



THE LABOR DAY PARADE.



CARPENTERS' UNION PASSING 27TH-ST.



THEATRICAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

(For story of the Labor Day observance see page three.)



TEAMSTERS' UNION.

STAGE COACH COLLAPSES.

FIFTY MEN IN WRECK.

Several Injured by Breakdown of Overloaded Picnic Van.

A large stage coach, heavily loaded, collapsed at 724-st. and 224-ave., Brooklyn, yesterday and badly injured several passengers. The stage was filled with young men of the Red Hook Club, three hundred of whom were on an outing. The party was just going home, when the accident occurred. The reserves of three police stations and half a dozen ambulances were called out in the excitement. Among the more seriously hurt are:

DENARDO, Anthony, twenty years old, of No. 30 Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn; fractured arm and contusions about the side, taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

DONOVAN, Michael, twenty-two years old, of No. 128 Condit-st., Brooklyn; spine twisted and contusions of the back; taken to the Coney Island Reception Hospital.

HARTING, James, twenty-two years old, of No. 85 Sullivan-st., Brooklyn; right wrist broken; treated by an ambulance surgeon.

WINTER, Michael, twenty-two years old, of No. 17 Sullivan-st., Brooklyn; left leg fractured; shoulder wrenched and contusions.

Fifteen less seriously injured were treated by ambulance surgeons, but were not sent to hospitals.

As early as the weather permitted yesterday the boys drove to the place where the accident occurred later. They spent the day there. Last night as they were leaving about thirty young men climbed into each of four coaches. This left one coach to carry fifty. As many as could packed themselves inside, and those that could not climbed on the roof and took every available spot about the coach. The driver cracked his whip and they started.

Hardly had the overloaded vehicle begun to move when the roof caved in, carrying twenty men down into the coach. The force of the fall was too much for the other parts of the wagon, and the whole vehicle collapsed.

The driver was hurled several feet away from his high seat, and escaped with less serious injuries than some of those who were buried under the ruins. Those that were able to climb out of the mass, but several were caught under the heavy body of the coach and had to be cut out.

Persons in the neighborhood were badly frightened, and all sorts of wild stories were circulated about the accident. The nearest telephone was a quarter of a mile away, and some one rushed here and turned in call to the Norwegian, the Coney Island Reception and the Kings County hospitals, and to the Coney Island, the Bath Beach and the Fort Hamilton police stations. At the Coney Island station it was at first reported that 100 people had been injured. Ambulances and patrol wagons with reserves were at once rushed to the place.

In the mean time people who had seen the accident were doing what they could to aid the injured. The occupants of several automobiles alighted and gave assistance. Several women tore up handkerchiefs and clothing to stop the flow of blood from wounds.

The coach belonged to William J. Reardon, of No. 8214 18th-ave., Bath Beach. The accident would have been much more serious had not the six horses attached to the coach stood quietly.

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SCORE DEAD IN STORM.

MANY VESSELS WRECKED.

Hurricane Sweeps Lake Superior, Doing \$500,000 Damage.

Ashland, Wis., Sept. 4.—More than a score lives were lost and property valued at half a million dollars was destroyed in a furious storm that swept over Lake Superior from Friday night to Sunday night. The gale was the most destructive to lake shipping that has been experienced in many years.

Besides the wreck of the steel steamer Sevona, which broke in two on Sand Island reef, seven of the crew, including the captain, losing their lives, the barge Pretoria, of Bay City, Mich., carrying a crew of ten men, sank, five sailors drowning.

The schooner Olive Jeannette, which carried a crew of seven men, is also thought to be lost. The Olive Jeannette, it is believed, went to the bottom about ten miles from Portage entry.

The bodies of Captain McDonald, of the wrecked steamer Sevona, and one of the sailors were washed ashore at Sand Island Beach this afternoon.

