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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1911

GETTING TIRED ALREADY.

One newspaper supporting the dominant party expresses the hope that the elections being over it may now hear less about the unholy alliance between its leader and Mr. Bourassa. No doubt the hope is sincere, but it is like to be vain. It is easy to suppose that Mr. Borden and his friends would like to hear no more about the alliance. Plainly they are not enjoying the publicity they are getting about the company they keep. Unfortunately for them, however, they are in position not to hear less of it, but more. What is equally unfortunate for them, they are now in position where the fact of the alliance and the results of the alliance must become more conspicuous than was possible when they had not the shaping of public policy. Victory has not brought them immunity from either the fact of the alliance or from the exposure of it. On the contrary, it has placed them in a portion where the allies will be able to demand the conditions of the alliance, where the demands must either be refused or conceded, and where the granting or conceding will be apparent to the public. Already Mr. Borden is finding out that such alliances are "entangling." His predicament is to decide whether he had better disappoint the allies or offend a large section of his supporters. If the allies be excluded from the cabinet they will make war upon him. If their leaders are included in the cabinet a section of his Ontario followers are pretty likely to take up arms against him. The problem is whether he can better afford to make the Nationalists and the Nationalist Conservatives of Quebec angry, or to flout the fact of his alliance with them in the faces of his ultra-Imperialistic followers from Ontario. And this is only the first of his troubles with them. The construction of his cabinet is only incidental, and the difficulties in the way only the first of the difficulties. The cabinet constructed, there remains the question of what the cabinet is going to do in the matter of naval construction. Here is another splendid chance for a fatal split. The allegiance of the separatist element must be retained or the government is lost. But can the separatists be retained without losing a conspicuous and influential section of his supporters from the other provinces? There is the rub. Many a man, in Parliament and out of it, would be glad enough to follow and support a government with Mr. Borden at the head of it, whose willingness to support a government with Mr. Monk at the head of it is doubtful. And it must be understood that if the Nationalists go into the cabinet they will be the head of the government so far as Imperial relationships and obligations are concerned. Why not? They will command a following in the House of Commons strong enough to cut down the premier's majority at one swoop to a trifling figure, and large enough to make it impossible for him to carry on the government long without them. A permanent alliance with the Nationalists is possible only on condition that the Nationalist principles be adopted. Mr. Borden, in accepting the assistance of the Nationalists with every appearance of gladness, gave them cause to suppose that their principles were not objectionable to him. If he takes their leaders into the cabinet what conclusion can they—and the country at large—come to but that he is prepared to take in also the things for which these stand? To go only so far in Imperial defence as they are prepared to go—that is to go no distance at all? No doubt Mr. Borden, like his newspaper friend, is getting tired of hearing about the unholy alliance. He may as well pluck up his failing courage, however. The worst has yet to come. Hitherto he has been assailed only for making an alliance which outrages every tradition of his party, violates every principle of political consistency puts under suspicion the loyalty of every man who—knowing the conditions—supports him, and obligates him and his government to a policy the contrary of that they have proclaimed from the house-tops of English-speaking Canada. He has yet to sustain criticism for the concessions he must pay as the price of the assistance so obtained. He is only at the beginning of his troubles with the Nationalists, not the end of them.

If their newspapers reflect their opinions, the Conservatives of Alberta will fight the pending by-elections on the ground that the seven million, four hundred thousand dollars of A. & G. W. money should be handed over to Mr. Clarke without a struggle. It is possible, however, that the papers do not reflect the opinions of the party. The two leading papers on that side of the fence have been suspicious and closely associated with Mr. Clarke's friends, and consistently anxious from the beginning that nothing be done which would interfere with his chances of getting hold of the money. If they can stampede the party into becoming a donkey engine to rebuild the exploded fortunes of that "financier" they will no doubt do so. It is not so long, however, since the late Borden candidate in Edmonton passed these papers up, and picked upon a weekly paper published in one of the smaller cities of the Province as the really truly exponent of Conservative opinion. More recently one of his lietenants characterized the Edmonton Conservative paper as the organ of a section of the opposing party, and explained the statement in a way which confirmed the opinion that he said precisely what he thought. While their opponents could wish for nothing better than that the Conservative party should tie itself up to the A. & G. W. hard and fast, there seems a prospect that the saving sense of the party will gag at the proposal.

