

NO ALARM FELT IN EUROPE

The Franco-Turkish Rupture Not Regarded as a Crisis.

Unlikely That the Czar's Trip Is to Be Attended by Any Political Announcements—A New Russian Aggression—Delving Into the Past.

(Special Telegram—Copyrighted.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.—Europe at large still refuses, and rightly, to believe that the Franco-Turkish rupture constitutes a serious menace to peace. It is quite true that France, or rather the present French Government, can accept only one solution after taking a position which admits of no retreat with dignity, but there is every reason to expect such bidding on the part of the Sultan as his interests clearly demand.

Efforts have been made by alarmists in the past few days to find evidence of a Russian intention to open a rupture and the use of extreme measures, which would force a crisis of the whole Eastern question. Nothing tangible, however, has been forthcoming. On the other hand, ample assurance is given that the Czar's prospective visit possesses nothing except the most peaceful significance.

Even the Continental friends of the Boers are becoming discouraged in their hopes that the Czar will take occasion during his visit to express disapproval of Lord Kitchener's proclamation in regard to the Boers who do not surrender by September 15, which has been universally condemned outside of Great Britain. It is quite in accordance with the Boers' best interests, if they knew it, that the Czar did not permit himself to voice foreign criticism unless he is prepared to follow it by action, amounting, at least, to the world's solemn protest. Anything less would have but one effect, namely, to consolidate the Boer opinion into unanimous support of the policy of pursuing the Boer subjugation to the bitter end.

For this reason it is not likely that the Czar's visit to Emperor William of Germany and President Loubet of France will develop any political announcement of an event of first importance. It is possible that Russia will do something soon to counteract the Boer propaganda contained in the Blue Book, which have been recently issued, charging Russia with duplicity and perfidy in the Russian Far Eastern negotiations. It is difficult, however, to imagine how the Czar can manage such a delicate matter in connection with his visit. Critical anti-Russian opinion is, in fact, obliged to content itself with ascribing merely wordy motives to the Czar's latest protest, and his Republic in alliance with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, needs money to a greater extent now than ever before, and it is well understood that a repetition of the failure of 1896 will be quite sufficient to cause a Russian loan in France.

British attention today is not directed so much to the Czar's visit and the possible outcome of the Franco-Turkey incident as to the Russian aggression in a new quarter. Great Britain only today discovered that, as a result of the supineness and stupidity of the present administration, Russia has suddenly become practically dominant in Persia, and has the temerity to stop British trade with that country. The situation is such a striking example of the weakness and even cowardice of the British foreign policy for the last few years that it is worthy of example in Persia, and even in the Indian Government has opened a new route for large trade between India and Persia, the new line being by way of Quetta and Nushki. The development of a great trade has checked, however, by Russia, which, since the beginning of last year, controls the Persian custom houses and is therefore able to interpose obstacles and annoyances which are fatal to trade.

At this point the support of the British Government was withdrawn from the transaction, or, at any rate, it was not energetically accorded, and matters remained in statu quo with the exception that the veto of the Russian Government was allowed to prevail until early in 1900. From that time forward the influence of Russia in Persia has been in the ascendant, while that of Great Britain has rapidly waned. Hence the troubles and obstacles encountered by Indian merchants on the new Quetta-Nushki route and hence many of the difficulties which attend the policy of drift and abstention. It is now clear that we stood at the parting of the ways when we allowed Persia to do the bidding of Russia and to decline to complete the necessary arrangements which she had made with a group of British capitalists, but we made our choice and we must now take the consequences.

The "Times" goes on with an almost pitiful appeal to the Government to meet this and other phases of Russian aggression with wisdom and courage and without evasion. It is, alas, a wasted prayer. It is hopeless any longer to expect a policy of firmness and vigor from the present British Government in dealing with any great Power which chooses to be aggressive outside of actual British dominions. Lord Salisbury, in his last days of power, is an opportunist, pure and simple, and nothing short of an attack upon the firmness and vigor of the late Victorian policy would have induced him to a more unyielding defensive policy.

Papers everywhere discuss today his approaching resignation, but there is absolutely nothing new in this regard. He would have retired months ago, had he not been held back by the British Government, but it is well known that nothing will induce him to remain in office after the close of the next session of Parliament. He is not only tired of life and political affairs, but he undoubtedly is the Duke of Devonshire, but this selection by no means certain, for Mr. Balfour's claims are of considerable strength.

Prof. Matthew Flinders Petrie, in a lecture this week, summed up in few sentences the tenaciousness of the human race, and the antiquity of the human race. He pointed out that the human race has existed for 5,000 B. C. beside actual objects which carry history back 2,000 years further, thus giving 9,000 years to human history. But this is yet far from the beginning. There were races

HAD NO TIME TO ESCAPE.

Victims of the Montana Wreck Killed Without Warning.

