

KILLS TEN THOUSAND

Messengers at Kavora by Turkish Army Indiscoverably Terrible.

NO ONE SPARED BY SULTAN'S TROOPS

Men, Women and Children Are Victims of Meek Soldiers.

BELIEVE EUROPE MUST NOW INTERVENE

London Newspaper Thinks Present Outrage Ours for Action.

BULGARIAN SITUATION LOOKING WORSE

German Government Intimates that Russia Has Utterly Motives in Present Course and Action with Austria is Abandoned.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 18.—Further reports from Kavora say the city is burning and that the massacre of its population, estimated to have numbered 20,000 persons, was indescribably terrible.

A Turkish war balloon is reported to have been hovering for the last three days close to the Bulgarian frontier in the vicinity of Haskovo.

A severe fight has occurred at Utriana in the mountains of Krayovo between 2,000 Turks and eight insurgents. It continued for eight hours. The insurgents used bombs with deadly effect. About 100 Turks are reported to have been killed and many wounded. The insurgents had two men wounded.

A fight is also reported to have taken place at Rupelapso, near Zeres. Insurgent bands recently surrounded and annihilated a whole company of Turks. The bands then fled to the mountains. Three battalions of Turkish troops have been sent from Salonica to pursue them.

A small body of peasant refugees near Presba, who were starting in the mountains, started to seek food. At Naklata they were met by Turkish soldiers, who killed them all and horribly mutilated two women.

Evidence of Atrocities.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Westminster Gazette says a well-known London journalist cables from Belgrade as follows:

Starting with pro-Turkish sympathies, I have found overwhelming evidence confirming the reports that the Turkish atrocities are rather underestimated.

Foreign Minister Tankoff tells me he knows cases of starving women in the forests killing two of their own children to preserve the third. The children were unable to perish of cold within two months.

"Europe," adds the Westminster Gazette, dealing with the Kavora reports, "is bound to at once intervene whether by conference or by concert."

Views of German Government.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The German government holds in view four points in the Balkan situation.

First.—Does Russia regard that the time for the breakup of European Turkey has arrived? The German ministers have been unable to persuade Russia's ultimate intentions and note with displeasure the concerted attacks of the St. Petersburg papers on Germany, which are the direct result of the background and taking pleasure in the extraction of the Slavs in European Turkey.

Second.—If Prince Ferdinand is persuaded that his throne is dependent on a war with Turkey, then war is certain. Every effort should be made to tranquillize Prince Ferdinand's mind.

Third.—The meetings of the sovereigns, attended by their foreign ministers, are expected to clear up the obscure situation and enable German statements to forecast the future.

Fourth.—The project for an Austrian-Russian joint occupation of Macedonia being wholly abandoned and there is not the least likelihood of a renewal of the proposition.

Despite the fact that the Balkan situation has grown worse, Turkish bonds rose again on the week today.

Cotton Finds Quiet Time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The following bulletins were posted at the Navy department today.

Admiral Cottrell cables from Beyroot on September 17 that Beyroot is quiet and nothing of importance has occurred since Saturday last. Some definite news about the case of the vice consul is expected soon.

Prisoners in China.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—Travelers who arrived from Bulgaria today report that the Bulgarian reservists are being received everywhere with enthusiasm.

Prisoners from Macedonia were brought in today. Among them was an aide-de-camp of General Sarafoff, the insurgent leader. The prisoners, who were chained together in groups of three, were all taken to the Yildiz kiosk, where they will be examined.

BANK TO PAY FIVE PER CENT

Savings Concern at Connellville, Pennsylvania, Raises the Rate of Interest.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—Considerable interest was created among Pittsburgh bankers today by the announcement that the Second National bank of Connellville, Pa., one of the strongest institutions of the coke region, had decided on Tuesday to hereafter pay 5 per cent interest on savings accounts.

The purpose of the officials is to induce those who have been hoarding wealth at home to place the money in banks. Unusual demand for money inspired the launching of the new plan.

It is claimed that the action of the Connellville bank in paying 5 per cent is the first taken since the rebellion by any banking institution in the United States. Pittsburgh bankers do not fear any disturbance of money conditions as a result of the increased rate.

LIGHTS STOVE IN HIS SLEEP

Woman and Her Daughter Dead Because of Act of Sleep-Walking Son.

TALK OF ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner Ask Questions of Canadian.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—When the Alaskan boundary commission resumed its sessions today, Attorney General Findlay was subjected by Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner to a fire of questions in connection with his attempt to show that the boundary should run from the head of the Portland canal directly westward to the point where the mountains, claimed by the Canadians as the boundary, intersect the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude.