The elections being over, the location of the C. P. R. carshops is announced. The result of the elections of course had nothing to do with the location. The notion that this had not been definitely decided was given currency in the hope of getting the Medicine Hat riding to go the way the head of the C. P. R. wanted it to go. The voters of that riding however had more sense than they were given credit for. They understood that the C. P. R. could not be bribed by their votes to put the shops elsewhere than at the point thought best in the interests of the railway. If Medicine Hat was the point, it would get the shops; if not, nothing that the voters might do would get them located there. The C. P. R. is run on business principles, but its chief does not mind pretending once in a while that it is not so run for the sake of the political effect.

General Botha, in South Africa, is experiencing the kind of thing Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had to encounter in his own province and from a section of his own people. General Hertzog has raised the cry that Botha is too English for him, just as Mr Bourassa and his colleagues in Quebec have been denouncing Sir Wilfrid Laurier as altogether too English to suit their taste. The man who refuses to cater to racialism must expect the assaults of racialists. And it may easily be that as English-speaking Ontario turned against Laurier when Laurier was fighting the enemies of the British connection in Quebec, that English-speaking South Africa will turn against Botha when Botha is fighting the enemies of the British connection in the Transvaal.

The coast of Tripoli has been blockaded by Italian warships and an end put to all buying and selling abroad. Now, according to those who rule Canada, the Tripolitans should be happy. They are free to eat their surplus late crop and encourage the home manufacturer to their hearts' content. By all the pundits of protection they should be in the economic paradise. But does the staunchest restrictionist imagine the Tripolitans think themselves better off than when they were free to sell what they produced in surplus where it brought the best price, and to buy what they could not well produce where it cost the least money?

St. Paul customs officers find that Manitoba farmers have been smuggling their barley across the line and selling it in the market which pays forty cents per bushel more than can be got on the Canadian side. Lawbreakers the farmers may be, but does anybody regard them as he does a thief or a thug? Forty cents per bushel is a pretty strong temptation—and upon what moral right rests the law which says they shall not get the most they can for their products?

One of the Liberal members from Nova Scotia may retire to make way for Mr. Fielding. It is to be hoped the ex-minister will accept the opportunity to re-enter public life. Canada can ill afford to lose the services of such men in the council of the nation.

"ORDER EARLY."

The Saskatchewan Government is to be congratulated for dealing honestly and courageously with the people of that province in pointing out to them the possibility of a serious fuel shortage during the coming winter. Whoever dares to speak of a cloud upon the horizon these days runs the gauntlet of being branded a "knocker" of his community or country. The cloud may be there and visible to all who are at the proper point-of-view, but the necessity of keeping the family secrets from the outside world is altogether over-done, and a word of well-meant caution is very commonly taken as an occasion of offence and an attempt to discourage progress. The Saskatchewan Government apparently holds a higher sense of its duty to the public than to keep a cowardly silence while a real danger of fuel shortage is in prospect. Circulars and posters have been distributed throughout the province warning the public of the liability of a shortage, and advising that supplies be laid in before the need is at hand. This has been followed by public announcement through the press of the real situation, and by negotiations with the railway companies regarding the forwarding of coal from the Lake Ports. Fortunately there is said to be an unusually large supply on hand at the Lake Ports brought from the mines of Pennsylvania and other eastern States in prospect of a shortage in the western country, and through the removal of the duty on coal for use in the West. The next problem is to get this coal from the Lake Ports to the consumers in Saskatchewan, a task of large magnitude, but one which should be facilitated by the fact that just now all the available cars will be employed in moving the wheat eastward and can be loaded with coal for the return trip. The announcement through the press indicates that the thing now necessary is that dealers in Saskatchewan place orders early, that a considerable portion of the available supply may be brought in before the cold weather sets in. If that is done the hope seems to be that there will be no actual suffering. In providing the financial accommodation necessary to make this advance movement of fuel the banks have an opportunity for a great public service, one which they will doubtless meet as they have done in the past, in a spirit of liberality.