The storm of the last three days at times reached the proportions of a hurricane, and the stanchest new steel vessels were forced to run for shelter. The new steel steamer Stackhouse arrived at the Soo on her first trip with her hatch covers so badly sprung that water poured continually into the hold. One of the crew was washed overboard.

The whaleback steamer Samuel Mather also lost one of its crew overboard. The battering sustained by steel steamers gives rise to the gravest fear for the safety of many wooden ships which have not yet reported.

The monetary loss of the Sevona is \$170,000, while that of the Pretoria is \$150,000.

Miss Kate Spencer, of Erie, Penn., a passenger on the Sevona, speaking of her experience, said:

It was early in the morning when Captain McDonald told us he was going to run for shelter, and that we should put all breakable things in a secure place, as when the boat turned it would toss badly. Soon afterward he came to our stateroom door and told us to dress and go aft, as the boat was leaking forward. This was still intact. The big boat was pounding badly. A piece of the deck broke away, and then a portion of the dining room.

During this time the men forward could not reach us. At 11 o'clock everything seemed to be broken up and, by order of the chief engineer, we took to the yawl. We piled into the boat, leaving seven men behind, after a heart-rending farewell.

Hancock, Mich., Sept. 4.—Floating timbers and other debris from some ship were sighted by Captain Martin, of the steamer Juniatia, which arrived here to-day. The wreckage was passed ten miles to the eastward of Portage Entry, and is believed to tell the tale of another ship and crew claimed by the great gale now sweeping Lake Superior.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 4.—As a result of the terrific storm which has prevailed over Lake Superior for the last thirty-six hours, only two steamers have arrived here in that time, and there is great anxiety among vessel men for the safety of the fifty more craft which are on the lake.

The steamer R. L. Ireland arrived with her forward deck lowered five inches by waves she had shipped. Mate Smith was washed overboard and drowned. All steamers sighted on the lake were taking the north shore route.

PLAIN TALK TO CHINA. Mr. Taft's Speech at Canton—The Situation Greatly Improved.

Hong Kong, Sept. 4.—Secretary Taft and his party arrived at Canton this morning, and proceeded to the American consulate, where they were met by a battalion of the Viceroy's guards. After a reception at the consulate the members of the party were the guests of the new Canton Railway, covering its entire district. At 1 o'clock the visitors were entertained at luncheon by invitation of the Viceroy, who, however, was ill and unable to be present. His representative made a speech, referring to the friendly relations between the Chinese nation and America.

Secretary Taft, in his response, said that by direction of the President he was pleased to note the friendly relations of the two countries. The United States did not want one foot or one acre of the soil of China. The Secretary thought the boycott of American goods was an unreasonable violation of treaty rights and conditions between the two countries, and said that he was glad the Viceroy had ordered the boycott stopped.

The party's trip to Canton has had an immediate effect for good, and it is believed that within two weeks the boycott will end. The Viceroy on Monday morning gave notice that he had ordered the boycott to cease, and all of its leaders to be arrested and punished.

Old residents of Canton say that they believe the agitators are using a boycott as an excuse for a demonstration against all foreigners. In the course of their stay in Canton a few members of Secretary Taft's party visited the old city. They made many purchases and were treated with great respect, there being no evidence of ill feeling. The entire party returned to Hong Kong late to-night.

SETTING THE PACE. When the New York Central Lines placed in service the Empire State Express in 1891, the 24-hour "Exposition Flyer" in 1893, followed nine years later by the 20th Century Limited, the wonderfully successful 24-hour train between New York and Chicago, they set the pace for the railways of the world.—AdvL

INTERESTING NEWS ON OTHER PAGES.

