HERRAN KEEPS UP HOPE.

Possibility of Secession of Panama from Colombia.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Sept. 6.—Despite the somewhat discouraging sentiment accredited to a high official of the State Department regarding the handling of the Panama Canal treaty by the Colombian Congress, Dr. Herran, Colombia's representative in this country, expresses himself as anything but discouraged regarding final ratification of the compact. While Dr. Herran has not been kept posted as to every phase of the fight for ratification at Bogota, he has had the advantage of all information which has passed between the agents of the French company at Bogota and Washington. From this source it is learned that there is a majority of at least sixteen in favor of the treaty in the lower house of the Colombian Congress, while in the Senate the friends of the canal number only eight out of twenty-four, with three seats vacant.

Dr. Herran received from Bogota last night a cable dispatch dated August 29. The dispatch related entirely to routine matters, however, and contained no hint of the reported withdrawal of the representatives from the Department of Panama. For this reason, and also because the report seems to have originated at Panama, Dr. Herran discredits it. He is quite willing to admit, though, that the withdrawal of the Panama delegation would be a serious if not a fatal blow to the treaty, if, indeed, it did not indicate the initial step in the secession of Panama from the United States of Colombia.

In this connection the opinion is expressed that Panama might separate herself from the Bogota Government and obtain a recognition of her independence, with, perhaps, very little difficulty, because of her geographical position. The city of Panama is, so far as regards population, practically the whole State of Panama, and is isolated from the rest of Colombia by almost inaccessible mountain ranges. In the last revolution, two thousand insurgents held Panama against practically the entire army of eighty thousand trained soldiers for more than a year, because of the impossibility of getting the government forces on the isthmus.

Another factor which would undoubtedly play an important part in any attempt on the part of Panama to separate from the union of States would be the treaty right of this government to seize the Panama railroad for the purpose of insuring traffic. The possession by the United States of the railroad across the isthmus at the same time the entire population of Panama was making an effort to establish independence to the end that the United States might build the canal, would create a blockade against attack, produce a prolonged tieup, and finally result, it is predicted, in the recognition of Panama as independent. This, it is declared, is one way to get the canal constructed. It would not be the first time the United States has seized the Panama railroad, precedents for which have been established on several occasions.

Aside from this perhaps somewhat remote course, the situation at Bogota presents for Washington a more or less stagnant aspect. The lack of a vigorous executive to handle the situation is mourned here. President Marroquin is regarded as altogether too "safe" a man for the present crisis. He is said to lack force and to be governed in all his actions by a most exasperating tangle of red tape.

Dr. Herran sent his government a long cable dispatch last night, in accordance with his usual custom of keeping Bogota fully informed concerning official and public opinion in this country regarding the treaty negotiations. He also made a special request for details of the situation. He does not believe that his government is keeping him in the dark regarding the progress of the Congressional action for any special reason, but admits that it might be better if his advices were more frequent and explicit. Should he receive word that ratification is probable, he would immediately, without further instruction, apply to the State Department for an extension of time for the exchange of ratifications. In this event he would be able to present good and sufficient reasons for such extension, and believes that there would be no hesitancy on the part of either the State Department or the Senate to negotiate and approve a protocol granting such extension. Should no such encouraging advices be received before the time fixed for the exchange of ratifications, September 22, is reached, he will make no move for an extension without specific instructions.

ACTION ON CANAL DRAGS.

No Move to Modify Constitution—Obaldia Panama's Governor.

Bogota, Sept. 1.—The Senate has appointed a commission to prepare a bill authorizing the government to negotiate a canal treaty without violating the constitution, but the government has not presented to Congress a necessary message, asking for reforms in the constitution to meet the wishes of the United States regarding tribunals, the sovereign control of the canal strip and the hundred years' lease. The government insists on a reconsideration of the treaty.

The general feeling is favorable to a new treaty. Señor Macaro, the President of the Senate, expresses his admiration for the noble and sincere policy pursued by the United States, and hopes that the canal will be constructed. He says that he regrets that he was obliged to oppose the Hay-Herran treaty, as being a violation of the constitution, but he will work strongly for a canal treaty satisfactory to both countries. Senator Obaldia, who has decided to support the canal treaty, has been appointed Governor of Panama. He will leave for his post to-morrow.

Congress has enacted only five laws, and it is reported that the sessions will soon be closed. It is probable that the Presidential candidates will be General Rafael Reyes, the Vice-President, and José Manuel Marroquin.

A European legation has been offered to General Fernandez, the former Minister of War.

EXCITEMENT AT BOGOTA.

Report of Direct Dealings with Panama Causes a Stir at the Capital.

Bogota, Sept. 4.—Intense excitement has been caused here by a dispatch reporting the probability of the United States dealing directly with Panama in the canal matter. Senator Obaldia started to-day for his post. He will take with him a plan for the canal, which, it is said, will satisfy all.

