

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

EXPECTS TAFT TO WIN

Isaac N. Seligman Thinks His Chances Steadily Improving.

LOOKS FOR BIG BUSINESS

Has No Fear of Harm to American Interests from the Balkan War, but the Contrary.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Oct. 12.—Isaac N. Seligman has been at the Savoy Hotel this week to see off on the Mauretania Mrs. James Webb, who is returning to America on account of the death of Professor Loeb. Mr. Seligman came over early in June and has been for most of the summer in Munich, where he will return to remain until late in November or December. "This will be the first Presidential election I haven't been home to vote," Mr. Seligman said yesterday, "but my son is there to vote the right way—I mean for Taft, of course. I think Taft is getting stronger every day, and while I am not optimistic he seems to have a better chance all the time of his election. "A short time ago it looked as though Wilson was the only one who had any chance, but I think he is now losing ground all the time, while Taft is growing stronger. "Roosevelt never had any chance, and the revelations of the source of his campaign funds will hurt him greatly. Of course, every one in Wall Street knew all the time where the money came from, but his holier than thou cry deceived many throughout the country. It is a good thing for them to know the truth. It is time the people were undeceived about these things. "Mr. Seligman is very optimistic about business conditions in America. "Everything points to a big business year," he said. "Crops are enormous and earnings of railroads already point to what may be expected in the next few months. It is hard to see how anything short of a world calamity can hold back America. I don't think any election can do it. The country is going ahead, anyway, no matter who is elected."

Doesn't Fear Balkan War.

Mr. Seligman did not think the Balkan war would have a bad effect on American affairs. On the contrary, he thought it might be a help. "I don't have much fear of the effects of the Balkan trouble, either in Europe or America," he said. "It certainly won't do any injury to America. It will amount to no more than a temporary flurry at the worst. I have talked with many financiers in Germany and England, and all think a Balkan war will help America by creating a fresh demand for American foodstuffs and other products. "Of course, Europe is now throwing over American securities, but this will mean money for America eventually, and probably in a very short time, as America is now buying back at low prices securities sold at high prices, and will soon sell to Europe again at high prices once more. "As for Europe, while there is bound to be a good deal of nervousness, which accounts for the present situation on the bourses, I don't think there is real danger of war spreading beyond the Balkans. The great powers understand too well the necessity of confining the war area and are working in close harmony for this purpose. I expect to see the European markets soon recover from this preliminary panic. "Another thing I noticed," Mr. Seligman continued, "is a better feeling between Germany and England. There is undoubtedly nothing like as much bitterness between the countries as a year ago. The tone of both German and English papers shows this, and any one who moves much among the German people must notice a better feeling in the general talk. "Germany's Navy Plan. "Of course, Germany is building a big navy and forcing a rapid pace in that respect, but she is building ships in accordance with a plan laid down several years ago, and it is undoubtedly true that Germany believes her navy makes for the peace of the world. At any rate, the naval increases will have to stop soon, as the people can't stand the burden of taxation required to build ships and support the navy. "Germany's forced rate of naval expenditure has laid a tremendous burden of taxation on the English people, but heavy as taxes are here, they do not compare with Germany, where the taxes often double the rate in England. The people—I mean the mass of people who work for a living and pay 90 per cent of the taxes—can't carry the burden much longer, and will refuse to accept a further increase. When this happens naval expansion will have to cease, and the ruling classes will have to recognize that true rivalry is commercial, not military. "Mr. Seligman deplored the false impression of America given by the widespread publicity throughout Europe of the Rosenthal murder, New York police graft and similar stories. He said: "It is most unfortunate that European papers print as almost their only news from America sensational crime stories. This is undoubtedly due in large measure to the prominence American papers give to this class of news. The result is that a majority of the people of Europe get an entirely erroneous impression of America. They think it is a land of crime. I hear comments constantly among all classes of people which cannot help hurting America and Americans."

ROOM HUNTING IN AN OFFICE.

