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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

THE CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

Le Devoir publishes an Ottawa dis-
patch asserting that a group of Con-
servatives waited on Mr. Monk this
week to try to induce him not to re-
sign on the question of the navy, but
without success. Mr. Bourassa follows
it up by a signed article asserting that
Mr. Monk will resign as soon as the
Borden naval policy is announced. Mr.
Bourassa professes to know that the
Government will ask Parliament for an
emergency contribution of \$30,000,000,
and has refused Mr. Monk's demand
for a plebiscite on this particular vote,
though promising it before a permanent
policy is adopted.

Mr. Jules Tremblay, in La Justice, of
Ottawa, writes that there is a division
in the cabinet, Messrs. Monk, Nantel,
Pelletier and Doherty demanding a
naval plebiscite, and opposing a direct
contribution. Mr. Tremblay adds:

"In circles habitually well-informed it
is affirmed that the resignation of
Mr. Monk is a thing absolutely
assured unless the Ministry accepts
an appeal to the people. It is not
probable that the crisis will show
itself before the opening of the
House, but it would have been re-
vealed in the course of the elec-
tion if the Ministry had not de-
cided to leave Mr. Morcan (the
Conservative candidate) to his fate."

Making allowance for guess work in
these remarks, it is significant that the
Government will not officially take part
in the Richelieu contest. No minister,
least of all a Quebec minister, could
venture to discuss the navy question
at present. To this pass the Borden
Government has been reduced:—A
Government, too, that captured 20
seats in Quebec on the naval issue!

There is reason for doubting that
Mr. Monk will step out, unless he steps
into a fat position on the bench. He
has taken office under a leader from
whom he formally parted company less
than two years ago, and whose policy
he denounced on many platforms. That
he will make any sacrifice for consistency
is a stake is not to be inferred from
his recent conduct.

THE WAR AND THE STOCK EXCHANGES.

The flurry on the European stock
exchanges is an illustration of the inter-
national character of modern
finance which is linking business with
sentiment in the war against war. A
financial writer cables from London to
the New York Post:

"It hardly needs to be said that every-
thing in the financial situation here
is dominated by the Balkan episode
and the financial weakness disclosed
on continental stock exchanges.
Wall Street should recognize the
crisis is really serious, and matters
are naturally aggravated by the un-
precedented outburst of political
feeling at home."

"The Paris Bourse is heavily elag-
ged with Russian industrial and
new capital creations, and the war
scare, coming along with a heavy
break in copper shares, may yet oc-
casion serious financial embarrass-
ments on that market. At Berlin,
speculation has been less pre-
sented than at Paris; but the German
money market and the Bourse are
less able to stand a heavy strain. In
fact, it may be said of nearly every
European centre, that preservation
of peace in the larger sense is im-
perative if financial catastrophes
are to be avoided."

"London and New York are prob-
ably the soundest centres intrin-
sically. Your market's weak spot,
however, is its dependency on Euro-
pean capital—which, under present
conditions, will not easily be avail-
able; while our point of weakness
is the depression in consols."

If this shock has been caused by a
war of small states, and the mere
apprehension test some of the larger
states may be dragged into it, what a
catastrophe would follow actual war
among the larger states, or even
between two of them! The present
state of affairs confirms Mr. Norman
Angell's thesis in his remarkable
book, "The Great Illusion," if any con-
firmation of his logic were needed. To-
day no country lives into itself. All
great nations are so interlaced by the
modern systems of credit and banking
that one cannot attack another with-
out aiming a blow at its own econ-
omic interests as heavy as it can in-
flict upon its rival. A war between
Great Britain and Germany would pro-
duce financial and commercial disaster
in both countries within twenty-four
hours after its declaration, and the
winner could not possibly
profit. This truth is so self-
evident that, reinforced by Mr. Angell's
great work, it has destroyed in the
minds of thinking men the main
argument for war—the hope of gain.

A CONVENIENT APPOINTMENT.

Captain Armand Laverne, always
keen for adventure, wants to go to the
Balkans as Canadian military attaché,
and Col. Hughes is said to be ready
to send him.

The young man has deserved this
favor at the Government's hands. He
was one of its best assets in Que-
bec when he went up and down the
province calling for Laurier's defeat
because Laurier was too British for
him. The simple habitants never real-
ized what a yoke England had laid on
them until they heard Mr. Laverne's
eloquent denunciations of the Laurier
naïve law.

