

TURKISH GARRISON FLEES FROM BERANA

Montenegrins in Pursuit, Take Prisoners and Guns---Turks Win At Bylopolje

France Thinks War Will Be Short---King of Bulgaria Issues Manifesto.

London, Oct. 21.—The whole of the Turkish garrison of Berana, consisting of 4,000 regulars and 3,000 Bahai-Bazouks (irregulars), took flight in the night before the capture of the town by Montenegrins, according to an official despatch from Cetinje.

MONTENEGRINS DEFEATED.

A Constantinople despatch to the Daily Chronicle says the Turks invaded Bulgaria after a two-hour journey at Kiriillise, near Adrianople. Fighting began there and was still going on at last accounts, but there are no details.

Reports from Vienna, Sarajevo and Constantinople say the Montenegrins were severely defeated at Bylopolje, but there are no details. The Montenegro losses in the last few days have been considerable. They include six hundred killed and the loss of eight guns at Krania in the neighborhood of Scutari, on October 15. It is rumored that Gen. Martinovitch is withdrawing his army from that place. There is nothing confirmatory of this reported defeat from Montenegro sources.

A despatch from Cetinje to the Daily Chronicle says the Montenegrins are bombarding Taraboch from a neighboring captured Turkish position. There has been an engagement between Montenegrins and Turkish armed steamers on Lake Scutari. The Turkish vessels retreated to Scutari.

From the sanjak of Novi-Bazar comes reports of a lively engagement between Serbian troops and tribesmen, in which the frontiers killed two hundred and drove their enemies back. The Constantinople version of this affair is, of course, favorable to Turkey, as usual. It says:

"The Turkish troops on the Bulgarian and Serbian frontiers received orders last night to take the offensive, and, according to official information, large numbers of Pomaks, fanatical tribes of Mussulman Bulgaria, who in past times have massacred Christian Bulgarians wholesale, crossed the frontier at Kirochali, about forty miles to the west of Mustapha Pacha, penetrating several miles into Bulgarian territory. The Bulgarians retiring. All reports received here indicate that serious fighting is proceeding at various points, including the district north of Gulinje."

No definite word has come from the Montenegro and Turkish armies facing each other after the long struggle round Neutari.

ASK GERMAN NEUTRALITY.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—German's benevolent neutrality during the Balkan war was requested last evening by the Bulgarian, Serbian and Greek Ministers here, who presented a circular note to Foreign Minister Von Kiderlin-Waechter, announcing that their governments had declared war on Turkey.

THINK WAR WILL BE SHORT.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Now that war in the Balkans has been formally begun, the French press insists upon the necessity of a complete accord among the European powers. The fear is expressed that should cohesiveness and antagonism develop among the powers of Europe as the result of the opportunities for agrardization arising out of the trouble in the Balkan peninsula, the world may see the bloodiest war in history.

France's efforts to bring about a speedy peace should, therefore, it is pointed out, be welcomed by the other countries of Europe. It is believed here that the disposition in favor of peace in Vienna and St. Petersburg is for the moment as satisfactory as possible, but it is argued that it would be a mistake to be over optimistic.

The Pizaro is of opinion that the danger of a European conflict is merely retarded and not suppressed. It believes that the present war will be short, firstly because the financial resources of Turkey and the Balkan states are limited, and secondly because the Balkan frontier is such a short distance from Constantinople. For these reasons the difficulties resulting from the war should be expected to crop up five or six weeks from now, and France's duty, it is said, is absolute fidelity to its allies and friends, and incidentally to prevent Russia and Great Britain from adopting opposing policies in the serious crisis that has now opened.

KING FERDINAND'S PROCLAMATION.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 21.—A striking proclamation to the Bulgarian nation has been issued by King Ferdinand. In it he recounts the sufferings of the Macedonian Christians and the efforts of the European powers to secure better treatment for them, and finally says that he has called his people to arms only after the patience of the Balkan nations had been exhausted.