Locally, the Saskatchewan situation has an interest from the fact that the northern portion of that province is dependent upon the mines in the Edmonton district. With the greatly increased local demand, and the much larger demand brought about by the increase of settlement in the portion of our own province lying to the eastward, the mines in this vicinity will have a more than usually heavy responsibility upon them during the coming winter. To enable them to meet the situation and to take full advantage of the additional business which will be offering is desirable in every way. To do so means a larger pay roll and all the indirect benefits the community receives from the rapid development of an important industry. The local consumers have an opportunity of aiding materially in bringing about this desirable end—by getting their bins filled before the winter sets in. With the first cold snap must come, as always, a sharp demand for coal from points far and near, a demand this year likely to be larger than ever before, and perhaps larger than the mines can fully accommodate. But if the local demand is provided for in advance, the mines will be better able to fill the orders from Saskatchewan, and to thus prevent the possibility of suffering in the districts of that province necessarily dependent upon them, and where in the coming years they should find an almost unlimited market for their coal. By the simple operation of ordering the fuel he is certain to need a few weeks before he actually needs it, the Edmonton consumer may do something to prevent distress among the settlers on the prairies, and at the same time help to build up an industry which already is an important factor in the making of the city and must become a much more powerful factor as the years go on.

From the camp-followers come demands that those holding positions on the Intercolonial Railway Commission and other commissions be discharged, and their places given to those who fought for the successful cause in the late elections. The assurances of the party press that the victory would not be followed by a slaughter among the civil servants promises to turn out about as was to be expected, a humbug. The civil service commission and the laws enacted at the instigation of the Laurier Government may be able to protect the small fry among the office holders, to the unbounded disgust of the hungry faithful. But for those who hold really desirable and highly remunerative positions no such security exists, and they may as well get out before they are put out. The sub-chieftains among the victors will be able to find suitable places for themselves or make them, though they may not be so particular or so successful in providing for their henchmen.

The Royalists are reported as having a formidable uprising under way in northern Portugal, looking to the re-enthronement of ex-King Manuel. Coming after a year's experience of republican government this seems to indicate that the new order of things has not brought about all that was expected of it. When Manuel was politely but firmly requested to abdicate and leave the country there was no attempt on the part of his sympathizers to prevent either the banishment of their sovereign or the establishment of republican government in place of the monarchial system. These seemingly think that a year's experience of the new system has made friends for the old one.

Sir Robert Perks is hopeful that the new government will look with favor on his scheme for building a canal from Georgian Bay to Montreal. Sir Robert has perhaps not accurately guaged the influences which will be to the forefront when the new government's transportation policy is up for consideration. Mr. Bennett of Calgary, Mr. Aikens of Brandon, Mr. McKay of Prince Albert, and Mr. Osler of Toronto, were not elected for their looks; nor will they be in Parliament to assist in the promotion of transportation systems which would take business away from the C.P.R.

Italians are not a unit in approving the wisdom of the war with Turkey, the dissenting party holding that the boycott of Italian goods in the Turkish dominions is more of a loss than the acquisition of Tripoli will make up. The Italians hold to the old fashioned notion that it is a good thing to be able to sell what one produces where there is a market for it at satisfactory prices. This will be a sign of their racial inferiority to the pundits of the new Canadian doctrine that selling goods abroad is a dangerous and unprofitable thing.

Italians in Toronto are said to be anxious to return to their own country and enlist to fight the Turks. This gives the new government an opportunity to carry out the ideas of some of their newspaper supporters who have affected to look with contempt upon these immigrants from sunny Italy, and have intimated very plainly that Canada would be better off without them. Perhaps Mr. Borden will be prevailed upon to recruit a few regiments of Italians and ship them back C.O.D.

