TORY SNAP VICTORY TO BE FOUGHT OVER

To Vote on Home Rule Amendment Again

Premier's Motion for Rehearing Upheld by Speaker

Mr. Asquith Recalls a Similar Experience of the Balfour Government But it Clung to Office Notwithstanding—Liberals Have Old Time Majority on Last Vote to Adjourn Debate.

(Special to Toronto Star and The Telegraph.)

(By H. F. Gadsby.)

London, Nov. 13—The public which usually takes a lively interest in cabinet crises, does not honor this one with its serious consideration. Perhaps it was the cold, rainy weather; perhaps this looks more like a practical joke than a real crisis; perhaps a practical joke that has two days' debate piled on top of it will be pretty well smothered when it gets up off the floor; perhaps the people are waiting for the point of the joke which will be a government majority of over 100 tomorrow night.

Whatever was the reason there was no crowd around the palace yard this afternoon asking when the crisising would begin. Inside the house the scene was busy enough. The lobbies and corridors were thronged with members, the galleries were well filled, though there was no great rush for seats.

Full House Present.

Among peers who were there to see Asquith government get a peppering were the Marquis of Londonderry and Lord Curzon of Keddleston. Most of the ministers were present, but the prime minister did not introduce his motion until 3.30, when he got his customary full-lunged welcome. The government whips, though they must have been carpeted for their slackness, seemed in good humor. On the faces of the government supporters was a bright look of resolve, said resolve being not to depend on a mxed time table and a clock-work guillotine any more, but to be on the spot whenever they were needed.

In this kangaroo closure the kangaroo is liable to jump almost any minute. John Redmond was in good spirits and allowed his sphinx-like countenance the luxury of a smile. The house was in a bantering, not to say a rollicking, mood. It got fun out of everything. It got a laugh on Winston Churchill when he mispronounced the name of a battleship. It tried to take a rise out of John Burns who answered a question about the house fly: "What about political limpets?" shouted a Tory wag. "None on this side of the house," replied John, "although I see some before me whose buzz is bigger than their bite."

Thus did the house romp holiday-like through the question list. The newspapers had threatened that the debate would be historical, but the house saw to it that it wasn't hysterical at the proper moment.

Premier Asquith advanced to the table rested his hand on a despatch box and read a motion that the Banbury amendment of Monday be rescinded and that the next Home Rule day be reckoned the sixteenth alloted day, just as if nothing had happened.

This motion, you will observe, has two barrels, both loaded for bear, one to resound, the other to turn the clock back a week. There followed a long argument on a point of order, for this particular kind of a resolution to cancel a resolution that had been passed affecting a bill, has never occurred before. Resolutions that were mere resolutions have ben taken back, but not resolutions of the Banbury sort.

Lord Robert Cecil wanted it divided into three parts, like ancient Gaul. Other Unionists doubted the validity of the last part of it, which allows a kangaroo to walk backwards.

Speaker Upholds Asquith.

Mr. Balfour and Bonar Law wanted to know if there was any precedent. Thus appealed to Mr. Speaker said there was no precedent, that it drove a hole through the rule. (Joyous cheers from the opposition), but that there was no law against the house making a new precedent if it so desired. Grim silence ensued on the Unionist side, which did not like a Daniel come to judgment just this way.

On the whole it seems a good ruling. If freedom broadens slowly down from precedent let Liberals have their share. This matter settled, the premier proceeded with his speech, after the cheering had cleared away.

Governments have gone out on snap divisions and governments have not. A government goes out on a snap division if it wants to go out. If it is too weak to get up, it takes the full count and saves itself a worse knockout at a later stage of the fight.

On these lines the premier's argument was built, but not, of course, in these words.

The premier dwelt on a snap division of four majority against the Balfour government in 1905, when the Balfour government did not resign. It is true that at that time Mr. Asquith, Winston Churchill, Lloyd George, who were then humble members of parliament in a state of freedom, as the premier jokingly put it, protested that the Balfour government was in duty bound to walk out, but that is neither here nor there, because it is often the misfortune of statesmen to argue on either side of a case as circumstances fit. Besides, the left hand of a member of parliament never knows what the right hand of a cabinet minister may have to be doing.

Balfour Had Similar Experience.