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ARM-CHAIR STRATEGISTS PLAN BALKAN CAMPAIGN

Theorists Use Arithmetic to Predict Victory for Turkish Forces, Basing Calculations on Size of Rival Armies.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Oct. 12.—Military experts and amateur strategists are busy planning a campaign for the Balkan war. The consensus of opinion is that Bulgaria and Turkey will be the chief opponents, with Serbia second in strength of the allies; Montenegro merely a minor incident, and Greece scarcely worth considering. It is generally accepted that the allies' objective will be Constantinople, by way of Adrianople. Bulgaria is expected to take the offensive against Adrianople immediately, and guesses are mostly directed at whether Turkey will be wily enough to withdraw her army south of Adrianople, leaving that place heavily garrisoned, and thus compel the allies to leave a large part of their forces before Adrianople to prevent a counter attack, which would leave only about a hundred thousand men with which to undertake a march on Constantinople opposed by a Turkish force of a quarter of a million, or whether hatred of their Christian foes will lead the Turks to throw their army between Adrianople and the Bulgarian boundary in order to come to handgrips with the enemy as soon as possible. The latter course undoubtedly offers the best hope of Bulgarian victory, as it would permit her to have her army of 200,000 to 250,000 oppose that of Turkey. Meantime, the Serbian army would menace the Salonica-Uskub railway, which, with a Montenegrin diversion and a Grecian menace from the south, would compel Turkey to keep another army of a quarter of a million occupied to prevent the reinforcing of the forces. Part of the Bulgarian army, amounting to forty thousand or fifty thousand men, must be kept near the coast of the Black Sea to prevent a Turkish invasion in that quarter. This is the comparatively simple plan of campaign figured out by experts in comfortable offices. The point seems largely lost sight of that the allies enter the field with practically all their available forces. The mobilizations have drawn every able-bodied man to the standards, and there are no reserves to fall back on, no further troops to enter the conflict, and by throwing their entire force into the field they have succeeded in mustering an army approximately equal to the Turkish forces in Europe, while Turkey is able to oppose the allies with an equal force at the outset, and as the war proceeds will be constantly increasing her army by drafts from Asia Minor. In a short time, if Turkey holds her opponents in the first battles, she will have in the field nearly three times as many men as the allies. Furthermore, winter will soon make campaigning extremely difficult and give Turkey until spring to concentrate her huge army against an enemy with no possible means of adding to its strength. Finally the strategists are agreed that the outlook is at best for a few preliminary victories by the allies in a war of unexampled ferocity on account of mutual hatred, with ultimate victory of the Turks by the sheer force of overwhelming numbers.

TURKEY WOULD EMBROIL ALL EUROPE IN WAR

Porte's Break in Peace Negotiations with Italy Regarded as Sinister Move.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Oct. 12.—The rupture of the Turco-Italian peace negotiations has placed a splendid trump card in the hands of the Bulgarians, who are now greatly elated, because they count upon the Italian fleet being able to prevent the transport of Turkish troops from Smyrna to European Turkey. It is known in diplomatic circles here that Nouradounghian Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is an Armenian and a Christian, is using every possible effort to embroil the European powers and draw them into the war. This, moreover, is the only plausible explanation of Turkey's strange method of causing a break in the peace negotiations, because, from a military point of view, Turkey has every possible reason for coming to terms with Italy in order to face the possible Slav invasion from the north. The conviction still prevails here, even if Italy resumes hostilities and co-operates with the Balkan League, that both Austria-Hungary and Russia will remain neutral in spite of the great temptation to make an effort to realize their respective traditional policies in European Turkey. The heavy concentrations of Austro-Hungarian forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina and along the Balkan frontiers, and even the partial mobilization of three army corps, cause no anxiety whatever with Premier Poincaré and the French government, because such measures are regarded here as of purely military necessity. The understanding between Russia and Austria is complete, and as the latter power is the one which of all others is most likely to be drawn into the conflict it is significant that the conviction prevails in the best informed diplomatic circles here that so long as the Emperor Francis Joseph lives a war between Russia and Austria, an eventually which would undoubtedly start a general European conflagration, will never take place as far as he can prevent it. In fact, the firm attitude of the venerable Austrian Kaiser, who has recently been strongly urged to make use of the present situation to reoccupy the sanjak of Novipazar, which opens Austria's road to Salonica, is known here to be a sure guarantee of the strict localization of the Balkan conflict. To-day's session of the Cabinet was entirely devoted to the external political situation and to France's attitude in connection with the developments in the war in the Near East. The Italian Ambassador, Signor Tittoni, visited Premier Poincaré and told him that the peace negotiations between Italy and Turkey had reached a critical stage. According to "Le Temps," Italy is likely indirectly to support the Balkan coalition by landing a strong force in Greece to co-operate with the Hellenic army, or make a naval demonstration off the coast of Asia Minor.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR HERE