A Wisconsin town has suffered the fate which overtook Austen, Pennsylvania, last week, though with less tragic results. Industrial development, in many ways stakes human lives on the correctness of an engineer's calcuations, and when the forces of nature demonstrate that the engineer has not allowed for all the possibilities of the case the penalty has to be paid.

Newfoundland prospectors claim to have made a valuable find of gold in northern Labrador or Baffin Land, and have brought back to St. Johns samples of ore which go to confirm their statements. Canada's "barren" regions may contain some surprises for those who regard a cold climate and a sterile soil as sure evidences of a country's uselessness.

Some of the defeated Liberal candidates from Ontario are coming west to a more congenial political atmosphere. If they all come they will be numerous enough to found quite a large colony.

SENATE REFORM.

There is some speculation as to whether the Borden Government will "reform the Senate." It is significant that Mr. Borden has himself said little or nothing about reforming the Senate. The reasonable assumption is that the Senate will be reformed under the Borden Government just as it has been reformed under every preceding government—by the appointment to it of men of the political faith of the dominant party. To say this is not to pre-judge Mr. Borden of partizanship nor to accuse his predecessors of failure to duty, because when all is said and done it is easier to talk about reforming the Senate than to devise some way in which to really make it a more efficient body. Many schemes have been proposed for altering the method of selecting members for the Senate, but none of them have seemed meritorious enough to win the approval of any large section of the public, and all of them have had disadvantages quite as obvious as those of the present system. And whatever the disadvantages of the present system, it has also its advantages. The appointee is not responsible to the people, but the government on whose recommendation he is appointed are responsible, and the knowledge of this responsibility is a warning to governments to have a care as to the kind of men they select to fill the vacancies. In the early years of a government's tenure of office the majority in the Senate is usually of the opposite political inclination, and this serves to make the Second Chamber what it was designed to be—a check upon hasty or partisan legislation by the House of Commons. And it has so happened that about the time the Senate has been "reformed" into the political complexion of the party dominant in the House of Commons, that party has been losing its grip and nearing its term in opposition. The result of the present method of selection is to keep the political character of the Senate constantly changing, but changing far less suddenly than the house of Commons, thus making the Senate conform to the disposition of the public mind, but more slowly and cautiously than the Lower House. And when all is said and done, the Canadian Second Chamber performs its functions quite as well as those of other countries. Until some one devises a better means, the present method of selecting senators had better be left alone. There is no wisdom in taking a machine to pieces unless one has an idea of how it is to go together again and whether it will work better after the operation than before. So long as honorable men of capacity and public spirit are chosen to fill the vacancies in its membership the Canadian Senate will continue to worthily perform the duties of a Second Chamber without any fanciful alterations in the method of choosing its members.

IN A GOOD CAUSE.

The visit to Edmonton of Dr. Potter, secretary of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, is an event which must be of some interest to every person susceptible to a sentiment of humanity or moved by a prudent regard for himself and his family. The fight against "consumption" is usually looked upon as a philanthropic effort to rescue others from a disease whose coils are tightening around them. It is that, but it is also something of more personal and intimate concern. The man or woman who has the disease is not the only one to be considered. It is of quite as much concern to attend to those who have not caught it, but who are liable to catch it. And who is not liable? Preventible as tuberculosis is claimed to be by those who should best know, the fact is that every year thousands of Canadians in seemingly fair health get into its grip. That is the fact which gives to even the healthiest of our people a direct and personal concern in stemming the ravages of the "white plague" and in promoting measures calculated to lessen the liability of it spreading. As every one is liable to suffer, every one who has prudence should take an interest in reducing the liability, as well as in helping to recovery those who are already affected. Dr. Porter is visiting Alberta for the purposes of giving a series of lectures on the disease, its prevention and cure. The object is to arouse public interest in the matter and to secure the establishment of a sanitarium for the treatment of sufferers. But an incidental object of the very highest importance will be gained if through the lectures and the campaign of which these are a part the public generally are given to more clearly understand the nature of the disease and the methods of avoiding it. It is of as much importance to keep well people well as to heal the sick ones. In undertaking to stir up public interest on a question of such vital concern, the Medical Association of the Province are doing a work of the highest merit. Dr. Porter, who comes here under the auspices of the Association, is highly qualified to speak on the subject, and his lectures should do much to further the good end in view.

