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and The News

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NO. 1

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR MAY END ABRIPLY

Occupation of Tripoli All Italy Wants, But No Bombardment Has Occurred

Germany Acting in the Role of Peacemaker and Sultan May Accept Money Indemnity for Loss of Territory—Powers Promised to Be Neutral Before Conflict Was Begun—Sultan Praying and Calling for Intervention—A Few Vessels Cap- tured.

London, Oct. 2.—From present appearances the Turco-Italian war promises to be the shortest and most bloodless war in history. Thus far its distinguishing characteristics have been the absence of fighting and with Germany acting as peacemaker it may be ended before fighting occurs.

It is concluded that no mediation will be accepted by Italy until she has accomplished the military occupation of the Tripoli coast. After that negotiations will be much easier and are not unlikely to be successful, if Turkey will accept a money indemnity for allowing Italy to establish herself in Tripoli as Great Britain did in Egypt.

The news filtering in from various points continues to be of a negative kind. Evidently Tripoli has not been bombarded, and is not likely to be, if the Turks do not oppose the Italian landing. The war-like operations are confined to a blockade and the capture on either side of a few small vessels. It is now admitted from the Turkish side that Preveza, in European Turkey, is not occupied.

Italy's announcement that she has no intention to carry the war into European Turkey will do much to allay apprehension over Balkan or other complications. Italy's ministerial difficulties have not been solved, but generally the situation looks more hopeful.

Turkish Transport Sunk

Rome, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Malta says that a steamer which arrived there at 4 o'clock, this evening brought the news that the Turkish transport Derma had been shelled and sunk in the harbor of Tripoli. It confirmed the other advice that the bombardment would not begin until Tuesday—this in order to give the population time to withdraw to a place of safety.

Austria Warns Italy

London, Oct. 2.—A dispatch received here by a news agency from Vienna says that Count Von Aehrenthal, the Austrian-Hungarian foreign minister, has informed the Italian ambassador that any further action by the Italians on the Albanian coast will make it necessary for Austria to take various steps which Von Aehrenthal asked the ambassador how he reconciled Italy's naval movements in the vicinity of Albania with her declarations that she was keeping her hands off the Balkan peninsula.

Turkey Mobilizing Troops

Constantinople, Oct. 2.—Mobilization is being hurried. Turkish troops have been sent to Macedonia and along the Greek frontier, in spite of the government's specific assurance that the fear persists that the war with Italy is prolonged, a frontier incident will occur which will unavoidably precipitate a Turco-Greek war.

Tripoli Waiting for Italian Attack

Rome, Oct. 2.—A long special despatch from Tripoli describes picturesquely the appearance of the city "on the eve of Italian occupation." The native population appears, it is said, to be of the opinion that it is taking the course of events with stolid indifference, although the foreign population has largely fled and most of the business section of the city is closed up, in view of the danger of serious damage from bombardment. The despatch adds:

The landscape is serene, one sees a party of big turkeys loitering on the ramparts, half hidden by the shade of the question palms. They have hoisted a red flag, which flaunts with a half-hearted air of defiance over the red fortifications. Close by the sea, a guardian sentinel, while behind the ramparts one sees a group of soldiers waiting from the summit of the castle. They are not worried or nervous. Their air is one of profound indifference. For them this day is no different from any other day. Over in the barracks officers and men are doing their usual work, observing with characteristic oriental carelessness the passing of little huddled groups of frightened foreign traders, their arms filled with sacks. Above the ramparts the Italian army is at the heels of the men.

Patrols of soldiers pass gravely along the nearly deserted streets. The shops are closed and the windows barred by cords of houses have been vacated. Terror has seized the inhabitants. All the terraces are empty except that at the Italian consulate, which is occupied by correspondents. Above the hospital, conducted by Italian nuns, waves a Red Cross flag. A bold monk distinguished by his long, low, well beard, has climbed to the top of the bell tower on the Italian Catholic monastery and hoisted the German flag.

The few remaining Italians wait impatiently the first firing. The Turkish batteries are deserted. As yet a flock of

frightened sailing boats are surrying out of the harbor.

This evening the coffee houses in the Arab quarters reopened and the priests appearing on the small balconies of the minarets invited the people to prayer. Crowds of Arabs gathered at different points and read the posted notice in Turkish which says:

"The Italian government made an unjust demand on Turkey asking her to give up Tripoli. The Turkish cabinet, together with the parliament, is preparing a definite answer to give to Italy. Meanwhile we assure the population to remain quiet and respect the Italians."

This is the message received by the local authorities from Constantinople. It had been expected today would be filled with the scenes of war, but the contrary was the case, and the impetuous African night settled down on a town that was outwardly serene.

Powers Neutral

Chisao, Switzerland, Oct. 2.—Advice received here from official circles in Rome says the reports in circulation that the powers are contemplating intervening in the war between Italy and Turkey are premature. It is added that a majority of the powers, when they are asked that they would observe a policy of neutrality.

It is said that Great Britain and Germany, through their respective ambassadors at Constantinople, are sounding the Turkish government on a compromise proposal, but that intervention by the powers will be impossible of acceptance until the occupation of Tripoli by the Italians has been announced.

A dispatch to the Tribune from Rome says that the Turkish government has received word from the Italian consul in Tripoli that the Italian consul is authorized by the statement that the bombardment will begin three days after the notification which was given Saturday.

The correspondents are under the strictest censorship and are not permitted to disclose the names of the blockading ships or the military movements.

Of all the Italian colony in Tripoli, there remain only two monks and two nuns who are caring for the invalids in the hospital. The Turkish soldiers guard the Italian consulate and the Italian business houses.

When the last of the Italian colonists left the consulate on Saturday, where they had spent the night under the protection of the German flag, the streets were strongly lined with Turkish troops. Crowds of natives had gathered and hoisted and jeered angrily. There were evidences of violent rage on the part of the Arabs, and the soldiers prevented a possible massacre. The German consul escorted the refugees to the boats. Immediately the refugees left the shore by boat from one of the cruisers took an officer ashore, who notified the authorities that the blockade would begin at noon and the bombardment three days later.

Turkey Seeking Intervention

London, Oct. 2.—Constantinople correspondent of the Chronicle sends the following despatch:

The Sultan passes many hours praying at the various shrines. He grants frequent audiences to the German ambassador. I am assured that at last the ambassador has proposed, on the emperor's advice, that Turkey should cede Tripoli to Italy, the emperor undertaking that Turkey shall receive adequate compensation.

Russia gives repeated assurance that she will not allow complications to arise in the Balkans.

A special commission has been formed to recruit volunteers for the country's defence. From all parts of Servia and Montenegro great military activity is reported. Turkish reinforcements have been sent to Janina. Turkey sent her final note to the powers last night, appealing for friendly intervention. If the response is unfavorable orders will at once be given for general military operations. A high Turkish official declared that Turkey had not yet been given hostilities, in spite of Italy's brutal aggression.

"We have had great difficulty," he continued, "in restraining public opinion. Should the last appeal for intervention prove futile, German protection afforded Italy will be of little avail."

A mob today attacked the Italian consulate at Saloniki. The consulate was seriously damaged, although soldiers prevented it from being completely wrecked. They were improperly rejected.

SCENE OF TURCO-ITALIAN CONFLICT



The above map gives a good idea of the territories affected by the Turco-Italian conflict. Italy's commanding geographical position in regard to Tripoli and the surrounding country, taken in conjunction with the strength of the Italian fleet when compared with that of Turkey, is obvious. Preveza, at which point it is reported an Italian cruiser destroyed a Turkish torpedo boat, is close to the southernmost point of Turkey, just above the word Levkas on the map.

EIGHT CHILDREN BURN TO DEATH IN THEIR HOME

Parents Were Trying to Fight the Flames and Their Little Perished.

Indiana, Pa., Oct. 2.—Eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dias, of Hephon, near here, ranging in age from thirteen to three months, were burned to death early Sunday when fire destroyed the family home.

The parents, after discovering the flames, left the children in their beds and went to the first floor, where they made an attempt to extinguish the fire. The blaze spread quickly, however, and they were unable to rescue the little ones.

TORY NATIONALIST MAJORITY MAY BE 50

James Conmee Retires in Thunder Bay—Religious Bel- liets of the New House.

Special to The Telegraph.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—The retirement of Jas. Conmee in Thunder Bay and Hans River, which is certain to result in the election of J. J. Carlick, Conservative, leaves only the Yukon to be decided, and that generally goes with the government of the day, so that the party's policy on the navy to be decided by a party caucus when parliament meets.

GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN THURSDAY

Laurier Cabinet Has Two Days More of Hard Work to Clear Up Business.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—At the conclusion of tonight's cabinet meeting it was announced that there was still sufficient business to be cleared up to occupy two more days of hard work by the ministers.

HALIFAX RECOUNT TAKES PLACE TOMORROW

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 2.—In the county court chambers this morning Judge Walton granted a recount of votes cast in the recent election in Halifax county. It will take place on Wednesday next. A. B. Crosby, the defeated Conservative candidate, asks for it on the ground that voters were improperly rejected.

