TURKS AND ALLIES IN DESPERATE BATTLE

Fate of Ottoman Empire Believed to Depend on the Outcome

Sultan's Minister of War Sends Word That They Are Holding Their Own—Bulgarians Decide Not to Storm Adrianople—Austria Thinks Intervention of the Powers Will Come Within a Week—Greeks Report a Victory.

London, Oct. 29—The long awaited battle which will decide the fate of Turkey is now being fought. The army under Nazim Pasha, minister of war and commander-in-chief, is engaged, according to Constantinople official despatches, but does not indicate where the chief action is taking place or how the opposing forces compare.

It is Turkey's last chance to relieve an almost hopeless campaign. Nazim Pasha is fighting with his back to the wall. His communications have been cut and it is impossible for him to get fresh supplies or reinforcements.

In Constantinople the feeling of confidence is reviving. It is believed that the war minister has at last assumed the offensive. But this is by no means certain, as the battle may have been forced upon him.

Sofia despatches indicate a continued forward movement of the Bulgarians, but give no details. There is still no confirmation of the reported capture of Lule Burgas, Demotica. The Bulgarians are still fighting in the direction of Visa in pursuance of their plan to advance to the extreme east in the direction of Constantinople.

The Greeks also are marching, with victories to their credit, towards Saloniki, where a feeling of extreme anxiety is said to prevail, and provisions are running short.

The fact that no apparent effort is being made to stem the Greek advance to Saloniki is held to indicate that the bulk of Turkey's army there has been transferred to Thrace.

No recent information has been received of the operation around Scutari or other points to the west, and Sofia today observed a significant silence.

Diplomatic activities continue in London. Prime Minister Asquith had an audience with teh king today. No formal action has been taken or is likely to be taken until the result of the great battle is known.

Big Battle On.

Constantinople, Oct. 29—The minister of war has advised the government that an important battle was in progress this afternoon along the whole front, and that the Turkish troops were gaining ground.

The departure of the foreign military attaches for the field of operations, which was fixed for noon today, was postponed at the last moment. They may not leave for a day or two.

Servian Band Captures Town.

Belgrade, Oct. 29—The capture of Veles was affected by a comparatively small body of Servian cavalry under command of the king's brother, Prince Arsene. It was a daring deed which has excited admiration. It has also provoked comment, because, had the Turks been aware of the smallness of the Servian force the results might have been serious. As it was they were taken by surprise and hastily retreated.

Turks Lost 10,000 In Battle.

Vranya, Servia, Oct. 29—At the battle of Kumenova the Servians lost five hundred killed and two thousand wounded. The Turks lost ten thousand killed or wounded.

All the account of the fight pay tribute to the valor of the Servians officers and men. Lieutenant Milyeh commanding an infantry company blew out his brains rather than obey a command to retire from an exposed position, whereupon his men charged the Turks, with the result that all of them were killed. The cavalry with the king's brother, Prince Arzene at the head, charged repeatedly. The commander in chief, Crown Prince Alexander, was frequently on the firing line and entered the town while the battle was in full swing. Wherever he passed the soldiers, even the wounded cheered.

Intervention Near Is Belief of Austria.

Berlin, Oct. 29—The Frankfurter Zeitung prints a Vienna despatch, evidently emanating from official sources, which says: "The time for intervention by the powers is near, whether requested or not. If Turkey is defeated in the impending battle between Adrianople and Constantinople it would be high time for Europe to look to its interests, since the destruction of European Turkey could not be tolerated, nor could the occupation of Constantinople by another power.

"Blood enough has been spilled, and peace can be offered to both sides if Bulgaria is defeated, with good prospect of acceptance. Austria is not likely to attack Servia, as that would mean immediate war with the Balkan alliance. A decisive battle is expected in a few days, hence intervention is probable within a week."

Washington, Oct. 29—The American embassy at Constantinople today informed the state department of the classes of articles which the Ottoman ministry of foreign affairs will be considered as contraband of war during the present Balkan conflict.

The list, the scope of which will limit commercial transaction in the Mediterranean, includes powder and explosives and implements for their manufacture, clothing and cloth fabrics, including boots and shoes, gold and silver coin or bullion as well as paper money, boats of all kinds, clocks, railway telegraph and telephone materials, balloons and flying machines, including their unassembled parts, barbed wire, horse shoes, harness and saddlery material.