The Ottawa Free Press thinks the new Government might protect the local newspaper against the competition of its city contemporary which cuts down its subscription price to a ridiculous figure in order to secure circulation over a wide area. As the Free Press correctly points out, the paper which does this depends upon its advertising patronage almost exclusively for its sustenance. Its tendency is to become less a newspaper and more an advertising sheet, distributed through the mails at the special rate granted to newspapers. The public, who have to pay for the cost of the mail carriage, thus pay for the circulation of advertising matter distributed under the guise of newspapers. As the new Government is a protectionist government, the proposal for protection of this kind would seem to be right in line with their idea that outside competition should be prevented that local business may be helped. But if any newspaper publisher is looking for that kind of protection from the new Government he will get left. It was not for this that Sir Hugh Graham helped put the new Government in office.

One of the mine operators informs the Bulletin that the local supply of coal could be materially increased at small expense by the repair and smoothening of the roads from the south end of the bridge to Dowler's hill. Coal from all the mines east of the city and south of the river has to come over this road, and owing to the heavy rains of a few weeks ago it has been cut up into ruts of uncertain and precarious depths. In consequence the teamsters have to load lighter than they otherwise could, and the delivery is correspondingly shortened. The Bulletin's informant estimates that twenty tons more per day could be brought over the road by the teams now hauling if a few men with picks and shovels were put on to knock down the humps and fill in the ruts.

The local coal situation suggests that consideration for himself, as well as for the people in Saskatchewan, urges the local consumer to lay in his supply early. He may not be able to get it when he really wants it.

A few days ago it was explained that Italy merely wanted to buy Tripoli from Turkey, and was going through the motions of war simply to get the Turks into a selling mood. Now it is given out that having carried the motions to the length of putting soldiers into Tripoli, Italy does not intend to pay for the country, but will merely retain it on the principle of what she has she holds. The performance is getting to look daily more and more like a bare-faced land grab, with all Europe consenting to the spoliation. The justification of the other Powers probably is that Tripoli will lose nothing in commercial welfare or good government by the change of proprietors, and that it is not worth while risking a general European war for the sake of the Tripolitan's sentimental preference for Turkish rule.

The infliction of Hon. Robert Rogers upon Saskatchewan may be Mr. Borden's punishment to the wayward people of that province for having voted against him. If so, the vindictive Jeffreys must chuckle in his grave.

Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and correct that and the headaches will disappear. For sale by All Dealers.

Mr. Borden's majority in Halifax has been cut in two by the recount. His majority at Ottawa will likely undergo a similar curtailment unless he kow-tows to his anti-British followers from Quebec.

TO BROADEN SCOPE OF LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT

Annual Meeting of Canadian Council Held in Toronto—Secretary's Report Shows That Contributions of Churches Have Greatly Increased.

Toronto, Oct. 6—The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary movement was held this afternoon, Hon. W. A. Charlton presiding. The treasurer's report revealed the fact that the work of the council has cost about $6,000 per year which has been provided by a few friends. There is a deficit of about $1,000. An effort will be made to guarantee the expense and broaden the work for the next three years. Secretary Caskey reported that since the Laymen's movement was introduced into Canada in 1907-8, the offerings of the different communions have increased as follows: Anglican church from $252,910 to $356,128, Baptist church from $207,479 to $257,258, Congregational church from $29,548 to $41,500, Church of the Disciple from $9,457 to $9,657, Evangelical association from $7,606 to $11,147, Lutheran church from $9,633 to $15,362, Methodist church from $509,409 to $749,677, Presbyterian church from $466,418 to $738,279. The total increase was from $1,482,066 to $2,199,002.

