THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1892

May Come at Almost Any Moment, the Socialists Waxing So Strong.

THE RESULT OF A STRIKE

Which the Government Wavers at Meeting as It Ought to Do.

CARNOT'S BID FOR POPULARITY.

Evidences That the Millennium & Still Some Distance Away.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, Oct. 1 .- [Copyright]-There is fast drawing near a time when rampant socialism in both France and Germany will demand greater attention than all other in-

fluences combined which threaten the peace

f Europe. No day passes without bringing fresh evidence of the rapid growth of the vast host which is enlisting for "the new revolution." Four or five years ago Germany was the only country in which the political supremacy of a great party, if not the Government itself, was threatened by the progress of the new movement. France has always been a hotped of socialism, but not until recently have its eyes been upon the people as another great insanity which has come like a

nightmare of the days of the Commune. The form of the craze is neither the doctrine of annihilation of the Anarchist nor the more innocuous nationalism of the Christian Socialist of England and America. It is of the sort which breeds anarchy, and therefore more dangerous than the genuine thing itself. It is as deep-seated as anything can be in the French nature. The more ignorant it devotees, the more com pletely it has taken possession of them.

Every Blouse Covering a Socialist. The workingman's blue blouse is almost the badge of socialism in France to-day. The fires upon the new altars have burned high throughout the land this week. The "Marseillaise," always the first trumpet call of a revolution, is being sung with a new meaning. The International Social Congress at Marseilles and the strike at Carmony are the immediate exciting causes.

The speech of Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist member of the German Reichstag, which has created the most public discussion, was far too mild for the mass of his French sympathizers. Liebknecht's ideas, as more clearly explained in a later interview, are a queer mixture of pence and revolution. He recognized only two nations-one of capitalists, the other of workers. Socialists are Internationalists. He would secomplish his reforms by peaceful methods, principally through the ballot box, but Socialists are ready to give the last drop of their blood to the cause. He told his interviewer should break out, the country that assumed the responsibility of attacking would in his opinion get the worst of it. He said.

No Immediate Danger of War. "I believe peace to be assured for a long time to come, and I believe so because a European war would be something too horrible, too dangerous, too appalling by reason of the millions of men who would take part in it. Still, it is clear that the armaments which France and Germany are keeping up cannot be kept up for war, and there must be a solution some day. What I believe is that whoever attacks, that people will be but atterly lost. The armies that will be arrayed against each other are too wast to be annihilated; you cannot kill a million of men. To avoid bankruptcy and revolution some arrangement must be devised for a general disarmament. For my part I be-Heve that the present system of armaments between France and Germany must lead to misery, famine, and a giant political and social catastrophe."

Herr Liebknecht is further reported to have said that in the event of a German aggression against France the Democratic and Socialist party would rise in arms against the Government. His interviewer then asked what the Socialists would do if the attack was made by France. Herr Liebknecht replied: "You forget that I am a German. It would be treachery on my part, on the part of all German Socialists, if they did not take up arms to protect their country against foreign invaders."

A Flood of Revolutionary Words. The congress adjourned with ories of "Long live the revolution," and then the delegates went home to spread their frenzy among their constituents. They succeeded in letting loose a flood of revolutionary words such as France has not known since Paris was last bathed in the blood of civil

The socialistic masses jump quickly to logical conclusions. They have little patience with careful and conservative leaders. The great meeting in Lyons Wednesday night was typical of those held throughout the country. The assembly worked itself up by quick stages from the sentiment expressed in the speech of the Mayor of Rouboix, who declared that socialism wanted nothing less than a revolution, to a wild indorsement of the words of M. Renard, of Fourmies, who said that the people of his town were ready to avenge the deaths of the "martyrs of the 1st of May, '91." The frenzy of the multitude became so great that the police finally

The strike at Carmoux has become a matter of threatening national importance. Its origin has been fully described in these dispatches. The mining company which retused to keep the Socialist Mayor of Carmoux on its pay rolls as an employe when he was absent nine-tenths of the time has stuck to its determination, although it has been ever since at the mercy of a mob's refusal to allow it to resume work with new

Positively Refusing to Arbitrate,

Tremendous pressure has been brought to bear, even from capitalistic quarters, to induce the company to submit the matter to so-called arbitration. The weak-kneed of the opponents of the Socialists fear the crisis which is threatened, and would avoid it, it possible, by a compromise. At a its columns to letter controversy on the demeeting of directors of the company last pression in the wheat market. M. J. Sutnight the appeal even of the minister of ton, a noted agriculturist, furnished a letter public works was rejected in a patriotic in which he claims that if England makes a resolution setting forth the principles upon which the stand is taken.

