire, but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce.

In the letter of the 14th the President quoted the finding of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission regarding the employment of labor, as follows:

It is adjudged and awarded that no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

Concerning this principle the President wrote: It is, of course, mere elementary decency to require that all the government departments should be handled in accordance with the principle thus clearly and fearlessly enunciated.

NO INQUIRY ORDERED.

Printing Office Investigation Gives Rise to Unfounded Rumors.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.)

Washington, Aug. 20.—President Roosevelt has ordered no investigation of the relations between organized labor and government employees in the War, Navy and other executive departments, no such investigation is in progress and none is contemplated. A special investigation into the methods of the Government Printing Office, with a view to ascertaining what, if any, reforms for the promotion of economy might be adopted there, about to be undertaken by order of the President, was announced in The Tribune of July 20. Out of that investigation, which is now practically completed, has arisen an unfounded rumor that the President is conducting an inquiry into the relations existing between union labor organizations and all government employees. The investigation announced in The Tribune has been conducted so quietly, although none the less thoroughly, that it is, perhaps, not surprising that some misapprehension should have occurred, but the facts are as here set forth.

In the pursuance of its inquiry, the committee charged with the investigation growing out of the Miller case has had occasion to consult the heads of the executive departments other than the Government Printing Office regarding many details. The investigation of the relations between labor unions have, incidentally, been, to some extent, the subject of inquiry, but solely as such experience had a bearing on the problems of the printing office.

What the results of the Government Printing Office investigation may prove to be will be ascertained only when the President sees fit to make them public. If he determines to do so at all, the investigation of the Government Printing Office would make necessary an inquiry as to whether the rules of the unions whose members were employed in the office in any way conflicted with the efficiency or economy of its administration was pointed out in The Tribune at the time the investigation began, the offices of the bookbinders' union having at that time been made the occasion of the discharge of William A. Miller without any inquiry as to his efficiency or character. Miller at that time invoked the aid of the Civil Service Commission, asserting that his dismissal had been without due warrant of law, and the President then enunciated a principle for the guidance of the Public Printer and the Civil Service Commission. If there should be a recurrence of the Miller incident the Civil Service Commission would be the proper court of resort for the employee who believed he had suffered an injustice, and would be amply competent to deal with the case.

MUCH GOLD FROM ALASKA.

Transfer of Credit for \$500,000 to Helena Office Necessary.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—A big transfer of credit for August was made to-day by W. S. Pugh, cashier of the Sub-Treasury. He telegraphed to E. H. Tate, the assayer in charge of the United States Assay Office in Helena, Mont., credit for \$500,000. The reason for the large credit at this season of the year, when financial circles are generally dull, is the unexpected unloading of a quantity of gold ore by miners from various points in Alaska.

RELIANCE AHEAD IN A FLUKE

SHAMROCK, FIRST AT START, MILE AND A HALF BEHIND, WITH RELIANCE AT OUTER MARK.

Barr Gets Windward Position and Keeps It—Neither Yacht Finishes—Lipton Still Hopeful

ANALYSIS OF THE RACE.

Table with columns: Yacht, Start, Outer mark, Race stopped, Elapsed time. Rows: Reliance, Shamrock III.

The Shamrock met the Reliance eight minutes after that yacht had rounded the outer mark, so it would probably have taken her sixteen minutes to round the mark and reach the spot where they both stopped.

Miles sailed by Reliance, about 20. Miles sailed by Shamrock, about 17 1/2.

Elapsed time of Reliance to outer mark. Elapsed time of Reliance to point of last tack at 1:24:50. Elapsed time of Shamrock to point of last tack at 1:24:50. Gain in favor of Reliance while wind was equal for both yachts.

Weather forecast for to-morrow: Fair, with light north winds, becoming fresh. No. 1 am not in the least disappointed with my boat or its efforts to-day. The wind was so variable neither boat had a good chance, and particularly mine, with the smaller sail area. Wait till we get a good breeze.—Sir Thomas Lipton.

We are perfectly satisfied. We always have been.—O. Oliver Leslie.

LONDON FEARS FAILURE. DAY OF FITFUL BREEZES.