Much of the work of the past months has been devoted to the conventions which are to be held in October and November, beginning at Vancouver on Oct. 18th and ending at Sidney, N.S., November 28th. The following officers were elected: Chairman, S. J. Moore; vice-chairman, John A. Paterson, K.C.; provincial vice-chairmen: Nova Scotia, H. C. Burchell, Sydney; New Brunswick, G. E. Barbour, St. John; Prince Edward Island, T. C. James, Charlottetown; Quebec, A. O. Dawson, Montreal; Ontario, Geo. C. Copptry, Hamilton; Saskatchewan, Hon. Justice Brown, Regina; Alberta, George S. Dingle, Calgary; Manitoba, Edward Brown, K.C., Winnipeg; British Columbia; C. C. Mochan, Victoria; treasurer, J. H. Gundy, of Toronto; general secretary, Herbert C. Gaskey, Toronto.

NO POSSIBILITY OF STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Steamer and Freighter Had Difficult Time Making Port Safely on Wednesday—Report of Loss of Vessel is Unconfirmed.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 6—Belated stories of Wednesday's storm, show that the gale was the most severe experienced this fall. The steamer Maricopa down bound with the large Bryn Mawr in tow, experienced very heavy passage, coming across Lake Superior, until she reached shelter at White Fish Point. So heavily did the barge Bryn Mawr roll that she had a list of nine inches when she came to anchor. She lay there until late yesterday afternoon. The report that the Booth Company's fishing tug E. G. Endress, was lost with all hands is yet unconfirmed. No word reached the companies offices here and it is now believed that the rumor is untrue. The Endrees forms part of the fishing fleet out of Grand Marias and her crew are local people. Tugs Sabin and Sheneck left tonight for Mackanin Island to release the steamer Misser, which went aground just outside of the Island harbor. The steamer Algoma was unsuccessful in releasing her after several attempts. The steamer Leonard Miller up bound was delayed several hours this afternoon, making minor repairs to her wheel. The captain, first mate and engineer with four of the crew of the steamer Hopkins passed through here today on board the steamer Hemlock for Buffalo.

WILL BUILD TO CANADA.

Railway Branch of Minneapolis, St. Louis and Iowa Central Lines Will be Extended Across Border.

Minneapolis, Oct. 8—Newman Erb, president of the Minneapolis, St. Louis and Iowa Central railways arrived in Minneapolis yesterday. He announced that improvements would be made in the Minneapolis terminals and said the lines would be extended to Canada Mr. Erb with General Manager Bierd, and Chief Engineer Kenley, were taken in a private car over to the Minneapolis terminals of the system of the company.

According to reports received yesterday from New York the shareholders of the company will be asked to authorize an increase of eight million dollars preferred and nine million common stock. Erb did not say by what route the lines would build to Canada, but it is probable that the nearest point of the South Dakota system will be used as the Canadian junction.

Mysterious Death at Fort William.

Fort William, Oct. 8.—John Beattie, found in a restaurant apparently in a drunken stupor, was taken to the police cells Saturday morning early. Later he was noticed to be breathing heavy. A doctor was summoned and had him removed to McKellor Hospital, where he died early this morning. He was about 35 years of age. His death will be investigated by a coroner's jury on Monday.

When you have a bad cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to cure it with as little delay as possible. Here is a druggist's opinion: "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for fifteen years," says Enos Lollar of Saratoga, Ind., "and consider it the best on the market." For sale by All Dealers.

SAILORS BURY TURKISH DEAD.

Rome, Oct. 6—Wireless message from Tripoli says the Italian sailors buried the Turkish dead, rendering military honors to those who chose death rather than to surrender. The twenty wounded Turkish sailors were placed in the hospital wards on the Italian warships. The wounds of these were very serious. Others who were slightly wounded were carried away by their comrades. Those of the injured Turks who are able to leave state that further resistance on their part was impossible owing to the inferiority of their numbers and of their fighting equipment.

Italian warships visiting other coast towns of Tripoli found few Turkish troops. There were a few hundred at Benghazi, but only twenty-five at Soulm, thirty at Tobruk and seventy at Derna. At Cyrene there were only twenty police officers.