BORDEN'S CABINET MAKING SLOW PROGRESS

H. B. Ames Slated for Port- folio Representing Quebec

George H. Parley Not Anxious to Ad- minister a Department—Monk's Chances Slim, as He Cannot Get Guarantee of Plebiscite on Naval Question.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Mr. Borden's cabinet making is proceeding but slowly, according to the best information available tonight. The Quebec and Ontario representation is giving him the most trouble and he is being almost hourly visited by aspirants and councillors from these provinces.

H. B. Ames arrived on the scene this evening and was closeted with Mr. Borden for some time. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Ames will likely be one of the Quebec representatives in the cabinet.

Mr. Forster is likely to be taken in the cabinet as a member without portfolio and Mr. Parley may also come in on this basis, since he has indicated that he is not at all anxious to undertake the strain and worry of administering a department.

It is further stated tonight among those in closest touch with Mr. Borden that the chances are not very bright for Mr. Monk's inclusion in the cabinet. The Nationalist leader and Mr. Borden are not in harmony on the naval policy and the former will certainly be a definite pledge being given that the whole question of naval defence be submitted to the people by referendum. This pledge Mr. Borden, at present, declines to give. He proposes to leave the party's policy on the navy to be decided by a party caucus when parliament meets.

FOURTEEN MINERS, ENTOMBED 84 HOURS, RESCUED

Fairbanks, Alaska, Oct. 2.—The fourteen men who were entombed at the Shakespear mine on Dome Creek, were rescued today, none the worse for their confinement of eighty-four hours. A drill hole through which they had been provisioned was enlarged by thawing until it was big enough to permit the body of a man to pass. Then the imprisoned miners were pulled one after another to the surface of the ground, 1,247 feet above.

MONCTON MAN SHOT MOOSE WITH ANTLERS SPREAD OF 64 INCHES

Moncton, Oct. 2.—(Special)—Frank Jonas, the well known I. C. R. trainman, arrived in the city this evening with the king moose of the season. The animal has a spread of antlers of sixty-four inches. Experts pronounce the head the finest seen in years. Mr. Jonas went to Lakeside Sunday and got his moose this morning. The animal weighed over 900 pounds dressed. Three moose and two deer were brought to the city today by local hunters.

ROCHESTER-ALL STAR SERIES ENDS IN A ROW

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The series of games between the Rochester team and the All-Stars picked from other clubs in the Eastern League came to an abrupt end this afternoon when Edward Barrow, president of the league, and President Chapin, of Rochester, had a disagreement. The trouble was over the replaying of the game which was unfinished yesterday at Newark, which Chapin considered against the rules of the league, and which would not open his park for today's game. Barrow promptly cancelled the series, declaring the All-Stars winners as they won two out of three finished games.

DECLARATION IN QUEENS, P. E. I.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 2.—(Special)—This was declaration day for Queens county for the federal election. Official figures are: Conservative, McLean, 4,892; Newcomb, 4,208; Liberals, Wharton, 4,019; Progress, 3,915. The first two were declared elected.

AUSTIN DISASTER VICTIMS OVER 100

Twenty-four Known Dead and Eighty- six Missing is Latest Summary

Gruesome Work Searching in Debris of Ruined Town for the Lost Ones—Cordon Drawn Around the Place and All Visitors Are Refused Admit- tance—Orphans Will Be Provided With New Homes.

Canadian Press.

Austin, Pa., Oct. 2.—Twenty-four known dead, 86 missing and believed to be buried beneath the debris, is the official census tonight of Austin's loss of life in the flood of Saturday. It is conceded, however, that several, if not indeed many, visitors and strangers were in town that day, and undoubtedly perished. Including them and allowing for inevitable errors in compilation, the total of dead will probably reach 150.

Curious Ones Barred Out

Shortly before 1 o'clock today State Commissioner Dixon issued an order that nobody but officials and employees of the state health department, other state officials and newspaper correspondents should be allowed in the flood zone. This order was issued because the news of the disaster had attracted thousands of persons who had been pouring into Austin by railroad from both north and south. The supplies of the town had been crowded out and had it not been that members of the citizens committee were on hand to pick out the strangers and parades from the disaster zone, the latter would have had to go hungry. Special arrangements have been made for the admission of undertakers and carpenters.

About the time the restrictive order was issued a train load of sightseers arrived. Nobody from the train was allowed to go near the ruins except properly vouchered relatives of friends of citizens.

This afternoon an automobile being utilized by the press correspondents was pressed into the service by the state health department which sent men to keep the automobile out of the flood zone. The automobile was used to transport the press correspondents to the town. The automobile was used to transport the press correspondents to the town.

Bread Line Formed

The bread line was formed for the first time in Austin today. Heretofore relief had been extended as the needy ones became known by neighbors. Friends' appeals to the supplies today were placed in Odd Fellows' hall and guarded by the state constabulary as they were handed out. Only the name number in the applicant's family, and what street they lived on before the disaster was asked. As fast as people turned away with arms full of barley bread, meat, potatoes, coffee and tea, their places were taken by others.

State Sanitary Engineer Herbert Snow, who is in charge of the work of getting out the bodies and clearing away the wreckage, has sent a requisition for several hundred carpenters, and they are being rushed here today on a special train with tools.

As soon as these men arrive they will begin erecting sheds, kitchens and such buildings as may be needed properly to care for the homeless.

Unskilled labor for some of the work is being furnished by the Goodyear Lumber Company, which is taking this method of providing temporary employment for its men, thrown out of work by the flood. Hundreds of men who were thus placed are also being put on the pay roll of the state health department.

In taking the census on which tonight's estimate of the dead and missing was based, care was taken to trace so far as possible all survivors who left town after the disaster to take refuge with relatives or friends.

125 Coffins Ordered

Twenty-five coffins reached Austin today and one hundred more ordered by wire are expected tomorrow. Burial permits are issued as rapidly as identification proceeds. Out going trains carried several bodies to nearby towns today, but most of the victims will be buried in Austin's burial ground, which was untouched by the flood.

Relief workers today found one woman with five small children, whose clothes averaged less than two garments each. Three men carried armfuls of garments to the house where little ones were cared for.

MARITIME PRESBYTERY BEGINS SESSIONS IN CHARLOTTETOWN TONIGHT

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 2.—Two hundred delegates to the Maritime Presbytery, arrived tonight at the Maritime Presbytery in the city, where they are to be entertained. The regular session opens tomorrow evening when the retiring moderator, Rev. John Murray, of Clifton (P. E. I.), preaches a sermon and the new moderator will be elected. The names most prominently mentioned are Rev. Dr. W. P. Archibald, Springfield (N. S.); T. C. Jack, North Sydney; George McMillan, Kentville; Anderson Rogers, Halifax (N. S.).

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Queen's rink, where the New Brunswick Kennel show was held, was the gathering place this week for most of the society folk, and they greatly enjoyed a view of the dogs. The top specimens without doubt attracted the most attention, especially from ladies and children, and it was therefore around the boxes of these little pets that the greatest number congregated. The committee which had charge of the decorations succeeded in making the rink a most attractive spot in which to spend an idle hour.

The last day of September has been chosen for the celebration of two weddings of special interest to society folk in St. John proper and at the West End. This afternoon the marriage will take place at the home of Mr. Robert H. C. Skinner and Miss Hazel R. Hall, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Hall, in German street Baptist church. Only the immediate relatives will be present. The bride will be gowned in white duchesse satin trimmed with black silk and a black veil. She will wear the usual bridal veil and orange blossoms. Miss Daphne Crosby will be bridesmaid, and will wear a dress of white tulle over a black skirt with crystal and pearl fringe trimmings. On the corsage will be a tiny bunch of pink roses. The hat to be worn with this charming costume will be of the style of the day. Ward Hosen has been visiting in the city, expects to leave for home this evening.

Mrs. H. S. Bridges is in Montreal, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Ward Hosen have taken possession of their apartments in the Chipman apartment house. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Austin and daughter, Miss Edna Austin, have taken rooms at the Clifton for the winter months. The Countess de Srinivas, the Russian dancer, who will appear in St. John late in October, will have as patronesses at her concert, Mrs. J. Douglas Hosen, Mrs. L. R. Harrison, Mrs. F. E. Sayre, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. Leonard Tilley and Mrs. James Seely.

Mrs. F. J. Harding is at the public hospital, and his friends will be pleased to hear that he is steadily improving. Mrs. Ernest Hutchinson, Chatham, was in the city this week. Mrs. E. A. Smith expected to leave this morning for Riviere du Loup to visit her sister, Mrs. M. J. Smith. Mrs. Thomas Raymond has returned home after a pleasant visit in Woodstock. Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Crosby and Miss Daphne Crosby, German street, are to leave this evening to spend a few days in Boston.