This decision will probably compel the first to be protected. Mr. Button contends

the constitution of civil baptism, though no law justifies their whim. Civil Baptism of Nine Babes. The other day the Town Conneillors as-

sembled at their hall, and, as they expressed it, "snatched nine babes from the influence of the church." First the audience sang the "Mar-eillaise," and then intant after infant was baptized in the name INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM ABROAD of "bumanity." The sponsors engaged, in case of the death of the parents, to rear the children and teach them all the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. The Town Councillors urged all present to go forth and preach the advantages of civil

But what does the situation in France especially portend? Something serious-so serious that the danger is not publicly discussed by those who fear it, lest even its mention might precipitate it upon them. The Government has shown none of the firmness in dealing with recent lawless manifestations of the socialistic spirit which formerly marked its policy. They cannot be blind to the situation. On the contrary, the indications are that they regard the danger as far greater than it appears to the ordinary observer. Carnot's Efforts to Become Popular.

President Carnot's strenuous efforts during several weeks to gain personal popularity have probably had a deeper motive than many have guessed. There were weightier reasons than were apparent for entertaining the masses with last week's centennial fetes in the face of the grave danger of a cholera epidemic. Popular personal leadership is indispensable in any great movement by the French people. This is what is lacking, thus far, in the socialistic frenzy. It needs not a Napoleon, nor even a Boulanger, to develop out of the situation a crisis which would menace the peace of all Europe. The Comte de Paris sees in the situation his coming opportunity, and he openly declares this week that the historical right of monarchy "will be the necessary resource at the perhaps early moment of a dreadful crisis."

There is no indication, however, that the Count has anything to hope for at the hands of the people.

NO MILLENNIUM JUST YET.

New Things in the Armament Line That Will Make the Peace Society Shiver-Why Woolwich Arsenal Can't Keep Its

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, Oct. 1 .- The shareholders of Mesers. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., the great gunmakers and warship builders, have had to put up with a reduced dividend for the past year, but as they receive, even Society will not derive much comfort from a perusal of the balance sheet, and secounts which show that the reduced earnings resulted mainly from labor disputes. The warlike part of the business was and is very brisk, indeed. Efforts continue to accelera e the rate of fire of heavy guns, and breech mechanism has lately been so much improved that the breech can now be opened or closed in one movement instead of three, thereby immensely in-creasing the death-dealing power of the

The firm has also invented a beautiful smokeless powder, developing high energy with safe pressure, and is making important

with safe pressure, and is making important experiments in connection with the question of velocity while in regard to ship building three cruisers are now in hand, each of over 4,000 tons displacement, having a heavy armament of quick-firing guns and a speed of nearly 26 miles an hont.

It is evident, therefore, that in the opinion of Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., the millennum is as far off as ever. This view is shared by Krupp, the great German peace preserver, who is engaged upon some new things in the machine gun line, and can scarcely execute artillery orders isst enough. At Woolwich Arsenal attention is con-At Woolwich Arsenal attention is con

centrated on the manufacture of a new type

centrated on the manufacture of a new type of torpedo, which will make the Whitehead-Brennan and Sims-Edison systems seem antiquated. The new weapon, its makers hope, will do such wonderful things that it won't be worth the while of any nation except England to maintain a navy. Anything worth knowing about that weapon will be worth knowing about that weapon will be common property in every war department before long. Woolwich pays even its best men so poorly that it can never keep its secreta. Ten years ago Krupp, desiring to learn a new system of shell-making then inaugurated in the arsenal, had no difficulty in inducing several of the most skillful Woolwichmen to enter his service. He got them very cheap, too, but the wages he offered seemed princely to the wen who had been paid the pittance of mere day laborers. Five years ago the secret of a new English process of gun making was obtained by the German and French governments with surprisingly and French governments with surprisingly little trouble, but upon that occasion the traitors were discovered and expelled from

INDIAN CORN MILLS IN GERMANY.