M. Jusserand Sees Loti Play on Author's Wireless Invitation.

Julius J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who has been home on annual leave, returned yesterday on the French liner La Provence from Havre. When in Atlantic the ambassador received a wireless message from Pierre Loti inviting him to attend the opening performance of the author's play "A Daughter of Heaven."

WANTS NO CONSUMPTIVES

Texas Can Afford No Relief, Colquitt Tells Dix.

Albany, Oct. 12.—Governor Dix received today a letter from Governor O. B. Colquitt of Texas asking him to impress on the residents of this state that it is inadvisable for tuberculosis patients to visit Texas in search of relief. He points out that the hospital facilities are inadequate.

PLAN ANIMALS' HOSPITAL

Officers of Women's League Back from Study in Europe.

With plans for a model animal hospital, fashioned after the most approved methods of Europe, three women actively interested in New York's humane work arrived yesterday on the steamship America. Mrs. James Speyer, president of the New York Women's League for Animals; Miss Ella Mabel Clark, first vice-president, and Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, second vice-president, have been abroad several months looking over various institutions for the relief of dumb beasts in England, Germany and France.

ST. PETERSBURG UNMOVED BY AUSTRIAN AMBITIONS

Count Berchtold's Aggressive Plans Known Almost as Soon as He Formulated Them.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.—Scarcely a ripple on the Neva has been caused by the reports from Vienna of another effort by Count Berchtold to extend the Austrian frontier at the expense of the Balkan States, Turkey and the basic interests of peace in Europe. In the best informed circles here it is declared that Count Berchtold, astute though he undoubtedly is, has lost the first throw by exposing his hand. To his amazing secrecy was due the success of his Bosnia-Herzegovina coup. He completely deceived Europe until it was too late to take effective negative action. In planning his great Austro-Balkan confederation, however, he has been forced to take too many rival interests into his confidence. His plans were known here, in London, in Berlin and in Paris within a week of the first negotiations among Vienna, Sofia, Cetinje and Belgrade. The main purpose of M. Poincaré's visit to St. Petersburg and M. Sazonoff's trip to London and Paris was to consider joint action against Austria in the event of the Berchtold scheme taking practical shape. Meanwhile, the Balkan States were advised to act cautiously. Rumania scouted the first proposals from Vienna. The sudden outbreak of war may help Count Berchtold, but so sure as the confederation is decided upon Russian troops will move into the Balkans and a British fleet will be patrolling the Aegean Sea. The ambitious Balkan rulers will find themselves sacrificed if they accept the Austrian bait. It is doubted whether the pacific Emperor Francis Joseph will permit his Foreign Minister to proceed with his project in face of the united opposition of Europe.

