

ITALY DRAWS FIRST BLOOD IN THE WAR WITH TURKEY

Italian War Vessel Destroyed Turkish Destroyer and Landed Troops on Tripolitan Coast—War Between Two Nations was Declared Yesterday.

Turkish Reply to Italian Ultimatum Not Satisfactory and War Speedily Followed—Italy's Ships Already Hold Commanding Positions—Everything Ready for One Decisive Blow.

FIRST BLOOD! Saloniki, European Turkey, Sept. 30, 1 a. m.—An Italian cruiser has destroyed a Turkish destroyer in the harbor of Prevesa in Epeiros, and landed troops. The Turkish authorities are sending a battalion of troops to Prevesa.

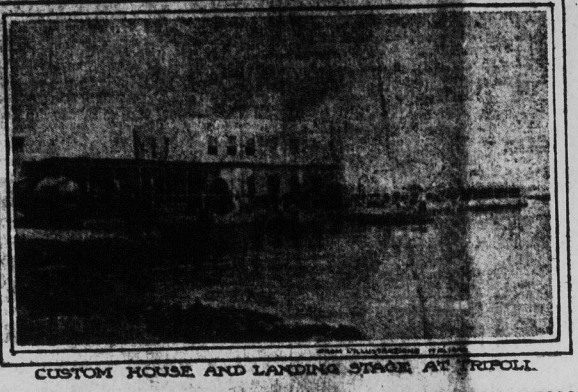
ROME, SEPT. 29.—ITALY HAS DECLARED WAR ON TURKEY. THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT MADE LATE TODAY DECLARED THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE IN A STATE OF WAR. THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AT 10 O'CLOCK ON THE AFTERNOON OF FRIDAY, SEPT. 29. This is the hour at which the Italian ultimatum to Turkey expired and followed a session of the cabinet at which the Turkish reply was considered and found unsatisfactory. Though every indication pointed to this action by the royal government, there was always a possibility that the good offices of other governments would be successful in avoiding hostilities and when the final decision of the cabinet was announced, the city was in a state of intense excitement.

Through the earlier hours of the day the papers had printed special editions announcing that the Italian fleet was moving in plain sight of the coast of Tripoli and intimating that war might be declared at any moment. At the same time the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its press officer, the Italian ambassador, went into conference with his associates in the ministry. It is understood that the Ottoman government completely conceded Italy's economic claims in Italy, but evaded a direct answer to the ultimatum which had set forth in its ultimatum that Turkey must accept a direct answer to the ultimatum of occupation of Tripoli and Cyrene. Instead the Porte sent a conciliatory note suggesting further negotiations. It was known that at this time Turkey transmitted a note to the powers in which she represented herself as the injured party and by itself at least sought their intervention.

The royal government decided to stand absolutely by the ultimatum of yesterday and in the absence of the reply called for to declare Italy at war with Turkey in a statement of 24 hours expired.

ITALY'S STANDSTILL ARMY IN 1910-1911 numbered approximately 225,000 men and 14,000 officers, but a far greater number could be put in the field in case of necessity. The Italian navy consists of vessels commissioned, built or building, 16 battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 36 destroyers, an equal number of first class torpedo boats and 22 submarines. In the naval force there are approximately 31,000 men. Seamen for the fleet are recruited by conscription and all men following the sea faring life of 20 years of age, must serve at sea for 18 months or more. There are also naval training schools for boys. As a whole the Italian navy is generally ranked fifth among nations. Naval lists show that Turkey has a fighting strength of 9 coast defence ironclads, 5 protected cruisers, 6 torpedo vessels, 1 gunboat, 21 torpedo boat destroyers, 27 torpedo boats and 2 submarines. As compared with the greater nation's this is negligible quantity. There are 21,000 officers and 9,000 marines. English and American officers play an important part in Turkish naval affairs.

The Ottoman army, as a result of the revolution which resulted in victory for the Young Turks, is now in process of reorganization. A military council has been called into existence and a great deal of modern equipment has been purchased. The empire is divided into seven army corps districts and there are two independent divisions at Medina and Tripoli respectively. The fighting strength is close to a million men and by the existing recruiting laws all Mussulmen are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects have paid the exemption tax. The Hemadaras, although liable to service by law furnish few or no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. Much the best of the army is in European Turkey.



CUSTOM HOUSE AND LANDING STAGE AT TRIPOLI.

The Woman in the Case On the Stand Yesterday

Mrs. Frances Allen Desired to Meet David Russell Because She Heard he was "Very Generous with Lady Friends"—Mr. Russell Names N. Greenshields as Arch Conspirator.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—The most interesting feature of the evidence in the suit of David Russell against the Pinkerton Detective Agency, opened before the statements of Mrs. Frances Allen, the woman whom Mr. Russell accused of being in the conspiracy to kidnap him, and the testimony of J. S. Patterson and Mrs. Russell's account of having been in the conspiracy to kidnap him, played by the badge name upon him, was the testimony of J. S. Patterson, proprietor of the Hotel Maryland, New York, cast an interesting sidelight on the manner in which the Pinkerton collect their material. Mr. Russell has testified that last October Mr. Patterson had accompanied by a woman who registered as his wife. He declared that this woman had accompanied him to a private interview with him on several occasions and that Mr. Patterson all the time watched her movements, so that he suspected her attempt to put him in a compromising position.

He engaged the Pinkertons to trace Mrs. Patterson, and he really was, and received a report which he did not believe, that Patterson was a thoroughly respectable business man, head of a company capitalized at \$7,000,000. This he later found out to be untrue after visiting Pittsburgh, the home of Mr. Patterson to discover for himself if there was any plot against him.