All music lovers will be delighted to hear that Mark Hambourg intends giving a recital in the Canterbury church school room. He is starting on a tour around the world. Among the cottagers who have returned to their city residences are Judge Armstrong and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bright Cudlip and children, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Robinson and children, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Starr and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alice Jardine, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Macdonald, and Mrs. J. M. Macdonald.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Vanvort, of this city, the marriage was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon of their daughter, Miss Alice Beatrice Vanvort, and Mr. John Long Collins, of Campbellton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Malcolm, assisted by Dr. J. A. Morrison. A large number of guests were present. The bride was gowned in a handsome costume of white satin and black tulle, with a black veil and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Her wedding veil which was caught with orange blossoms was an heirloom, having been worn on four previous occasions. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome piano. Mrs. Bruce S. Robb and Miss Annie D. Vanvort were bridesmaids.

The wedding will take place on Oct. 27 of Miss Doris Tuttle, daughter of the late Mr. Frank Tuttle, and Dr. John N. Baldwin, of Brooklyn. Miss Tuttle was in the nursing staff of the Long Island Hospital, and is one of three Canadian nurses in the institution who have been married to doctors in positions there within three weeks.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Jean MacMechan, daughter of Prof. Campbell MacMechan, of Dalhousie University, and Miss MacMechan, of Kings College, Windsor. Miss MacMechan is an admitted belle in society. Her father has lately returned from England. Miss Vera MacLaughlin gave a "wedding" shower for Miss E. MacLaren yesterday afternoon at her mother's residence, Cliff street.

Miss Winnie Raymond entertained at tea yesterday afternoon for Miss Violet Symonds, one of the prospective October brides. Mrs. W. Henry Harrison was hostess at luncheon Friday of last week for Mrs. De Witt. The table was prettily set and artistically ornamented. Those present were: Mrs. De Witt, Mrs. John Purpus, Mrs. Mollie Robinson, Miss Elsie McLean, Miss Edith Fielding.

Mrs. Walter Foster entertained at luncheon yesterday for her sister, Mrs. Bancroft. Mrs. Clarence B. Allen gave a very delightful informal tea on Wednesday for Mrs. Joseph Ellis, Assinette with the refreshments were Mrs. Alexander Wilson and Mrs. Wetmore. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lewis, Miss Lou Girvan, Miss Miriam Hatheway, Miss Alice Schofield. Among those present were Mrs. Joseph Ellis, Mrs. Laurence, Mrs. T. C. Powell, Mrs. George Ellis, Mrs. Gordon Sanctor, Mrs. Kent Scovill, Mrs. Blanche, Mrs. Homer Forbes, Miss Mollie Robinson, Miss Nora Robinson, Mrs. Daphne Crosby, Miss Jean White, Miss Jean Leavitt, Miss Vivian Barnes, Miss Mary L. Harrison, the Misses Murray, Miss Margaret McAvity.

Mr. S. A. M. Skinner was tendered a dinner at the Fiske Club by the members of the club as a farewell to Mr. Skinner before leaving for Ottawa, where he has been appointed to a position in the legal branch of the public works department. The numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Skinner express great regret that they are about to remove permanently from St. John, and that they will take up their abode for the future in Ottawa. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Walter White gave a very large tea for Mrs. Skinner, who

thinks she has the opportunity of meeting her friends on a visit to the city. A very successful children's service was held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening. Rev. George Farquhar preached, and the singing of the girls and boys was greatly enjoyed.

Rev. Mr. Lynch, of Toronto, is guest of Rev. and Mrs. Daniel, The Rectory. Mr. S. S. Hall, Miss Hall and Mrs. S. R. Hall, who are visiting in St. John, are spending the week, closing up their summer home on Tuesday.

By yesterday's C. P. R. Miss Mabel Thompson returned home from Montreal. Mrs. Will McAvity is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McAvity, Lakeside.

Mr. William Davidson left on Saturday for Montreal, having spent a two weeks' vacation at home here. Mrs. John H. Thompson returned on Friday from New Glasgow, leaving again on Monday for a week's visit to friends.

The fifth anniversary of Miss Florence Ponding's birthday was pleasantly observed on Saturday, when a few friends were invited to tea, and spent a happy hour with their young hostess. A large party was photographed, and made a very pretty picture.

Judge Armstrong and Misses Armstrong returned to St. John on Wednesday after spending the summer here. Mr. and Mrs. J. Armstrong, with his sons, Mr. Charles and Jack, and daughters, Misses Jessie and Helen, will leave on Tuesday to make their home in Ottawa, where he has been appointed to a position in the government printing bureau. They will be greatly missed here, where many summers have been spent.

Mrs. Shaefer returned from Niagara Falls last week. Mr. Fred Schaefer, of Havana, who spent a few days here with his parents, left for home on Monday.

Miss Janet Guest, who has a large circle of friends in Rothsay, is leaving for Island on Tuesday to spend the winter at Chatham. Mr. Gordon Gilbert spent a few days at his home here, returning to the North Shore on Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Newland, of New Brunswick, and Misses Duke, of Hampton, were guests of the Misses Thomson on Friday. Mrs. Foss and Mrs. James Jack, of St. John, were among last Saturday's visitors.

The women's work on Monday, Oct. 2, at the home of the president, Mrs. Daniel. Mrs. G. B. Ryan, of home from Boston for a short visit with her mother, Mrs. L. H. Lockhart. Mr. and Mrs. William McAllister left last week for Prince Albert, where they will spend the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Teed left today for a brief visit to Prince Edward Island. Mr. Will Hickman went to Fredericton Monday to enter as a student at the University of New Brunswick.

Mrs. and Mrs. Charles D. Buck, of Dalhousie, were guests of Capt. de Mille and Mrs. Buck over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Teed, of St. John, are attending at McGill University.

Mr. Allan Landry left this week to continue his studies at McGill University. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Teed, of St. John, are attending at McGill University.

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SACKVILLE

Sackville, Sept. 27.—Miss Ernest Harper, who has spent the summer with her mother, Mrs. L. C. Harper, returned to her home in Truro last week.

Mrs. Fraser, of Amherst, and Miss Eva Henderson, of Boston, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Read.

Miss Emily Goodwin, of St. John, was the guest of Miss J. H. Teed, of St. John, who is attending at McGill University.

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to visit her sister, Mrs. Adair, who is slowly recovering from a painful and tedious attack of rheumatism.

Mr. Percy Hart left on Monday to resume his studies at Baltimore College of Medicine.

Mr. Ray McCarty is visiting friends in St. John and from there will go to Montreal to take up studies in St. Joseph's College.

The summer home of Mr. C. R. Homer was closed on Monday, when the family left for Montreal.

Mr. T. T. Odell spent Saturday in St. Stephen with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dutton. Mrs. J. E. Dutton passed away on Sunday morning, after a tedious illness.

The funeral took place on Monday, Rev. A. W. Mahon conducting the services. Deceased leaves his widow, one son and three daughters.

Mr. George Smith, the popular C. P. R. conductor, is on a trip to Vancouver. The body of the late Mr. Walter Swift was brought here on Tuesday from Woodstock, where he died on Sunday, and interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery.

Mrs. George F. Hibbard, with Mrs. Vernon Lamb, Miss Bessie and Miss Minerva Hibbard, are at home from Boston, where they have been visiting.

Miss Hazel Gillingham has been enjoying a trip and stay in Boston, coming home this week.

Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Elliott and daughter, Miss Elliott's mother, are at the Rectory. They returned from Boston on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Grimmer are in their home again. The summer visitors, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Teed, of St. John, are attending at McGill University.

Miss Freda Wren has gone to Sackville to take up studies at the ladies' college, where she has been a very successful and popular student.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayter Reid, of Montreal, have been among St. Andrews friends this week. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard T. Stinson have a new baby boy in their home.

Mrs. J. H. Teed, of St. John, are attending at McGill University. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Teed, of St. John, are attending at McGill University.

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mer residence, left on Monday for their home in Chicago.

Rev. Gilbert and Mrs. Earle after a fortnight's visit with friends in Shediac, left on Friday last for Hallowell, where they are spending a few days prior to their return to Jerusalem.

Miss Minnie Tait was home from Sackville for the week-end, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tait.

Miss Ryan, of St. John, has returned to Shediac after spending the summer season at her home and is with Mrs. S. De Wolfe.

Miss Elaine Jardine has returned from a most enjoyable trip to Fredericton.

Mr. Ferdinand Robidoux, of Richibucto, was the guest of friends on Sunday last.

Mrs. A. G. Lawton and daughter, Miss Minnie Lawton, of Boston, are visiting friends in Sussex and St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Connor returned on Wednesday of this week from their bridal trip to Montreal and St. John, and have taken up their residence with Mr. and Mrs. M. Connor.

Miss Mary Weldon is spending a few days in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cossart and family are closing their cottage and returning to St. John this week.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Andrew's Episcopal church on Tuesday morning, when Miss Hilda Elliott, of Cocagne, was united in marriage with Mr. Fred Donnet, of this town.

A. P. Burt, rector of St. Martin's-in-the-field, Shediac, performed the ceremony. The bride was in a large number of invited guests and friends of the bride and groom. The bride who was unattended, was most becomingly gowned in a dress of navy blue, with a large bouquet of cream roses and ferns. Splendid music was afforded by the members of St. Andrew's choir, assisted by Miss Hilda Elliott, a very successful and popular student.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayter Reid, of Montreal, have been among St. Andrews friends this week. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard T. Stinson have a new baby boy in their home.