Turkish civilian prisoners held in Italy will receive forty cents a day from the Italian government during their retention. Prisoners of war at Syracuse will be allowed to be present at the drills of the Italian soldiers who are about to sail for Tripoli.

Syracuse, Italy, Oct. 6—Italian battleship San Marco, arrived here today from Tripoli. She steamed throughout without lights in order to avoid detection by the Turkish torpedo boats which are still cruising with surprising audacity about the Italian fleet. Officers of the battleship described the bombardment of Tripoli as having been arranged with great care in order to spare the enemy as much as possible. At the last moment Vice-Admiral Faravelli decided not to bombard even the palace and so the governor was left undisturbed.

Though the batteries adjacent were silenced the Turkish soldiers frequently exposed themselves unnecessarily. When they saw the imposing fleet assembled off the coast they were assured by the officers that the vessels were not Italian, but British warships which had been ordered to Tripoli to prevent its occupancy by Italians. Notwithstanding this deception and subsequent disillusionments, the Turkish gunners responded bravely to the attack and made a good fight considering the equipment at their disposal.

Bombardment Humane

Rome, Oct. 6—The Pope today received a message by wireless from Manager Rossetti, the apostolic delegate at Tripoli and sent by permission of the Governor Boreddolino saying: "For the first time since the Knights of St John were defeated by the Turks and lost Tripoli in 1551, the Cross of Christianity has been raised over the land."

The apostolic delegate adds that the bombardment and occupation was conducted with the utmost regard for humanity. During the bombardment the with the Franciscian Monks and Nuns, remained in Tripoli to nurse the wounded and they prayer to the Almighty to grant victory to the arms of faith and civilization. The message ends by imploring the apostolic benediction on Tripoli and its new ruler.

British Steamer Seized

Salonika, European Turkey, Oct. 6—Turkish battleship Feth Irulend, held up and searched the British steamer Orchis and finding forty barrels of powder on board brought the vessel here as a prize of war.

The steamer Orchis seized by the Turks bound from Smyrna for Constantinople and her owner here cannot understand why she was taken as she was not going to an Italian port.

Governor For Tripoli

Rome, Oct. 6—Rear Admiral Boreadolmo, who has been appointed governor of Tripoli, is a distinguished naval officer and son of the master of ceremonies at His Majesty's court. He commanded the cruiser Elba which participated in the blockade of Venezuela and witnessed the battle off Chemulpo during the Russo-Japanese war when he rescued 200 Russian sailors after their cruiser Varing was destroyed.

Captain Umberto Cagni, who was made commandant of the landing parties is president of the International Polar commission and was a companion of the Duke of Abruzzi on the latter's Alaskan and North Pole expedition.

It is understood that Rear Admiral Aubrey is manoeuvring in the Aegan Sea intending to place warships so that he can capture without destroying the whole Turkish fleet if it emerges from its hiding place.

United States Gets Explanation

Washington, D.C., Oct 6—The state department received today from Youssoff Zal Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to the United States, the first formal note of explanation of Turkey's attitude in the existing struggle with Italy. The note reviewed the action of Italy setting forth that the war had been proclaimed without regard to Turkey's request for further explanation of Italy's demands. Accompanying the note was a letter from the Ambassador making it clear that Turkey desired to be set right on the charge that she had not given due weight to Italy's final twenty-four hours ultimatum.

"This document will establish under their true aspect the circumstances which have preceded the declaration of war which Italy had sent before Italy made war on the Ottoman empire," says the letter from the Ambassador.

"Moveover it presents proof of the desire which the Imperial government had to use all the pacific means in its power to preserve peace. Consequently it never entered into the mind of the Imperial government to wish to underrate the meaning of an ultimatum as certain parties wish to pretend"

The statement reviews the action of Italy in sending a note to Turkey on September 23, "pointing out the dangers to which the security of the Italian subjects at Tripoli and Cyrenaqua was exposed, a note in which was insinuated that it would be induced to take military measures."