They Will Have All They Can Do Grinding

Exclusively American Grain. LONDON, Oct, 1. - Colonel Charles J. Murphy, special representative in Europe of the United States Agricultural Department, has written a letter from Berlin to J. C.

has written a letter from Berlin to J. C. New, the American consul here, stating that Charles Scholvin will open his new Indian corn mill this month. He will grind only American corn. He has the latest improved American machinery. This will make two corn mills in Hamburg for the exclusive grinding of the American grain. The first one erected had to work night and day, and then could not fill its orders.

Colonel Murphy adds that he expects to place the corn in every part of the county. He will cemmence by giving gratis large quantities of the flour as samples. A large bakery is soon to be opened in Berlin, where nothing will be produced but what is made of corn. He further says that the report of the Government Commission to examine into the merits of corn will be issued, highly favorable to corn as human food. highly isvorable to corn as human lood.

WHEAT GROWING IN ENGLAND.

An Interesting Controversy in Progress is the Columns of the Thunderer. LONDON, Oct. 1 .- The Tree has opened

A GREAT AGITATION

LONDON, Oct. 1 .- The partial decision of the bequeathed problem regarding Uganda by the Government yesterday, is bound to provoke a great agitation. The granting of practically sovereign powers to a private commercial company in the vast region of Central Africa is pretty generally admitted to have been a mistake. That error belongs to the Salisbury Government, and the Tories cannot well criticise the decision not to throw good public money after badly-spent private funds for purely private ad-vantage, when that decision leaves the Gov-

The record of the British South Africa Company in Uganda is not altogether creditable, although its mistakes have been errors of judgment only. The philanthropic expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha was organised primarily in the Interests of the company, which expected to obtain for itself Emin's province, and to enroll that eccentric adventurer and his army of Egyptian soldiers under its flag. But the big plan entirely miscarried, for Emin rejused to enter the company's service, and he left most of his fighting men behind when he rejuctantly accompanied Stanley to the coast. Stanley to the coast.

But this failure did not teach prudence to

But this failure did not teach prudence to the directors. When civil war, fomented by Protestant and Catholic missionaries, broke out in Uganda, they deliberately took sides, and sent Captain Lugard with a machine gun to help the Protestant party. They soon found that this sort of thing cost money, and in order to raise tunds they announced they would have to precedent Uganda unless the British Government Uganda unless the British Government. funds they announced they would have to evacuate Uganda unless the British Gey ernment and Christians generally should help them. The powerful missionary societies joined in the cry lustily, and in a few weeks the company gathered into its coffers £40,000 to enable it to prevent Uganda "relapsing to heathenism." The subsequent appeal for a permanent subsidy subsequent appeal for a permanent subsidy
has been supported with warning cries
against "the cowardly policy of scuttle."
Now that the Government has refused to
govern Uganda through the company's
bankrupt machinery, the directors will
again fall back on the general public.
Already there is talk of starting a great
National subscription to enable the comnew to stand its ground the plea being pany to stand its ground, the plea being that evacuation would be followed by civil

EXPOSITION—Do not fall to hear the beautiful Alice Raymond, the accomplished musician, with Brook's famous band at the Exposition concerts.

RESIDENCES AND LOW FOR SALE and lith pages to-day's Dispatch.

Government to meet a crisis which it is most anxious to avoid. Its policy thus far has been precisely that of Governor Pattison during the early days of the Homestead riots. It is more than doubtful, however, whether the supremacy of the law at Carmoux can be restored without bloodshed. The first shot fired by order of a military officer at Carmoux might, in the present state of public feeling, precipitate a crisis which many careful observers already regard as sooner or later inevitable in Franca. The threatened revolution is of a religious as well as a social and political nature. The suburb of St. Denis, just outside Paris, is controlled by disciples of the new dispensation. They have gratified one of their socialistic instincts by establishing the constitution of civil baptism, though no law instiffee that wheat growers in England cannot pay the farmer without protection. Other writers delare that high rents are still the chief cause of the farmer' troubles. The landlords, they say, are making insufficient reductions. Land continues to bear an artificial value, and is remers are unable to produce wheat at a profit.