General Sarria has been appointed military commander of the Isthmus of Panama.

According to a Panama dispatch on August 17, General Velazco had been appointed military commander of Panama.

FEAR OF PANAMA'S SECESSION.

Appointments of Obaldia and Sarria So Interpreted on the Isthmus.

Panama, Sept. 6.—It is believed here that it was the fear of a secession movement which led to the appointment of Señor Obaldia as Governor of Panama, with, it is understood, authority to negotiate in the canal question.

General Sarria, who has been appointed Military Governor of Panama, is an Isthmian at heart, having lived twenty years in Panama. Both Governor Obaldia and General Sarria are ardent partisans of the canal, and friends of the United States.

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INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Conference at Vienna to Begin To-day—Next Session May Be at St. Louis.

Vienna, Sept. 6.—The conference of the Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration will begin here to-morrow. A session of the council was held to-day to consider business. Congressman Richard Bartholdt, the American delegate, succeeded, in opposition to the Danish proposal to go to Copenhagen, in securing the next conference for St. Louis in 1904, to be held in connection with the exposition, upon the condition that the official invitation be extended to the conference by either the President or Congress. Mr. Bartholdt assured the council that such an invitation was sure to be issued.

MR. VIGNAUD ANSWERS DR. RUGE.

Further Discussion of Theories Relating to America's Discovery.

Paris, Sept. 6.—Henry Vignaud, secretary of the United States Embassy, has taken issue with the German scholar, Dr. Ruge, of Dresden, who criticised Mr. Vignaud's theories regarding Toscanelli's part in the discovery of America. A pamphlet by Mr. Vignaud handles Dr. Ruge severely, pointing out alleged errors in fact and judgment, and charging him with entering into the controversy unprepared. The character of the paper places Professor Ruge on the defensive.

Mr. Vignaud, who is vice-president of the American Society of Paris, has made careful study of the discovery and early history of America. In September, 1901, he published a work, in which he attempted to expose a fraud which had hidden the real beginnings of Columbus's project, and to prove that the famous documents ascribed to Toscanelli, the learned Florentine astronomer, which were supposed to have served as a guide to Columbus, were fabricated. He submitted reasons for believing that Toscanelli never wrote the famous letter of 1474 to the King of Portugal, and never traced the chart alleged to have accompanied it. Columbus's design, he alleged, was not founded on any scientific basis, but on positive information of the existence of land to the westward.

TREE DWELLERS IN PAPUA.

London, Sept. 7.—A Melbourne dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" says that the Administrator of British New-Guinea reports the discovery of an extraordinary tribe of marshland dwellers in the island of Papua. Owing to the swampy ground and tangled tropical undergrowth, walking and canoeing are almost impossible. The native dwellings are built in trees, and, as a result of the conditions, the natives are gradually losing the use of their lower limbs, and are unable to walk on hard ground without their feet bleeding. Their bodies have developed enormously, while their legs and thighs have become atrophied. In figure and carriage they are apelike.

SENATOR LODGE VISITS M. LOUBET.

Paris, Sept. 6.—President Loubet to-day gave an audience to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

REPORTS GREAT CRUELTY IN PRISON.

President Has Georgia Jail Investigated on Negro's Request.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 6.—On the request of "Sam" Thorpe, a negro prisoner, President Roosevelt ordered the jail here inspected by Deputy Marshal Stalnaker, and, according to his report, federal prisoners awaiting trial are subjected to frightful cruelty. If the prisoners laugh or sing they are beaten with traces, locked in cells and deprived of food and water. As many as twenty prisoners, Stalnaker says, have been shut in one small cell, overrun with vermin. He declares that it is a wonder prisoners have not died from the treatment.

Thorpe last week smuggled a letter out of the prison directed to President Roosevelt, and the President promptly took up the case.

SIGNED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON.

First Commission Issued to Lighthouse Keeper Is Found in California.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Augusta, Me., Sept. 6.—Miss Mary Blanche Bixby, of Pasadena, Cal., formerly of Skowhegan, Me., has written to Governor Hill that the first commission ever issued to a lighthouse keeper in the United States was issued to a Maine man and is now in Pasadena.

Miss Bixby urges the Governor to have the parchment bought and taken to Maine. It is dated 1791, and appointed Joseph Greenleaf keeper of the light at Portland. It is signed by George Washington.

SUCCESS OF OLD HOME WEEK.

Bridgeport, It Is Estimated, Entertained More than One Hundred Thousand People.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 6.—This city's first old home week celebration was brought to a successful close this afternoon with a concert in the Auditorium. About five thousand people were present.

The entire celebration, of which the parades, civic, marine and firemen's, were the features, was successful, and it is estimated that more than one hundred thousand persons visited the city during the week.

ALL THREE WANT NOMINATION.