What the premier dwelt on was not these necessary inconsistencies, but the fact that the Balfour government snapped its fingers at a snap division. What is snap for the goose is snap for the gander, besides there was a difference. The 1905 division was more than a snap division; it was the last straw that broke the Balfour camel's back, for the Balfour government went out of office and was overwhelmingly defeated three months later. In five years the last Conservative government has lost twenty-one seats and gained two in by-elections, while this government had won in thirty-three by-elections and lost in eight. The case was not on all fours with a government whose normal majorities in the house were well over 100, and which had carried the resolution now being discussed by a majority of 121 not a week ago.

The premier refused to believe that any such reversal of opinion could take place between Thursday and Monday.

The debate, which is still in progress, will conclude tomorrow night at 10.30.

STRONG EVIDENCE IN SUMMERSIDE SHOOTING CASE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 12—(Special)—Silas Clark, who last Friday fired a shot gun at Robert Phillips, Summerside, while he was passing in front of his house on a waggon, was taken before Stipendiary McQuarrie this morning for a preliminary hearing.

Four witnesses who saw the shooting say that the prisoner deliberately went from the back of the house to the front, aimed the gun direct at Phillips and the contents entered his neck, shoulder and arms. One of the shot's was shown in court, as taken from the neck of the injured man, by Dr. Tanton, who said it was too early to tell what the result would be from the wounds, as one was near the jugular vein.

Clark, upon the advice of his lawyer, refused to make any explanation until placed before a higher court. He was then sent up to the supreme court on the charge of shooting with intent to do bodily harm.

MOTHER ABSENT, P. E. I. CHILD BURNS TO DEATH

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 13—Yesterday morning Mrs. Fred Walker, of Georgetown, went to a neighbor's to get some milk, leaving two children, one aged three years, a vigorous girl, and a baby a year younger, in the house.

On her return a few minutes later, she was horrified to find the body of the girl on the floor burned to a crisp. The younger child had his hair burned, but was otherwise uninjured. From appearances it was evident that the children had been igniting pieces of paper at the stove when the girl's clothing caught fire.

SACKVILLE FOUNDRY STRIKE THREATENED

Sackville, N. B., Nov. 12—(Special)—Differences between the employes and management of Charles Fawcett, Ltd., have been matters of serious consideration for the past few days. J. H. Burnett, vice-president of the Iron Moulders Union of America, has been here to endeavor to get matters settled. It is understood that several conferences between men and management have been held but with small success.

The trouble has arisen over the cutting of prices on certain castings when made, or partly made, by the use of a moulding machine. Only one man and an apprentice are involved but the men are determined that the difficulty shall be straightened out to their satisfaction.

At a meeting of the local moulders union tonight it is understood that their decision was to strike unless their demands, which are in the nature of a compromise, are not met.

Sackville, N. B., Nov. 13—(Special)—The difficulty between the employes and management of Charles Fawcett Limited, was settled this afternoon at a conference between representatives of the interested parties. It is understood that the agreement reached was in the nature of a compromise, and is satisfactory to both parties.

It is stated that both foundries are rushed with orders and hence the news that the threatened strike has been averted will be good for all concerned.

The native of India has an average life of twenty-four years, as against forty-four in England.

STORM FORCES SPEAKER TO ADJOURN SITTING

Ministers' Pelted With Missiles

Winston Churchill Hit by Heavy Book and Asquith Called a Traitor—Irate Tories Declare No More Business Will Be Transacted by the Present Parliament.

London, Nov. 13—The house of commons, the popular house of the "mother of parliaments," was the scene tonight of a riot over Premier Asquith's proposal to rescind the action of Monday, when the Unionists carried, by a majority of 22, Sir Frederick Banbury's amendment, defeating the most important financial feature of the home rule bill.

The Unionists refused to permit the debate, and the speaker was forced to adjourn the session on account of the disorder. This is an extremely rare necessity and the situation is considered a critical one.

The Unionists almost unanimously threaten that they will continue to make business in the house impossible unless the prime minister accepts the amendment or drops the home rule bill. They declare that his action is unprecedented and will be obstructed by unprecedented measures. Their object is to force the government to resign.

The uproar far exceeded that which stifled Premier Asquith's speech when he introduced the home rule bill, and has not been equalled since the free fight over Gladstone's first home rule measure. The ministers were taunted with epithets like "traitors," "apes."

Sir William Bull, Unionist for Hammersmith, was ordered from the floor for repeatedly calling Mr. Asquith "a traitor."

Riot Begins.