The commission of the United States is that the boundary continues up the Bear river valley from the head of the Portland canal to the 57th parallel. In this connection, the Canadian minister, Mr. Vanover, referred to Mr. Root as the head of the snake and Mr. Root was not natural to suppose that the Canadian minister of the treaty intended to pass to the fifty-sixth degree.

The attorney general replied that the line under the treaty could not run further than the water canal and from that point must seek the mountains at the fifty-sixth parallel.

Senator Lodge suggested that this would mean that the line must cross the mountains to reach those points described in the Canadian case, which the attorney general touched upon.

The attorney general passed during the afternoon to the discussion of the line from the fifty-sixth parallel to Mount St. Elias, asserting that if the continuation of the United States that the boundary should go around the heads of inlets and not beyond the attorney general having raised the point that the American claim for tidewater as the boundary, might put the boundary far into the interior of Canada.

Judge John M. Dickinson of American counsel, said the United States was conceding the heads of inlets and not beyond the attorney general having raised the point that the American claim for tidewater as the boundary, might put the boundary far into the interior of Canada.

The official accompanying communication from the Department of State reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1903.—Hon. A. P. Hopkins, United States minister to Canada, Ottawa, Ont., Canada: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 21 enclosing to the United States Manufacturers' association, which has given me great pleasure in its interest in the Canadian case.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Proposals Received for Construction of New Shop at Pierre Indian School.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—(Special Telegram.) The abstract of reports made to the comptroller of the currency of national banks of Cedar Rapids, Ia., at the close of business September 9 shows loans and discounts increased from \$1,200,000 on June 30, date of last call, to \$1,282,825, and deposits increased from \$300,000 to \$321,825. Individual deposits increased from \$1,125,000 to \$1,225,750; the average reserve held was \$247,300 on September 9, against \$239,300 on June 30.

Proposals for building the new brick work shop, electric water system, \$254, the contract for installation of electric wiring in the Aberdeen, S. D., public building was today awarded to the McBride Downing company of St. Paul at \$112.

These rural carriers were appointed today: Nebraska, Deborah, regular, W. J. W. Smith, regular, J. E. Lawrence, regular, Lawrence, Iowa, Grinnell, regular, Conaway, regular, George W. Pearce, regular, G. A. Courtwright, substitute, G. A. Courtwright.

These rural routes will be established October 15: lowa, Waverly, regular, W. J. W. Smith, regular, J. E. Lawrence, regular, Lawrence, Iowa, Grinnell, regular, Conaway, regular, George W. Pearce, regular, G. A. Courtwright, substitute, G. A. Courtwright.

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BREAK IN CABINET A SHOCK

Resignations Cause Consternation in All Circles of England.

BALFOUR HAS NO EASY TASK

Premier May Not Be Able to Find the Right Kind of Men to Fill the Vacancies Created.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Consternation was caused by the announcement of the resignation of Secretary Chamberlain.

The great majority of the public only learned the news from the morning papers and their astonishment in many cases was so great as to prevent the expression of any coherent opinion.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon aptly sums up the general feeling by describing the present crisis as the "most extraordinary in the whole history of constitutional government," adding that what will happen next no one can forecast with any degree of absolute certainty.

The Gazette stated that Premier Balfour will fill up the vacancies and carry on the government until the next meeting of Parliament in 1904.

Mr. Chamberlain, also, does not look for an immediate general election, expecting at least twelve months propaganda before the electorate can decide upon his proposals.

Other rumors are current that Mr. Balfour is unable to find men to fill the vacancies and that he will be obliged to hand the king his own resignation. This, however, does not appear likely.

Talk of Successors.

The Westminster Gazette and other papers think that Lord Milner, the high commissioner in South Africa, will succeed to the colonial office, and it is definitely announced that Lord Stanley, financial secretary to the War office, and probably James Lowther, deputy speaker, will be among those promoted to the cabinet, but that the details of his reconstruction are not likely to be known until Mr. Balfour has seen the king. Almost every paper has its own candidates for the various vacant offices and but a few of the prophecies coincide.

The attitude of the king, however, is the president of the council, being unknown to the public, creates further uncertainty.

Lord Rothschild's statement yesterday to the Associated Press, however, can safely be taken as an indication that the duke intends to support Mr. Balfour, at any rate until Parliament meets.

Markets Are Not Affected.

The prediction that the markets would not be affected by the cabinet crisis has been fulfilled, indeed, Consols exhibiting a firmer tone today.

From all parts of the United Kingdom and the empire editorial expressions of opinion on the crisis are pouring in. The government organs, however, are unanimous in their support of Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal as well as of Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal as well as of Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal.