Tammany Men Who Wish To Be Named for Borough President.

Ex-Coroner Ferdinand Levy is a candidate for the Tammany nomination for president of the Borough of Manhattan. So is Julius Harburger, and so is "Little Tim" Sullivan. All of these men have about an even chance of getting the nomination, and that chance is away below par.

Ex-Councilman John T. Oakley, leader of the XIVth District, probably will be renominated for Sheriff on the Tammany ticket. Mr. Oakley stands well with the leaders of the organization. He made a large contribution to the campaign fund last year, and supposed that he would be elected Sheriff. On account of his disappointment then he is likely to have another chance to run. The office is worth about $45,000 a year not.

MURPHY MEETS SHEVLIN.

The Tammany Leader and the Brooklyn Man in Conference at Saratoga.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and James Shevlin, of Brooklyn, who owns and occupies a Saratoga cottage, held a prolonged conference at the Grand Union Hotel last night. It is understood that it related to the Mayoralty situation in New-York City. Murphy attended the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Albany and came from there last evening to the Grand Union Hotel, where he, with Mrs. Murphy, will remain till Tuesday morning.

DEVERY AS A LECTURER.

"Big Bill" Devery has added another role to his already extensive repertory—that of stereopticon lecturer. On Saturday night of this week in the IXth District "Professor" Devery will give illustrated lectures on "Grafters of Fourteenth-st. that I Have Known." "Bill" says that his list will include a number of men who are doing business at the same old stand, and that what he has to say will be interesting reading.

EMMET REFUSES TO RUN FOR MAYOR.

It was learned yesterday that before sailing for Europe on Saturday Grenville Temple Emmet, adjutant of the 69th Regiment, addressed a letter to his friends in New-Rochelle telling them that in no circumstances would he consent to run for office this fall. Mr. Emmet, who is only twenty-seven years old, is popular in New-Rochelle, and his friends have been pressing him to accept the Democratic nomination for Mayor. It is said that Mr. Emmet will not consent to take office because he desires to establish his reputation in the law practice first. While in Ireland Mr. Emmet will visit several places made famous by the death of Robert Emmet, who was the brother of his great-grandfather.

BULGARIA FOR PEACE.

Continued from first page.

cially on the part of the Catholic powers, of coming to an agreement as to the best way to stop the massacres in Macedonia.

DYNAMITE ON VASKAPU.

Two Bombs Thrown on Austrian Steamer—Fifteen Lives Lost.

Constantinople, Sept. 6.—The survivors of the Austrian steamer Vaskapu, which was destroyed in the Black Sea by explosions attributed to the Bulgarian revolutionists while on her way from Varna, Bulgaria, to Constantinople, state that two explosions occurred on board the steamer at 4 o'clock last Tuesday morning. Two dynamite bombs were thrown by men, supposed to have embarked at Varna, one in the stokehole and the other under the bridge. The vessel was in charge of the first and second mates, the captain being asleep. The whole bridge was blown off, while the stokehole was wrecked.

The explosions were followed by an outbreak of fire in the forehold. Altogether fifteen persons lost their lives, but all the engineers and most of the passengers were saved. The crew behaved with great gallantry.

Private advices from Adrianople report that the troops in the Kirk-Kilisseh district are treating the inhabitants with great rigor. Every Bulgarian village furnishing recruits to the insurgents has been bombarded and destroyed, the inhabitants having barely time to escape. In the vilayet of Monastir equal severity is shown. One pacha told his troops that the booty belonged to them and the honor to him. As a result the troops are pillaging even the villages which remain neutral.

There has been a heavy fall in Turkish securities in the last two days on the unfounded rumor that Turkish troops had crossed the Bulgarian frontier.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

Horrors of the Rebellion Described by a Correspondent.

London, Sept. 7.—"The Daily Mail's" correspondent at Monastir, telegraphing under Saturday's date, says:

There is no doubt that a Turkish war of extermination is proceeding in the Okhrida district. The massacres of a century ago are as nothing compared with those occurring daily in the vilayet of Monastir. I have obtained substantial evidence to prove that the Turkish soldiers—nizams (Turkish regular troops)—are in most cases committing unheard of atrocities, which are not solely the work of the bashi-bazouks, as the authorities are seeking to prove. The plight of the survivors is terrible. Not daring to leave their houses and subsisting on grass and water, they resemble people in the last stages of famine. The Turks are also losing heavily, judging from the number of wounded arriving here.

Among the instances the correspondent gives in support of his statement, he relates that a priest's son in one village was flayed alive and kept in this horrible condition for several days to the delight of his tormentors until a merciful Turk shot him dead.

TURKS ACCUSED OF DECEIT.

Explanation of Attack on Mr. Magelssen Declared To Be False.