After adjournment the Unionists doubled up programmes and threw them across the floor at the prime minister. Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, was hit with a heavy book hurled from the camp of the enemy. A fight appeared imminent until Will Crooks, the Labor member, poured oil on the troubled waters by starting the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

When the session began there were packed benches. The premier's followers gave him a great cheer on his entrance and demonstrated that they were present in force by defeating a motion to adjourn early in the proceedings by a vote of 327 to 218.

The substance of Mr. Asquith's motion was that the Banbury amendment be rescinded, "notwithstanding anything in any standing order of this house," and that the order of the house in respect to the home rule bill take effect as though Monday's proceedings had not taken place.

The effect of this would be practically to begin again the consideration of the bill at the clause where the Banbury amendment was offered.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, had the floor quickly and inquired whether there was any precedent for the government's course and whether it would not destroy all safeguards for regularity in the house of commons proceedings.

Amid loud opposition cheers, the speaker replied that he could find no precedent for rescinding a decision of the house arrived at during the passage of a bill. Whether it would destroy the safeguards was a matter on which every member must use his own judgment.

Hon. Mr. Asquith.

There was a long discussion on the parliamentary points, and then Mr. Asquith rose and said that no notice had been given of the amendment offered by Sir Frederick Banbury and that its discussion was brief. He doubted if the members on either side had appreciated its importance. It would reduce the $30,000,000 which it was proposed to transfer to the Irish government to $12,500,000.

"If the decision come to Monday remains unreversed," said the premier gravely, "or, on reconsideration, is found to be the deliberate judgment of the house, it would be impossible for the government to proceed with the bill. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, a mortal blow would have been struck."

Bonar Law—"Has been."

Mr. Asquith—"At the financial arrangements of the bill. Next, I strongly hold that a bill passing this house should receive upon all substantial and vital points the assent of the majority of the house."

Mr. Asquith proceeded to point out that last week the government had a majority of 121 on a question similar to that raised by Sir Frederick Banbury. He argued that there were precedents for the course pursued.

Mr. Law replied that the established rule of the house was a decision once on a resolution. The government's proposal, he declared, was an affront to the house.

Captain Craig, Unionist member for East Down, said: "The government's supporters are here under monstrous and degrading circumstances. A change in the government under the present international conditions, if that is the ground for the government clinging to office, will have the whole-hearted support of the Unionist party." He then moved an adjournment, which was defeated 327 to 218.

Then the storm broke. Sir Frederick Banbury moved that a decision reached could not be reversed at the same session. "The only honorable alternatives before the government," he said, "are resignation or dissolution. All this respect with which the members of the minority are treated is to have the members of the cabinet sitting opposite them grinning like apes. The government is only a circus led by rebels. The best thing the Ulster members can do is to go home and make preparations to resist Home Rule."

Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, attempted ot speak. He was on his feet for several minutes. Every sentence was drowned by Unionist shouts and derisive cries for Lloyd-George. He finally took his seat.

The attorney-general, Sir Rufus Isaacs, had the same experience.

Henry Page Croft, Unionist member for Christchurch, shouted: "The name of this government stinks in the city of London," referring to various alleged financial scandals.

The speaker finally adjourned the house for an hour. Immediately it reconvened Sir Rufus Isaacs was on his feet, amid shouts of "Adjourn."

The voice of Sir Edward Carson, who led the anti-Home Rulers in Ulster, arose above the din: "There will be no more business ever in the house," he cried.

Forced to Adjourn Sitting.

The speaker repeatedly appealed for order and at length declared: "I rule that a scene of grave disorder has arisen and I adjourn the house until tomorrow."

A yell of victory burst from the Unionists. The members of the cabinet clustered on their side of the clerk's table. No one moved to leave the house.

On the Unionist side was a seething mob. An arm was raised and a document flew across the floor. It struck the prime minister on the shoulder. A shower of order papers fell among the group of ministers. Mr. Asquith, white and indignant, faced the attack with folded arms. The air was thick with paper and hats. At length the prime minister stalked to the door, greeted with yells of defiance and approval.

Churchill Struck.

Suddenly the Unionist member, Ronald McNeill, rushed to the clerk's table and seized a heavy volume. He hurled it at the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. Churchill, whom it struck full on the chest. There was an ugly rush from the Liberal benches, but the cooler members held back their colleague.

For a moment a battle of fists seemed imminent. The peace making voice of Will Crooks was raised in song, Should Auld Acquaintances Be Forgot.