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was performed. The bride, who is very fair and winsome with a wealth of pale golden hair, looked very attractive in a dainty gown of white embroidered mull, with touches of fine mesh lace. She was unattended. After the ceremony, the bride and groom, with relatives in Charlottetown, a dainty luncheon was served.

The house was beautifully adorned with flowers. The hall was adorned with garlands of asparagus fern. The reception room, where the ceremony took place, was lovely with pink and pale lavender sweet peas and ferns. The bay window was a bower of ferns of many varieties. The adjoining parlor was gay with pale yellow and brilliant orange flowers, and asparagus fern. The dining room was adorned with white Michelmas daisies. Large bouquets of these dainty autumn flowers stood in vases about the room. Over the electrolieres stood in the centre of the table. After the luncheon the bride changed her bridal dress for a travelling costume of King George blue serge, with travelling coat of grey and the happy young pair left in an automobile for their wedding journey.

Their destination known only to themselves. After their return they will reside in their own home in Market street. The wedding gifts were both handsome and numerous, consisting of cut glass, silver, bric-a-brac of many kinds and several substantial cheques.

Mrs. Maxwell and Miss Ada Maxwell were pleasantly entertained a party of ladies at tea at their home on Sunday, which Mrs. R. K. Ross, of Yarmouth (N. S.), was the guest of honor.

Madame Blair entertained Mrs. T. A. Vaughan and other ladies friends with a bridge on Tuesday evening.

Senator and Mrs. Gilmor are in town this afternoon, coming from St. George to St. John.

Dr. Robinson Bowditch is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Nell, Mrs. Bowditch has been spending the summer in Calais.

Mr. Charles Johnson, who spent the past week here with Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Din, left last Friday for Boston en route to his home in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Julia Gilmor has returned from a visit in St. Andrews.

Mrs. Gray Church, of St. George, has been a recent visitor in St. Stephen.

Miss Alice Bridges, of Robinson (Me.), has been the guest of Mrs. George Eaton, for a few days.

Mrs. E. C. Main and Mrs. J. W. Richardson are in Woodstock visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawton Whitlock are in Calais, guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell Whitlock.

Mrs. T. A. Vaughan and Mrs. D. G. Smith, of Melrose (Mass.), are the guests this week of Mrs. Irving Todd.

Master Jack Sloggett left last week for Woodstock, N. B., to attend school.

Miss Carolyn Washburne has returned from a visit in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Fales, of New York city (see Miss Ellen Dexter) are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Smith and their little daughter, Jean, have returned to Fredericton, after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Robinson.

Miss Mabel Murchie has returned from a visit in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Holmes Maxwell are occupying their new home at Old Ridge.

Mrs. D. Hume Bates, who has been visiting in Boston, has arrived home on Monday and she left for Houlton to visit her son, Dr. E. C. Bates.

Miss Majorie Baskin has returned to her studies at Mount Allison College.

Mrs. R. K. Ross, of Yarmouth (N. S.), is the guest of Mrs. George Eaton, for a few days.

Mrs. Arthur Laughlin is holding her first reception this afternoon since her marriage. She is surrounded by a large number of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Love, of Seattle (Wash.), are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Love.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Teed, of St. John, are attending at McGill University. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Teed, of St. John, are attending at McGill University.

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turned to their home at St. John (N.B.), after a pleasant visit with relatives in the city.

Miss Adeline Prescott, of Amherst, with the guest of friends in the city.

Miss B. McDonald is spending a few weeks with relatives in Charlottetown.

Mr. George McCarthy, of Calgary, son of Mr. Edward McCarthy, is spending a few days at his old home in this city.

Mrs. J. W. Clark has returned from an extended trip to the north-west, where she visited Winnipeg, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Regina and Vancouver. Dr. Simeon Steeves is home from New York.

A pretty wedding was quietly solemnized at the home of the bride, at Elizabeth (N. J.), on Wednesday evening, when Mr. A. Vye Gibson, of this city, was married to Miss Rena Sponsbury. The bride was handsomely gowned in white silk marquisette over satin, with veil and orange blossoms. Among the guests was the groom's mother, Mrs. G. Gibson. The

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES
New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.
These newspapers advocate British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose emblem,
The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 4, 1911

EARL GREY
Earl Grey and his family have endeared themselves to the people of Canada. No governor-general has taken such pains to make himself familiar with Canada and its people. From coast to coast and into the north Earl Grey has journeyed, seeing for himself the country and its resources and becoming personally acquainted with the people and their aspirations. Not only was this the case but his excellency entered very heartily into the life of the people, and proved his personal sympathy with their aims and aspirations. There was nothing of the autocrat about him. He liked to mingle with the people and was himself the soul of hospitality. Everywhere he held up before Canadians a high standard of citizenship, as the highest aim of a people. Even Canadians themselves were perhaps a little surprised when Earl Grey in a notable speech a few years ago expressed his conviction that Canada would become the dominant state in the British Empire. No man has given expression to a more abiding faith in Canada than he whose term as governor-general will end in a few days. In him Canada will also have a warm friend and an able advocate. He and his family carry with them from this country the highest esteem of the Canadian people.

WANTS MR. BORDEN'S HELP

The Standard informs us that Mr. Borden's plan of granting federal aid will solve the highway problem in New Brunswick. This is a rather astonishing statement. It is a confession, on the part of Mr. Hazen's organ, of Mr. Hazen's inability to carry out his pledges. He assured the people of this province when he was in opposition that if he were made premier he would give the province a system of good roads. The belief or hope that he would do so prompted the people to give him the opportunity. He has utterly failed, and now the Standard bluntly asserts that only federal aid can solve the problem. In what way will it solve the problem? The Hazen government has wasted the funds with which it should have improved the roads, and what guarantee is there that it will not waste the funds provided by Mr. Borden? If Mr. Hazen and his colleagues had adopted a good highway policy, federal aid would help them to carry it out. Having no policy, they would merely fritter away whatever money Mr. Borden placed at their disposal. After Mr. Borden has granted federal aid it will still be necessary to provide New Brunswick with a government which will know how to spend the money for the benefit of the people.

POVERTY

Perhaps never in the history of the city was there more poverty and suffering among certain classes than during last winter. With the approach of the autumn, the unfortunate, the occasional laborers and the loafers are again in evidence with needs more pressing than before.

The problem of poverty, in cities large or small, is of more serious moment than is generally supposed even by philanthropic societies. The way taken by philanthropists, since the time that the traveler fell among thieves going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, is to extend sympathy and give charity. We have done something to discourage the thief by policing and lighting the road, but hardly anything else to strike at the root of the conditions that multiply misfortunes. Much of our philanthropy tends to perpetuate the conditions that make philanthropy necessary. Charity can find many poor, and after it has exercised itself to the full, it will

leave the same number of discontented poor.

One of the causes of poverty in this city is the unsanitary condition of many of the homes of the people. Many of the people live in utterly unfit homes. There are courts and alleys where cleanliness would be an impossible virtue. The city council, if it were conscious of its mission, could have many of these destroyed and respectable ones would rise in their place. The present conditions produce low vitality of body and spirit, diseased morals and diseased bodies, and many gutter children. If the aldermen went into this matter they would have the assistance of many volunteers who have been trying to deal with single cases and who have realized how hopelessly inadequate all their efforts are to improve conditions more grave than has yet been realized. They day has gone when it is enough to go on dealing with details.

There is a poverty which is no disadvantage, which is indeed an incentive to wholesome labor. The majority of men pass from this kind of poverty a little way and come back to it again and again. But the poverty of which we speak is different from a mere lack of wealth. Mr. Devine says it can only be described by the word "misery."

"This poverty which spells misery implies lack of wealth, but it implies also very grave disadvantages. To be poor when poverty means a low standard of living, overworking, disease, friendlessness, and other specific forms of misery, to some of which I have directed attention, is a very serious matter. I have no expectation that poverty in the first sense will be abolished. I have no desire that it should be. But I have a very ardent desire that misery, poverty in the second sense, should be eliminated from our social life. I believe that it can be."

There are many things that can be done in the city that will lessen the demands upon public and private charity. The doing of them will increase efficiency and promote prosperity and develop tax-paying capacity. The improvement of sanitary conditions and the destruction of unhealthy dwellings would be simply the husbanding of the resources of the city. Like the repair of a leaky roof it would prevent further disaster.

TAXATION REFORM

What progress are the city fathers making with the proposed tax reform? The principles of reform suggested in the report of the committee are entirely correct, and when the aldermen proceed on correct principles the results may be left to take care of themselves. The results of reform in this line have proved highly satisfactory in other Canadian cities. The partial application of land value taxation has proved distinctly beneficial. It has greatly stimulated the building trade. The object and tendency of this system of taxation is to compel land being put to its best use, so that the greatest amount of income may be derived from it; and it discourages the holding of land for speculative purposes and prospective increment in value.

If it has caused vacant sites to be put to their best use by expenditure on improvements. It has not had the effect of increasing rent, but on the contrary as the tax becomes heavier it tends to bring into occupation land not put to its best use and so decreases rent. If the plan as outlined in the report of the committee would apply in this city no time should be lost in putting it into force. If it has defects, these should be remedied and the amended plan adopted.