WAR FEVER HIGH IN ROME

"On to Constantinople!" the Cry—Invaders Ready.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Rome, Oct. 12.—The war fever here has been revived with fury by reports of Montenegrin successes and semi-official admissions that Italy accuses Austria of gross bad faith in engineering the peace negotiations with the express purpose of robbing the victorious Italians of the fruits of their arduous campaigns against the Turks. The utmost indignation prevails, and the cry "On to Constantinople!" is heard on every lip. The government is taking advantage of this situation to rush mobilization and the dispatch of every available Italian soldier to ports convenient for embarkation on the Turkish mainland. The fleet has steam up and is standing by to convoy the transports to the expected scene of conflict. The war council, it is stated, favors a swift descent upon both Constantinople and Salonica. The main body of the army is to be landed between Enos and Gallipoli, supported by the lighter ships of the fleet, which will threaten the entrance to the Dardanelles, while the heavier vessels and a force of marines assail Salonica. By thus carrying the resumption of the war into European Turkey, Italy hopes to anticipate Austria's designs and make common cause with the Balkan States in the holy crusade.

AN AUSTRO-BALKAN PACT

War Involving Three Great Powers Is a Probability.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Oct. 12.—From Vienna comes a sensational report of an Austro-Balkan agreement laying the basis for a new European imperial confederation. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declines to discuss the proposition or to admit that Great Britain is officially aware of its existence in fact. In diplomatic circles, however, the report is given general credence, and it does not seem to have taken the embassies by surprise. A former Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs is authority for the statement that Austria's intentions in this regard have been the subject of official correspondence among England, Germany, Russia and France for the last month or six weeks. These nations, he says, will never tolerate such a strong combination in the Near East. "It would be a standing menace," he said, "to every European power and would destroy the Balkan buffer, to create which the powers of Europe have co-operated as far as possible in friendly assistance to Bulgaria, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro. "Rumania," he added, "will not enter such an alliance, but will, on the contrary, support Turkey with the aid and approval of Russia."

AMEMBASSADOR SAILS TO-DAY

Cherbourg, Oct. 12.—The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, who has been in Europe for the last two months, will be a passenger on the steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, sailing from Cherbourg for New York to-morrow. The ambassador is accompanied by Countess von Bernstorff.

THE EASIEST WAY.

A condensed list of rooms in the Tribune's Room and Board Register. Consult it, 320 Tribune Bldg.—Adv.

GREAT POWERS NEAR CLASH IN BALKANS

Continued from first page.

that she would give it up without a struggle. Meanwhile the powers are displaying daily their inability to combine for peace and the jealousy which has made possible a war which promises to be one of the most cruel and ferocious of modern times.

It is most unfortunate for the Anglo-Saxon people of England, which might have done so much to prevent the war, should allow thoughts of possible unrest and disturbance among her Mussulman subjects, and generally a policy of utilitarianism, to dominate the duty to humanity of a Christian nation.

The Turkish Cabinet has been engaged in framing a reply to the powers' collective note, but at the same time the Sultan foreshadowed the nature of the reply by the issuance of a proclamation for a general mobilization, which is a formal notification of what Turkey has been doing during the last fortnight and an exhortation to the army to fight worthily.

Greece is equally above board with her preparations. Crown Prince Constantine left Athens to-day to take command of the army.

Concentrate Against Bulgaria. Vienna advices say that Turkey will mass 450,000 men against Bulgaria and leave only two divisions to oppose Montenegro. Turkey apparently is willing to sacrifice her outposts on that border for the time being.

Latest advices from Podgoritzia say that the Montenegrins have occupied the town of Tushli and that great losses have occurred on both sides.

The mobilization of the Greek army has been successful beyond expectation. Troops to the number of 125,000 will be concentrated on the frontier by Monday and another 30,000 are being equipped. The mobilization centres of the government are overwhelmed with volunteers, and it has been decided to enroll no more recruits for the present.

The Bulgarian government has framed a reply to the Russo-Austrian note, and, it is understood, will present it to the representatives of those countries to-morrow. In effect, the reply declares that the representations of the powers are vague and were made at too late a date.

Accusations of Bad Faith. Vienna and St. Petersburg newspapers are printing articles hinting at bad faith. The Austro-Hungarian press accuses Russia of secretly backing the combination against Turkey. A section of the French press blames Great Britain, declaring that she prevented the powers from making a strong stand against the war.