It was scarcely proper for a wearer
of the King's uniform to paint the
mother country as such an ogre, but
Captain Laverne knew that all would
be forgiven by the professional loyal-
ists if he delivered the goods in Que-
bec. He met with a substantial mea-
sure of success, and claimed his re-
ward. He was one of the Nationalist
leaders who dictated the choice of
Messrs. Monk, Nantel and Pelletier for
the cabinet. His present request can-
not be refused, particularly in view of
the imminence of another battle over
the navy question, for which Mr. Bour-
assa is preparing. It will suit the Gov-
ernment to have Captain Laverne out
of the country at this juncture. He will
be under an obligation to behave him-
self when he returns.

It will not do to assume that the
Sick Man of Europe is now on his
death-bed.

"Come over into Macedonia and help
us." It is a far cry since St. Paul's day,
but it has been heard.

That shooting may be worth a mil-
lion votes to Col. Roosevelt. His sub-
sequent cheerfulness is not altogether
without reason.

Readers who like their afternoon
paper before night will be glad that
the world's baseball series has come
to an end.

President Roosevelt's genius for
keeping himself in the public eye is
almost miraculous. The man who gave
him a bullet only succeeded in giving
him an advertisement.

The Montreal Tramways Company
is challenging the right of a concilia-
tion board, appointed under the Le-
mieux act, to determine a dispute be-
tween the company and its employees,
on the ground that the act cannot ap-
ply to a concern under provincial juris-
diction. If the company wins its case,
the usefulness of the act will be al-
most destroyed. The most ardent Pro-
vincial Righter will not wish the com-
pany success in such a suit.

American people are confronted by the
same problem in an acuter form. The
Progressive party contends that great
social reforms cannot be enacted so
long as an extreme view of state rights
is upheld by the courts. Hence its de-
mand for a widening of the federal
power. At the same time the federal
system is the only workable one in
Canada or the United States.

THE GOOD IN POLITICS.

(Hartford Globe.)
Don't tell us that politics serves no
good purpose. Being a candidate has
converted Judge Johnson into a very
affable man. Before becoming a can-
didate Johnson was the town's biggest
grouch.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)
"Why should I advertise?"
"Well, here is an example: America
wasn't named after Columbus, who
discovered it, but after Americo Ves-
putchi, who first advertised it."

AN INDEPENDENT VIEW.

(Hartford Herald.)
It is clear that reciprocity is not a
cause to conjure with in those Mani-
toba constituencies which are near
centers of population and subject to
urban influence. But the result of the
Macedonia election is not likely to
have any effect on public opinion in
the grain-growing west, where the
people do not seem to be weaned from
their desire for wider markets. The
venerable market to the south. They
will continue to favor reciprocity un-
til, through the development of in-
dustrial enterprises in the west, the
economic situation out there becomes
better balanced and more complicated.

DEFINITION OF A LADY.

(Vancouver Sun.)
Someone has defined a "lady" as
one who talked in a low tone and
thought in a high tone.

THE IRON MAN.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)
During his campaign Wellington
was never referred to as the Iron Duke
though his union of inflexible resolu-
tion and physical energy might well
have suggested and justified the
sobriquet. Bismarck, on the other
hand, was known as the Iron Chan-
cellor very early in his career from
his advocacy of a policy of blood and
iron, apart altogether from his iron
constitution.

NO MORE TRIALS BY TORTURE

(Peking Daily News.)
In accordance with the order of the
Ministry of Justice trial by torture
has been forever abolished. Tutuh
Cheng, of Kiangsu, has instructed the
Provincial Courts to destroy all the
instruments causing corporal pun-
ishment. Any form of torture will not be toler-
ated, and severe punishment will be
inflicted for violation of this order.

WHAT IS THE GOOD OF SUGAR?

