

REGULARS FIGHT
THEIR OWN PLANES

Belief Is That the Porte Will Not Use Undisciplined Albanians.

TO PREVENT MASSACRES

Bulgarians in Affected Villages Flee to the Mountains for Refuge.

INSURGENTS NEAR SALONICA

Instructions Sent to Turkish Officials in Armenian Provinces of Asia Minor to Restrain Kurds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday.—News received here as to the extent of the Bulgarian revolutionary movement in the vilayet of Monastir is conflicting. In consular despatches from Monastir which were received yesterday morning the opinion is expressed that the insurrection was begun a fortnight earlier than its chiefs intended and before the bands were in readiness, presumably because the leaders were disconcerted by the active preventive measures adopted by the authorities.

The Bulgarian "inhalation" in several villages have fled to the mountains for refuge. The railways have asked that the troops guarding the lines be quadrupled, but this would entail the employment of twenty thousand soldiers, and in view of the impoverished treasury the government will find it difficult to comply with the request.

TO EMPLOY ONLY REGULARS.

In spite of reports to the contrary, it is confidently believed in well informed quarters that the Porte, in conformity with its formal declarations, will employ only regular troops to suppress the insurrection, as it is well aware how important it is for Turkey to avoid excesses such as certainly would be the outcome of the employment of the undisciplined Albanians or other irregular soldiery. The diplomats here entertain no doubt that the Porte will continue its present policy of fighting the bands with regulars.

Of the eight battalions of infantry despatched to Monastir four will remain at Monastir, three will occupy the heights of Perisier, to the westward of Monastir, and one will go to Florina, a town of eleven thousand inhabitants, seventeen miles southwest of Monastir.

TO PREVENT EXCESSES.

The Porte has sent categorical instructions to the Valls of the Armenian provinces of Asia Minor, holding them personally responsible for any Kurdish excesses and ordering vigorous measures to be taken to prevent light.

The British Vice Consul at Bitlis has been ordered to proceed to Mush, eighty miles south of Van, to investigate the cause of the massacres by the Kurds and Turks ordered in 1894, to investigate the situation there.

Consular despatch from Erzeroum, received here this morning, says the excitement in that district is quelling down. The British Consul reports that six hundred armed Hutehaks from Russian territory have compelled the Armenian population of the village of Samsun (also the scene of Armenian massacres in 1894) to seek refuge in the mountains.

Band of Three Hundred Insurgents Appears Near Salonica.

SALONICA, Friday.—A band of three hundred insurgents has appeared near the railway bridge over the River Vardar, two hours distant from this city. The great fodder depots at Samanli, Aydirli and Harmanli have been burnt.

"Wilberforce Jenkins" goes through a day with the President. Read his experiences in the SUNDAY HERALD.

WAR OR ABDICATION.

Vienna Thinks Prince Ferdinand May Face Such a Situation.

VIENNA, Friday.—One of the gravest features of the situation as seen here is the danger that it may lead to war between Turkey and Bulgaria. The feeling is so strong in Bulgaria that it is feared that Prince Ferdinand might be faced with the alternative of declaring war or abdicating. The recent rumors of a marriage between Bulgaria and Russia, and the fact that Prince Ferdinand's position is difficult as regards his relations not only with his own people but with Russia and Turkey, also the fact that the embolment of Europe will seek to localize the insurrection to enable Turkey to suppress it.

Although it is believed that Turkey will succeed in doing so, reports received at Vienna in some respects are alarming. It is asserted that one thousand Bulgarian warriors who arrived at Monastir from Bulgaria went to the Bulgarian agency, where, in the presence of the consul and a priest, they took an oath of fidelity to the Macedonian revolution.

BRITISH VIEW OF SITUATION

Confidential Reports Show That the Conditions Are Not Very Serious.

LONDON, Friday.—Confidential official reports received at the Foreign Office regarding Macedonia have caused the British government to adopt the view that the situation is not very serious for the moment, although sufficiently so to warrant the taking of precautions. The Porte is looked to to re-establish order on its own territory and the British officials do not believe that Bulgaria will attempt an attack on Bulgaria in view of the known attitude of the Powers, especially Russia and Austria.

CAREER OF REBEL LEADER

Sarafoff Believed to Have Investigated Miss Stone's Abduction.