There was a very interesting discussion of the whole question of taxation at the recent meeting of the Ontario Municipalities Association. Mayor Hopewell of Ottawa declared himself in favor of an amendment to the assessment act of the province, giving power to municipalities to tax land at a higher rate than improvements. He pointed out that the system worked well in the west, and that not one of the municipalities which had adopted it would think of returning to the old system. He was satisfied that if similar power were given to the municipalities of Ontario it would result in great benefit.

Mr. A. B. Farmer, Secretary of the Tariff Reform League, pointed out that over two hundred municipalities in Ontario had petitioned the provincial government to give them power to raise the tax on land, and lower it on business improvements. "The more you tax the land," said Mr. Farmer, "the more desirable will owners find it to do something with the land." In his opinion the chief reason that the population of eastern Canada had remained stagnant and that of Ontario had increased so slowly was that the tax system was so poor compared with that of the west. The poll tax and income tax were denounced by Mr. Farmer, who insisted that the proper thing to do was to tax the land.

Mayor Hopewell made some remarks on the subject of expropriation. He contended that every city should have power to expropriate land for public improvements. He might well go further and contend that, where suitable sites for new industries can not be otherwise secured, cities should have power to expropriate land for an industrial centre, to be sold on reasonable terms to manufacturers.

The question of tax reform is to be discussed by the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities at its meeting next month. It may be hoped that those who attend will inform themselves upon the subject, and that at the next session of the legislature such action may be taken as will enable cities and municipalities to adopt a system more satisfactory than that now in operation.

CRITICS OF MR. FOSTER

The statement in a Conservative paper that the Liberal party in this part of Canada is engaged in building Hon. George E. Foster is not well founded. It was the Montreal Star which told Mr. Borden in 1908 that the country would not stand for a Conservative cabinet of which Mr. Foster would be a member. The other Con-

servative papers should first have it out with the Montreal Star, before they turn their attention to the Liberal press. When they do get around to the latter they will perhaps first consider the Toronto Globe. It will be remembered that Mr. Foster himself took action against the Toronto Globe. The result should interest the Conservative journals in question. Mr. Foster's ability has never been questioned by any man on any side of politics. It was not because they doubted his ability that certain St. John Conservatives, when Mr. Foster was a member of the federal government, denounced him from the house. The inaccuracy in the statement made by the Conservative press, therefore, is in the fact that they are blaming the Liberals instead of the Conservatives for criticism of Mr. Foster.

GRATITUDE

We would commend to the Conservative office seekers who receive even the crumbs that fall from the cabinet, the extremely polite letter expressing the thanks and gratitude of an English constituent whose long-suffering member had secured for him admission into the strangers' gallery. The letter reads:

"To the Hon. Mr. M. P.
"Honorable Sir, Son in Jesus Christ, I beg most respectfully to say, Hon. Sir, to accept the very deepest gratitude for the ticket which you, Hon. Sir, with noble kindness favored me by giving today. May the blessings of God Almighty come upon you, Hon. Sir, and may He preserve you, Hon. Sir, for ever and ever, Amen! With all due respect, I have the honor to be, Hon. Sir, your most humble and obedient servant."

"Old men write odd letters." Many odd men will apply for positions in Mr. Borden's cabinet who will have to be satisfied with something less. Few of them will be so enthusiastic in their gratitude as the writer of the above.

In the writing of our letters the supreme honors belong to Mr. Bright. Having been calumniated by a Tory orator at Barrow, Mr. Bright wrote as follows about his traducer: "He may not know that he is ignorant but he cannot be ignorant that he lies. And after such a speech the meeting thanked him I presume because they enjoyed what he had given them. I think the speaker was named Smith. He is a discredit to the numerous family of that name."

TRIPOLI

Tripoli, which is at present the scene of a war of a sort between Italy and Turkey, is in the northern part of Africa, and was conquered by the Turkish corsairs in the sixteenth century. It is under the suzerainty of Turkey and directly dependent upon Constantinople. For long it was a pirate state, the Turkish authority was little more than nominal, and the French masters of Tunis have expected it at some time to fall into their hands.

Tripoli was the first country with which the United States declared war. This was one hundred and ten years ago during Jefferson's term. In the third year of the war Commodore Preble was sent into the Mediterranean and after humbling the Emperor of Morocco, appeared before Tripoli with most of his squadron. The frigate Philadelphia, which he sent into the harbor to reconnoitre, struck on a rock and was obliged to surrender to the Tripolitans. The officers were considered prisoners of war, but the crew were treated as slaves.

In the following year Lieutenant Decatur, under the cover of darkness, entered the harbor of Tripoli with a crew of about seventy men, and with the design of destroying the Philadelphia, which was then moored near the castle with a strong Tripolitan crew. With the aid of his pilot, who understood the Tripolitan language, Decatur succeeded in bringing his vessel into contact with the Philadelphia, when he and his followers leaped on board, and in a few minutes killed twenty of the Tripolitans and drove the rest into the sea. Under a heavy cannonade from the surrounding vessels and batteries, the Philadelphia was set on fire, and not abandoned until thoroughly wrapped in flames. Then Decatur and his gallant crew succeeded in getting out of the harbor without the loss of a single man.

This was one of the chief incidents of a war that lasted for several years, and that was concluded by the reigning bashaw of Tripoli offering terms of peace which were considered favorable and accepted by Mr. Lear, the agent of the American government. The Americans paid \$60,000 to buy the freedom of the crew of the Philadelphia, and promised to take no part in internal disputes in Tripoli.

Italy's claims to overlordship date from about ten years ago, when in return for declaring herself disinterested in Tunis she obtained French recognition of her predominant rights in Tripoli. Italy has little historical warrant for demanding that Tripoli sell or lease territory to her in Turkey. She is probably making her present claims in anticipation of the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire in Africa. In that event her present stand would ensure her coming in for a share. Turkey is likely to fight stoutly before according to the demands of Italy. The Young Turk party can not afford to make any concession in view of the fanaticism of many of the Turkish people. At sea Italy has all the best of it. On land it may be another story.

THE COMING FIGHT, AND THE ISSUE

The Bishop of London drew forth cheers at Newcastle when he declared that Canada preferred to remain poor and English rather than rich and American. This states the Conservative argument in a nutshell.

Are these ultra-loyalists convinced that British connection is inconsistent with freedom in fiscal matters and the largest prosperity of the farmers and workingmen? It is not. It is a doubtful loyalty to preach that British connection can be maintained only by keeping the people

poor. Such talk may bring forth cheers from the crowd at Newcastle, but it will make the thoughtful grave. Would the manufacturers preserve their loyalty if asked to make such a sacrifice? It is absolutely un-British, wholly against all British traditions, to declare that a trading people shall not do business on business principles. The Tories in England have failed again and again in their effort to fix protection upon the people of the United Kingdom in order that one class might tax another. If the Bishop of London supposes the fight is over here, or that the tariff question is settled, he is most short-sighted or lamentably misinformed.

The fight is only begun. The same old solid forces favoring tariff for revenue only have Canada have met with a reverse, but it will only teach them how to win. Protection, with the aid of several stalking-horses, has won a battle at the beginning of a serious campaign. As the smoke lifts, the people are discovering the real nature of the devices employed to mislead them. "Loyalty" was professedly the chief Conservative slogan, but in reality the Conservative rallying cry was, "Protection of the interests, by the interests, by the interests, a tariff as high as Haman's galls."

A year or two of Tory rule, with the combines and money kings as dictators of policy at Ottawa, will bring even the people of Ontario to their senses. The lesson is going to be useful. And from this time forward, the Liberal leaders must get back to the platform of 1893 and build on that solid foundation in preparation for the next battle.

THE SOLACE OF IDEAS

Cecil Rhodes spoke often of the satisfaction which he took in brooding over the plan of his great Oxford endowment. He once remarked to Lord Rosebery: "When I find myself in unbecomingly company, or when I am alone in a railway carriage, I shut my eyes and think over my great idea. I turn it over in my mind and try to get a new light on it; it is the pleasantest companion that I have." Rhodes was attacked as a money-grubber and many other things, but without worrying in the least, because of the anticipatory delight he obtained from an idea that would carry his name with increasing lustre through the coming generations, to the remotest circumstances of the Empire.

The satisfaction of an idea of this nature does not always depend on its being sane or feasible. The most fantastic plan may be as good a companion as a solid idea. The dabbler in alchemy, the seeker after perpetual motion, the ridge of mystical and knock-kneed hobby-horses may glory in their fancies as much as the greatest benefactor. The happiness lies in the absorption of the idea, irrespective of its nature.

But to receive the full solace of ideas, the philanthropist must leave their execution to posterity. The joys of contemplation would in many cases be dimmed by the difficulties and obstacles that would be met on the effort was made to put the scheme into execution. Rhodes brooded over his plan and left its execution to those who came after him. Misunderstood as he was in his day, he would say: "All this does not trouble me in the least. I have my will here, and when they abuse me, I think of it, and I know they will read it after I am gone and do me justice when I am dead." But had he tried to give form to his plan, the worry of execution would have removed much of the solace born of the idea itself.