Others took up the refrain and gradually flowed into the lobbies. At a cabinet meeting held later it was determined to adhere to the programme.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

During the past summer a vigorous campaign has been prosecuted in the interests of the sheep industry. In co-operation with the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association a careful survey of the possibilities of sheep raising has been made in the provinces of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. It was found that in the maritime provinces, where the soil and climate are particularly adapted to the growing of sheep, there was a general and admitted need of new blood to rejuvenate the stock. The farm flocks had, as it were, "run to seed;" and in recognition of the demand it was decided that the introduction of high class breeding rams, together with a limited number of grade ewes, would meet the most urgent requirements of that part of the dominion. In British Columbia there appeared a definite lack of flock material, the ewe stock of the province not having increased in proportion to the demand for home-grown mutton and lamb. The markets of Victoria and Vancouver have developed in the farmers a faith in sheep raising, and their desire to increase and improve their flocks became at once evident to those in charge of the work.

In order to meet the demand, both east and west, a large number of carefully selected grade ewes and pure bred rams were purchased in Ontario and shipped to the four provinces during the month of September. With the view also of stimulating local enterprise each of the latter provinces was drawn upon to supply its quota of rams so far as such were available and proved suitable for the purpose. In addition to this a few Cheviot rams were purchased in the United States, these being selected to meet the special requirements of the hill country in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

These sheep, amounting to practically 1,800 head, including both rams and ewes, are being sold during the current month by public auction,—the rams singly, the ewes in lots of five,at the following places: In British Columbia,—Victoria, New Westminster and Vernon; in Nova Scotia,—Yarmouth, Bridgewater, Inverness, North Sydney and Truro; in New Brunswick,—Moncton, Sussex, St. Stephen, Fredericton and Bathurst; in Prince Edward Island,—Summerside, Hunter River, Mt. Stewart and Melville.

Reports regarding the sales from the maritime provinces are not yet to hand; but a note from the officer in charge in British Columbia reports the first sale at Victoria as being well attended and the bidding brisk throughout. Two hundred and twenty Long Wool and Down grade ewes averaged just under $9.50 each, the highest price paid being $13.50 each for two pens of Short Wools. Thirty-six rams fetched on an average nearly $17 each, the highest price paid being $33 for an Oxford Down ram purchased for the Vancauver Island Flock Masters' Association. The sale is reported as a very satisfactory one, the animals being distributed among buyers from many different points.

It is proposed that the results accomplished by these sales may be rendered if possible more permanent and effective through the undertaking of what may almost be termed a missionary campaign in the districts where the sheep have been sold and in other localities where the people may manifest any definite interest in sheep farming. Arrangements have already been made for this work through Dr. S. F. Tolmie, representative of the live stock branch in British Columbia, and through the appointment of James A. Telfer to act as an instructor in sheep breeding and management in the maritime provinces.

Attention will be directed not only to the production of mutton and lamb but to the care and marketing of wool. To assit farmers in demonstrating to themselves the utility and profit of maintaining sheep on land is the object of the whole endeavor. To accomplish this the best expert advice obtainable is being placed at their disposal through the medium and in the person of the instructors; but it is the active enterprise and initiative of the people themselves,—the appeal thus being direct between one farmer and another—which will be depended upon to produce the looked-for results. In this way it is hoped that sheep raising may be revived as a national industry and thus placed upon a comprehensive and permanent business basis.—H. S. Arkell, for live stock commissioner.

Ottawa, October 16.