Boris Sarafoff, commander of the Macedonian revolutionary forces, has been described as "the most romantic figure in the Balkans." It was popularly believed to be the real investigator of the abduction of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, from the vilayet of Salonica, in September, 1901, in order to procure through her ransom funds to enable the Macedonian revolutionary committee to organize the insurrection in Macedonia. Sarafoff is familiar with hundreds of miles of tracks through forests and over the mountains of Turkey. His whole aim is the organization of a vast rebellion with the object of solving Constantinople and overthrowing the dynasty and Turkish rule.

PAPAS X. GIBBONS
CARDINAL GIBBONS

Pontiff Has Long Conversation with Him, Again Showing Interest in America.

IS EAGER TO GET VIEWS

Wishes Prelate's Health Would Permit Indefinite Stay in Rome to Discuss Problems.

TALKS TO OTHER AMERICANS

He Receives Dr. O'Connell, Father Granman and the Secretary of the Cardinal.

ROME, Friday.—Cardinal Gibbons was received by the Pope to-day in private audience. In a long conversation Pius X. renewed his expressions of interest in America, already made manifest by his reception Wednesday to the pilgrims from the United States.

The Pope said he should like to have the Cardinal remain in Rome for some time, in order that he might become thoroughly acquainted with all questions connected with the United States, but His Holiness did not insist, being aware, he said, of the Cardinal's delicate state of health and his suffering from hot weather.

In closing the audience the Pontiff charged Cardinal Gibbons to carry the apostolic benediction to all the faithful of America.

After his private audience Cardinal Gibbons presented to the Pope the Rev. Dennis R. O'Connell, rector, and Father Charles P. Graman, professor of theology at the Catholic University at Washington, and Father P. C. Gavan, the Cardinal's secretary.

The Pope spoke most affably to each and said to Dr. O'Connell that he knew the importance of the Catholic University at Washington and would do all possible to further its interests.

To Father Graman the Pontiff remarked that he had seen some of his work, specifically on the subject of the Holy See, which Father Graman has said, smiling, that he noticed him in the Conclave.

Cardinal Gibbons, in spite of his physical condition, was in the habit of visiting the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, which with yesterday's visit to Santa Maria di Loreto, was the last of his public visits, which he must make every ten days.

Cardinal Gibbons is merely suffering from intestinal trouble due to excessive heat and fatigue. His illness is not regarded as serious.

CARDINALS DIVIDE OVER PREMIERSHIP

There Is Strong Sentiment to Have Rampolla Reappointed Secretary of State.

ROME, Friday.—The selection of a new Papal Secretary of State is daily becoming more complicated, as there is a division in the Sacred College such as existed before the election of Pius X. There is a strong sentiment in favor of the reappointment of Cardinal Rampolla, because he is conversant with all Papal affairs, and Cardinal Ferrata, who belongs to the Rampolla party, is also suggested.

The latter's opponents intimate that as he was Nuncio at Paris he might not be agreeable to some of the Powers, and, besides, it is pointed out that he voted against the Pope in the Conclave, except on the last ballot. Pius offered the position to Cardinal Agliardi, who declined to give up the Vice Chancellors of the Church.

Negotiations also declined on the ground that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the French language, and that he knew too little of foreign questions generally, except those relating to America. He suggested Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli.

Negotiations are proceeding to have Cardinal Agliardi, while retaining the Vice Chancellorship, assume the Secretaryship of State temporarily.

UMBLEST TO SEE THE CORONATION

The Pope Desires That as Many of Them as Possible Should Be Admitted.

ROME, Friday.—St. Peter's is closed while the preparations for the coronation next Sunday are proceeding. Pope Pius X. has expressed a desire to have as many of the humble members of the faith as possible admitted and fifty thousand tickets will be distributed by the parish priests. Catholic clubs and associations, seminaries, ecclesiastical colleges, monasteries and convents are invited to send delegates to the coronation. The body of the church will be divided into compartments, with separate entrances. From the Venetian provinces persons are already leaving by thousands to attend the coronation of "their Pope."

The Papal master of ceremonies has issued the invitations to the Archbishops and Bishops who will participate in the procession. The Most Excellent Cardinal Gualterio, they are requested to be at the Vatican at seven o'clock Sunday morning.

The government, to avoid untoward incidents, has ordered the closure of the neighborhood of St. Peter's and the Basilica to be occupied by the military, and has forbidden the carrying of arms. The Venetian provinces persons are already leaving by thousands to attend the coronation of "their Pope."

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MGR. FALCONIO GETS OFFICIAL NEWS

Apostolic Delegate Issues a Circular Address to Bishops on the Pope's Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to this country, to-day received this cablegram from Rome: "I confirm the election of Cardinal Sarfo as Supreme Pontiff (Pius X.), according to a telegram sent before."