Greeks Win a Victory.

Athens, Ovt. 29—The king sent the following message to the premier from Kosani today:

"The left wing of the Greek army today defeated the enemy and pursued them to Nalbankeui, capturing the standards of two Turkish battalions after desperate fighting.

"After a three hours' engagement Kattrine was occupied Monday morning by the Greek army, which is continuing in pursuit of the enemy. Over one hundred Greeks were wounded in the battle at Nalbankeui."

Will Not Storm Adrianople.

Sofia, Oct. 29—It is announced that the Bulgarians have abandoned the idea of storming Adrianople in favor of investment, as it is known that the place is short of provisions. This has caused disappointment here as the capture of Adrianople has been expected daily. This decision also gives rise to rumors that the Bulgarians have suffered a check near Adrianople.

Turkish Commander Has Hopes.

Constantinople, Ovt. 29—A late telegram received from Nazix Pasha says that the battle begun today is still being waged with great violence. He adds that the situation for the Ottoman troops is very favorable.

Another official despatch reports fighting yesterday and today between Uskuo Dere, to the east of Kirk-Kilissch and Visa. Two battalions of Bulgarians were cut off from the main body and sustained heavy losses.

Fighting continues between the Greeks and Turks in the Kosani region of Macedonia. According to reports given out the Greeks are being driven back.

Despatches dated three days ago give the first news received here of the precarious position of the western army, which was admitted to be grave. It was asserted, however, that a considerable force was still concentrated at Veles disputing the advance of the Servians and Bulgarians.

Says Austria Is Anxious for Peace.

Vienna, Oct. 29—The Austro-Hungarian foreign office is working in close unity with the nation's allies and in constant agreement with the other powers, according to a statement made today by the premier, Count Stuergkh, in reply to a Social Democratic interpellation at the opening of the lower house of the Austrian parliament.

He added that the Austrian government would exert itself at the proper moment to assist in bringing about an early termination of the Balkan conflict. The result of an exchange of views between the powers which had been already effected justified, he said, the hope that their efforts would be attended with success.

Referring to the widely expressed wish for the maintenance of peace under any circumstances, the premier said that while Austria was not pursuing any aggressive aim the principle of the maintenance of peace under any circumstances and at any price, could not form the basis of the policy of any European power, however peaceful the intentions might be which it had determined upon for the legitimate defence of its interests.

He gave an absolute denial to the report that Austrian mobilization had been ordered, and said there had not even been any reinforcement of the peace footing of the army.

New Grand Vizier on the Job.

Constantinople, Oct. 29—Kiamil Pasha, president of the council of state assumed the office of grand vizier this afternoon in succession to Ghazi Moukhtar Pasha, who resigned.

An imperial decree commands the new grand vizier to prosecute the war with all energy in order to secure a victorious issue. Although all the changes in the cabinet have not yet been made, it is announced that Nazim Pasha will be retained as minister of war.

Allied Army Greater Than Supposed.

Athens, Oct. 29—According to reliable information the allies have at the front 166,000 more men than they have heretofore been credited with.

Turks Welcome Servian Conquerors.

Belgrade, Servia, Oct. 29—The Servian officials who have been installed in the surrendered towns of old Servia report that the Arnauts and Turks in their districts are delivering up their arms, declaring that they have lost faith in the power of Turkey, and are glad that the Servians will allow them to return to their homes.

Bulgaria's Queen Nursing Wounded.

Philippopolis, Bulgaria, Oct. 29—Queen Eleanor of Bulgaria, who has been here for the last few days, has assumed the dress of an ordinary nurse and is attending the sick and wounded arriving from the battle fields. A large waiting room at the railroad station has been converted into a reception room for the wounded and from there the men are assigned to the various hospitals.

London, Oct. 30—The silence of Sofia concerning the great battle in Thrace has at last been broken by a brief despatch announcing a Bulgarian victory and the capture of the town of Lule Burgas. This despatch and equally laconic despatches from the Turkish commander contain the only news yet available and still leave the situation rather obscure.