The proclamation opens with a reference to King Ferdinand's peaceful reign of twenty-five years, and says he had hoped that it would have continued, "but Providence judged otherwise. The moment has come when the Bulgarian race is called upon to renounce the benefits of peace and to have recourse to arms for the solution of the great problem. Beyond the Rilo and Rhodope Mountains our brothers in blood and religion have not been until this day, thirty-five years after our liberation, to obtain conditions of life that are bearable.

"The tears of the Balkan Slavs and the groaning of millions of Christians could not stir our hearts and the hearts of our co-religionists.

MARCONI LOSES EYE

Surgeons Remove One to Save Other's Sight.

Spezia, Oct. 21.—Giuglielmo Marconi's right eye, which was injured in an automobile accident on Sept. 25 last, was removed this afternoon. A consultation of physicians had resulted in the decision that the removal of the eye was indispensable, as the famous wireless inventor was threatened with total blindness. Prof. Fuchs, the celebrated oculist, of the University of Vienna, was summoned in hot haste, and he performed the operation, which, it is stated, was successful. He was assisted by Prof. Basardi, of Turin University, and two naval surgeons.

Marconi stood the very painful operation without flinching. His wife, who was very much affected, his sister-in-law and a friend, the Marquis Solari, were present during the operation.

A bulletin issued this evening explains that the operation was necessary as the other eye was threatened with sympathetic ophthalmia and total blindness would result if the injured one was not removed. Eignor Marconi is not depressed, and his general condition is satisfactory to the physicians. He has received many telegrams of sympathy.

FARMERS BANK

Inquiry Reveals Deception in Sale of Stock.

Shareholders Make Fight Against Double Liability.

Toronto despatch: Shareholders of the defunct Farmers Bank who are protesting against the imposition of the double liability provision of the Bank Act in their case, and the demand for the return of dividends paid on their stock, were examined before George Knappe, the official referee, at the office of G. T. Clarkson, the liquidator, yesterday. Their testimony showed how they had been induced to invest their money in shares of the Farmers' Bank, and it was advised, their counsel, William Laidlaw, K. C., explained, in order to demonstrate that they knew nothing of the internal affairs of the bank, and that the charges not having been properly obtained, they were not bona fide shareholders.

James Rutherford Lindsay, of Georgetown, said he had been visited at his home by W. J. Lindsay and a young man named Morrison, who described the stock as a most attractive investment because of the security afforded by Government restrictions. They had shown him a list of prominent men in Halton County who had subscribed for shares.

He had paid his money, had had the sundry dividend cheques and had had no suspicion that there had been any irregularity in the manner in which the charter was obtained.

Joseph E. Bate, a farmer, of Scotch Block, subscribed in September, 1906, at the solicitation of W. J. Lindsay and Mr. Luxton, for fifty shares. He said that the bank officials had agreed to cancel the subscription when he found he could not carry it. He had paid no money and could not do so now. Subscriptions for 25,000 had been cancelled and a judgment for \$2,000 had been given against him.

John Pell, of Oranagh, asserted that he had subscribed for one share, and not ten as indicated by the lists and agreement, and that he had signed the papers when plowing in the field. He said he had met Lindsay in a hotel at Milton. He had told the latter that he had no money to invest in bank stock. Lindsay then took him to an upstairs room and asked him if he would take a drink of whisky. "I said I would if he put some water in it," continued the witness. "He put water in one glass, but I guess I must have got the one without the water. At last I told him I would take one share."

Peter Sayers said he had subscribed for stock on the understanding that the bank should be opened at Guelph. He believed this condition was in the application for stock.

Thomas Cox thought he had only subscribed for 25 shares, but discovered that he was down for fifty. He had come to Toronto and had seen Travers, the latter had refused to release him from any obligation, but later he was able to get out by paying \$2,000.

PERISHED IN LAKE

Four Canadians Die When Barges Sink.