"MERRY DEL VAL." Upon receipt of the above cablegram Mgr. Falconio issued this circular address to the Bishops within his jurisdiction: "WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1903. "Your Lordship.—After the painful announcement of the death of Leo XIII. I am happy to bring you to-day tidings of great joy. The Most Excellent Cardinal Sarfo, Patriarch of Venice, has been elected Pope and has assumed the name of Pius X. Such a choice consolidates the faith of the people and the confidence of the world. I have just received from Mgr. Merry del Val through a cablegram.

"With the election of the new Pope a new era opens in the history of the Roman Pontiffs, which stretches unbroken across the broad history of the world. St. Peter in the first century to the newly elected Pontiff in the twentieth.

"As such he claims our obedience, love and affection, and he has no doubt that the Catholics of America, faithful to their glorious tradition, will equal those of

NOBLE GUARD ON WATCH AROUND THE BODY OF LEO XIII.



THE BODY OF LEO XIII LYING IN THE THRONE ROOM.

every other nation in their fidelity and attachment to the new Pontiff.

"May God grant him long and prosperous reign for the welfare of the Church and the honor of the Apostolic See. In making this announcement to you, I have the honor to remain, 'Most faithfully yours in Christ, 'Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate."

Mr. Falconio believes Pius X. Has Wonderful Ability.

Mr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate

to the United States, arrived in this city from Washington last evening. He will start to-day for the Catholic summer school, in Cliff Haven, N. Y., where he will celebrate a Pontifical mass for Pope Pius X. This ceremony will be the only official celebration in the United States of the election of the Pontiff.

Mr. Falconio, who remained over night at the Sea House, at Fifth street and Madison avenue, will return from Cliff Haven in time to confer the pallium upon Archbishop Farley at St. Patrick's Cathedral next Wednesday.

Mr. Falconio, who asked to speak of the new Pope, replied: "I do not know him. I have never met him. I am only his representative and servant."

Later Mr. Falconio in conversation with a caller said: "Some of noble birth have been known to occupy high places without merit. But the fact that Pius X. has risen to the eminence of Supreme Pontiff from the position of the humble parish priest of lowly birth means to me that he must possess wonderful ability."

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN REPORTED BEATEN

British Board of Trade and the Treasury Said to Have Rejected Tariff Plan.

BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE

Premier Balfour, It Is Said, Will Also Decide Against Colonial Secretary.

LONDON, Saturday.—The Daily Mail this morning says it understands that the permanent officials of the Board of Trade and of the Treasury have unanimously advised against the adoption of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's proposals for giving the Board of Trade a veto over the taxation of foods, and added: "This is practically the end of the inquiry to which Premier Balfour has referred, and the decision may be expected to have the greatest influence in determining Mr. Balfour's attitude, to be announced in his public utterances during the recess."

The Daily Mail declares that this decision is a death blow to Mr. Chamberlain's programme, as it has little doubt that the Premier will decide against the Colonial Secretary. "Although the latter has a great following in the country," says the Mail, "he can hardly expect to prevail against the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, two former Chancellors, the Duke of Devonshire and the whole liberal party."

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BERLIN SHOCKED BY A LYNCHING

Criminal Beaten to Death by a Mob for Attacking a Girl.

IN THE PRINCIPAL STREET

First Time in History of German Capital That Lynch Law Has Been Applied.

BERLIN, Friday.—Law abiding Berlin was shocked to-day to learn, through the medium of a single paper, which printed the news, that lynch law, for the first time in the history of the city, was applied to a criminal in the Friedrichstrasse, the principal thoroughfare of the capital.

According to the published version of the affair Karl Werner, a burglar, was caught robbing a downtown flat by an eighteen year old girl. Werner attacked his detector savagely with a dagger, and when several persons in the flat rushed promptly to her aid, he was followed by a mob of men and boys.

The burglar sprang through a doorway in a store building, mounted the stairs and attempted to hide himself in a loft. The mob pursued him, dragged him out to the street, mercilessly kicked him, beat him with clubs and maltreated him in every way their ingenuity could conceive.

"When the police arrived the mob had been beaten into unconsciousness and was rescued with difficulty from the hands of the mob. He died a few minutes after he had been taken to the police station. No arrests have been reported thus far.

"Another outbreak of lawlessness took place in a store building in the Friedrichstrasse, where a woman, who had been masked during the early hours of the morning, overpowered the night watchman and chief witness against several prominent business men who are about to be tried on a serious criminal charge.