Railroads swamped by rush of persons returning from vacations. Page 14. Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court may be Fusion candidate for Mayor. Page 2. Severe floods following a cloudburst caused damage up-State. Page 3. Spread of cholera was reported from West Prussia, and Berlin officials are showing concern. Page 4. Yellow fever again growing. Page 14. It was announced that Gage E. Tarbell would be asked about Equitable rebates. Page 14. G. A. R. encampment opens at Denver. Page 8. The Boer War Spectacle at Brighton Beach disbands. Page 9. New abattoir of independent butchers in this city opened. Page 9. Sporting incidents of the Labor Day holiday. Pages 10 and 11. Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay's opinion of parochial schools was criticised by the New-Jersey German Catholics. Page 14.

STATEMENT BY MR. LOOMIS BACON IN LOOMIS'S PLACE.

MORGAN'S EX-PARTNER.

Selection Made Some Time Ago—Loomis's Future Still in Doubt.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Oyster Bay, Sept. 4.—In spite of the fact that it had been officially announced from the executive office that President Roosevelt would devote September to recreation and would receive only visitors who came on affairs of the most vital importance, Sagamore Hill was overrun with callers this afternoon. Most of them probably informed Secretary Loeb when they asked for their appointment that they wished to bring up subjects of the gravest concern, and, as the President never spares himself, he probably conveyed word to them all to "come ahead."



ROBERT BACON. He will succeed Francis B. Loomis as First Assistant Secretary of State.

Francis B. Loomis, who is to be superseded as Assistant Secretary of State by Robert Bacon, was seen last evening at the Hotel Manhattan, where he has been staying for several days. Concerning his retirement from the State Department, Mr. Loomis said:

I do not know that there is much of interest to say. About a month ago I tendered my resignation to the President, and about ten days ago I made public announcement of the fact that I expected to resign. When I have finished up my affairs in Washington I have private engagements which will, in all probability, take me abroad.

The President has made an admirable selection in choosing Mr. Bacon for my successor. Indeed, no President ever strove more earnestly and persistently to get good men into the public service than does President Roosevelt.

Feeling deeply the charges that have been made against him relating to his service as Minister to Venezuela, Mr. Loomis decided yesterday to make full answer. His reply includes a sweeping denial of the most recent charge, that his appointment as Minister to Venezuela in 1897 was procured by Charles L. Kurtz, of Ohio, James A. Radcliffe, of Brooklyn, and others then interested in or expecting to benefit through him from valuable concessions in Venezuela.

Mr. Loomis says: For some months past "The New-York Herald" in addition to providing material of more or less moment concerning Venezuela and the business relations of American citizens and corporations in that country for the perusal of its readers, has seen fit, by suggestion and innuendo, to intimate that at one time or another I have acquired or had some personal interest in the concessions of oil claims against that government, contrary to the proprieties of the official positions which I have at one time or another fulfilled. In its issue of April 26 last certain of such matters were recited, and in the issue of the next day such matters were again referred to. On the latter date I made and furnished to the press a complete and categorical denial of any wrongdoing, either personal or official, in connection with any of such matters. In that denial, among other things, I said:

I never purchased or owned or had an interest in any claim against the Venezuelan government, and I never prosecuted in any manner or form any claim against that government except in obedience to the instructions of the Secretary of State, after submitting a full report of the case to him. I never agreed or promised or suggested directly or indirectly in any manner whatever that I would use my influence to adjust obligations against the Venezuelan government.

Since the publication of the denial in question certain paragraphs of a more or less specific character, referring, among other things, to the very matters indicated in the original charges, were submitted to the President, and by his direction investigated and reported upon to the Secretary of War. The charges so investigated and reported upon, all of which were supposed in some way to reflect upon my personal or official conduct, were seven in number. As to the first charge, which in substance was that I had sustained improper relations toward or improperly received money from a certain asphalt company, the Secretary of War reported:

There is not a scintilla of competent evidence to sustain this charge. As to the second charge, which was in substance that I was improperly concerned in or connected with the so-called Mercado claim, the Secretary of War reported:

The evidence makes clear, therefore, that Mr. Loomis had nothing to do with the Mercado claim in 1899, or previous to that time; that the Mercado claim was acknowledged by the Secretary of State in 1899, and that the Secretary of the Treasury of Venezuela, and that that Secretary made an arrangement for the payment of the claim out of the said bonds in 1900, or mortgage upon the salt bonds after the first charge, which in substance was that I had sustained improper relations toward or improperly received money from a certain asphalt company, the Secretary of War reported:

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HUNDREDS SHOT AT BAKU.