The message from Sofia apparently refers to earlier events, while the despatches of Nazim Pasha, the Turkish minister of war, describe two battles, one a sortie from Adrianople in the direction of Maras, and the other in the direction of Visa from which it must be inferred that the engagements are extending over a long front.

A Sofia despatch sent before the capture of Lule Burgas was known, throws a new light on the disposition of the Turkish forces. It is evident that earlier reports of the taking of this town were premature. It appears that the Turks' first line of defence extended along the Arkine river, with a second line from Demotica, to Lule Burgas.

Bulgarian Victory Likely a Fact.

Both sides claim victory, but there is no reason to doubt that the Turkish second line of defence has been broken. Up to the present the Bulgarian official despatches have been more reliable than the Turkish.

Nazim Pasha claims victory in the Visa region. Sofia is still silent regarding this section, and although the revelations concerning the demoralization and disorganization of the Turkish forces would predicate further defeats, some doubts are still expressed here as to the position of the Bulgarians whose continually extending lines of communication and the necessity of keeping a large investing force around Adrianople, might prove sources of danger if Nazim Pasha is able to take a vigorous offensive action.

That the Bulgarians are bringing up all available reasources is evident, according to a despatch from the correspondent of the Vienna Reichspost, who relates that Bulgarian reserves were arriving all night in the vicinity of Adrianople. They were without uniforms and were drafted into line in the national costumes, but were adequately supplied with rifles, bayonets and cartridges.

No definite news has been received from the other allied armies since yesterday. The Montenegrin commander is still hammering at Tarabosch, but is observing more caution in order to avoid needless sacrifice of life.

Want the Fruits of Victory.

Evidence of the imminence of offers on the part of the powers to intervene in favor of peace comes in an official pronouncement of the Bulgarian position published in the semi-official newspaper Mir, which plainly declares that the allies will not be deprived of the fruits of victory.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, speaking at Sheffield tonight, devoted remarks to Balkan events. He expressed the fervent hope that when the war was ended the nations would be found united in the resolve that about Balkan difficulties there should never be another war, and that the long dismal chapter of human misery unfolded in that region of the world should in one way or another be closed once for all.

There happily were signs, he said, that all the powers were honestly striving to adjust these differences and bring their combined influence to bear to make an end to the long, fierce and disastrous struggle, and to secure a settlement just to the belligerents and beneficial to the populations concerned.

Gloom at Constantinople.

Constantinople, Oct. 30—The new cabinet under Kiamil Pasha as grand vizier includes the following ministers:

Arifhikmet Pasha, justice and ad interim president of the council; Rechad Bey, vali of aidin, interior; Salih Pasha, marine; Zia Bey, public works; Demad Sherif Pasha, public instruction.

Practically all the other portfolios have been retained by former ministers. The ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, is now on board a German guardship bound for Constantinople. He is expected to arrive here tonight and will be lodged in the palace at Serai.

There are serious misgivings here regarding the possibility of the capture of Saloniki, and the headquarters of the southeastern army have been transferred to Monastir, which is eight-five miles to the northwest of Saloniki. The troops which were compelled to abandon Uskup are retreating on Saloniki but are becoming demoralized from lack of food and are not likely to have much fighting value.

Numerous reports from the Adrianople district charge the Bulgarians with destroying all the Moslem villages.

Streams of refugees are met on all the roads and thousands are arriving at Constantinople in such distressing conditions as greatly to embarrass the government, which has prohibited arrivals from districts not yet affected by the hostilities. Such an order, however, is hardly likely to obeyed.

Rumors are current that the martial law established in Constantinople is to be made more severe on account of the discovery of a plot by members of the committee of union and progress. A convey of 594 wounded men and nine wounded officers arrived here today.

Adrianople Surrounded.

Sofia, Oct. 30—Adrianople is now completely surrounded by the Bulgarians, whose attacks are meeting with great success, according to the Mir. The position of the Turks is critical.

There are persistent rumors that the Bulgarian cavalry has reached Rodoste, where the Turks have been landing troops brought from Asia Minor.

Cordon Around Scutari.

Reika, Oct. 30—The Montenegrins have captured an important position on Mount Bardigniol, thus completing a cordon around Scutari.