Others Who Were Pinned Under the Flames Burned to Death by the Debris That Adhered to the Horror—Thirty-six Known to Be Lost.

KALISPELL, Mont., Aug. 31.—As the result of the breaking in two of a heavily loaded freight train, thirty-six lives were lost and thirteen Scandinavians were more or less seriously injured near Nyack, forty miles east of here, last night. The known dead are:

P. T. DOWNS, assistant superintendent of the Great Northern west of Missou, N. D.
HENRY BLAIR, cook aboard the private car.

The killed had not the slightest opportunity to escape, so sudden and unexpected was the crash. To add to the horror of the situation, the wreckage immediately caught fire, burning the bodies to a crisp.

So intense was the heat that the telegraph wires were melted, thus preventing sending for aid. The passenger engine, however, was detached and made a fast run to this city for medical assistance, which was of little aid, as the unfortunate victims were beyond the physicians' skill.

The injured were brought here later and are receiving attention in the railroad hospital. At 8:30 last evening a train of twenty-eight cars loaded with shingles and lumber broke in two near Nyack, on the Great Northern near Essex, fifty miles west of here. The grade is very steep and the cars came down the mountain at frightful speed, crashing into the rear of a passenger train, just pulling out of Nyack, seventeen miles below.

On the rear of the train was a coach loaded with laborers from Duluth bound for the railroad work at Jennings. There were forty-six persons on board, all of whom were killed. All except five of the killed were burned in the wreck. It is impossible to get names at this time, but most of them were Scandinavians.

Next to the engine was the private car of Assistant Superintendent P. T. Downs, and his son and a cook were in the car. The body of the cook was not covered, but one track of Downs' car has been found. The wreck caught fire almost immediately and the three cars of the passenger and ten cars of the freight train were consumed. All but one of the passenger cars were burned. None of the passengers in the Pullmans or the coaches forward was injured.

The fire destroyed the private car, cremating the bodies of those within. The bodies were scattered about the wreck, or rather to what remained of the coaches, and the bodies were scattered about the wreck. The fire continued to spread through the mass of debris caused by the destruction of the engine and the passenger cars, and the fire continued to spread through the mass of debris caused by the destruction of the engine and the passenger cars.

All the telegraph wires are down, and communication was thus cut off. Physicists claim that the fire came from this city, and all traffic was suspended.

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SUICIDE AFTER KNEELING.

The Only Way Said to Be Open to Chinese of Rank.

BEIJING, Aug. 31.—A correspondent is believed that no communication has been received as to Prince Chao's decision regarding the ceremony to be observed at his reception, but he must come here, if at all, before the Kaiser goes to Danzig.

The situation is so delicate that the protocol will not be signed by the Ministers at Peking until the object of Prince Chao's expiatory mission has been accomplished. It is also stated that some of the Ministers are dissatisfied with the text of two hitherto unprinted edicts.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Referring to the bowing and head knocking ceremonies to be observed when Prince Chao's mission appears before Emperor William, a Chinaman informs the "Figaro" that Princes do not know in China. They will do so on this occasion, if Emperor William insists, but will commit suicide immediately afterward.

BOER ACTIVITY KEPT UP.

A Defiant Reply Returned to General Kitchener's Proclamation.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 31.—The Boer commander Lotter, who is at the head of a body of invaders, sent an unprinted reply to the proclamation of Lord Kitchener issued by General Buller, the Boer commander by September 15. The proclamation was sent to Lotter under a white flag.

The Boer invaders are active in the Orange district, thirty-two miles from Mosselbay, and about four miles from the coast.

Myburgh's commando has returned to Homebush Kloof, where they seem to be working this morning. The plant will start up between 9 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The furnaces will be charged at 8 o'clock in the morning, but this is done largely by machinery and few men are needed.

The residents of Duquesne and the officials of the mills say they do not fear a tie-up, but it is certain that many are on the anxious seat today, and there will be some feeling after starting tomorrow. If it is demonstrated that enough men can be gotten into the big mills to keep them in operation.

The strikers feel that this is a desperate fight and everything depends on its success.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—There have been no startling developments in the steel strike situation today. The Amalgamated Association apparently continues to lose ground, and it is believed there will be a general movement on the part of the constituent companies of the Steel Trust next week to resume operations.

The Duke to tie up the Carnegie mills at Duquesne, and the result of the discharged men met with disappointment in their efforts to close the plant.

The leading topic in business and labor circles here is the editorial in the "Labor World" of yesterday, calling for the removal of T. J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association. The "Labor World" is the organ of several influential trades unions in Pennsylvania, and its editorial indicated clearly that the leader of the steel strike does not have the confidence of all the working men.

No news has been received today from Messrs. Healey and Cooper, the representatives of the Boy Viper, at Milwaukee, who started home yesterday to make a report on their conference here with Mr. Shaffer and the assistant secretary, Mr. T. H. H.