Watertown, N.Y., despatch: Four persons lost their lives when two barges went to the bottom of Lake Ontario this morning near Galloup Islands, 20 miles from Sackett's Harbor.

Those drowned were all Canadians, and were J. D. Schamp, Stephen Labuse, Fred Labause and Albert Derusha, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Captain Derusha.

The boats encountered a heavy wind and storm about midnight, and the tow line between the barges H. B. and Menominee and the Butler parted, permitting the first two to drift.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

The National Association of Credit Men Forming.

EX-KING MANUEL ILL.

Seaforth Has No Coal and Can Get None.

Counterfeit \$2 Dominion notes are in circulation around Galt.

H. R. Scott, a G. T. R. fireman, was killed in a head-on collision at Parkhill.

Thomas Lawson said he spent freely in Colonel Roosevelt's pre-convention campaign.

Mr. Phineas Hopkin Burton, a well-known manufacturer and capitalist of Toronto, is dead.

Announcement was made in Toronto that a national association of credit men was to be formed.

Mr. Justice Drysdale has been appointed local judge in admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Nova Scotia.

M. W. Reade, K. C., Berlin, received notification from the Dominion Government of his appointment as junior judge of Waterloo County.

The French schooner Curieuse, from Miquelon for Turks Island, in ballast, has been wrecked at the Caycos Islands. The crew were saved.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Petit Journal says that former King Manuel of Portugal was taken seriously ill while on his way from Vienna to Moscow.

Secretary Caskey, of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, estimated that there were over a million communicants in the Protestant Churches of Canada.

William Soverby, 197, Sumach street, Toronto, a train hand, was fatally crushed in the Union station yards as the result of being caught between two freight cars.

U. S. Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, died at Washington after a lingering illness. He was sixty years old, and had been in the Senate nine years.

The body of an unidentified man was found on the couch of a New York Central passenger train, when it pulled into the depot on the American side at the Falls.

In the presence of a large gathering, the new steel bridge built by the Ontario Government across the Magnetawan river, was formally opened at Bora's Falls.

A disarranged steering gear is said to have been responsible for the grounding in Mad Lake, at the upper end of the new channel, of the steamer Sinaloa, of the Superior Line, Detroit.

Ben Davis, the well-known Winnipeg speed man, was this morning instantly killed, when a automobile in which he was a passenger turned turtle at Headingley, as it shot around a sharp curve.

Walter Edward Davidson, C. M. G., Governor of the Seychelles since 1904, has been appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir Ralph Champeyrs Williams, K. C. M. G., who is to retire in February of next year.

PREFERS CANADA

Why British Salvationists Send Immigrants Here.

London, Oct. 21.—Under the presidency of Hon. George E. Foster, the Dominion's Royal Commission is still hearing evidence regarding emigration. Col. Lamb, of the Salvation Army, said that England had a standing army of half a million or partially unemployed people. Twenty thousand of these could advantageously be emigrated right away.

Questioned as to why the Salvation Army practically confined its emigrants to Canada, witness stated they had no preference for Canada as against Australia or South Africa, but they sent their people where they could get the best return. Emigration to South Africa could only be carried out successfully as a part of the last settlement scheme, and Australia was a long way off. Rightly or wrongly, the impression had existed here that immigrants were not altogether wanted by the Australians in the past.

NO GRAFT EVIDENCE

Justice Goff Excludes It in Becker Trial.

Becker Wants to Testify in His Own Behalf.

New York, Oct. 21.—The State rested its case against Lieut. Becker late this afternoon, after Mr. Justice Goff refused to permit the district attorney to prove that Becker, with no other apparent income than his salary of \$2,250 a year as lieutenant of police, deposited upwards of \$60,000 in savings banks during the months that Jack Rose acted as his collector.