A vigorous bombardment is being maintained daily against Tarabosch, but no decisive progress has been made. Floods on Friday carried away a bridge across the river near Scutari, cutting off from the town 4,000 Turkish troops.

Bulgarians Win Great Battle.

Sofia, Oct. 31, 1.30 a. m.—After two days' fighting the Bulgarian army has gained a complete victory over the principal Turkish forces. The Turks have retreated in disorder. The town of Lule Burgas has been taken.

Public attention has been centred in the operations around Adrianople and the movements of the Bulgarians against Lule Burgas. This town is an important point in the Turkish second line of defense, which stretches from there westward to Demotica. Its capture would indicate that this second line has been broken. The Turks would then probably retreat to Tchorlu, where they might possibly make a stand.

More Terrible Turkish Atrocities.

Athens, Oct. 30—New and more terrible Turkish atrocities in twenty Christian villages in the Janina region are officially reported. The villages were destroyed, the inhabitants massacred, women, and children being burned alive.

It is also officially reported that three-fourths of the Turkish wounded at the beginning of the fighting were Christians. Now only about one-fourth of the wounded are Christians, which is taken to mean that the Christians were placed in the forefront of the battle. Five hundred Greeks enrolled in the Turkish army who managed to desert, have arrived here by way of Trieste. They marched through the streets singing their war songs, and will be placed on the reserves.

Powers Fear Anti-Christian Outbreaks.

Paris, Oct. 30—Official advices received today from various parts of the Ottoman empire evidence the extreme anxiety of the foreign communities over the possibility of anti-Christian outbreaks in the event of further reverses by the Turkish troops. The French government has been urgently requested to station warships along the coasts in readiness to take off refugees.

As a matter of precaution the government will dispatch tomorrow additional ships to Beirut, from which port they can readily reach any menaced points.

France and Great Britain are acting together in this matter, Great Britain sending ships to Saloniki.

Bulgaria Wants Spoils of War.

Sofia, Oct. 30—The Mir, a semi-official newspaper, declares that if European diplomacy is honestly desirous to establish a lasting peace after the war its duty is to forget the status quo formula.

"After the bloody sacrifices and glorious victories," says the paper, "This formula deals a blow at the brave allied armies and is unworthy of diplomacy which was responsible for unloosing the war when everything could have been gained by the execution of the treaties elaborated by that very diplomacy.

"We must also protest against the word 'Reforms.' The war has radically modified the situation and changes must ensue which can be nothing if not radical. Everything must be in proportion to the success of the allies and to the sacrifice they made by the blood they shed."

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WARNS MONCTON TO STIR ITSELF

Incinerating Plant is Necessary, Declares Board of Health Head

CONDITIONS CHANGED

Installation of Natural Gas Means More Garbage to Be Disposed of—City Council Offers to Take Over Exhibition Property — Canadian Club Elects Officers.

Moncton, Oct. 29—At the annual meeting at the Moncton Canadian Club tonight the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Judge Borden; president, Thos. Williams; first vice-president, James Edward; second vice-president, J. S. Rayworth; secretary, W. A. Cowperthwaite; treasurer, H. C. Charters; archivist, G. J. Oulton; executive—W. B. Logan, B. A. Bourgeois, George Scott, F. A. McCully, W. A. McKee, W. G. Jones, E. A. Reilly. The meeting took the form of a smoker and an address by the retiring president, J. T. Hawke, who gave an historical sketch on "The Lion of Lucerne."

There were eight deaths in the I. C. R. Relief and Insurance Association during the month ended October 25 as follows: G. A. Fawcett, retired employe, Campbellton; G. L. Blais, retired, Levis; Thomas Dechane, stationary engineer, Levis; John E. Hunter, engineman, P. E. Island; Eugene Pettigrew, brakeman, River du Loup; Thomas E. Dunn, operator, New Glasgow; G. P. Monahan, clerk, Halifax; Joseph Charest, trackman, Campbelltuon. Total insurance paid out $3,000.