The Westerners were asked to urge their loyalty to remain out for a short time and the hope was held out that the strike may be settled soon. Men who talked with Healey and Cooper believe that the Milwaukee strikers will return to work next week.

A CLASH IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The first clash of union and non-union men in Cleveland since the Amalgamated strike was a clash, occurred today. One man was shot, while several others were severely beaten. But for the opportune arrival of the police there might have been a long list of fatalities.

The outbreak was the result of the desire of nine of the non-union employees of the Crescent mills, who have been shut up inside the company's fence for two weeks, to spend Sunday at their homes. Accordingly, they broke through the fence at 10 o'clock, and were met by a squad of police.

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DUQUESNE FIGHT GOES ON.

Managers Say They Can Keep the Furnaces in Operation.

Amalgamated Strikers Hold Another Meeting There in an Endeavor to Urge the Men to Come Out—No Change in the General Situation.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 31.—Three hundred men crowded into a narrow vacant lot in Duquesne this evening and listened to arguments as to why they should strike. Not more than half of this number were from Duquesne. The McKeesport strikers organized a parade this evening and 150 men marched over to Duquesne and helped to swell the crowd at the speakers' stand. Speeches were made in English and Polish, as a large proportion of the audience was made up of foreign laborers.

Speeches were made by William J. Pierce, President of the International Association of Electricians; Andrew Adams, a Polish agitator; Stewart C. Sharr, the local organizer of the Federation of Labor; a 1-1/2 named Horrocks and Steven Madden, formerly secretary of the Amalgamated Association. The gathering was presided over by George Holloway, President of Enterprise Lodge.

Every man met on the Duquesne streets has a different story to tell concerning the steel works. The leaders of the strike claim that 25 men walked from the open hearth department to the plant. The officials of the company deny this absolutely, and say the men who were discharged last night were all that failed to show up for work this morning. The plant will start up between 9 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The furnaces will be charged at 8 o'clock in the morning, but this is done largely by machinery and few men are needed.

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SENATOR VEST ON BRYAN.

Not a Leader, But Would Be Good in the Senate.

LIBERTY, Mo., Aug. 31.—Senator George G. Vest, in a letter to a friend, repeats his declaration that the silver issue should not be pressed, but he claims that he is a strong bimetalist.

"While I have not surrendered one particle of my devotion to bimetalism, I think changed conditions have for the time made it unnecessary to divide the Democratic party on the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the consent of other nations. A good general does not surrender when he changes his line of battle to meet a new alignment on the part of the enemy, and when causes beyond his control have altered the plans he has made for the campaign, to adhere stubbornly to an issue which has ceased really to be one, for the time at least, is simply idiotic.

"If I could do so, I would put Colonel Bryan in the United States Senate, where he would take high rank and be invaluable to his country and party. His ability, courage, and honesty are unquestioned, but I do not think him a great leader. Leadership is a peculiar and rare talent. A man may be an orator, lawyer, and statesman, yet, not necessarily a good leader. I have known many such men, and McKinley have been the greatest political leaders and managers in this country and Mr. McKinley has never had a superior in that regard."

MR. ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

He Visits a Training Ship and Refuses to Talk Politics.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Vice President Roosevelt left Chicago for Springfield early today. He refused to discuss politics. Mr. Roosevelt spent the forenoon in the reading room of the American Literature Association. At 1 o'clock he went to the Union League Club for luncheon, the guest of Colonel Strong. At 3:30 o'clock he went aboard the training ship Dorothea. The Vice President was much interested in the naval militia and spent a pleasant afternoon with Captain Allen and the other officers and men. Tomorrow at breakfast he will be the guest of Paul Morton, of the Santa Fe. His later engagements are purely personal and he asked that no mention be made of them. He will leave for Minneapolis in the evening, remaining there two days, then going to Burlington, Vt., to attend the reunion of the Vermont Veteran Association.

NOT OUT OF THE RACE.

Hankins a Candidate for Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SOUTH BRITON, Va., Aug. 31.—J. G. Hankins, of this county, clerk in the office of Secretary of State, asserts in a very peremptory manner that he has not withdrawn from the race for the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth. The South has been very quiet. He wants to get out of the rut and come to the front, where he rightfully belongs.

While in New York recently I discussed the possibilities of the South with a prominent banker. He declared, he said, that the South offered a remarkable field for the investment of capital. Yet it would seem that we have taken the very measure of the Bay Viper, and have not invested. We have deliberately shut our doors. At the same time, in spite of all that has been done, the South, capital has been invested in quantities not so large, of course, as would have been given to the South today is experiencing a renaissance. The possibilities are bounded only by industry and capital.

Do I think of the chances of the young man of today? Added Colonel Hoge thoughtfully. "I cannot say. The young man in this country is bound to succeed, unless he hides himself where he cannot be seen. He must be a leader for the wide-awake, hustling young fellow were never better than they are now. The possibilities are bound only by industry and capital.

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