Europe is amazed at Turkey's failure to accept the Italian peace terms at this critical moment, and is also worried because in Italy's participation in the war there is danger of drawing in the other powers.

The situation was well summed up by M. Jaurès, the French Socialist leader, in an interview published in Paris yesterday. He said: "The danger is overwhelming. The mere fact of the bitterness of the fight will multiply the temptations of Russia and Austria to intervene. In addition to the pretexts for intervention which exist already, Servian statesmen announce that the Servians in the sanjak are ready to rebel if thereby they can shake off the Turkish yoke. This would be done in the name of greater Serbia, and there we have the casus belli laid down by Austria."

"On the other hand, we hear that Russian volunteers are hastening to join the Balkan armies. Thus Russia penetrates the Balkans. In the development of the crisis not a single minute can pass which does not create between Russia and Austria occasions for conflict."

If it had been necessary to set the seal on hopes for peace, David Lloyd George and the Sultan of Turkey combined to do so yesterday. Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech to the National Union of Journalists at the Hotel Cecil, said: "Out of the black cloud which has darkened southeastern Europe for some time the lurid flame of war has leaped, and the prospect seems to be that in a very short time the Eastern horizon will be ablaze. We may be permitted here to express two hopes: First, that the area of the conflagration will be limited, and second, that whatever may be the issue of the conflict one result will inure. I mean that the boundaries of freedom and good government will be extended."

The Sultan issued a proclamation ordering a general mobilization. In his proclamation the Sultan exhorts his troops to fight with the courage of their ancestors and to show themselves worthy of their brothers in Tripoli. The proclamation proceeds: "The sacred duty of defending the fatherland devolves on you. It is your duty not to allow enemies to tread an inch on the sacred soil soaked with the blood of your ancestors. God grant you may always be victorious and make the Ottomans happy by your conquests."

The reply of Turkey to the note of the powers is believed to have been delivered yesterday. It is said that the proposals have been neither accepted nor rejected. The reply of the allies is expected to-day and will probably be followed by a declaration of war.

The official rupture of the Turco-Italian peace negotiations is expected hourly, and it is believed that Italy will give the Balkan allies verbal assurances of help. She will probably join Greece in a landing on Asia Minor. It is understood that the break in the negotiations came over the question of the indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Italy.

The failure of the negotiations with Italy not only greatly complicates the situation in Turkey, but adds to the danger of a spread of the war. Italy

is likely no longer to confine her operations to Tripoli, but will for all practical purposes become an ally of the Balkan States. Her action would seem to endanger the Triple Alliance unless, as has been suggested, there is an understanding between Bulgaria and Austria for the partition of Turkey.

ITALY GRANTS 3 DAYS' GRACE TO TURKEY

Porte Must Decide by Tuesday for Peace or More Vigorous War.

Paris, Oct. 12.—Italy to-night granted three days' grace to Turkey to decide whether it shall be peace or a continuance of the war. If by Tuesday evening the Turkish government is not prepared to sign the protocol the Italian fleet will immediately be dispatched to strike a blow at a mortal vital part of the Ottoman Empire than has yet been reached.

The threatened rupture of the negotiations between the Italian and Turkish representatives at Ouchy has occupied the diplomats of Europe to-day almost to the exclusion of the Balkan imbroglio. The powers have concentrated their efforts to prevent Turkey from placing in the hands of the Balkan federation such a trump card as would be the failure of the pourparlers, which have been a large factor in causing the hesitation of Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia to declare war.

It is pointed out that while Italy is still fighting the Mussulman position of the Balkan States is so enormously strengthened that the powers feel that nothing could restrain them. But with Turkey free from the Italian danger an entirely new perspective is created. The Greek fleet then would be practically put out of action, and large contingents of the Greek army would be tied up guarding the coasts, while Turkey would be able, without restriction, to move hordes of her finest fighting men from Asia Minor against the Balkan invaders.