It was the only important advantage that the defence secured since the trial began on October 7. The testimony had gone steadily against Lieutenant Becker from the first day. The district attorney had hoped to clinch his case by showing the jury a money motive for the murder, and by showing that it was Becker's fear that Rosenthal's associates would stop the flow of graft and would drive him from the police department, which he prompted the killing, but Mr. Justice Goff held that there was no evidence to show that Rosenthal knew that Becker was depositing large sums secured by blackmailing gambles. It was true, said Mr. Justice Goff, that the affidavit made by Rosenthal a few days before the murder contained a statement of the opinion of the court, but it was inferential to be a legal basis for the introduction of such evidence as Becker's bank account.

Becker and his lawyers, together with Mrs. Becker, were immensely pleased over the decision. They had been afraid of the effect upon the jury of unimpeachable evidence that the lieutenant had been depositing thousands of dollars every month of his association with Jack Rose. Mrs. Becker was obviously relieved. She smiled for about the first time since the case began. Many of the bank accounts were held jointly by her and her husband, and it was the wife who hurried around town with a hand satchel and withdrew most of them after Becker's arrest and indictment.

This victory by the defence brought an interesting point, Will Becker's lawyers permit him to go on the witness stand and testify in his own defence? John E. Maloney said to-night that Becker was eager to testify, and that he may be allowed to have his say, but that no definite decision had been reached. The matter was a ticklish one. There was a possibility that with Becker's privileged on cross-examination to go into Becker's whole life, might find some bank accounts and to bring out other damaging facts. There was the possibility that Becker might be led to make such admissions as would require Mr. Justice Goff to reverse the decision that the records of bank accounts were inadmissible. There was a joint general opinion on the part of lawyers who have followed the case that Mr. Maloney will avoid a situation so fraught with danger.

The defence will open its case to-day. They endeavor to make the jury believe that all the gamblers listed Rosenthal; that Rose and Weizer and Vallon had made threats to kill him; and that Becker was murdered; that some of these threats were overheard, and that in order to save their own lives the informers are now trying to saddle Becker, or honest policeman, whom they feared, with the crime in order to save their own lives.

TO SAVE YOUTH

Charged With Murder in Peculiar Case.

Vancouver, Oct. 21. Several lawyers and doctors are at work trying to prepare a defence for Harold McNaughton, aged 26, son of well-known parents, who is charged with murder. A week ago young McNaughton was walking with 18-year-old Estelle Spinrad, whom he believed to be unmarried, when he was found a light conscious, McNaughton knocked Spinrad, unconscious, was taken to the jail, where he remained a day, and when he was conveyed to a hospital, where he died. To-day his body was dissected and a committee of doctors is trying to justify the plea of the defence that neglect in jail caused Spinrad's death from a wound not necessarily fatal.

DEATH NEWS CAME WITH BODY.

Ottawa despatch: To be suddenly confronted with a coffin containing the dead body of their son, without having received any previous notification of his demise, was the lot of Mr. and Mrs. A. Poirier, 122 Albert street, Hull, parents of the late Napoleon Poirier, whose body was delivered by express to-day. Napoleon left Hull for the shanties six weeks ago, and his parents heard nothing from him until, answering the doorbell to-day, Mr. Poirier was informed by the expressman that he had the body of N. Poirier to deliver.

Accompanying the body was a letter stating that deceased had met with his death by being struck by a falling tree whilst in the woods.

URGES ARABS TO SUBMIT.

Rome, Oct. 21.—The Sultan's firmness in begging the Arabs in Tripoli in the interests of the happiness of themselves and their families to cease hostilities against the Italians probably will be published to-morrow. It is drawn in touching terms, but it would be hazardous to predict its consequences, which depend above all on the loyal attitude of the Turks remaining in the interior of Libya.

Powers are to be conferred on a commission, which will sit side by side with the Turkish representative. The religious rights of the Sultan in Libya were decided upon at a meeting of the Italian Cabinet this evening.

ROOSEVELT BETTER

His Condition Is Much Improved.

His Campaign Must Go On, He Says.

Chicago despatch: Col. Theodore Roosevelt awoke at Mercy Hospital to-day shortly before 7 o'clock, full of vigor. His nurse hastened into the Colonel's room, and was assured he had had a "perfectly bull night." His temperature then was normal.