"The correspondent writes that the friends of the canal are gaining ground every day, and that if the change continues the treaty will be ratified without delay. It is believed that the Senate Congress seems to be inclined to demand a larger lump sum payment.

Former President Carr, who attempted to make political capital out of the canal, has failed. Senator Perez y Soto has asked eight days' extension for the presentation of the report of the Senate committee. Senator Obaldia, a warm advocate of the treaty, believes that the delay is favorable.

Colombian Amendments Would Kill the Panama Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—Officials of the State Department to-day, upon reading the apparently inspired statement from Oyster Bay to the effect that President Roosevelt was fully prepared to hear from Bogota that the advocates of the Panama Canal Treaty were unable to obtain favorable action upon that measure, except by making amendments, admit that this view has been entertained for some time by those acquainted with the actual situation at the Colombian capital.

Ever since the issuance of President Marquand's message to the Congress on the canal treaty, in which he failed to come out strongly in favor of the measure, as the Washington administration had been led to believe he would, it has been expected that the opponents of the treaty at Bogota would at least win a partial victory. It is pointed out here that amendment of the treaty by the Colombian Congress is as surely a death dealing process to the canal as its outright rejection would prove.

After the long, hard struggle in the United States Senate to obtain the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty it is realized by officials that it would be useless to refer the treaty to the Senate very in an amended form, with any hope of its ratification.

Although defeated at the last session of Congress in his fight against the Panama Canal, Senator Morgan has at no time regarded the Nicaragua Canal project as

The Herald's despatch to-day from Colon telling of the bad effect upon the strikers parading the town, as caused by Secretary Hay last month to Mr. Beaupre, the American Minister at Bogota, leads to doubt of the expediency of further efforts to accomplish the ratification of the treaty by implied threats.

REAR ADMIRAL COTTON AND HIS OFFICERS MAKE AN OFFICIAL ROUND.

LONDON, Friday.—Rear Admiral Cotton and the officers of the United States squadron to-day made a round of official farewell visits. The squadron sails to-morrow for Gibraltar.

CONFLICT AT KIEFF.

Three Workmen Lose Lives and Twenty-Four Are Wounded.

KIEFF, Friday.—Three workmen were killed and twenty-four wounded yesterday when the Cossacks fired on and charged the strikers who were attempting to interfere with railroad traffic.

The rioters numbered two thousand. A magistrate, an officer and several soldiers were injured by stones.

The disturbances were renewed to-day, the strikers breaking the town, breaking windows, invading workshops and compelling workmen to join them. The Cossacks fired upon a crowd on the bank of the Dnieper after they had been assailed with a shower of stones. Several were wounded.

The tramways have suspended work and the bakeries are closed. The price of bread is rising.

CANAL OPPONENTS NOW FOR TREATY

Colombian Senators Change Front and Ratification Seems Assured.

GOVERNMENT MADE MISTAKE

Should Have Sent Matter to House of Representatives First, Says Bogota Correspondent.

PANAMA, Colombia, Friday.—Although communication with Bogota has been restored by way of Buenaventura, the bad condition of the land lines delays messages from the capital from eight to ten days.

It is reported here that on August 1 the Senate committee made a favorable report on the canal treaty. Confirmation of the report, however, is lacking.

"A member of the Colombian Congress, writing from Bogota under date of July 22, states that the probabilities then were against the ratification of the canal treaty by the Senate."

A correspondent writing from Bogota under date of July 23 says that the government, through the support of the canal treaty first to the House of Representatives, where it has a big majority, and then to the Senate.

"When they begin to modify the treaty," says the correspondent, "I believe they will go back and approve it as it was originally."

The correspondent writes that the friends of the canal are gaining ground every day, and that if the change continues the treaty will be ratified without delay. It is believed that the Senate Congress seems to be inclined to demand a larger lump sum payment.

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EMPEROR JACQUES HAS MILITARY PLANS

M. Lebaudy, as Monarch of "The Sahara," Will Build a Fortress.

TROYA FOR HIS CAPITAL

He Intends to Make It a Terminus for the Moorish Caravans.

TO BUILD A LARGE WHARF

In the New Empire Equal Rights Will Be Accorded to Men of All Nationalities.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—LAS PALMAS, Friday.—I have just interviewed M. Jacques Lebaudy's aide-de-camp, M. Baussey.

He informs me that the object of the enterprise was purely commercial. It is M. Lebaudy's intention to make Troya his future capital and the terminus for all caravans coming from the interior, which have hitherto brought all their products—gum, india rubber and ivory—to the coast by way of Senegal. Plans for the construction of a direct route from Timb