Italy, in granting a fresh delay in the peace settlement, is seconding the efforts of the powers. The Italian Ambassador, Signor Tittoni, had no fewer than three conferences to-day with M. Poincaré, the French Premier. Italy's desire for peace is explained on the ground that she fears complications might follow an attack by her on a port in European waters, or in the vicinity of those waters.

Diplomats find it difficult to credit that Turkey will maintain her demands made at the last moment. The terms were all agreed to, when the Ottoman government suddenly proposed that the clauses favorable to Turkey should be immediately effective, while the application of those unfavorable to Turkey should be postponed until ratified by the Ottoman parliament. As an instance, Turkey accepts the clause that the Aegean Islands shall immediately revert to her, but demands that the Turkish troops in Tripoli shall remain, pending the action of the Ottoman chamber.

Montenegrins Make Raid Penetrate Novipazar Nearly to Servian Frontier.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—Montenegrin forces have crossed the border into the Sanjak of Novipazar, and are now attacking Sinitza, according to official information received by the Porte to-day. Sinitza is a town close to the Servian frontier.

The text of the collective note handed by the representatives of the powers to the Ottoman government on Thursday is as follows: "The undersigned ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France, Russia and Germany have been instructed by their respective governments to inform the Sublime Porte that the five powers take note of the intention of Turkey, publicly announced, to introduce reforms and they will immediately discuss with the Porte, in the spirit of Article XIII of the treaty of Berlin and the law of 1868, the reforms required in the administration of European Turkey and the measures capable of assisting the realization of the reforms in the Ottoman Empire. It is understood that the reforms will not affect the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire."

LOAN PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

American Group's Representative Visits Huntington Wilson.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Prospects for a big loan to China by the six-power group are regarded as brighter than they were several weeks ago, according to Willard D. Straight, representative of the American group in China, who called on the Acting Secretary of State, Huntington Wilson, to-day and discussed the subject together with other matters of a personal nature, the two being warm friends.

Mr. Straight informed the State Department that there was every indication of the six powers standing together in the negotiations with China, and that the recent developments and reports of other loans had not materially affected the original understanding in any degree. However, the visit of Mr. Straight is regarded as significant of possible minor changes in the terms originally laid down, and that the advice or approval of the State Department was sought for that purpose.

Mr. Straight returned to New York this afternoon without discussing the exact nature of his mission to Washington. Mr. Wilson would not comment to any great extent on the subject.

FLAG DAY IN LAWRENCE

30,000 Carry Stars and Stripes in I. W. W. Protest.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 12.—Thirty thousand American flags were carried through three miles of muddy streets to-day by thirty thousand men, women and children in a novel demonstration against the Industrial Workers of the World. The city was a mass of flags and bunting, hardly a building being without decorations. Lining the streets through the parade, the spectators stood ten deep, and almost without exception they waved the Stars and Stripes or wore miniature flags.

Representatives of the city government, veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and members of church, civic and fraternal organizations were in line. Members of the Grand Army and of the Boy Scouts and other boys' marching clubs wore the only uniforms displayed except by the musketeers. The police took no part in the parade except to keep the crowds back along the side lines.

The line passed beneath a big red, white and blue arch on one street, bearing the inscription: "For God and country. The Stars and Stripes forever, the red flag never. A protest against the Industrial Workers of the World, its principles and methods."

FOREIGN MARKETS SLUMP

Values of Every Description Fall in Paris.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The slump which occurred on the Paris Bourse to-day carried values of every description with it, and French rentes sank a fraction under 88, which is the lowest quotation recorded since the German war scare of 1890. Leading bankers and directors of big credit establishments express the opinion, however, that selling orders are likely to continue and that prices will probably reach a still lower level, although they confidently predict that there is no real panic in view.

The slump, moreover, was due largely to economic reasons and to the overcharged speculative positions assumed by petty operators, who stampede like coveys of partridges as soon as sharp falls in prices ensue.