The very fact that death stops envy, silences calumny, ends strife, may some day reveal to us how much better men succeed in living than the common report of the living about the living would have us believe. This lesson repeated at every death will some day convince most of us that we are better than we have thought ourselves to be. The man whom we today condemn as a malefactor of great wealth, a devourer of the homes of widows and the substance of orphans, may be seeking himself with the thought that the plans for human betterment he is nursing may secure for him not only posthumous justice, but enduring immortality and a place among the greatest benefactors.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The view is expressed in business circles in Montreal that Mr. Borden will appoint a tariff commission.

Lord Strathcona is to continue to represent Canada in London. It is a good decision for and by all concerned.

The town council of Newcastle has declared itself in favor of reducing taxation on improvements and increasing the tax on land. The movement is spreading.

Mr. Borden continues to saw wood, but as there is much cabinet timber to be dealt with, and as no little of it is knotty or unsound, the job is a tough one. Let the cabinet-maker finish his work.

An Ottawa dispatch mentions F. D. Monk, Hon. L. P. Pelletier and Rodolphe Forget as possible members of the Borden cabinet. Mr. Monk is in the same boat with Mr. Bourassa, Messrs. Pelletier and Forget are what may be termed old line French Conservatives.

The work in Courtenay Bay—which is of the highest national importance—seems likely to go on. The government is going to give the contract to the lowest tenderers. It will let contracts for the Transcontinental terminals at Quebec, and for the I. C. R. extension in Nova Scotia also.

St. John harbor, thanks to the Liberals, is ready to accommodate all the traffic that will come until the Grand Trunk Pacific arrives. The Tories and the C. P. R. may not be in any feverish hurry to have the Grand Trunk reach Atlantic tidewater. St. John still wants the two new transcontinentals.

Sir Hugh Graham of the Montreal Star is not to succeed Lord Strathcona. Thus both countries are enabled to avoid an odious comparison which otherwise would

have been inevitable. The Knight of the Star is ambitious, but he will do well to refrain from attempts to bend the bow of Ulysses. That way discovery lies.

The proposed site of a new building, where the present court house and other structures stand, is a very desirable one. If it should be decided to erect a building there it should be one that would be credit to the city, and large enough to meet the future requirements of a growing city; for it must be assumed that St. John will grow.

At the Canadian Club dinner in Ottawa, at which Earl Grey was the guest, both His Excellency and Mr. Borden paid very high tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Coming so soon after a political campaign in which Sir Wilfrid was described as a traitor who sought to separate Canada from the Empire, this testimony by Earl Grey and Mr. Borden is very significant. It proves the utter hollowiness of the charges that were made against the prime minister.

The Orange Sentinel, of Toronto, declares that the defeat of the government was due as much to "an aroused Protestantism" as to reciprocity, and warns Mr. Borden that he must not flirt with Quebec. The aroused Protestantism was of course in the province of Ontario. If we take the Sentinel's view of the case the old strife between Ontario and Quebec, which was one of the causes leading up to confederation, is to be revived. It will be bad for Canada. The man who stood for race harmony has been defeated. It cannot be long until he or another who has his breadth of view will be called on once more to assume the leadership.

While in a war between Italy and Turkey the latter would have considerable difficulty in carrying on military operations in Tripoli, a comparison of the military and naval strength of the two countries is in favor of the former. The Italian army on a war footing is placed at three million men, and that of Turkey at about one million men. Italy has a powerful fleet, while that of Turkey is weak and small. In population the two countries are nearly equal. The greatest danger in the present situation, is the possibility, and what some observers regard as a probability, that in the event of war other European nations would be involved.

While the Liberal press generally shows a disposition to accept cheerfully the verdict of the people on the issues of the late election, there is an equally evident disposition not to abandon the fight for fiscal reform. The cost of living is still too high, and it will be the duty of the Liberal party to stand for the masses of the people against the highly protected interests which profit at the people's expense. When the next vote is cast the Liberal party will be more powerful in parliament and in the country. The demand for a relaxation of tariff burdens is not silenced, but will be heard with increasing insistence.

The Montreal Star has an interview with Admiral Sir Charles C. Drury, who is a Canadian, and who was lately second sea Lord of the Admiralty. Discussing the Canadian navy, Sir Charles congratulated Canada in her laudable ambition to have a navy, but expressed some doubt whether this country realized the enormous expense of running it. However, if Canada desires to have a navy of her own she has, he says, started in the right way. He adds: "I consider the establishment of a Naval College the best thing she could have done, as I know from experience the enormous value of being trained right in the country which is the one you will be called upon to serve."

Several questions asked recently by Sir Richard Cartwright remain unanswered. He said, for example:

"Sir, these patriots fear that if reciprocity comes to pass that trade will be turned into a channel. Suppose that it did not pass, but that the United States, for their own benefit, allowed our products to be admitted free, (which if we take no action, they will do about 12 action); Sir, what will they do about it? Will they put on export duties? They are fools enough to do it, but they had better have a care. Should they commit such a monstrous proceeding, there are 2,000,000 sturdy Westerners, likely soon to be 4,000,000, and likely in no long time thereafter to be 6,000,000, who will have to be heard from on this question. Do you suppose that they will succumb to the first sipping them, and a great majority of the people in the Maritime Provinces, and in Quebec, and the majority of the farmers in Ontario?"

TURGEON HAS 992 MAJORITY IN GLOUCESTER

Bathurst, N. B., Sept. 28.—Declaration proceedings passed off quietly here yesterday. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Turgeon and Mr. Burns. The following is the state of each poll in the county:

	Burns	Turgeon
Bathurst village	188	206
Bathurst town	188	206
Green Point	60	182
Petit Rocher	104	282
St. Thomas	66	123
Maionette	18	49
Grand Anse	18	24
Stonhaven	107	187
Upper Caraque	73	86
Centre Caraque	114	107
Lower Caraque	132	306
Paquetville	53	190
Tracadie	207	332
St. Leonard	58	122
Main Shippegan	118	149
Miseco	122	179
Lamèque	91	107
Lalman	89	177
Stemouché	113	153
	2190	3182

Majority for Turgeon declared 992.

CASTORIA

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REV. J. J. MCCASKILL'S REPLY TO CRITICS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir.—The duties of religion are liable to become petty if we neglect the wide horizon. It is only by sending our eye through the task and viewing each particular duty as a righteous one, that we acquire the dignity of citizens of that kingdom. Members of Presbytery have offered undiscriminating criticism of the clergyman in politics and they find it difficult to forgive him for the crime of being a citizen. But those who criticize forget that the chief work of the prophet in the past was altogether civic and national rather than ecclesiastical. They may call it presumption of me to cite the example of the prophet, but with a suspicious eagerness they tender the prophet's reward. With remarkable unanimity they offer the cup of benediction and the golden chalice. But the "unanimity" is more apparent than real. From a leading clergyman in the church comes a letter in which he says that the present attitude of the people towards the rights of the clergy in this matter treats a spirit of hypocrisy and cowardice. He continues: "If a man dare not give expression to his views on any subject he is a slave. So if your action will break the tyranny of the people on the one hand, or awaken the conscience of the ministers on the other it is good some one spoke out."

For myself personally this tyranny has had no existence. I have held somewhat definite views on most subjects and have never hesitated about giving them expression. I claim this right for myself and deny it to no one. I would not for a moment continue my connection with any ecclesiastical or other organization that denied that freedom. Emerson says that "The man who aims to speak as books enable, as synods use, as the fashion guides, and as interest commands, babbles. Let him hush." Our predecessors have built for us a haven of freedom of opinion, so today we can brand our theories of church and government and society with no fear of Claverhouse and his dragoons clattering down the rocks upon our conventicle in the glen, or of Alva and his troops halting us to the inquisition.

I freely grant that ordinarily there is not enough difference between the policies of different parties in this country to justify positive action. Without a great issue the criticism of Presbytery might be justified. But it is impossible to disguise the importance of the issue on which the people of Canada expressed a passing opinion. When Colborne was fighting for an exactly similar issue in England the repeal of the corn law, he was asked to subscribe to a fund for erecting ten new churches in Manchester. A part of his reply was: "Until this object is attained I shall be compelled to deny myself the satisfaction of contributing to other public undertakings of great importance in themselves, and secondary only to the first of all duties—the feeding of the hungry. It is for this reason that I am reluctantly obliged to decline to contribute to the fund for the building of ten new churches."

My course is, I submit, in strict harmony with the example afforded me by the divine Author of Christianity, who preached upon the mountain and in the desert, beneath no other roof than the canopy of heaven, and who, yet, we are told, was careful to feed the multitudes that flocked around him.