BODIES LIE IN STREETS.

Alarming Conditions Prevailing Throughout the Caucasus.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—Dispatches received by the Ministry of the Interior estimate that fifty persons were killed in the fighting at Baku, Caucasus, on September 2, with a relatively large number of wounded, most of whom are Tartars.

No official accounts of Sunday's casualties or of the happenings of to-day have been received this evening, but private dispatches say that corpses are lying about the streets, and that incendiary fires have already destroyed 151 buildings.

Both factions, after the former disorders, obtained full supplies of arms, and they are now almost as well equipped for street fighting as the troops.

The situation not only at Baku but throughout the Caucasus has been exceedingly tense for weeks. The disorders at Shusha had just ceased when the street strike at Baku furnished the occasion for another outbreak.

One private dispatch from Baku tells of fierce encounters between troops and the Armenian streetcar employes, whose positions had been taken by soldiers. The disorders began at about 5 p. m. September 2, the Armenians firing first on the soldiers on board the cars. Eight Mussulmans, three Armenians and one Russian were killed. The encounters continued until 1 o'clock in the morning of September 3. In the evening of September 3 firing began again.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—Advices from Baku say that the Tartars on Sunday attacked the troops with greater desperation. Prince Nishardze was wounded.

Gori, Caucasus, Sept. 4.—Police Commissioner Avaloff was shot and killed to-day. The assassin escaped.

TROOPS' BRUTAL ATTACK.

Charge on Funeral Procession at Kishineff—Many Injured.

Kishineff, Sept. 4.—A funeral procession of Jewish workmen following the body of a poor woman who had been killed by roughs was interrupted by shots, and the procession was charged by troops and police. Many of the workmen were wounded and fifty of them were arrested. Several are missing and are supposed to have been killed.

The officers declined to give any explanation of the cause of the occurrence, and refused to allow sympathizers with the wounded men to accompany them to the hospitals.

The Jewish hospital is surrounded by soldiers, and patrols are stationed at central points in the town. Great alarm prevails.

KILLED IN FIRE SCENE.

Girl Plays Her Last Part Too Well—Falls to Her Death.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, Sept. 4.—In the presence of one thousand people to-night Miss Jeannette Lawrence, of this city, jumped to death from a burning building in an exhibition of "Fighting the Flames" at the Pittsburgh Exposition.

John Hearn, of No. 203 East 85th-st., New-York, son of an instructor of the New-York Fire Department, was the rescuer in the performance. He had complained to the management that Miss Lawrence was too forward in jumping from the building, and the manager had said that this was to be her last night.

Miss Lawrence had been substituted for another girl, who broke her ankle last Friday. The Lawrence girl to-night jumped at Hearn, and the rope sustaining him broke. She fell to the pavement and crushed her skull. Hearn was rescued by two men through a window.

FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Sir Ernest Cochrane Said to Have Issued Challenge.

London, Sept. 5.—With reference to the report from Montreal that a Canadian would build a new challenger for the America's Cup, the Dublin correspondent of "The Daily News" says he understands that Captain Sir Ernest Cochrane, Bart., has already issued a challenge.

Sir Ernest is a member of a wealthy firm of merchants in Dublin and Belfast.

Refuse to March Behind Debs. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 4.—There was no Labor Day parade here to-day because the union men refused to march behind Eugene V. Debs.

TO SIGN TREATY AT 3 P. M.

A SIMPLE CEREMONY.