Of course the Balkan war was the main cause of to-day's serious shrinkage of values, affecting not only French rentes, but securities of every description. Leading bankers, however, assure your correspondent that the present situation has never assumed the proportions of a panic and that there is no real cause for alarm, although it is quite likely at the next fortnightly settlement, on October 15, there may be a sharp collapse in prices all along the line, with lively hammering of speculators unable to get their losses. It is estimated that more than \$600,000,000 worth of French capital is invested in Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia, of which sum about two-thirds are in Turkey.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The Berlin Bourse was very panicky to-day, owing to reports from Vienna and various wild rumors as to the Balkan situation. The reported retirement of Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, also had an enervating effect. There were many realizations, and prices fell continually. Canadian Pacific declined 4 1/2 points.

As the session proceeded the market became so thoroughly demoralized that official and financial circles were forced to interfere. The government sent repeated assurances that there was no danger of complications outside the Balkans, while the big banks met before the opening and decided to try to check the decline by giving buying orders.

These efforts prevented the bottom dropping out of the market entirely, but did not stop a general collapse. The fall ranged from 1 to 4 points in government stocks, 2 points in bank stocks and from 20 to 25 points in industrial shares. There was no buying by the general public. The situation of the grain market contributed to the rout. There were jumps of 7 marks (\$1 7/8) a ton in rye and 4 marks (\$1) in wheat, variations which have not been paralleled for many years.

20 CONVICTS BREAK JAIL

"Jim" Dalton Leads Band That Escapes to Wyoming Hills.

Rawlins, Wyo., Oct. 12.—Twenty convicts, led by the notorious "Jim" Dalton, member of the Whitey gang of bank robbers, escaped through a broken fence in the penitentiary yard this afternoon. Eleven were still at large to-night and the possibility of their recapture is remote, since they are believed to have gained the hills north of the town.

The reign of terror which holds the town to-night began at 3 o'clock this afternoon when from the penitentiary burst a bedlam of shouts of convicts and through the streets of the northern part of the town nineteen men in prison uniform ran in a body.

Horses tethered in front of saloons were seized by the leaders and bore them at breakneck speed through the town and away to the hills, outdistancing the guards who closed in on the rear of the fugitives after losing precious minutes investigating the cause of the uproar in the cells.

Four of the convicts seized a grocery wagon and compelled the boy driver to race for the hills. When the horse gave out they loaded themselves with its provisions and ran.

Four of the fugitives hiding in a canyon north of Rawlins were caught half an hour after the outbreak, and a fifth was captured making for the railroad tracks. Three were cornered in another canyon a mile west of the town by mounted pursuers, but have not yet been taken.

The guards returning with the five prisoners were greeted by the convicts with groans, and it was then discovered that in the excitement of the pursuit another prisoner had escaped, making twenty in all.

Four fugitives were discovered to-night hiding in a barn within a block of the prison. Two were caught by guards, but two got away from the officers, who feared to fire because of a crowd in the vicinity. A little later Warden Alston arrived at the penitentiary with two men he had taken single handed.

A searching party of citizens is scouring the vicinity for armed men patrol the streets to prevent a possible night descent of the convicts in search of clothing and arms.

LAKE STEAMER GOES DOWN

The S. K. Martin Sinks, but All on Board Reach Shore.

Erie, Penn., Oct. 12.—The steamer S. K. Martin, of Benton Harbor, Mich., bound from Buffalo for Erie with coal, went down off Harbor Creek at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Captain W. J. Jock and ten others, including one woman, the stewardess, escaped after one of the hardest fights ever experienced on Lake Erie.

In the little yawl the eleven persons left the steamer one mile from shore. Tossed back and forth on the waves, they fought for an hour before they could reach the shore.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon one of the beams of the freighter parted and water began to pour into the vessel. The pumps were manned and with all possible speed the steamer was rushed ashoreward, but when more than a mile out Captain Jock ordered all hands to take to the lifeboats.

Before the little boat had gone one hundred feet from the freighter the Martin lurched and sank.