A well-known Radical politician, Walter A. Wren, contends that England is now unsuitable to growing wheat and potatoes compared with more favored countries. Mr. Wren concludes by saying that farmers should have recourse to dairy produce and fruit and vegetable produce, and drop their abourd rivalry in wheat growing, in which England's petty area of 2,250,000 acres is unable to hold a place. Mr. Wren quotes from the Times' statement that American wheat is of better quality and brings better prices than English wheat.

and are bound to ple

Bound to Result Over the Uganda Problem -Another Error of the Salisbury Government-A Big Plan That Entirely Miscarried-Why It Failed.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

The record of the British South Africa

In these hard times, 91/2 per cent, the firm | EXPOSITION. Brook's Band and Miss

THE STORY OF MARS. What Professor Keeler of the Allegheny Observatory Learned

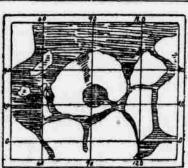
DURING THE RECENT OPPOSITION. Wenderful Changes on Its Surface and

Their Probable Causes. JUPITER'S NEWLY DISCOVERED MOON

WRITTEN POR THE DISPATOR. As Mars rapidly fades in luster, so popu lar interest in the planet is as rapidly dying out. But, on the other hand, in the scientific world interest in the recent opposition is just reaching its maximum, and astrono-mers are just beginning to reap the fruit of their labors during the past two months. Observations are now about completed, and astronomers are engaged in the interesting task of comparing their results with those of previous observations.

The question as to whether Mars is inhabited or not was an attractive one and was eagerly taken up by the public. There were doubtless many who picked up their DISPATCHES every morning last summer fully expecting to read of some startling signals from the inhabitants of Mars, or of large citles discovered on its surface, or something equally sensational. But to the sensible reader cold truth is always more palatable than hot dishes of the improbabie, temptingly flavored with the seasonings of a vivid imagination, and through the courtesy of Prof. J. E. Keeler, of the Allegheny Observatory some interesting facts, embodying data down to this week, were obtained by the writer.

A Very Satisfactory Observe "The observations of Mars made at the Allegheny Observatory," said Prof. Keeler, have been continuous, and are satisfactory and quite as good as could be expected, cor sidering the low altitude of the planet. For



the utmost importance, and better results could be obtained from a glass of halt the size if the planet were overhead. Here in August Mars was considerably less than half way to the genith. Consequently the light from the planet passed through a much greater extent of our atmosphere than it would if it shone down vertically the light from the planet passed through a much greater extent of our atmosphere than it would if it shone down vertically the light from the planet passed through a much greater extent of our atmosphere than it would if it shone down vertically the light from the planet passed through a much greater extent of our atmosphere than it would if it shone down vertically the light from the planet passed through a much greater extent of our atmosphere than it would if it shone down vertically the light from the planet passed through a markings of the markings

THE TWELVE-CLUB LEAGUE THREATENS TO END UP IN DESOLATION. other side of the planet. Observations were continuous and many drawings were made. From these, 12 have been selected

made. From these, 12 have been selected as well representing the aspect of the surface at nearly equal intervals of longitude. The drawings are compared with photographs of a globe of Mars, which was made from the famous map that Schiaparelli drew in 1877. When the photographs are taken the globe is placed in exactly the position corresponding to each of the drawings. In this way comparisons are made easily and accurately. Changes on the Face of the Planet.

"When compared with each other the drawings bring out clearly some of the remarksble changes that are continually oc-curring on the surface of the planet. The most obvious of these is the shrinking of the white snow-cap on the southern pole of Mars, due to the melting of the snow as the pole is directed more and more toward the sun. In August the snow-cap was very large. It has now dwindled to a small white

light from the planet passed through a much greater extent of our atmosphere than it would if it shone down vertically. Besides the increased refraction the unsteadiness of the atmosphere is much augmented, and accurate observations are made much more difficult.