ANDOVER WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir: As the Andover Women's Institute has the distinction of being the first institute organized in the province we have been asked at different times how we conducted our meetings. At our last meeting the secretary was requested to give the desired information through the press, and we hope other institutes may do likewise. Our meetings have been held at the homes of the members, as they were pleased to invite us, but as we are a scattered band and the home of our president is central she has kindly given us a standing invitation to meet with her when not convenient to go further out. When the meeting is called to order we have minutes of the meeting read; then usually a roll call responded to by each in turn, with a quotation or a few verses recited, on a subject given at the former meeting. Many of these are quite inspiring. In September we had talks on birds, each one as called upon giving a short talk on the looks and habits of the bird they chose for their topic. This proved so interesting it consumed nearly all the time given to the session. In October we had talks on authors. At the November meeting, after short quotations, we discussed amusements for the winter, which brought out such differences of opinions we did not have time to finish it, and laid the subject aside for another time. We try to have something appropriate to the season. In April we had two excellent papers, one on the planting of early seeds, and the care of the young plants, such as tomatoes; the other on raising of small fruits by a member who is giving much attention to this work. In May we had two papers, one on moths and buffalo bugs, and how to deal with them; the other on easy methods in housecleaning. In July we had a paper on household pests, the house fly, and in August we talked on pickles and preserving. For December we are to give quotations on the Christmas season, then discuss presents and cooking. Our meeting comes the first Thursday in the month, so we will have time to put in practice what we learn. Our membership last year was 20, with an average attendance of 12, the nature of the meetings social, rather than formal. At the close light refreshments are usually served by the hostess. We had a club of eleven subscribers to the Canadian Home Journal last year which we are just renewing and hope to enlarge. On the whole we are quite enthusiastic about our institute work; we believe it is helpful to women so much given up to the monotony of housekeeping. When we get together and air our opinions someone has found a way to do her work easier and it is passed on. In the days later when each one is encompassed by the four walls of their kitchen they can work out the improved plans learned at the last meeting and lay up some useful hints to carry into the next one. Under the auspices of the institute we hope to have in the near future a lecture from Mrs. E. Shea, of Baltimore, who has spent the summer touring in Europe and is now visiting her mother, who is our president.

Hoping for increased membership and better work in the future, we extend greetings to all institutes through the pen of our secretary.

L. S. WRIGHT.

Andover, Nov. 11, '12.

SYDNEY MAN ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE

Amherst, Nov. 12—(Special)—A man of the name of Davidson, belonging to Sydney, a printer by trade, was placed under arrest here yesterday by Chief Carter on a serious charge in which, it is said, his own daughter figures as the victim. Davidson is a man of about sixty-three years of age. He has been in Amherst for several weeks. He was taken to Sydney for trial today by Chief of Police Lomond, of Sydney.

Keep a calendar with pencil attached in the kitchen for housekeeping accounts.

WILL BE GIVEN RUNNING RIGHTS OVER THE I.C.R.

C. N. R. and C. P. R. May Use New Halifax Terminals When $30,000,000 Job is Completed.

Ottawa, Nov. 12—The preparation of working plans for the great deep-water terminals which are to be constructed at Halifax will shortly be commenced. The intention is to have the plans ready so that tenders may be invited as soon as parliament has voted the money for the work. While it is estimated that to complete the programme will require an expenditure of at least thirty millions of dollars, parliament will not be called upon to vote so large a sum at the coming session. Probably five million dollars will suffice for the first year's work.

It is understood that some of the large Canadian contracting firms are arranging to combine for the purpose of capturing this contract. During the last year or two British contractors have been walking off with the big things. Norton Griffiths captured a ten million dollar contract at St. John, and Sir John Jackson got the contract for the Victoria breakwater.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern are to be given running rights over the Intercolonial to Halifax and free access to the big docks when they are completed.

The department of railways is arranging to operate all the sections of the National Transcontinental on which steel has been laid. The line, which was constructed through the wilderness, has produced settlements of a permanent character which require train service. Arrangements are being made to operate trains over a stretch 150 miles westward from Cochrane, one fifty miles eastward from Cochrane, one from Quebec Bridge westward to the end of steel, and between Edmundston and Moncton in New Brunswick.

TURKEY ASKS FOR AN ARMISTICE

THE RECENT MURDER ON NORTH SHORE

Fuller Particulars of the Tragedy—Glover Clearing Land at the Time of Shooting.

In addition to particulars already published here, the Campbellton Graphic has the following on the murder of Elvin Annett, a lumber foreman, the shooting and wounding of John Glover, a lumber jobber, and the suicide of the murderer, Peter Rioux, in the woods near Anderson, in Restigouche county, on the Intercolonial railway:

Sydney Sams, a native of Gaspe, a cook, tells the following story:

After the other men had left the camp which was before daylight, he saw Peter Rioux leave his camp, which was only about six feet from the lumbermen's camp. He had his rifle with him and went in the direction taken by Annett. Some time later he saw Rioux return but without his rifle, enter the camp, and leave again with a small pack or haversack on his back. He went into the woods in the opposite direction this time and a few minutes later he thought he heard a shot. Soon after, Arthur Paterson came into camp and told him Glover was shot. He went with him and the others and carried the wounded man to camp, and later to Anderson.