London, Sept. 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of "The Standard" telegraphs that the wedding story given out by the Cali of Beirut as an explanation of the outrage on the United States Vice-Consul, Mr. Magelssen, is proved to be false, and the vice-consul's assailant is believed to be known. It is expected that the United States will peremptorily demand the dismissal of the vali, who, continues the correspondent, by common consent is ruining Beirut. His disgrace would also strike a blow at the baleful influence of the Arab Izzet, a palace favorite, whose creature he is.

BAD CONDITIONS AT BEIRUT.

Officials Described as Corrupt and the Moslem Inhabitants as Lawless.

London, Sept. 6.—A letter from Beirut, dated August 29, describes the condition of affairs there under the present vali as scandalous. It says:

Not only bribery and corruption are rampant in every branch of the administration, but a certain lawlessness is manifesting itself among the Moslem element, which, if not suppressed, is sure to cause trouble in the future. The native Christians are oppressed, but they dare not complain, while the Europeans no longer enjoy the security which existed a few years ago. The house of the Italian consul was lately rifled by burglars, and on Sunday, August 23, the American Vice-Consul was fired at. Arrests were made, but it always happens that the innocent man is made to suffer for the crime.

WASHINGTON AWAITS NEWS.

Disposition of Ships Depends on Advices from Mr. Leischman and Admiral Cotton.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The administration is awaiting with interest reports from Minister Leishman, at Constantinople, and Admiral Cotton, commanding the European squadron in Turkish waters, whose cruisers, the Brooklyn and the San Francisco, are now at Beirut, as to the condition of affairs in their respective localities. Nothing came from either to-day. On their advices will depend the disposition of Admiral Cotton's ships, whether they are to remain in Turkish waters or to return to their regular places on the European station.

THOUGHT TO HAVE DROWNED IN SQUALL

Henry Ackerman, fifty-four years old, of No. 74 Broadway, West Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday was found drowned in the Kill von Kull at Columbia-st., West Brighton. Saturday evening he left home to go fishing. He obtained a boat at West Brighton, and rowed out into the kills fishing. He was seen there at dark. It is supposed he was upset in a squall which swept along the north shore about 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening.

MONMOUTH YACHT CLUB RACES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 6.—Walter McAlister won the club cups of the Monmouth Yacht Club this afternoon, defeating Commodore Arthur Byron's yacht, Luck, after a spirited finish. At the close of the final regatta the Grace and the Luck were tied on points, and a race had to be sailed over the course to determine the winner. Commodore Byron received the commodore's cup, while the silver loving trophy presented by Olive Byron was given to Edgar Levy's yacht, Pollywog.

MRS. LEE VISITS HER SISTERS.

Nothing could be learned yesterday as to the possibility that Mrs. David B. Lee, who arrived on Saturday from Europe, would make any legal fight with reference to the will of her husband. Mrs. Lee is staying at the Albemarle Hotel, and spent the day there, going out, however, in the afternoon. It was said that she visited her sisters, Mrs. Street and Mrs. Maxfield. She did not visit the Countess von Waldersee.

A LITTLE MUSKRAT BREAKS THE CANAL.

Albany, Sept. 6.—At Dumbarton, along the Erie Canal, a muskrat has cost the State nearly $10,000. It burrowed into the canal bank from the outside and the minute it reached water the damage was done. More than a hundred men are repairing the break, and nearly twoscore of boats are held up between Syracuse and Utica. The diameter of the muskrat's hole was not over a foot. The constant rush of the water enlarged this to forty feet in a short time.

SIR THOMAS SLIDES POLE.

Thinks Fireboat New-Yorker Finest in the World.

Sir Thomas Lipton went visiting yesterday. In his steam launch he left his steam yacht Erin, lying off West Thirty-fourth-st., early in the afternoon, and, accompanied by Captain Webster, Colonel D. F. Neill, Dr. A. E. Neale and "Jack" Wilson, he went to Governor's Island. The party were the guests there, for several hours, of General Barry.

Returning in the launch, Sir Thomas stopped long enough at Pier A to take a walk around Battery Park and visit the Aquarium, the fireboat New-Yorker and the police boat Patrol. After Captain Braisted, of the fireboat, had shown every part of the fireboat, Sir Thomas said: "That is the finest fireboat in the world. There is nothing on the other side that can come up to it. I should like to see a practical test of the boat at some time." He was told that it could be done later if application were made to the proper authorities.

In an inspection of the company's quarters, Sir Thomas, when asked if he would like to slide down the brass pole from the second story, did so, following the example of some of the firemen. He seemed pleased with his experience, and the firemen declared he was a "true sport" and a good Irishman.

The party was then conducted through the Aquarium by the superintendent. All were interested in the rare specimens of fish.

Many of the women and children in Battery Park stepped forward as Sir Thomas walked along the pathway next the seawall and asked to be allowed to shake hands with him. The Irish knight never refused, but had a pleasant word for all who greeted him.