Campaign activities should not cease because of his attempted assassination, so far as he is concerned, he said last night.

In a statement issued by Col. Roosevelt at Mercy Hospital in answer to what Mr. Bryan said in his speech at Franklin, Indiana, he says:

"I wish to express my cordial agreement with the manly and proper statement of Mr. Bryan at Franklin, Indiana, when, in arguing for a continuance of the discussion of the issues at stake in the contest, he said:

"The issues of this campaign should not be determined by the act of an assassin. Neither Col. Roosevelt nor his friends could ask that the discussion should be turned away from the principles involved. If he is elected President it should be because of what he has done in the past, and what he proposes to do hereafter."

"I wish to point out, however, that neither I nor my friends have asked that the discussion be turned away from the principle involved. On the contrary, we emphatically demand that the discussion be carried on, precisely as it had not been shot. I shall be sorry if Mr. Wilson does not keep on the stump, and I feel that he owes it to himself and the American people to continue on the stump.

"I wish to make one more comment on Mr. Bryan's statement. It is, of course, perfectly true that in voting for me or against me consideration must be paid to what I have done in the past and to what I propose to do.

"But it seems to me far more important that consideration should be paid to what the Progressive party proposes to do.

"I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact, upon which we Progressives insist, that the welfare of any one man in this fight wholly is immaterial, compared to the great and fundamental issues involved in the triumph of the principles for which our cause stands. If I had been killed the fight would have gone on exactly the same.

"If my broken rib heals fast enough to relieve my breathing, I still hope to be able to make one or two speeches yet in this campaign."

The following bulletin was issued by Col. Roosevelt's surgeons at 9:30 a.m. on Oct. 18. Pain in chest diminishing. Breathing freer. General condition so good that he will be allowed to sit up for an hour to-day. His convalescence is progressing favorably, and unless some latest infection manifests itself his progress should be rapid."

THE DEFENCE SIDE

Course to be Taken in the 'Dynamite Inquiry.'

Indianapolis, Oct. 21.—Lines which the defence will follow in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial were developed to-day in the examination of Miss Mary C. Dye, Pittsburg, and Miss Kora E. Haley, Chicago, former stenographers for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

Their testimony was devoted entirely to the identification of letters which John J. McNamara, secretary of the union, kept in files, and which the Government charges implicated the 45 men on trial in a conspiracy for the illegal transportation of explosives on passenger trains.

In cross-examination, Senator John W. Kern, counsel for the defence, followed the defence's opening contentions that the McNamara and Otis E. McManis alone were responsible for the explosion. The witness stated that McNamara kept a special place for private correspondence which no one in the office was allowed to see. Miss Haley testified that Frank M. Ryan, president of the union, visited the Indianapolis headquarters about once a month.

Referring to the vault in the office, in which the Government asserts dynamite and nitro-glycerine were hidden for the "dynamite crew," Mr. Kern asked "Was that vault open to everyone in the office?"

"It was," said Miss Haley. "I was required to go in and out of it frequently, and I held the combination."

It will be several days before the testimony of "identification" witnesses is completed, and before McManis takes the stand.

TO KILL WILD MUSTARD. Toronto, Oct. 21.—Prof. Todd, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, who is superintending the agricultural work at the Guelph and Whitby farms, reports an experiment recently tried to rid the land of wild mustard. A place comprising one hundred acres was selected near Brockville this summer, which was sown in barley and oats. The land was sprayed with a diluted solution of a phosphate of copper. After a few weeks had elapsed an examination was made, and Prof. Todd reports that every trace of the wild mustard has disappeared.

"Miss Gwendolin, I have something to say to you." "Yes?" "I hardly know how to say it. She decided to help him a little. One need have no hesitancy," said she graciously. "In speaking freely to one who feels toward you as I do." "That's what I thought. Well, you have a little too much powder on your nose." —Washington Herald.