(By Edwin Markham.)
In his book called "We and Our Chil-
dren," Dr. Woods Hutchinson has a
chapter entitled "The Sweet Tooth."
Here are some of his cheery observations
upon the right use of sugar:
"Sugar is a real food of high value,
and is very promptly and readily ab-
sorbed. A violent craving for sugar,
leading to excess, largely disappears in
children when their healthy demand for
it is supplied by a proper mixture with
their foods, while no child yet has ever
been born with a taste for alcohol,
pickles, tea, coffee or tobacco."
"One of the greatest values of sugar,
apart from its high-steaming power, is
the rapidity with which it can be ab-
sorbed and burned in the body energy.
The careful and exhaustive researches

of Lee, Mosso, Harley and Schomburg
show that there is no food which will
restore working power to fatigued
muscles of both men and animals so
quickly and effectively as pure sugar.
Indeed, it was suggested by Professor
Lee that tired business-men, carried
beyond their regular lunch hour, would
find a few lumps of pure sugar one of the
best of temporary restoratives and
"pick-me-ups," rather than to alcohol.

"The role and importance of sugar as a
rapid reliever of fatigue is one which we
are only just beginning to appre-
ciate, and which goes surprisingly far
already. It has been incorporated into
the most hard-headed, cold-blooded,
matter-of-fact diet on earth, the Ger-
man army ration, especially the 'forced-
march' emergency ration. No other food
of its bulk can take its place."
"It is the belief of careful observers
of men, particularly in the tropics, that
the larger the amount of sugar and
sugar-containing foods they are supplied
with, the less alcohol and other stimu-
lants they will crave. For instance, the
United States Government now buys the
best and purest of candy by the ton and
ships it to the Philippines, to be supplied
to the canteens and messes, finding that
it diminishes the craving for native
brandy; and it has long been a matter
of comment from thoughtful observers
that the amount of drunkenness of a
race or class is in inverse ratio to the
amount of sugar it consumes."

EVER SEEN HIM.

(Lippincott's.)
"What sort of chap is he?"
"Well, after sugar has touched him
for a time he'll tell you he gave a little
dinner to an acquaintance of his."

SHERLOCK AGAIN.

(Chicago News.)
Mr. Holmes—"I notice that you have a
new kitchen maid."
Mrs. Borden-Lodge—"I have. But I
think it's perfectly wonderful how you
can make such accurate deductions."
Mr. Holmes—"Quite simple, ma'am.
I've been comparing the thumb-prints on
the plates."

MAKING SURE.

(Ladies' Home Journal.)
An aged merchant was very ill and sent
for the family lawyer. "I wish," began
the sick man, as the attorney stood by
his bedside eager to catch every word.
"Yes," answered the lawyer, hastily
scribbling.
"All my property to go to my eldest
daughter. I wish to die in the know-
ledge that the property is assured to her."
"Of course—of course!" fussed the at-
torney.
"Would it be asking too much," hesi-
tatingly the dying man asked, "to suggest
that you should marry her?"

BRILLIANT IDEA.

(Fun.)
Patient—"My hand shakes so much
at times, doctor, that my writing is
almost illegible."
Doctor—"Um! You must stop drink-
ing at once. Then your hand will be-
come steady and your writing as
legible as ever."

USUAL WAY.

(Lippincott's.)
"Truth crused to earth will rise again,"
but nine times out of ten the automobile
gets away first.

REMINING HIM.

(Boston Transcript.)
Peck—"You never get the dog to
mind you, my dear."
Mrs. Peck—"I will with patience. You
were just as troublesome yourself at
first."

THERE ARE SOME LEFT.

(Chicago Record Herald.)
"Pa, what's a haberdasher?"
"A man who keeps a shop that is
patronized by men whose clothes are
not bought by their wives."