Business Stops to Watch Race—Keen Chagrin Over Result.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1903, by The Tribune Association.)

London, Aug. 20.—The utmost disappointment has been caused by the result of the first race between the Shamrock and the Reliance. The comment is made on the fact that the corresponding races of 1890 and 1901 ended in the same way, and wonder is everywhere expressed that so important a contest should be fixed for a time of the year when the prevailing winds cannot be relied upon. Probably no sporting contest has ever been followed with keener excitement than the international yacht races of this year. Business in this city was practically suspended, and the sole topic of discussion was the race. Notwithstanding the failure which attended Sir Thomas Lipton's previous attempts, the utmost confidence was expressed in the ability of Shamrock III to bring back the famous cup to this country if it encounters light winds.

The challenger was therefore expected to show its best form. The fact that it was unable to hold the Reliance to-day, therefore, is not considered a good augury for its eventual success. Sir Thomas Lipton's sportsmanlike courage and indomitable pluck are well known, and according to his own statement, which was published here to-day, he said: "I am eating, drinking and sleeping with the hope of lifting the America's Cup, and I have put away all business until I either win it or lose it."

There is a general impression that if Shamrock III proves unable to retrieve the failures of its predecessors, the United States will be left in undisputed possession of the trophy for some years to come.

INTEREST IN GLASGOW.

Crews Block Streets to Watch Bulletins—Hope for To-morrow's Race.

Glasgow, Aug. 20.—Not since the contest between the Thistle and the Volunteer has there been such excitement over the race for the America's Cup as prevails here now. From the time of the start of the race the streets were filled with crowds that blocked vehicular traffic wherever a sight of a race bulletin was obtainable.

At Dumbarton the citizens showed even more interest. They have subscribed for a colored searchlight service by which the results of the contests can be notified to the surrounding country. The announcement that to-day's race had been called off was received with bitter disappointment, but there is a general feeling of confidence that Shamrock III will make a better showing at Saturday's race.

AT ROYAL ULSTER YACHT CLUB.

Lipton's Fellow Members Lay All the Blame on the Flukey Breeze.

Belfast, Aug. 20.—While the showing of Shamrock III in its first race against the Reliance is a great disappointment to the challenger's supporters here, none are willing to admit that it has not still a good chance of lifting the Cup.

The clubhouse of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club was crowded this afternoon and evening with members, who eagerly scanned every bulletin. Hugh Kelly, the honorary secretary of the club, and other members agree that the flukey breeze was alone responsible for the superior showing of the Reliance.

The excitement in Belfast and elsewhere was intense during the race, and the streets were filled with eager crowds. The universal sentiment is that Shamrock III is sure to reverse the positions when a fair and steady breeze is secured.

A WONDERFUL VESSEL, SAYS SCHLEY.

There was a large crowd last night waiting at the East Twenty-third-st. pier to see those who landed from the various yachts that anchored at the New-York Yacht Club's anchorage. Many prominent persons were among those who landed there, and others were frequent as they were recognized.

Prominent among these was Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, who, with Mrs. Schley, had been the guest of W. P. Eno, on the latter's yacht, the Aquila. Admiral Schley was enthusiastic over the race. "The American boat is a wonderful vessel," he said. "I think she will beat the Shamrock. It was too bad there was not sufficient wind to finish the race to-day."

General Joseph Wheeler and Mrs. Wheeler had been the guests of R. A. C. Smith, of the Privater, General Wheeler was just as enthusiastic over the Reliance as was Admiral Schley. J. J. Hill and a party of friends were on the yacht Wacousta. Mr. Hill refused to express any opinion as to the eventual outcome of the race, but said that the American boat was a beauty. Colonel Julius Fleischmann, Mayor of Cincinnati, owner of the yacht Hiawatha, said that the Reliance was a wonderful boat. He also had a word or two of praise for Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht.

E. C. Benedict, viewed the contest from his yacht, Aquida. He said: "The Reliance is a beautiful yacht and made a wonderful showing. She is a joy to the sea." John B. McDonald was on the Sapphire, the guest of John Pearce. Mr. McDonald confessed that he didn't know about yachting, but said he greatly enjoyed himself.

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