

CHARGES FOR WAR

Jingo Party in Sweden Anxious to Fight Norway.

NORWAY'S PRIDE TOUCHED

Refuses to Haze Historic Fort Kongsvinger and Lay Capital Open to Invaders-Swedish Army and Navy Ready.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—(Special)—The Christiania correspondent of the Daily News says:

War between Norway and Sweden has never been nearer since the beginning of the disunion movement than it is now.

The situation is highly critical. The suspension of the negotiations at Karlshad denotes a deadlock on the question of frontier fortresses.

Sweden demands not only that the fortifications actually on the frontier be destroyed, but that the historic stronghold of Fort Kongsvinger, 35 miles from the frontier, the key to the defense of Christiania on the east, be sacrificed.

During the negotiations Sweden has been incessantly mobilizing troops. Seventy thousand Swedish soldiers are being massed at strategic points along all the railroads leading to the frontier.

The whole Swedish fleet is assembled at Bohus near Christiania. The Swedish jingo press urges that be declared against Norway, in spite of the Riksdag's conditions of separation.

Similar pressure is being brought to bear upon the government by the military leaders of the war party.

The Norway Cabinet has not broken off the conference with Sweden, and is debating the possibility of making concessions in the interest of peace.

The Norwegian people, however, would consider the raising of old Fort Kongsvinger an intolerable insult to the Norwegian capital.

Fort Kongsvinger was erected in 1857 and played an important part in the later war between Sweden and Norway. It is 62 miles from Christiania, on the railway connecting the Norwegian capital with Stockholm.

After the union of Sweden and Norway it was dismantled and remained so until a few years ago.

SOLDIERS KEEP THE PEACE

(Continued from First Page.) the annulling of the freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution, is the greatest offense since the establishment of constitutional government.

The Cabinet is responsible for this grave offense. The government has ordered the suspension of the Nippon, a Conservative paper, and the Jimin, a Radical paper, on account of objectionable articles published dealing with the local situation.

Japanese in Corea Discontented. SEOUL, Corea, Sept. 9.—The unofficial Japanese press here sympathizes with the rioting at Tokio and the burning of official buildings.

There is also criticism of the Elder Statesmen. The Japanese population here is dissatisfied with the peace conditions and condemns the government for yielding.

Two Newspapers Suspended.

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Why Churches Were Burned. LONDON, Sept. 10.—(Special)—A dispatch to the Standard from Tokio says destruction of the Christian churches was the latest indignation at members of the Salvation Army, who policy denounced the anti-peace movement.

WIPES OUT POWDER MILL

(Continued from First Page.) cover, are also townspeople. Persons within a radius of 15 miles heard the explosion and knew that the powder works had been blown up.

Every vehicle in the vicinity was pressed into service, and by 10 o'clock the bodies were gathered about the ruins and doing work of rescue.

Bodies recovered were burned almost by recognition. Manager Rand was seriously hurt, and was taken to his home in Uniontown, Pa.

HAVOC IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Grass Strewn With Fragments of Bodies—Wreckage on All Sides. UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 9.—(Special)—In an explosion horror at the plant of the Rand Powder Company at Fairchance, six miles south of Uniontown, at 9 o'clock today thousands of lives of the 36 men employed there are believed to have been snuffed out.

Two others not employed there were killed as the result of the explosion. Others were so fearfully mangled that their bodies were unrecognizable.

The powder plant is a complete wreck, as the homes in the neighborhood of the disaster. Acres of ground surrounding the plant presented a ghastly sight, with the grass stained here and there by blood, shreds of flesh and parts of human bodies.

Tenants in the larger buildings rushed from their offices. Buildings trembled from top to bottom. Physicians and undertakers from Uniontown and vicinity were summoned and rushed in automobiles and other vehicles, the explosion having torn up the railroad and trolley lines so that the street was suspended.

Telegraph and telephone wires were torn down and fully an hour elapsed before communication could be had with Fairchance.

The injured were cared for as rapidly as possible. They were given temporary attention and then hurried to Uniontown hospitals or their homes.

Many of the bodies were mangled beyond identification. The bodies of the Ohio and street-railway tracks were badly torn up. A piece of rail two feet long was hurled three-quarters of a mile.

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Several banks had reopened. Oil men, escorted by the troops, were able for the first time to visit the oil fields, which for four days had been practically in the hands of the Tartars.

Their report scenes of indescribable destruction. About three-quarters of the property there, they say, was burned to the ground, and plundering and incendiarism continued.

Hundreds of tanks were destroyed, and the pumping machinery is useless, and the houses of the workmen destroyed.

It is impossible to fix accurately the losses sustained, but rebuilding operations will take half a year if the workmen return immediately.

One of the oil men estimated the number of dead at over 1000, half of whom were killed in the city during the early rioting, but he admitted that the estimate was only a guess.

Although the loss in the oil fields had been reported as total, the St. Petersburg report of the Baku Bourse committee declares to the Associated Press that after an inspection of all of the telegrams received by the oil men here, not a single telegram in "black town" had been burned, and that important department of the oil industry was not touched.

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A member of the staff of the hospital at Balakhana, where all the patients were reported to have been massacred, telegraphs that the staff of doctors and the patients are all safe.

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Further disorders are expected today and additional reinforcements are urgent. The troops now at Baku are powerless to control the wild, fanatic Tartars, who resist the troops energetically. Attempts made to reconcile the Armenians and Tartars have been unsuccessful.

Private advices from Baku say that the machinery of 300 out of 500 oil wells has already been destroyed. Despite the temporary lull a renewal of the warfare and incendiarism is apprehended momentarily.

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People everywhere, who know no longer content the supremacy in the piano business of the Eilers Piano House. That was established years ago.

Those who do not know, owe it to their sense of thrift to learn just exactly what this exhibition sale may mean to them during the next few days.

Fourth—In spite of the enormous price reductions, and in spite of the extraordinary