The city council held a meeting tonight to consider the question of establishing an incinerating plant for destroying the city's garbage. A public garbage destroyer has been made more necessary since natural gas has been brought into use. The chairman of the board of health, Dr. Botsford, informed the council that it must grapple with the incinerating plant question at once and a committee composed of Aldermen Price, Fryers and Tingley was appointed to consider the matter in conjunction with the board of health.

The city clerk was instructed to notify the Moncton Exhibition Association that the city is preparing to take over the exhibition property on the terms proposed, viz.: $25,000 city bonds given in payment.

MAN'S STOMACH A METAL MINE

Pittsfield, Mass., Doctors Take 132 Nails from "Human Ostrich."

Pittsfield, Oct. 28—One hundred and thirty-two nails, two keys and a piece of crude iron were the indigestible articles taken from the abdomen of Luke Parsons, known as the "human ostrich," in an operation performer upon him today at the House of Mercy in this city.

Parsons is 40 years old. He was wont to say that a human ostrich who confined himself to pins and needles and bone collar buttons and carpet tacks was a tyro.

He is mighty proud of his exploits. Last week Luke complained of indigestion. He had had one or two attacks before but was always able to relieve the symptoms by eating a few pieces of old tins, a penknife, a button hook, or a couple of keys. But in this instance, for reasons that are not explained, he took nothing of that kind. He asserted that he had eaten no metal since last Thanksgiving.

One of the articles taken from Parson's abdomen was a spike fully three inches in length.

The operation revealed that one of the nails had punctured the wall of the abdomen, resulting in peritonitis. The man's cast-iron constitution leads to the belief that Luke will be able to weather the present storm, though the doctors will make no prediction.

BEGIN TO BOOM NEW BRUNSWICK

C.P.R. Issues Booklet of Eastern Canada Devoting Some Space to This Province

MORE ATTENTION TO OTHER PLACES

Maine Comes In for Some Publicity from the Big Railway—New Brunswick Towns Along the C.P.R. Are "Written Up," and the Industries Which They Need Are Indicatad by the C.P.R. Publicity Man.

The C. P. R. under date of this month, has issued a sixty-page booklet entitled A Handbook of Information Regarding Business and Industrial Opportunities in Eastern Canada. Of the sixty pages five and one-half are devoted to Nova Scotia, four are devoted to New Brunswick, one to Maine, advertising the lumbering, farming, and sporting advantages of that state, and the other forty-five or fifty pages are devoted to Quebec and Ontario.

Some indication of the nature of the booklet may be had from the following, which constitute its references to New Brunswick:

The province is well settled, there are good educational facilities, and practically every religious denomination is established. The climate is magnificent, and nowhere is there greater freedom from epidemic disease. Few realize that St. John is in the same latitude as Milan and Venice. Not only do grain and fruit crops flourish in New Brunswick, but maize (Indian corn), tomatoes, and grapes are successfully cultivated. This province produces in abundance apples, pears, plums and all kinds of northern small fruit. The valley of the St. John River is probably one of the best apple districts in America today. Its forest, coal, iron and other mineral wealth is very great.

Sport.—There is magnificent salmon and trout fishing, and as a moose, caribou and deer country New Brunswick is world-famous.

Lands.—Any one can obtain, free, 100 acres of land, under the labor act, upon paying the cost of survey, clearing and cultivating ten acres, and building a dwelling 16x20 feet. Farms already under cultivation can be obtained on reasonable terms.

Lumbering.—The provincial government owns over 10,000 square miles of forest, containing many kinds of timber, though the principal comercial wood is spruce.

Manufactures.—The manufacture of lumber into deals, boards, clapboards, etc., is the chief industry, though a close second is

Fishing.—The capital invested therein is nearly $2,500,000, 20,000 persons are employed and the annual output is $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. There are good opportunities in the herring industry, Scotch curing, lobster and sardine canneries.