ASSAILS PRESIDENT; GETS HISSES.

Mrs. Nation Almost Attacked at Rockaway Beach.

Mrs. Carrie Nation caused an outburst of indignation in Morrison's Theatre, at Rockaway Beach, last night, which for a moment threatened to cause trouble. The audience had allowed her to make a ten minute tirade against drinking and smoking until she assailed President Roosevelt by name. The moment she did this her words were drowned by hisses, and these were followed by cries of "Throw her out!" and "Kick her out!" Mrs. Nation stood firm, and this seemed to anger some of the more hot-headed, and had not cooler ones held them back they would have rushed to the stage.

Mrs. Nation flourished a Bible and announced that it was her hatchet. She said it was her best weapon in breaking down the evil of rum. She declared the government was in partnership with the Whiskey Trust. She alleged that the head of the government was, as a result of the partnership, the head of the rum evil, and abused the President without naming him. The crowd took this quietly. She then said:

"This President is the one who spends $900 a day for his own amusement and that of his children. I mean Theodore Roosevelt, the cigarette fiend and"——

That was as far as she could get, and for five minutes, although at intervals she kept shouting, nothing could be heard. When the demonstration died down she contented herself with shouting:

"Those who hiss are in the President's partnership." She then retired.

THREE YOUNG WOMEN DROWNED.

They Made a Frail Raft, Which Sank with Them in Deep Water.

Albany, Sept. 6.—Three young women from the St. Joseph Industrial School, of this city, were drowned in a small pond in St. Agnes' Cemetery yesterday. Four girls, who were having an outing, found some planks and made a raft. The frail thing sank with them in deep water. Eva Latin, of this city, was rescued. Those drowned were:

BURNS, Grace, age thirteen, of Boston.
GREEN, Mamie, age eighteen, of this city.
O'BRIEN, Mary, age nineteen, of Canada.

The school is a foundling and orphan institution.

CERTAINLY AN ABLE BODIED COW.

Train Wrecked and a Man and Two Boys Hurt When She Bucked the Engine.

Goshen, Ind., Sept. 6.—A southbound Big Four passenger train was wrecked here this morning by hitting a cow. The engine landed on its side half-way down an embankment. The baggage car was also thrown from the track. The engineer and fireman escaped unhurt.

While the wrecking crew was clearing the track this afternoon a chain broke, the recoil hurling it into the crowd that was watching the proceedings. Samuel Oliver had his thigh broken, and is in a critical condition. Victor Kauffman, thirteen years old, was badly injured in both legs, and Charles Ahlwine, ten years old, was seriously injured.

FOUR FIREMEN OVERCOME.

Smoke Too Much for Them in South Brooklyn Blaze—Damage $40,000.

Four firemen were overcome by smoke and $40,000 damage was done by a fire which occurred last evening in the paint and tarpaper factory of the Johnson-Manville Company, First-ave. and Thirty-ninth-st., South Brooklyn. Because the big car barns of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and several large factories were near by three alarms were turned in. The firemen who were overcome by the dense smoke, but were able to go home after being attended by an ambulance surgeon, were Daniel Martin, Charles Carroll, Benjamin McGray and George Colfer, all of Engine Company No. 64.

DEAD AUTO DRIVER A BROOKLYN MAN.

Man Killed at Tarrytown Identified—An Expert Mechanic.

The automobile driver who was killed at Tarrytown on Saturday by an express train has been identified as Thomas J. Gardiner, thirty-nine years old, of Brooklyn. He was employed as a mechanic by the Bedford Automobile Company, of No. 1,060 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, and lived at No. 624 Park Place, that borough. His body was taken there yesterday, and to-day will be shipped to White River Junction, Vt., which was his native place.

Mr. Gardiner was not a professional driver, but was acting as such on the trip in order that his services as expert merchanic might be used if necessary. One of the machines did break down, and it was while Gardiner was crossing the railroad tracks to go to a machine shop that he was struck by a fast express.

Mr. Gardiner was thirty-nine years old, and leaves a widow, but no children. He formerly worked as an expert mechanic for the Prescott Automobile Company, of Passaic, N. J.; the Locomobile Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and other New-England firms, where he was well known in the automobile trade.

DYING, SHE GAVE A PARTY.

Consumptive Received Friends and Bade Them Goodby.

Miss Lena Scott Chaplin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Chaplin, of No. 119 South Eleventh-ave., Mount Vernon, who was buried yesterday, made the dress she was buried in, and wore it at a "death party" given for her friends a few days before the end came. Miss Chaplin was a member of the First Methodist Church. A quartet from that church sang her favorite hymns at the funeral.

Miss Chaplin, who was only nineteen years old, died from consumption. Recently she had a premonition that she would not recover, and quietly prepared for the end. She gave a party which has since become known as a "death party," because at that time she bade her friends goodby and said she hoped to meet them in Heaven.