Russians Will Attend "Te Deum" Service Afterward.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 4.—The closing act of the peace conference promises to be a tame affair. There will be no spectacular features. Final arrangements have been made for the signing of the "treaty of Portsmouth" at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the conference room of the Naval Stores Building. Besides the plenipotentiaries, only Mr. Peirce, representing the President; Governor McLane, the Mayor of Portsmouth; Admiral Mead and Commander Winslow will be present. The ceremony will be brief.

After the signing, the members of the Russian mission will go to Christ Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, where a Te Deum service will be held. The Russian orthodox Bishop at New-York, accompanied by twenty priests and about seventy choristers, arrived this evening on a special train. M. Witte and the members of his suite will leave here for New-York at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Baron Komura, before going to Oyster Bay, will visit Harvard, his alma mater.

The protocol or minutes of the "historic session" of August 29, when peace was arranged, was still in issue to-day. Both sides regard the official record of that sitting as of the greatest importance. The agreement was reached in secret, but subsequently there was a "public rehearsal" in the presence of the secretaries, at which the record was made, the Japanese offering their compromises, meeting with refusal and finally accepting the ultimatum of the Czar—no indemnity and the division of Saghalien.

The Japanese said in the morning that if the treaty was not signed this afternoon had been for the treaty would be due to the Russians, as their copies of the treaty and protocol were ready, and Baron Komura had the necessary authority to sign.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Plancou took the final draft of the Russian protocol of the session of August 29 to the Japanese.

The Japanese say that they have no information of the reported revolutionary outbreak in Japan. Cable communication, which is by way of Formosa, is slow, but dispatches have been received dated to-day.

KOMURA WELL PLEASED.

He Thinks Treaty Made for Best Interests of Both Countries.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 4.—Baron Komura, M. Takahira and the members of the Japanese mission held a reception in the ballroom of the hotel to-night. At the close of the reception Baron Komura said that he was very well satisfied with the result of the peace conference, adding that what had been done here had been for the best interests of Russia and Japan. He attached no importance to the telegram from Lidspuzze, saying that the Russians were apprehensive of a Japanese attack. He regarded it simply as an indication of the natural nervousness and tension that existed on both sides, and said he should not be surprised if a similar telegram came from the Japanese lines.

The reception was an exceedingly pleasant affair, marked by the most friendly exchanges between the Russians and Japanese. Governor McLane and his staff, Rear Admiral Mead and the naval officers in the harbor, the newspaper correspondents and all the hotel guests were present.

In the midst of the gaiety, M. Witte and Baron Rosen, accompanied by the baroness and followed by the Russian suite, entered the room and paid their respects to the hosts. The greetings and exchanges between the erstwhile foes were very cordial. M. Witte, after he withdrew from the line, finding that he was becoming the centre of a throng who desired to be presented, quietly left the ballroom. Supper was served and there were many "benzel" toasts and toasts to President Roosevelt and peace.

MANCHURIA'S FUTURE.

Chinese Hope for Open Door—Many Japanese Settlers.

Peking, Sept. 4.—Commercial men of North China hope and believe that a complete opening of Southern Manchuria to foreign trade will follow the new status of the territory now occupied by the Japanese troops. Japanese colonization in Korea has been repeated in Manchuria on a large scale. Japanese civilians have been permitted to enter the country freely, and An-Tung, Feng-Wang-Cheng, Moukden, Dalny and New-Chwang have become populous Japanese cities.

New-Chwang, where, before the war, there were about a hundred Japanese, and a year ago a thousand, now has six thousand, and the number is being increased by the arrival daily of from fifty to a hundred immigrants.

The Japanese army department is operating a light railway between An-Tung and Feng-Wang-Cheng, and those places in the early summer had a population of more than five thousand Japanese each, and they are still growing.

Representatives of many large Japanese firms engaged in various sorts of enterprises have been investigating the possibilities of the country, and are impressed by its wealth. Most of those there now were engaged in supplying the army, but some of the large firms, and many of

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THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

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