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

General Literature.
Harvard University—Guide to Reading
in Social Ethics.
Cleveland Public Library—Reading Lists
for Special Days.
Butler—Philosophy.
Bergson—Mind and Memory.
Atkinson—Thought-Force in Business
and Everyday Life.
Sadler—Physiology of Faith and Fear.
Hall—Founders of Modern Psychology.
Gilman—The Home: Its Work and In-
fluence.
Hambien—Friedrich Nietzsche and His
New Gospel.
Bischoff—Christian View of the World.
Crane—Utility of All Kinds of Higher
Schooling.
Smith—The Home Made Kindergarten.
Collins—Key to the Wild and Commonly
Cultivated Trees.
Miller—Butterfly and Moth Book.
Porter—Moths of the Limberlost.
Creese—Practical Pointers for Paten-
tees.
Strub and Guilford—The Potato.
Conover—Making a Poultry House.
Gason—Ads and Sales: A Study of
Advertising and Selling with Scientific
Management.
Resides and Diener—Wood Turning:
The Use of Woodworking Machines and
Patternmaking.
Blacker—The A B C of Japanese Art.
Blacker—Making a Garden to Boon This
Year.
Glover—More Guessing Contests. "Dance
Cursey."
Bryant—New Library of Poetry and
Song.
Jaekel—Planning a Trip Abroad.
Tollemache—Reminiscences of the
Yukon.
Swift—William Lloyd Garrison.
M. Howe—Eleventh Hour in the Life of
Julia Ward Howe.
Fiction.
Atherton—Julia France and Her Times.
Barclay—Through the Postern Gate.
Bennett—The Clayhanger.
Bennett—Hilda Lessways.
Corkey—Testing Fire.
Curwood—Phil Steele.
Dehan—Between Two Thieves.
Doubleday—Saintsbury Affairs.
Farnol—Broad Meadows.
Hyne—Marriage of Captain Kettle.
Leblanc—The Frontier.
Hacking—House of Shadows.
Lincoln—Depotmaster.
Macnaghten—Four Chimneys.
Marriage—Court of St. Simon.
Phillips—The Beacon.
Roberts—Captain of Raileighs.
Smith—Archangel.
Fred M. White—Mystery of the Raven-
spurs.
S. E. White—Sign at Six.

WANT PAVED ROAD

TORONTO TO HAMILTON

Ontario Government Asked to Con-
struct a Half Million Dollar
Highway.
[Canadian Press.]
Toronto, Oct. 16.—The Ontario Govern-
ment was asked this afternoon by a
deputation representing Toronto and
Hamilton and the municipalities lying
between to appoint representatives to
meet a committee of municipal repre-
sentatives for the purpose of undertaking
the construction of a paved highway be-
tween Toronto and Hamilton. It is esti-
mated that the proposed roadway will
cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

Influence of Mind Over Matter

[By Special Arrangement With
the Winnipeg Telegram.]

There is at least one merit in the big
book produced by Engineer Rawson, of
London, England, to which I re-
ferred the day before yesterday.
He has collected hundreds of
quotations from modern men of science,
as well as from authors ancient and
medieval. He makes no claim to being
a stylist himself, and it would be folly
for him to do so, but he might well make
his boast that he is one of the leading
selectors and paste artists of this gen-
eration. I question whether any book since
Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" con-
tains so many quotations. It was for this
reason that I struggled on through sec-
tion after section of this work in which
the passages from other authors stream
like so many jets of acetylene gas.

Author Rawson has collected many re-
ports of experience by psychologists to
buttress his theory that the influence of
mind over matter is prodigious. He cites
Professor Elmer Gates, of the Laboratory
of Psychology and Psychurgy, Washing-
ton, D. C., to prove that changed mental
conditions create chemical changes. In a
long series of experiments, Prof. Gates
found that change of the mental state
changed the chemical character of the
perspiration. "When treated with the
same chemical reagent, the perspiration
of an angry man showed one color, that
of a man in grief another, and so on through
the long list of emotions, each mental
state persistently exhibiting its own pec-
uliar result every time the experiment
was repeated. When the breath of Pro-
fessor Gates' subject was first passed
through a tube cooled with ice so as to
condense its volatile constituents, a color-
less liquid resulted. He kept the man
breathing through the tubes, but made
him angry, and five minutes after a
sediment appeared in the tube. Anger
gave a brownish material; sorrow,
gray, remorse, pink, etc., showing as in
the experiments with the perspiration that
each kind of thinking had produced its
own peculiar material, which the system
was expelling."

Professor Gates must be a persevering
man. It would be natural to think that
he would have been satisfied with getting
those sorrowful deposits of gray matter,
those pink sediments of remorse, all that
tell-tale perspiration, but not so Professor
Gates. He collected the brownish quin-
tessence of human anger and tried it on
men and animals, administering it in the
form of medicine. In every case it pro-
duced nervous excitability or irritability.
Then he collected a deposit from a bad
man's breath and injected it in the veins
of a guinea pig. The pig could not stand
for it; in a few minutes it wilted and
died. The Washington professor discov-
ered that hate is accompanied by the great-
est expenditure of vital energy and
manufactures chemical products that are
poisonous. The professor concludes by
saying: "Enough poison would be elimi-
nated in one hour of intense hate by a
man of average strength to cause the
death of perhaps four score persons, as
these poisons are the deadliest poisons
known to science." This makes very un-
comfortable reading. How can we look
upon the genus homo with the same re-
spect any more? It seems hard that we
should be classed with the puffing adder,
the rat and other animals which secrete
poisons. This scientific discovery would
seem to indicate that the theory of evolu-
tion is right, after all, that we have
come up from the lower animal world, and
that, although we are a long way above
the ape and tiger and boa constrictor, we
still have retained the old habit of manu-
facturing bestial poisons. But I cannot
understand why remorse should precipi-
tate a pink deposit. Can you?