Mining.—Coal; iron, in addition to older mines, has lately been found in great abundance and of excellent quality; limestone, granite, marble, freestone, slate, mineral and salt springs, nickel, antimony, galena, copper, manganese and graphite are found in New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 58,000), is the metropolis of New Brunswick. Several millions of dollars are being spent in providing terminal facilities on the harbor front. It is a natural distributing centre for the trade of the maritime provinces of Canada. Its wholesale merchants ship goods to every part of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Thus an industry located in St. John has a good market close at hand, and competes successfully for trade with the west. Also, owing to the many avenues of communication by rail and water, it has exceptional facilities for reaching the markets of Europe and South America. The city at present supports twelve large saw mills, and there is room for development of the woodworking industry in many lines. There is a good opening for a paper mill, and a furniture factory, also a carriage factory, automobile factory, ice skate, sporting rifles and shot gun factory, chemical manufacturers, oiled clothing manufacturers, tent and awning manufacturers, and for all kinds of manufacture requiring an abundance of such raw material as lumber, hardwood timber, iron, copper, antimony, brick clay, limestone and coal.

Nowhere are there better facilities for producing lime in enormous quantities at a reasonable cost, as there are inexhaustible beds of limestone right at hand. The other raw materials in addition to lime, for making cement are present.

Textile factories would find here suitable climatic conditions in addition to other advantages. Being an open seaport all the year round, with steamship communication with the British West Indies, St. John is a desirable location for a sugar refinery. Another opening is a canning factory. Owing to the frequent sailings between St. John and Cuba, a great deal of the fruit of that island could be handled here, and there is the immense supply of apples and other fruits from the Annapolis Valley and other parts of Nova Scotia. The city offers liberal inducements and exemptions for new industries.

Westfield Beach, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 400) would make a splendid summer resort. There are three stores, one box factory, two churches. Good agricultural land available.

Hoyt, N. B. (B. P. Pop. 1,500)—A good hotel and a creamery are needed. There is also a good opening for a poultry farm.

Fredericton, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 12,000), the capital of New Brunswick and a flourishing town on the St. John River, offers advantage for almost any manufacturing business, especially in wood, leather, etc.; shipping facilities are good. There are fine opportunities for market gardeners. There are six churches, one shoe factory, a canoe and boat factory, larrigan factory, carriage factories, cotton mills, etc. There are salmon, trout, moose, caribou, deer, bear and fur bearing animals of all kinds in abundance.

Cardigan, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 200)—Brick clay is found in abundance and a good opportunity is presented for establishing a brick yard. There are two schools, two churches, one lumber mill, one grist mill, and four stores. There is a good supply of lumber in the surrounding country.

Florenceville, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 400) has three general stores, one saw mill, one school and four churches. This town is the centre of the potato district.

Bristol, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 500)—There is splendid fishing and shooting, but at present no suitable accommodation—a good hotel is needed, also a woodenware or furniture factory. There is a considerable amount of cheap water power available. There are three churches, one school and one doctor.

Plaster Rock, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 500)—Gypsum is found in abundance. Gold is creating quite a sensation at present. There are four churches, one school and four general stores. The Tobique salmon fishing is very popular, fish weight from 15 to 30 pounds. Best hunting grounds for big game available.

Aroostook Jct., N. B. (X. P. Pop. 500) has 10,000 h. p. at hand undeveloped. This speaks for itself as to opportunities existing. There are two stores and one church.

Grand Falls, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 1,500) has fine water power, estimated at 46,000 h. p., fully developed; will attain 300,000 h. p. Good openings for all kinds of business, especially factories and pulp and paper mills. Plenty of timber available, also hundreds of acres of good agricultural land, finest for raising potatoes. There are three churches, public school, saw mills, woodworking factory, cheese and butter factories, general stores, etc. Good fishing and shooting in neighborhood.

Edmundston, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 2,000)—In addition to a big deposit of brick clay there is about 4,000 h. p. undeveloped. There are two saw mills, two construction woodworking mills, Transcontinental Railway shops, one concrete block plant, one wholesale grocery store, ten general stores, two paint stores, one hay, grain and coal merchant, one hardware and electric nxture store, four physicians, two banks, one druggist, six hotels, three churches, one public and one private school and one convent. There are good openings for a brick yard, foundry and machine shop, carriage and harvesting manufacture, any kind of woodenware factory. Big game is very plentiful some distance from the town. The fishing is also excellent.

Canterbury, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 400) has eight stores, two blacksmith shops, one carriage factory, one saw mill, one grist mill, one school and four churches. Good agricultural land available. There is good fishing and small game shooting.