When the lords rejected the Liberal budget a few years ago, the Nonconformist pulp in England was placed at the disposal of the party and many prominent clergymen took the platforms in the interest of the popular cause. The question at issue was similar. There it was

Uncle Walt
The Poet Philosopher

"We know so much that doesn't count! We load up with a vast amount of useless junk—of Latin, Greek, and tongues the dead ones used to speak! We learn to draw a little bit, and then old Euclid's stuff we hit. We learn a string of useless dates—which learning nearly busts our pates. And when from school we take our way, in this broad world to put up hay, we can't apply the things we've learned and all our little works are spurned. The hopeful kids we send to school will study by an ironclad rule, one may be built to twang a lyre, and one to stoke an engine's fire; one has Caruso's gift to sing, and one may elevate the ring. What'er the talent or the mind, they all must try the same old grind, and o'er their dog-eared volumes sweat to learn fool things they should forget."

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INTERIOR HORTICULTURE

Kinds Grown in New Brunswick

Now that the possibility of growing more fruit in New Brunswick is being created, it is not too late to note what we expect to see in the coming year. The fruit industry in Canada is building up a large and must be based upon the box as the most profitable method of marketing which we excel. Our three leading varieties of the export trade are the Dudley, Fameuse and the Red St. Lawrence. A few years ago as by a Rochester nursery of the Northern Star, known under that name. It was afterwards found that the Dudley should be planted from a little in the middle of November. Between 2000 and 3000 are in bearing in the proved to be quite heavy and early and heavy to large fruits, practical and most attractive with bright carmine light bloom. The flavor is very good, and as at November apple on the the Dudley should be planted from a little in the middle of November.

Many people are inclined to season apples, their perishability and do not class them with the varieties of the export trade. They consider that a variety of the Dudley can be sold at a profit of seventy per cent. of the winter varieties. The cost of production is as the selling price in varieties are most profitable. The experience of the

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INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

HORTICULTURE
BEST VARIETIESKinds Grown in New Brunswick Es-
sentially Box Apples.

Now that the possibilities of apple growing in New Brunswick are being brought more prominently before the public, and a new and increasing interest in our apple lands is being created, it is of interest to note what we expect to be salient features in the coming development of the apple industry in Canada. Our hopes of building up a large and profitable trade must be based upon the adoption of the box as the most profitable and suitable method of marketing the varieties in which we excel.

Our three leading varieties, as far as the export trade is concerned, are the Dudley, Faneuse and McIntosh Red. The stable and selling qualities of the last two varieties need no comment. With a proper system of distribution, hundreds of thousands of boxes of these famous and essentially Canadian apples can be profitably grown in this province.

The Dudley is an apple as yet comparatively unknown to the general public. It was introduced by J. W. Dudley, of the Oldenburg, Maine. A few years ago it was introduced by a Rochester nursery under the name of the Northern Star, and it is commonly known under that name in this province. It was afterwards found that the name had previously been given to another variety, and therefore the name Dudley Winter was retained for it. This latter name is misleading, as with us, even this far north, its limit of season is the end of December or a little later, and it is at its best from the first of October to the middle of November.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 trees of Dudley are in bearing in the province and have proved to be quite hardy, vigorous growers and early and heavy bearers of medium to large fruits, the pleasing mixture of red and most attractively striped and splashed with bright carmine and covered with light bloom. The flavor and eating quality is very good, and as an October and early November apple on the market the Dudley should prove a big success and create a large demand. Hardly any trees of this variety are to be had from the nurseries today. As, however, every apple grower in the province is asking for them and inquiries have been received by the Department of Agriculture alone for over 10,000 trees, the nurseries are now making preparations to meet the demand. It is reported that in some sections of Nova Scotia the Dudley is replacing the Gravenstein.

Many people are inclined to ignore the earlier season apples, pointing out that their perishability and poorer selling value do not class them with the winter varieties as money makers. We must, however, consider that a variety like the Dudley or the Wealthy can be produced for sixty or seventy per cent. of the cost of some of the winter varieties, and surely this cost of production is as powerful a factor as the selling price in determining which varieties are most profitable.

The experience of the past few years

entitles the earlier varieties to more attention. In New Brunswick I believe that their production for the European market will bring us, acre for acre, just as large if not larger profits than the winter varieties are producing elsewhere. Since Red Astrachan and Duchess apples sold last autumn in Winnipeg for \$2.25 to \$2.50 a box, which is equivalent to \$1.25 to \$1.50 f. o. b. St. Catharines to the grower, and No. 2 Duchess sold at \$3 a barrel, we may well consider that with our all-water transportation from orchard to consumer and our pre-cooling facilities in St. John there may yet be many thousands of dollars brought in here in exchange for New Brunswick grown Duchess and Wealthy.

Rubston Pippin grows to perfection in the best apple sections, preferably top worked on some other stock; and may be grown extensively for the export box trade. Bethel, a winter apple of very fair quality and exceedingly attractive appearance, is finding favor here and may also prove useful for export. For the local trade, in addition to the varieties already mentioned, are the Bishop Pippin and the Alexander.

It will be seen that our best varieties are essentially box apples. The adoption of the box as the standard method for New Brunswick will be easier, I expect, than it is proving to be in some other sections. We have never really got into the barrel trade, and consequently will have no prejudices of custom to overcome. Our newer plantings are being made with the full expectation of marketing their products in boxes. By the time these new commercial orchards are in bearing, it is more than probable that the box package will have gained steadily in favor and the tendency to use the barrel be correspondingly lessened.

The packs used most in boxing the apples for the last year's exhibition were the two and two and three and two diagonal side pack. I think that with the proper growing and thinning of the fruit on the trees, followed by careful grading we shall find that most of our apples will lend themselves to some form or other of the diagonal pack.

In conclusion, I would like to quote the opinion of Prof. J. W. Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who, after attending our apple show last year, said: "A most striking feature was the remarkably high color of the fruit. If the fruit exhibited at St. John is a fair sample of what New Brunswick can grow, it is safe to say that Ontario comes in second in the matter of color. Of course it must be borne in mind that the varieties principally grown in New Brunswick are the highly colored fruits, but even in these varieties New Brunswick fruit would compare very favorably with anything produced in Ontario." The exceedingly high color and natural beauty of appearance of our most successful varieties greatly enhance their value as box apples. A. G. Turney, in Canadian Horticulturist.

ABOUT FRUITS

While fruits may be said to have a low nutritive value, they are not, as a rule, estimated as their real value as food. They supply a variety of flavor, mineral substances, some carbohydrates and a necessary waste or bulky material for aiding in intestinal movement. The flavors of

fruits, while they elude chemical analysis, are their most valuable possessions as stimulants to the appetite, and aids to digestion. The mineral substances consist mainly of potash united with various vegetable acids. These acids are converted in the body into the corresponding carbonates and so help to render the blood more alkaline. In some disease, such as scurvy, this property is turned to good account.

Fruit is best eaten at breakfast or between meals. A good apple first thing in the morning and the last at night is a standard specific for indigestion. After a heavy dinner it is not so valuable in the diet.

Since the softer fruits decompose so readily, they should be eaten as fresh as possible. When fruits are exposed to the air and the dust of the streets, as is often the case, they are exceedingly apt to decompose and suffer fermentative changes which are very dangerous, and are a fruitful source of digestive derangements.

As may be inferred, it is of the first importance that fruits be ripe and in good condition. They must be carefully handled, as their great value may be readily lost in careless handling. Luscious fruits are so particularly liable to putrefaction, that we must have recourse to some of the various methods of preserving them.

The selection of fruit is the first step in obtaining successful results. The flavor of fruit is not developed until it is fully ripe, but the fermentation stage follows too closely upon the perfectly ripe stage that by the time they are ready to eat, they are ready to decay. If the cellar is moist, they will not need watering again until taken up; if dry, water sparingly. If the cellar is damp it is not suitable, as they are likely to rot. The coolest place you can find is the best place for them. They will stand light frost without serious injury.

Wherever kept they must be gradually accustomed to the light, placing them for several days in partial shade, and not bringing them to the sunlight until the foliage is strong enough to endure it. Most living rooms in the winter are too warm for the successful growth of bulbs; our sleeping rooms suit them better. The cooler they are kept the finer will be the bloom and the longer it will last. Late planted bulbs do not require so long a time in the cellar, as roots are formed more rapidly. By careful management a continual succession of bloom may be secured from Christmas until Easter—Canadian Horticulturist.

BULBS IN THE HOUSE

How to Grow Hyacinths and Narcissus Indoors.

Dutch bulbs possess many advantages for indoor culture. They are inexpensive and of less trouble than other house plants, as they can be stored away in the cellar when not in bloom. They stand cold which would destroy other plants. They can be depended upon to bloom when other plants are scarce, and in beauty and fragrance they are not excelled by flowers of any other class.

Their culture is simple, but there are certain principles which must be observed, or failure will be the result. They must have suitable soil if you wish to have bulbs for future use. Some of them, as hyacinths and narcissus, when grown in water give good bloom, but the bulbs are of no use afterwards. The soil usually recommended for potting bulbs is a compost consisting of leaf mold, sand, and well rotted cow manure in equal parts. Good

garden soil, well enriched, answers the purpose very well, but there must be no fresh manure in it or it will rot the bulbs.

After blossoming is over the bulbs may be put away in some retired place, secure from frost, and sparingly watered until the foliage has died down, after which they had better be planted in the flower garden, and fresh bulbs used in the house for next year's bloom.