The Rev. George Clarke Peck, pastor of the First Methodist Church, conducted Miss Chaplin's funeral and alluded to her death party by saying that she had calmly faced death, with greater courage than that of a soldier.

MANY FEVER CASES AT LINARES.

Monterey, Sept. 6.—From information received here by telephone from Linares, business has been partially suspended, and those who are not afflicted with the yellow fever are idle, though not yet in dire need. Scores of cases of fever have been reported, and among those sick are the Mayor and his secretary.

A representative of the Texas health authorities is expected here next Tuesday to supervise the disinfection of the city and to make another thorough investigation. If the quarantine measures against Linares and other infected points are found to be effective, the quarantine against Monterey will be raised.

MACEDONIAN COMMITTEE.

Work Done by This Body of Patriots for Their Land.

I have been asked to describe the Macedonian juntas in various cities of Europe and America, and briefly to tell the story of the mysterious Macedonian Committee, their parent stock in the Balkan, writes Vladimir Andreieff Tsanoff in "The Boston Transcript." In view of the extent which the present Macedonian revolution is assuming and of the magnitude of the battles reported to have taken place during the last fortnight, there exists a widespread curiosity to know the nature of this committee which can successfully defy and repulse the trained regiments of the Turkish Army. It appears that the Turks did not suffer such heavy casualties during the whole course of the Græco-Turkish War as the Macedonian insurgents inflicted upon them in two battles already fought. But the reader's curiosity to learn the secrets of the Macedonian Committee can be gratified only to a certain extent, seeing that otherwise the secretary of the American committee would incur the censure of the central authorities. Before the outbreak the strictest secrecy was enjoined. At the present time, however, when actual war has begun, with considerable hopes of success, the entire secret organization and its notorious modes of procedure, deeply interesting as they must be, may be described in full to the American public.

I shall give an account, first of the Vutreshna Organizatsia, the organization which declared the rebellion, and then of the Macedonian juntas outside of Macedonia. Imperium in Imperio is the only word which adequately describes the control of the Macedonian Committee upon affairs in European Turkey. There never existed a more powerful revolutionary system, on a larger scale, in the face of greater obstacles. When compared to it, underground Russia, about which so many volumes have been written, was a mere undergraduate's play performed by students of Russian universities. When compared to it, the Taiping rebellion was but a huge and formless mass; even the Cuban and Filipino insurrections, with Aguinaldo thrown in, are outclassed by the Macedonian Committee. When I speak of the Macedonian Committee I mean the Vutreshna Organizatsia, "the Organization of the Interior," which has existed for the last seven years, which, although it has branches in Bulgaria, is entirely independent of any Sofia committees, and which, having foiled the plans of the Sofia committees and resisted the overtures of Prince Ferdinand, has now achieved supreme command over the revolutionary situation, and is fighting for the creation of an autonomous Macedonia.

DOUBLE SYSTEM IN MACEDONIA.

Two governments rule over the destinies of Macedonia, two armies, two systems of secret police, two tribes of tax gatherers, two kinds of courts—the Moslem and the Christian. By day, from dawn till dark, it is the Turk who carries on his atrocious misgovernment. By the aid of an army of 250,000, he executes the Sultan's orders. But at night the Turkish zaptieh retires to the konak; the Turkish soldiers retire to the shelter of their barracks, and the government passes into the swift hands of the Vutreshna Organizatsia. Only in the few populous cities, and when in the company of comrades, does the Turk in Macedonia dare to stir abroad at night. When the dead of night has fallen upon that unhappy land, the committee's bands sweep quickly across country, stealing their way. They hold meetings in the purely Christian villages, calling out the peasants to drill. The members of the band lend their rifles to the villagers, instructing them how to handle them, teaching them the rudiments of tactics, teaching them above all that God is not on the side of the biggest battalions. Before dawn one more village has been won to the revolution. A supply of arms is sent it as soon as the committee has installed a properly constituted local branch. The band passes to another village, and to a third, travelling and drilling by night, hiding on the hills by day. Allah would turn pale at the sight of the newest repeating rifles, ammunition and dynamite that repose under the haystacks and in the roots of the pine trees of the stupidest and most submissive "dog-of-a-Christian" village in Macedonia. The total number of rifles is estimated at 45,000 modern weapons, all smuggled within the last seven years; all destined to reappear from their hiding places when the signal is given. The principal object in the existence of the Macedonian Committee has been to arm the defenceless Christians; its second object, to perfect a standing army of insurgents.