Arthur Patterson, Glover, Joseph Arseneau, Anthony Arseneau, and Edwin Campbell left the camp before daylight and went to the scene of their operations on the Rioux grant. They were engaged skidding up logs. They had been working some little time when they were startled by the report of a gun. Glover, who was upon a log with an axe trimming off the limbs and was thus in a stooping position, fell over among the brush in a little hollow under the log, and a moment or so later called for help. Patterson, who looked round in the direction of the sound, saw the smoke of the rifle shot.

Arseneau and Campbell went to Glover's assistance, while Patterson was hurried off for the assistance of the cook. This was about 7.30 in the morning. Together they carried the injured man to the camp, which was close by. There they made an examination of the wound and bound it up as well as they could. Glover was conscious all the time and talked with the men. They then made a stretcher of blankets, rolled Glover up warmly and started for Anderson, which was about two miles distant, over a road in which the men with their burden frequently went to their knees in mud.

Arriving in Anderson, Glover was made as comfortable as possible until the arrival of the express from Campbellton. On this train he was taken to St. Leonard's, but as Glover wished to be taken back to Campbellton a doctor dressed his wounds on the train. Arthur Patterson and Joseph Arseneau stayed with the injured man until relieved by Dr. Lunam at Richards.

These two men botu say that they saw Rioux talking with Annett and Glover several times recently and understood that he had threatened to shoot if they cut the lumber on his lot, but he was not taken seriously. There had never been any very angry words.

The Graphic gives an account of the finding of the body of Rioux, who had ended his life with his rifle, and says:

"The primary cause of the murder was undoubtedly the fact that Glover was cutting lumber and ties on the lot of 100 acres which Rioux had made application for and had been approved by notice published in the Royal Gazette, dated Nov. 6.

"According to an act passed in 1875 any British subject over eighteen years of age who owns no other property in the province can apply for a grant to 100 acres for settlement purposes only, and upon approval a permit is issued, which calls for certain obligations which include the clearing of ten acres and a three years' residence. By this act, if the lot so granted is leased timber limits, the lessee of said limits has until the next August to cut off the lumber on this granted land.

"In this present case the lessees of the timber limits were the Richards Manufacturing Company and they had given the ground in the vicinity, including the Rioux lot, to the jobber, John B. Glover, with instrutcions to cut over the Rioux lot at once. The men were following these instructions when shot."

McMANIGAL NAMES MORE ACCOMPLICES IN DYNAMITING "JOBS"

Indianapolis, Nov. 11—From that part of his career when he had discarded dynamite and was resorting to the use of nitroglycerine, which he carried about on passenger trains by the dozens of quarts, Ortie E. McManigal related at the dynamite conspiracy trial today how he had caused explosions at Cleveland, Ohio; Jersey City (N. J.), Pittsburg (Pa.), Omaha (Neb.), and Superior (Wis.)

He named Peter J. Smith, Cleveland; George "Nipper" Anderson, Cleveland; Charles Wachtmeister, Detroit; Herman Cline, Indianapolis; William E. Redden, Milwaukee; Fred Mooney, Duluth (Mich.), and Eugene A. Clancy, of San Francisco, all abor union officials, besides those he previously had mentioned, as being among the forty-five defendants whom he knew was employed by the Iron Workers Union to blow up work under construction by "open shop" contractors.

When a fish bone lodges in the throat, the easiest and safest way to remove it is to leave it alone, and do not irritate the membrane by coughing and swallowing hard substances, but slowly suck and swallow the juice of a lemon. Fish bone can be dissolved by lemon juice.

When you have been so unfortunate as to scorch the bodice or skirt of a white dress, apply peroxide at once. Place a cloth underneath and one over the scorched spot. You may have to make several applications of peroxide before the stain will be entirely removed.

Makes Request to Bulgarians

Wants Eight Days' Time to Formulate Peace Proposals

Ottoman Army Thought Unable to Defend Constantinople Against the Victorious Allies—French Premier Not Too Sanguine Over the Outlook.

London, Nov. 13—The porte on the advice of Russia has instructed Nazim Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, to apply to the Bulgarian commander for an eight-days' armistice with a view to opening direct negotiations for peace.

The decision seems to show that Turkey has little hope of being able to hold the Tchataija lines against the Bulgarian advance. There is no news yet as to how the Bulgarian commander met the Turkish request, however.