GAMBLER'S WIDOW

(Continued From Page One.)

had learned their nature from Lieut.
Becker at her home. This was about
the middle of last April, she added,
when Becker had caused a raid to be
made on her husband's gambling place.
Becker was in the house at the time,
she said.

RAIDED ROSENTHAL'S PLACE.

"I said to Mr. Becker: 'For heaven's
sake, what does this mean?' Mr. Beck-
er said: 'It had to be Herman, or me.'
Then I went down stairs with him, and
said: 'Don't let them break down the
house. Don't let them destroy my fur-
niture.' He said: 'Tell Herman that
debt is off. I'll go down and tell that
man to call it off, and Herman and I
are square, and does not owe me
that \$1500.' I said: 'What man, Her-
man knows.'"

WITNESS WAS THEN TURNED OVER TO THE DEFENCE FOR CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"Did you continue to have any ill-
feeling toward Becker after the raid?"
asked Mr. McIntyre.
"I did not feel very good toward
him."
"Was Rose a partner of your hus-
band in the gambling business?"
"Yes, early in March or the last of
February."

FOR TWO SUMMERS I SUFFERED WITH SKIN TROUBLE ON MY ARMS, AND MY LEGS FROM MY KNEES DOWN. MY ARMS WERE BADLY DISFIGURED, AND MY LEGS WERE COVERED. IT CAME LIKE THE HIVES, AND WAS VERY ITCHY. I CONSULTED A SPECIALIST, WHO GAVE ME MEDICINE, AS WELL AS AN OINTMENT, BUT SEEMED TO DO NO GOOD. IT WAS BEGINNING TO APPEAR ON MY FACE.

"I GOT A LITTLE CUTICURA OINTMENT AND SOME CUTICURA SOAP. THE FIRST TOUCH OF OINTMENT SEEMED TO RELIEVE, AND BEFORE THE CUTICURA OINTMENT WAS FINISHED I WAS CURED. I HAVE NOT THE LEAST SIGN OF TROUBLE."

(Signed) M. J. Boddy, 73 McCaul
St., Toronto, Dec. 22, 1910.

Cold-Sore Began to Heal With First Use of Cuticura Ointment.

"Cuticura Ointment cured a very
bad cold-sore that gave me hours of
severe pain and loss of sleep. I tried
all of other remedies but nothing did
me any good till I tried Cuticura Oint-
ment, and from the first application
it began to heal and now there is
not even a scar left." (Signed) Mrs. W.
Boyce, Mermaid Farm, P. E. I., Jan. 3, '11.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded the speediest, safest and most economical treatment for skin and scalp troubles, of young and old. Although they are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a liberal sample of each may be obtained free from the Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole purveyors, 57 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

MONK TO RETIRE SAYS BOURASSA; NAVY THE CAUSE

Le Devoir Declares Minister
Must Step Out if Contribution
Is Announced.

ARMAND LAVERGNE
GOING TO BALKANS

Col. Hughes Sending Young
Nationalist Leader to Study
War Tactics.

Montreal, Oct. 15.—Le Devoir, in
an article this evening, signed Henri
Bourassa, and apparently inspired, is
to the effect that Hon. Mr. Monk will
resign as soon as the Borden naval
policy is announced. Mr. Bourassa
learns that an urgent contribution of
\$30,000,000 will be made, and the promise
of a plebiscite before a permanent
policy is adopted.