Debec Jct., N. B. (X. P. Pop. 150) has two lumber mills, six stores, one grist mill, one school and one church. There is a fair amount of lumber available. A pulp mill would do well here.

Woodstock, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 4,000)—A power plant has been erected for supplying light and power. There are prospects of iron, copper and silver mines being developed. There are three saw mills, three foundries, one butter factory, one woodworking factory, one cannery, seven churches and two schools. There is a good opening here for a canning factory. Plenty of good agricultural land is available at moderate prices.

Watt Jct., N. B. (X. P. Pop. 75)—A small general store would do well here.

Chamcook, good power available but not developed. There is a large sardine factory here. Good store and hotel wanted.

St. Andrews, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 1,000) has a magnificent harbor. Good power could be obtained by damming the Chamcook Lake. Manufacturers would be welcomed. Land is cheap and taxes light. It is a very pleasant residential town and a fashionable summer resort. The Canadian Pacific Railway has here a fine summer hotel. There are four churches, one school. A sardine canning factory would do well here.

St. Stephen, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 3,000)—At head of navigation on St. Croix River. A rising town with an energetic population. A large lumber export business is carried on. Shipping facilities waiting development. There are eleven churches, good schools, wholesale and retail stores. Valuable building stone in the vicinity.

McAdam Jct., N. B. (X. P. Pop. 1,100)—Important railway point, has splendid building granite. Excellent hotel accommodation. There are five stores, one doctor, one school and three churches. Another doctor might do well here. Much spruce and hard wood exist. There is very good fishing and big game shooting.

Hartland, N. B. (X. P. Pop. 1,000) situated in the centre of a good agricultural community, has large cement block plant, one bank, one newspaper, four hotels, several stores, five churches, one high school. Plenty of water power is available. A starch factory would do well at this point. Lumbering is the chief industry, yearly output of various mills from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 feet. The best salmon and trout fishing, and shooting in the neighborhood.

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STRONG EVIDENCE IN DYNAMITE CASE

Iron Workers' Stenographer Tells of Long Conference Between McManigal and President Ryan.

Indianapolis, Oct. 28—John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, testified at the "Dynamite conspiracy" trial today that he had correspondence with the iron workers' union headquarters at Indianapolis, about an explosion.

He said in April 1908, he had written to Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, enclosing a clipping headed "Dynamite Explodes," and saying, "Enclosed please find newspaper clipping, which will be self-explanatory."

The clipping referred to an explosion on April 26, 1908, at Fall River (Mass.), when two spans of the Slade Ferry bridge across the Taunton river were blown up. The work was being done for Bristol county by a contractor against whom the iron workers had called a strike. It was one of the jobs which Ortie E. McManigal confessed to having traveled from Indianapolis to blow up on instructions from J. J. McNamara.

Mr. Golden also identified a copy of a reply sent to him by Ryan. In the reply Ryan referred to an editorial in the Union Magazine commenting on the finding of dynamite on a job in Cleveland which a non-union workman said he placed in order that he might "discover" the explosive and be promoted. Mr. Ryan's reply to Golden was that the Fall River explosion might be classed with the finding of the dynamite.

Ryan and McManigal Conferred.

Testimony that President Ryan and McManigal had talked for two hours in a room, to which the door was closed, was given by B. J. Cook, a former stenographer for McNamara.

Cook was asked whether he had seen revolvers or explosives about the union headquarters. He replied he never had, but once he was required to take stenographic notes of magazine guns which he turned over to McNamara.

"How long were Ryan and McManigal in the room" asked Senator J. W. Kern, counsel for the defense on cross-examination.

"McManigal came to the office and asked for McNamara," replied Cook. "I told him McNamara was out, but that Ryan was there. Then he went in to see Ryan about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and when I left the office, they were still in there."

Two days before McManigal confessed, he caused an explosion at Kansas City, Missouri.

Three automatic magazine guns, one shot gun and cartridges were presented before he jury as having been the property of James B. McNamara and McManigal. They were identified by Frank P. Baker, prosecuting attorney, of Marion county, as part of the property taken from the iron workers headquarters after McNamara's arrest.

A True Word

(Boston Transcript.)

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