The standing army of the Vutreshna Organizatsia numbers some 10,000 insurgents, in companies of about 100, each band under its voyvoda. What this rebel army does not know of war the Turk, at least, cannot teach them. Every lesson of the Polish revolution of 1863, not to mention earlier revolutions; every device of General Aguinaldo's, every lesson of the South African war, has been carefully mastered. Tactically the insurgents have not accomplished what was expected of them. Moving about in the dark, they have not always picked out the strategic position; they have allowed themselves to be surprised by the Turk too often. But the number of officers of the Bulgarian Army who have forsaken their sheltered life in exchange for the restless activity of the Macedonian revolution has been so large that the tactics of the insurgents have steadily improved. The recent engagement above Monastir, in which the rebels routed a large Turkish army, inflicting a loss of 210 killed on the battlefield, is the best achievement yet.

THE INSURGENT SOLDIERS.

There is nothing fantastic about the uniform and equipment of the Macedonian insurgents. They look the soldier much more than does the Turk. As pack animals are not feasible, every insurgent carries his total equipment on his back, consisting of a Mannlicher or Gras rifle, the official armament of the Bulgarian and Greek armies, respectively—a few Berdan rifles and American Martinis are intermingled—also four belts of cartridges each, two tightened across the waist and one slung across each shoulder; a revolver and two dynamite bombs. For self-destruction in case of capture each insurgent also carries a packet of immediate poison and a kama (stiletto). The insurgent uniform resembles that of the Bulgarian soldier, only that it is very light, much of it being leather, for durability. In place of boots the insurgents wear opintsi—sandals of cowhide, or pigskin. The widely circulated picture of Boris Sarafoff in flowing sleeves and a fool's cap is misleading. He has even been criticised for appearing in such fantastic Albano-Greek costume. Medieval though the fight be between the Turk and his Christian rayah, the equipment of the latter is thoroughly modern.

The mountain is the Macedonian Komitadgee's rebel republic ("komitadgee" is a Turkish word, meaning member of a revolutionary committee). In its fastnesses he reigns supreme. Only the brigand has disputed his sway, and even the brigand has been gradually disposed of. The Turk commands the valley by day; the komitadgee commands the mountain always. As Macedonia is ribbed with mountains from corner to corner, there are whole regions, wider in extent than the White Mountains, where no Turkish battalion dares to reconnoitre. I will remind the reader that Miss Stone, during six months of her outrageous captivity, was hurried on horseback by the brigands ten hours every night across country, on and on, without once coming across a Turkish soldier, and very rarely any other being. This one fact illuminates the whole situation for us in a wonderful way.

The great plateau of Perim Dag, in Northern Razlog, near the Bulgarian frontier, is the revolutionary headquarters of the north. The plateau commanding the city of Monastir is the revolutionary headquarters of the south. The two are splendid natural fortifications. In Perim, where the revolution has not yet been proclaimed, the whole range of mountains is an insurgent republic. For many years the Turk has not dared to show his head inside of it. The approaches are precipitous, and along the winding roads are places where a few dozen rebels, perched unseen upon the granite precipices above the narrow path, could annihilate regiment after regiment of soldiers, as fast as the rifle cock clicked or the nitro bomb exploded. Lacking weapons of any sort, the rebels could still annihilate the invading Turkish army by rolling rocks over the precipice, as the mountaineers of Tyrol did to the Austrian army. At any rate, the Turks think so, for they have never ventured beyond a certain point, and a series of orders from Constantinople to clear Perim of rebels have been gently shoved under the mehnder (sofa) with a wink, while the kaimakam leisurely pulled at his narghileh, or, to mention nothing more typical, grunted with supine satisfaction at his cup of very black Turkish coffee.

THE REBEL STRONGHOLD.

Once within the confines of this komitadgee republic, much larger than the picturesque Italian republic of San Marino, one breathes the air of freedom, one sees on every side the evidences of a sort of rude government. Patrols guard every approach to the chilly plateau at the summit. The plateau is connected by heliograph with rebel strongholds to the south, so that simple messages have been sent from Perim to Monastir, one hundred miles away. When Marconi's triumph was announced, the young Macedonian technologists in charge of the electrical and engineering branches of the revolution made efforts to procure apparatus for intermontane communication between Monastir, Perim and Bulgaria. By this time a Marconi apparatus must have been installed.

The rebel settlement upon that plateau consists, among other things, of a rebel hospital for the wounded who succeed in escaping alive from engagements with the Turkish army. There is likewise a rebel arsenal, where cartridges are refilled, rifles repaired and dynamite bombs manufactured. In short, upon that Perim plateau dwells a complete insurgent republic, of whose existence the world is not even aware. When raw recruits enlist in the ranks of the revolution they are put through a course in the shelter of this plateau before they are sent out to the arduous hardships of a full-fledged band.

The feature of the establishment upon the Monastir plateau, around which terrible war is now raging, is a huge bakery, which supplies bread for more than eight thousand komitadgees of the Monastir vilayet. Up to the outbreak of the insurrection it was possible to procure provisions from the cities and villages. But Monastir City is now as inaccessible as a burning ratpit, and the Turks make short work of any village even faintly suspected of harboring insurgents. Consequently the communal bakery was indispensable. Large flocks of sheep on the mountain slopes supply the cheese, which, together with bread and garlic and pastarma (dried meat), constitutes the luxurious whole of an insurgent's rations.