'The planet's period of rotation is known to a very small traction of a second. It is about 24 hours, 37 minutes, and being so nearly that of the earth, only about 1.40th longer, it consequently takes 40 days for an observer to get a view of every point on the sphere of Mars. Each day about nine decrees of longitude pass out of sight and Concerts atternoon and evening. 1 ou are in the last oppositivited.

The situation of Mars in the last oppositivited.

The situation of Mars in the last oppositivited.

The situation of Mars in the last oppositivited.

in the height of the water would make mote to make the discussion profitable—great changes in the configuration of the except for exercise of the imagination or coast line. The Moons of the Ruddy Orb.

"The small round spot to the left and be-low the Solis Lacus is called the Fons Juventse or "Fountain of Youth." It is not always visible. These are examples of some of the changes which have been noticed here (and no doubt elsewhere). The complete observations will be published in the astronomical journals. The two moons discovered by Asaph Hall, in 1877, have been seen on a number of occasions, but no observations of their positions have been made, as for such work a very large telescope is necessary. The larger of the two is less than 20 miles in diameter, and the smaller looks no bigger than would

and the smaller looks no bigger than work an orange 50 miles away.

"Nothing whatever has been learned touching the probability of Mars being in-habited. It should be remembered that

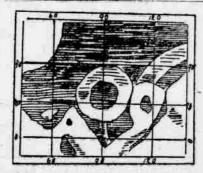


Fig. 2 -Region of Solis Lacus : 1892. the popular excitement on this subject dur-ing the past opposition was not justified by any known facts, and it was not shared by working astronomers. No question in astronomy would approach this in interest The New Moon of Juniter

"Jupiter is in opposition on October 12.
The North Pole is turned toward us, causing a perceptible curvature of the huge belts which encircle the planet. The great belts which encircle the planet. The great red spot which has so puzzled astronomers is now very pale. The new satellite of Jupiter, whose discovery startled astronomers vastly more than a half dozen comets could do, is probably beyond the power of the Allegheny telescope, but it will be looked for as soon as an ephemeris is published, giving accurately its time of elongation." "Professor Barnard, the discoverer, in a

private letter, gives its distance from Jupiter as 112,400 miles and its period as 11 hours and 50 minutes. It is accordingly much nearer to Jupiter than the other four, and the difficulty in seeing it arises from its proximity to the brilliant disc of the

MAP OF THE PLANET MARS.

rofessor Hall Says a Great Deal Will Be Known When the Drawings Recently Made Are Gotten Together-Observ tions at the Naval Observatory at Wash-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- During the reent opposition of the planet Mars, Prof. Asaph Hall, the astronomer, conducted a eries of observations at the naval observatory in this city. The professor hoped that he would be able to have ready for publication early in October, the results of these observations, but owing to sickness in his family he will be unable to do so. He expects to have the reductions of the observations completed during the next month or

of the equator, but much better opportunisties will be had at the next opposition, which occurs in 1894. The detailed reports of the observations of the professor in charge of the Harvard College observatory at Arequippa, Peru, are looked forward to with interest by astronomers. The observatory is situated at an altitude of 8,000 feet and this in connection with the fact that the opposition was naturally seen to better the opposition was naturally seen to better advantage in the Southern Hemisphere than in the Northern will, it is thought, make the results attained at Arequipps more satisfactory than those secured n

of the equator.

The professor thinks that after all the drawings of the planet while in opposition are accessible, a very good map of the sur-face of Mars can be produced. He is of the opinion, however, that it will take long years of observation to explain the reason for the changes which are said to occur on the surface of the planet. He is inclined to the belief that these changes are due to the varying conditions of the atmosphere of the earth or to that of Mars if that planet has an atmosphere.

Prof. Hall made a very close study of the two satellites of the planet, Phobos and Deimas. The inner satellite he found the brighter of the two. The white spot near the South Pole changed during the oppo-sition, diminishing in size very much as the sun shone on it, which induces the be-lief that it is snow. Prof. Hall says he does not know anything better to call it than snow. The snow spot was also obition of the equator and the axis of Mars.

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