The liberal organs, though announcing the "wreck of the Tory party," which is described as being "Hamlet without the Prince," nearly all agree in saying that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation does not mean a victory for free trade.

"Though the man has gone," says the Star, "his policy remains. This is Mr. Chamberlain's Eiba. He has yet to meet his Waterloo."

This is borne out by the reports from Birmingham, where the powerful organization in favor of preferential tariffs is centered. There, though the resignation of the head and shoulders of the movement came as a great surprise, ceaseless activity prevails and it is announced that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation will be carried out.

Chamberlain's Son to Advance.

The persistency with which it is rumored that Austen Chamberlain, the postmaster general, will succeed Mr. Ritchie as chancellor of the exchequer emphasizes the extraordinary nature of the relations which Mr. Balfour still maintains toward his colleagues. The liberal organs point out the selfishness of any such suggestion.

The smartest of a government which includes Mr. Chamberlain's son, who has been almost as active as his father in organizing the preferential tariff agitation. Mr. Balfour's frank declaration in his letter accepting the colonial secretary's resignation, that he shared Mr. Chamberlain's desire of a closer fiscal union with the colonies also creates doubt as to how even moderate free traders such as the duke of Devonshire can remain under Mr. Balfour's guidance.

The criticism of the small effect upon the government policy caused by Mr. Chamberlain's resignation is perfectly apt. His resignation is not confined to the opposition. The St. James Gazette, which warmly supports Mr. Chamberlain's program, declares that the result is that the "unionist party will face the electors disunited and open to all the attacks of the free traders" and it will be perfectly apt to make the election a triumph for the return of Mr. Chamberlain and the triumph of his policy.

Mr. Balfour has reiterated to friends that his letter to Mr. Chamberlain was not a formal expression of resignation, but a personal one, that he meant what he said. On the face of it, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour will continue to work together, but the former colonial secretary is free from governmental obligations and will be able to conduct his educational campaign along the line he has all along advocated.

Chamberlain Writes Letter.

Writing today from his home at Highbury, Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain made his first public statement since his resignation. His letter is in reply to C. A. Pearson, chairman of the executive council of the Tariff Reform league, who asked if Mr. Chamberlain coincided with his view that the examination of the tariff may be considered as sufficiently advanced, and that the league should now use its resources to make the empire self-sufficient as regards its food supply; second, the employment of a tariff as a weapon to secure greater reciprocity with foreign nations, or falling such arrangement to prevent loss of the home industrial markets under the competition of protected industries by retaining upon them the treatment they meet out to us. He concludes: "If this understanding is your view, I wish the league success and the support of every devoted citizen of the empire and the continued prosperity of British commerce."

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 18.—The International Association of Steam Engineers defeated a resolution to defeat the monthly tax of 20 cents, also the resolution for a burial fund.

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ASK CHAMBERLAIN TO VISIT

Manufacturers' Association Would Have English Statesman Talk at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The first notable public address by Joseph Chamberlain following his resignation from the British cabinet may be given an international character, as Mr. Chamberlain may come to Chicago to deliver his views as the guest of the people of the United States.

An invitation to him to do so has been forwarded through the Department of State at Washington from the Illinois Manufacturers' association. A reply is being eagerly awaited.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Office, London, Eng.: Earnestly hope your freedom from public duties will permit me to visit your convention.

The invitation referred to was made public tonight for the first time, the text being as follows:

CHICAGO, July 24.—Sir: The Illinois Manufacturers' association extends to you an invitation to visit our convention.

The meeting will be attended by the representative manufacturers of the United States and will be held in Chicago, Ill., on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst.

JOHN M. GLENN, Secretary.

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PROTEST BY UNITED STATES

Objects to Establishment of Neutrality of Waters of Santo Domingo.

POWERS MAY HAVE NO COALING PORTS

Government Will Not Allow Creation of Any Part of Island to European Nation Nor Any Discrimination.

SAN DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, Sept. 18.—United States Minister Powell has sent a strong protest to the Dominican government based on the following grounds:

The action of the Dominican government in sending to congress a project for establishing the neutrality of Dominican waters and making certain ports free, would in view of the fact that Santo Domingo is a neighboring state, not be accepted in a friendly spirit by the government of the United States.

The United States government would not allow the establishment of any coaling ports in Santo Domingo or the creation of any portion of Santo Domingo territory to any European power.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Warm in West Portion, Sunday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour, Deg. Hour, Deg.

5 a. m. 43 2 p. m. 65

6 a. m. 44 3 p. m. 67

7 a. m. 45 4 p. m. 68

8 a. m. 46 5 p. m. 69

9 a. m. 47 6 p. m. 70

10 a. m. 48 7 p. m. 71