The situation at the front, judging from the paucity of the news allowed to filter from either side, is confusion. Clearly there has been heavy fighting, as on Nov. 12 Constantinople reported that numerous wounded were arriving from the front, and the almost invariably accurate Vienna Reichespost correspondent has reported the capture of positions by the Bulgarians in the neighborhood of the Tchataija lines. The same correspondent now says that the main attack on Tchataija has been delayed two days by rain.

The powers at last have arrived at an agreement with respect to mediation. It is assumed, however, that now the porte has opened negotiations with Bulgaria, European intervention will not be needed. The diplomatic situation is easier, but the French premier, M. Poincare, in an important speech delivered at Paris tonight, did not speak too hopefully, and proof that all danger is not past is seen in the ominous reports from Austria and Russia of unusual troops movements and mobilization in Russia's western provinces.

M. Poincare declared it to be essential that Europe should advance no pretensions on the fruits of the allies' victories, and he expressed the fervent belief that it would be impossible that the Balkan difficulties could lead to a war, the most frightful that ever laid Europe low.

The report that the Servians have reached Durazzo is not confirmed and no news has been received from other points. Serious internal difficulties are developing in Constantinople, and the government has taken strong action in arresting the young Turk leaders.

Turks' Abandon Hope.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13—The Turkish council of war has considered the position of the Ottoman army defending Constantinople and decided that it is hopeless, according to a despatch from Constantinople, which says the decision was reached after a message had been received from the Turkish commander-in-chief.

Turkey Must Sue Direct.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 13—The anticipated step towards mediation has not yet been taken. The powers apparently are unable to decide on any definite action. Two of their representatives here are still without instructions from their governments. In well informed quarters it is considered that the projected step will have no effect as Bulgaria and her allies will continue to maintain their position that Turkey must negotiate directly with them. In the meantime it is believed that more than one power is not unwilling that the Bulgarians should reach Constantinople before any joint proposal of mediation is made.

Bulgarian Attack Hotter.

Vienna, Nov. 13—The main Bulgarian attack on the Turkish forts along the line of Tchatalja in front of Constantinople, is now progressing favorably after being delayed for two days because of the difficulty of transportation after the heavy rain, according to the correspondent of the Reichspost at Bulgarian headquarters, in a despatch dated Tuesday. The Turks, he says, have been driven from their advance posts.

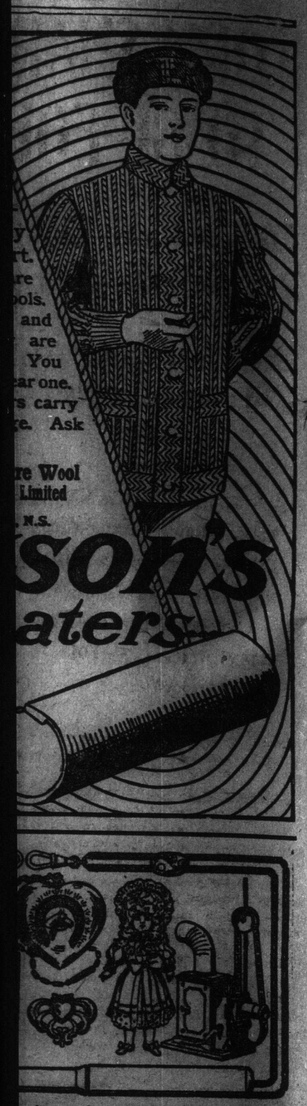
In another despatch he says the Turkish officers captured during the sortie made by the garrison of Adrianople, declare that the Bulgarian artillery fire was unbearable. The Turkish troops engaged in the sorties had only a few biscuits to eat. They treated their officers' commands to advance with indifference, and only stirred when the Mussulman priests intervened.

The utmost confusion prevailed among the besieged, the Turkish troops firing on one another in the darkness, while the Bulgarian artillery continued to rake their ranks and the infantry finally closed in on them.

The Turks in Adrianople have been kept in ignorance of the defeat of the main Turkish army.

It is often difficult when arranging flowers to make them stand up nicely. If a piece of wire netting is crushed up into a ball and placed in the bowl, the flower stems can be stuck into the wire, and they will stand up satisfactorily.

When mending broken china, also place it to set in a large box of sawdust. By this means it is easy to stand the article in any desired position, so that its own weight holds the piece in place when the cement is hardening.



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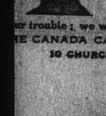

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