Denies Badger Game. Mr. Patterson testified to having come to Montreal and having registered with Mrs. Allen as his wife, but said that he had never seen her since. Mrs. Allen, he said, he was the vice-president and general manager of the Enamelled Metal Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, and did a business of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 yearly. He said he had never seen Russell until he came to Pittsburgh, and that after Mr. Russell had met Mr. Patterson he had heard testimony as to his business and his reputation, he went away apparently satisfied.

He only passed a day at the Windmill. The woman in the case, entered the stand jauntily. She said that she had come to Montreal with Mr. Patterson and had registered as his wife. She said she had wished to meet Mr. David Russell because several of her friends had said that he was a very nice man and very generous with lady friends.

RECOUNT IN WESTMORLAND Mr. Siddall's Application Granted and Counting of the Ballots will Commence on Tuesday Next.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, Sept. 29.—Judge Wells has granted the application made by Mr. Siddall for a recount of the votes in Westmorland, N. B. As there are nearly nine thousand votes to be considered the recount may occupy some days.

MISS CAMPBELL WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, formerly of Scotland, now of Hamilton, Ont., is again holder of the woman's golf championship of Canada. Defeating her clubmate, Miss Florence Harvey, on the Ottawa Links in the final round, Miss Campbell successfully defended the honor which she won for the first time in Toronto last year. She played faultless golf in the match against Miss Harvey and the uncertainty ended at the thirteenth hole, where Miss Campbell was returned a winner by seven up and five to play.

SUNBURY-QUEENS WAS VERITABLE HOTBED OF POLITICAL DISHONESTY

Wade's Preliminary Hearing at Lincoln, and Declaration Day Proceedings at Gagetown, Yesterday, Threw More Light on Crooked Work.

At the Lincoln Trial Manzer Howland Repeated Statements Made in His Affidavit -- Corroborative Evidence Furnished by Others -- How McLean's Agents Got the Loose Ballots -- Declaration Day at Gagetown Furnishes More Evidence of Most Suspicious Methods Employed

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Sept. 29.—The preliminary examination of William Wade, one of those charged with operating loose ballots at the Lincoln poll, Sunbury county in the recent federal election, was commenced today before Magistrate Fred Smith, in Lincoln, and after a number of witnesses had been examined, was adjourned until next Monday morning. On the conclusion of the taking of the evidence today A. J. Gregory, K. C., counsel for the defence, made application for bail for the prisoner, but it was again refused and Wade was taken back to the Burton jail. The proceedings today took place at Magistrate Smith's home, and R. B. Hanson, clerk of the peace of Sunbury county, appeared for the prosecution. The first witness called was Manzer Howland, who came into possession of one of the loose ballots with which Wade and Grass, as agents for Col. McLean, were operating. He told the story on being first offered \$500 for the ballot, which he refused to take, but was given him by the deputy returning officer. His story was exactly as told in his affidavit, including his statements that afterwards Wade and Grass had offered him first \$50 and then \$100 if he would give them back the loose ballot which he refused to go into the booth and vote it.

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Cambridge Poll Taken Up. At the opening of the court the matter of Cambridge No. 12 poll was taken up. In answer to questions by Mr. Slipp the returning officer said that when he opened the poll the statement was in the name of W. B. Wallace, K. C., objected to Mr. Slipp's cross-examination of the returning officer. In reply Mr. Slipp inquired if Mr. Wallace appeared as counsel for the returning officer. If that were the case he would not know whether he had deposited the statement in the box or not.

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AN AMHERST MAN FELL FROM TRAIN AND WAS KILLED Ottawa, Sept. 29.—The body of a man was found on the railway tracks at Blackburn near Ottawa, this morning. The neck was broken and there were bruises on the body. It is thought he is from Amherst, N. B., and had fallen from a train. He had a silver watch and a postcard addressed to Ethel Reid, Dabert street, Colchester, N. S., and a letter from the Bank of Commerce at Amherst, addressed to Walter Bigney. His railway ticket indicated that he had commenced his journey Sept. 27th.

SHOPMEN WILL STRIKE ON HARRIMAN LINES Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29.—Shopmen of the Harriman lines and the Illinois Central will go on strike at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning according to a final decision issued by J. W. Kline, president of the blacksmiths' unions. The strike order was issued and the time set for the morning after conference with the union presidents.

ITALY BUYING COAL. Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 29.—The Italian government is diverting its supplies of coal purchased here to the naval bases at Syracuse, Taranto and agents.

At the Lincoln Trial Manzer Howland Repeated Statements Made in His Affidavit -- Corroborative Evidence Furnished by Others -- How McLean's Agents Got the Loose Ballots -- Declaration Day at Gagetown Furnishes More Evidence of Most Suspicious Methods Employed

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The World's News. The evidence further showed that when the poll opened at Lincoln two lots of ballots were counted and each contained 60. Later in the day another package, supposed to contain 100 ballots was taken out by Deputy Returning Officer Steeves, who started to count them but got mixed up in his count, and passed them over to Edward Howland, who was the inside agent at the poll for the Conservative candidate. He counted the ballots over, but could only make 98 in the package and a second count also showed only 98. Other witnesses called were Edward Howland, Harlow Howland and Marshall Mason, the latter telling of being offered \$10 to take one of the loose ballots marked for McLean into the booth and vote it, and bring out the new one, which would be handed him by the deputy returning officer. He took the loose ballot into the booth, but wanted to vote for Luther B. Smith, the Conservative candidate, did so, and when he brought out the ballot he was taken into the booth he was refused his promised \$10 on the grounds that he had not "delivered the goods." It is understood that when the preliminary examination is resumed on Monday about five more witnesses will be called by the prosecution, including returning officer Dykeman for Sunbury and Queens and Sheriff Holden, his clerk.