"Hon. Mr. Monk will retire," adds Le
Devoir, "if he does not obtain a pleb-
iscite on the urgency vote. The real
friends of the Minister of Public
Works, the Nationalist leader says,
and we are among them, hope that
he will maintain this attitude, although
a strong pressure is being brought to
bear upon him to retain his portfolio."
"Mr. Monk is bound by his honor and
conscience to demand a plebiscite on
any policy of imperial contribution, and
Mr. Monk is not alone. The resolutions
of the Eustache, prepared under Mr.
Becker's eyes, were approved of by the
Hon. Mr. Nantel, condemned the Borden
policy of \$20,000,000 contribution,
consequently we refuse to believe that
the Minister of Inland Revenue will
object to \$30,000,000, when he com-
mended the idea of giving \$20,000,000."

Laverne for Balkans.

Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of mil-
itia and defence, will grant the request
of Armand Laverne, that he be sent
as a Canadian attaché to the army of
the Balkan confederacy, and the young
Nationalist will leave for the scene of
hostilities probably within the next
few days. While not an imperialist, in
the generally accepted sense of the
word, Bourassa's admittedly clever
young lieutenant is a soldier, and is
captain and adjutant of the well-
known Sixty-first Montserrat Regi-
ment. He is a strong personal friend
of Col. Hughes.

The Minister of Militia will likely
send an English-speaking officer to ac-
company Capt. Laverne to observe
the military tactics employed by the
excellently drilled and equipped armies
of the Balkan States, and to assist in
securing other knowledge of a real war
game for the Canadian department of
defence.

Montenegrins Retire.

Cetinje, Oct. 15.—General Mar-
tinovitch's army, it is reported, has
retired across the Boyana River in Al-
bania, leaving only a small body of
troops in the neighborhood of Tura-
besch.

TRY TO BUY WAR AUTOS.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Turkey is negoti-
ating with German manufacturers for
the purchase of aeroplanes, and has
also engaged military aviators as
trainers. Both Turkey and the Bal-
kan States are making endeavor to
buy war automobiles in Germany.

TURKEY RECALLS MINISTERS

Forcing the Balkans to Take Initia-
tive in War Move.

Constantinople, Oct. 15.—The Otto-
man Government decided today to re-
call the Turkish ministers from
Athens, Sofia and Belgrade. The Porte
ignores the Greek ultimatum regard-
ing the Greek vessels "which have been
seized, and bases the recall of the
Turkish minister at Athens on the ad-
mission by Greece of Cretan deputies
to the Greek Parliament."

TECHNICALLY THE ACTION OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT DOES NOT AMOUNT TO A DECLARATION OF WAR, BECAUSE TURKEY HAS NOT GIVEN PASSPORTS TO THE MINISTERS OF THOSE NATIONS AFFECTED, AND THUS PUTS THE ONUS OF A DECLARATION OF WAR UPON HER OPPONENTS.

The Government announces that it
will release the seized Greek vessels
which have foreign-owned cargo on
board.

ANNOUNCE BY MANIFESTO

Allies Will Not Declare War Through
Medium of Ultimatum.

London, Oct. 16.—According to the
Sofia correspondent of the Daily Mail,
the allied Balkan States have decided
to announce their ultimatum to Turkey,
but to announce the ultimatum in a
diplomatic relations in royal manifesta-
tions.

PORTE DEMANDS IMMEDIATE APOLOGY

Berlin, Oct. 16.—A limit of twenty-
four hours has been fixed by Turkey
for the Balkan States and Greece to
apologize for the sending of their
"insolent" note to the Porte, accord-
ing to a special dispatch from Con-
stantinople.

PEACE WITH ITALY

Great Help to Turks

Fleet, Hitherto Bottled Up, Can Be
Used in New War.

Constantinople, Oct. 16.—(By wire-
less telegraph to Kustajid, Roumania.)
"The conclusion of peace between
Italy and Turkey was fully antici-
pated by the Ottoman Government,
although the news did not reach here
until 4 o'clock this morning, and is
still unknown to the citizens gener-
ally."

Meantime the ministry of marine
was taking active steps to prepare the
Turkish fleet to take part in the cam-
paign against the Balkan States.
Three battleships and two cruisers,
which had been bottled up by Italy's
squadrons, have now been stationed
at the mouth of the Black Sea in
order to escort an army of invasion
to the Bulgarian coast.

District Attorney Whitman's objec-
tion was sustained by Justice Goff.

"It is improper," said the court, "to
ask this witness about what her hus-
band is alleged to have told her."

"Did you know Harry Vallon?" Mr.
McIntyre asked.

"Yes