CREATOR OF THE COMMITTEE.

Although the organization of the committee is thorough, there is at present no chief of staff. As long as the indefatigable creator of the Vutreshna was living, he exercised absolute authority over the whole organization. But since his untimely death Macedonia has been divided into seven revolutionary districts, under separate and almost independent commanders. I ought to mention the name of this man—Peter Deicheff. I am sure that none of my readers have even heard of him. Such is the mercilessness of fate that often the master dies on the eve of the triumph of his work, and others reap the fame. For seven years Deicheff toiled night and day, fearlessly, masterfully, to create the organization now grown so powerful. He had been a schoolmaster, but in the prosecution of his task he displayed unrivalled powers as organizer and executive. In personal bearing Deicheff was gentle, unpretentious, almost timid. His tenaciousness was concealed under so lovable a manner that he won the hearts of all the peasants. Surprised last spring near the village of Banitsa in the Serres sandgak, Deicheff was wounded early in the engagement, but his band did not surrender him until the last of them had been killed by Turkish bullets. So lasting was the organization which he created that it weathered the shock better than any one expected.

In governing the country the Vutreshna has established so far four successful institutions: First, secret police and klot (junta) in nearly every Christian (Bulgarian) village; second, a regular system of taxation; third, a regular system of courts; fourth, a postoffice and express department for transmission of letters and smuggling and transportation of arms.

The secret police is an instrument of retribution. When a Turk violates the honor of a Christian girl—it is absolutely necessary to speak of this, because it is the most galling grievance of the Christians in Macedonia—or when a Turk kills a Christian without reason, that Turk is placed on the index expurgatorium of the committee. Sooner or later an attempt is made to "expurgate" that Turk. The rule has so strongly impressed itself upon the Mahometan that he no longer dares attack Christian girls in the city; even in the country his courage holds him only so long as he is in the company of his barbarous coreligionists. Alone, a Turk no longer dares to devastate. The Vutreshna is the first agency to teach him the lesson. The only setback to this system is that now, as always, the village wherein a Turk is found dead of suspected causes is put to fire and furiously massacred. For the murder of one Turk, twenty innocent Christians suffer. It does not take much arithmetic to perceive that the Christians can never obtain redress in this way.

PUNISH TRAITORS AND SPIES.

The second purpose of the secret police is to punish traitors and spies. Wherever Hellenic civilization has spread, it has carried both kinds of venality. It was so in the days of the Greek who betrayed Leonidas. These Greek spies frequently cause the death of dozens of insurgents and the destruction of entire villages. So numerous are these Greek spies, Mr. Brailsford, special commissioner in Macedonia for "The Manchester Guardian," declares in "The London Speaker," that "the Greeks and the Servians have become the parasites of the Turk. They play the spy and the informer as often as they dare." Toward such spies the Macedonian Committee is merciless. Its secret police descends upon them unseen, and escapes unheard. It is a useful body, composed of men who may be outwardly the most ardent worshippers of the Sultan, the most obedient giaours. The collection of the committee taxes is also submitted to the secret police. These taxes must be paid. To be sure, in the payment of them, some of the people may have acted somewhat involuntarily. But they have all—so to say—surpassed themselves in their liberality. They have all contributed to the uttermost of their ability. High and low, rich and poor, they have all given as much as they could afford and more—generally more. The Macedonian Christians thus give money to the committee to carry on the revolution, and later the same peasant pays taxes to the Turkish army to stamp it out! His prayers accompany the first tax and his curses the second.

In return for the taxes paid to the Turk the Macedonian gets the most hideous misgovernment on earth. What does he get in return for the second tax? He gets arms, ammunition, justice and self-respect. Specifically, the courts devised by the Macedonian Committee have greatly commended themselves to the peasantry. The procedure is simple. The litigants repair at the dead of night to some specified dark cellar, containing the judge, clerk and a few witnesses. The two sides are heard, and a decision pronounced. There is no red tape, no costs, no bribes. The course of justice is somewhat unconventional, but it is equitable and gratuitous. Again, formerly the permission of the kaimakam was necessary to a marriage. For such a permit he charged a whole dowry of from $5 to $50. At the earnest solicitation of the peasantry the committee has entered the matrimonial field, and is now preparing to issue special permits, directing the priests to celebrate clandestine weddings. The priests seldom dare to disobey, and the marriage permits are gratuitous! So well disciplined have the peasants become that they never appeal to the Turkish officials for any cause whatsoever. The agent of the committee is the only administrator whom they recognize. They pay their taxes to the Turk, to be sure, and pray "to