For the window, tomato cans in which holes have been made, or boxes, are better than earthenware pots, as they give more root room, and are not so likely to dry out rapidly in our heated rooms.

To ensure good drainage, place an inch of broken crockery, pebbles or similar material at the bottom of a five inch pot, cover with moss or other material to keep the earth from clogging the holes, fill up with potting soil, and place the bulbs in the soil, so that the crowns are about level with the top. Eight or ten crocus or four or five tulips, two or three hyacinths or narcissus bulbs may be placed in such a pot. Then water well and let drain before putting away.

A most important part of the treatment is to place the pots in a cool, dark cellar, and keep them there until the roots have fully filled the pots. This will be from six to ten weeks for crocus, tulips and Dutch hyacinths. Roman hyacinths and narcissus do not take quite so long. Do not try to hurry them by bringing them to the light or heat, as they will resent it by giving you poor bloom, or none at all. When roots appear at the bottom of the pot they are ready to be taken up.

If the cellar is moist, they will not need watering again until taken up; if dry, water sparingly. If the cellar is damp it is not suitable, as they are likely to rot. The coolest place you can find is the best place for them. They will stand light frost without serious injury.

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CULL CLOSELY.

This is the month to begin the strict culling of the flock in preparation for permanent bad weather. One is quite likely to have a greater or lesser number of hens, and possibly some old male birds, that have seen their best days, and these should be quickly put out of the way to make room for the young stock. In sizing up the youngsters, pick out all the scrawny, rusty ones, together with all those that show no probability of developing into good exhibition or breeding stock. Bad weather is already with us, and the good specimens should not be crowded or hampered by a lot of culls. Only a "survival of the fittest" should obtain from this on.

POULTRY

WORK FOR OCTOBER

Many Things That Poultry Raisers Can Do in Autumn.

Fall is the best time to purchase new birds for your flock as all breeders have a surplus on hand that they must dispose of before winter sets in, and by buying early one can obtain better birds at more reasonable prices. Many poultry raisers prefer buying eggs and raising their own, but they must sell or otherwise dispose of to prevent overcrowding, place an inch of broken crockery, pebbles or similar material at the bottom of a five inch pot, cover with moss or other material to keep the earth from clogging the holes, fill up with potting soil, and place the bulbs in the soil, so that the crowns are about level with the top. Eight or ten crocus or four or five tulips, two or three hyacinths or narcissus bulbs may be placed in such a pot. Then water well and let drain before putting away.

A load of straw sand, or small gravel would be a good investment, and should be obtained before too late; also a pile of crockery for egg breakers, and a pile of straw, or else stored to be broken as needed.

Dust and leaves don't come under the hen's feet, but they can very easily be gathered in, and a generous pile of earth should be gathered in sacks or barrels and stored in the dry. This doesn't require much effort, nothing as compared with their value through the winter.

During the busy fall days, don't forget to provide for the hen's diet as well as for the cock's. While preparing dainties for the table, board up some for the hens. If there is a patch of late corn, cure and store it away. When chopped into sizeable pieces, it will be found valuable feed, when all green forage is sealed up with snow and ice.

Clover is very valuable and where clover hay is fed to stock, there will be abundance of shattering for the poultry, whether fed dry in a clean dry place or whether stored or fed in a bran mash, the value of clover shatterings is greater than many think.

Save all the cabbages, whether heads or not; hens dearly love to pick at the leaves and heads. Cabbage is of value for supplying the missing green dainties for the hen, but it tends to keep the poultry in good health. Turnips are good as an appetizer, and are well worth saving. They should be chopped rather fine and fed raw, or else cooked down, and mixed with the mash, or with table scraps.

One must have an abundant supply of green foods if one expects eggs during the winter. Mangel beets, steamed clover and potatoes are all good. The potatoes should be cooked and mixed with a bran mash, and may be hung on hooks just high enough from the ground to be easily reached by the chickens or they may be chopped fine and fed in a trough. A scant feeding of ground home three times a week will be found beneficial as the birds require some kind of meat food to take the place of insects found during the summer.

FIND THE CAUSE

When anything goes wrong about the poultry yard, find the cause. If the eggs are infertile and do not hatch, if the chicks die off, if the hens get sick or do not lay, in fact if anything happens that is not as it should be, stop and find the cause. How many times you hear people talk about luck. They have no luck raising early chickens; they never have any

luck getting winter eggs or getting the pullets to lay before cold weather sets in. To hear them talk one would conclude that the poultry business was run on luck. But this is not true, as we know from experience.

Everything in this world follows cause and effect. A certain effect is produced by a certain cause, and this is just as true in the poultry business as in any other business and should be controlled by man in all practical affairs.

GET RID OF OLD BIRDS

Experiments by poultrymen show that a cock eats enough each month to produce a dozen eggs, if the same food re-consumed were fed to a good hen. Old cocks, with five or six dozen hens, will produce all the fertile eggs needed for incubation; while the hens, after removal of the males, will continue to lay as many as large and as good eggs as they will when in the company of male birds. The policy of separation of the sexes, after the incubator season, results in vigor and thrift among the remainder of the flock, and in greater profit to the owner. Get rid of the old cocks and lay hens. They are only feed-consumers and drones. Then select a dozen of your most energetic, active, happy hens, and a male of like quality, the best fighter in the bunch. Give them a small house and yard by themselves, with lots of straw to compel exercise; all the grain they will dig for, milk, alfalfa, leaves or other green food such as cabbage, beets, etc., and table scraps.

Then, as says the Colorado Experiment Station, if you don't get better chicks than you ever had by the old haphazard way—better hatcheries, better growers, better layers, and better and earlier layers—never will a word against the old roosters again.

FATTENING CHICKENS

Fat is worth enough on market poultry that some men are making a business of buying fowls from the farmers and fattening them for market. It is an indisputable fact that the average lot of fowls marketed from the farms has received little or no attention to fattening. The farmer simply picks them out from the main flock when the butcher comes around in his wagon, and the birds are weighed and sent off in a half-fat condition. The expert fatterer figures that if he can make only ten cents a bird profit in the process it is a good scheme for him, because he can pick up an unlimited number of fowls in poor condition and put a pound or two more weight on them within a very few days or weeks. Hence his operations are limited only by the amount of capital he has to invest, and the fattening business is a method of "turning over" money rapidly.

The reason in this for the farmer is that he might as well be making this extra money as the other man. In a limited way no special appliances are required for fattening fowls, because he can pick up a year or so old it will be brittle, and in the end old bird tough and hard to bend or break. Unfortunately, tricky dealers sometimes, late in the end of the breast-bone before exhibiting the bird, and thus render the test worthless. If the feet are left on the carcass they furnish a test of the age. In a young bird they are soft and smooth, becoming hard and rough as the bird grows older. The claws are short and sharp in a young bird, becoming longer and "bushy" as the age and use. The spur above the foot is also young like a "broiler" chicken; it is hardly apparent; a few months later it is long, but straight; in a mature bird it is in its full development in males than in females and capons.

TEST AGE OF FOWLS

One of the commonest ways of testing the age of dressed poultry is to take the head between thumb and finger and attempt to bend it to one side. In a very young bird, say a "broiler" chicken or a green goose, it will be easily bent, like the cartilage in the human ear; in a bird a year or so old it will be brittle, and in the end old bird tough and hard to bend or break. Unfortunately, tricky dealers sometimes, late in the end of the breast-bone before exhibiting the bird, and thus render the test worthless. If the feet are left on the carcass they furnish a test of the age. In a young bird they are soft and smooth, becoming hard and rough as the bird grows older. The claws are short and sharp in a young bird, becoming longer and "bushy" as the age and use. The spur above the foot is also young like a "broiler" chicken; it is hardly apparent; a few months later it is long, but straight; in a mature bird it is in its full development in males than in females and capons.

VARY THE FEED

Wheat, corn and oats are better than any of the grains exclusively. There is always benefit in feeding a variety. Some

ONE OF THE MOST-SUNG POPULAR SONGS OF THE DAY

THE BIG COLLEGE

AS SUNG IN

"THE CITY CHAP"

Produced by The Purdue University.

Book by
GEORGE ADE

Allegro moderato.

1. When I was on - ly sev - en - teen, to col - lege I was sent, But sad to say, I
2. They told me up at Har - vard, when I'd been there but a week, The A - dams House Caf -

feared I'd hurt my eyes, So when they used to "fire" me, it was real - ly no sur -
prise, I start - ed in at Har - vard, and from there I want to Yale; And
pool. They told him that I led my class in smok - ing cig - ar - ettes, And

well as at Cor - nell, For 'all I ev - er seem'd to learn was just the col - lege yell, But if he'd like to take me home, they'd like to see me go.

CHORUS.
Marked time (Not too fast).
Rah! Rah! Rah! I used to yell for Yale and Har - vard, Rah! Rah! Rah! For

Brown and Princeton too, Rah! Rah! Rah! I used to yell for old Cor - nell, But I

love the school of the gold - en rule, and Yan - kee Doo - die do.

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No. 234

when I got to Princeton, the pro - fess - ors all got pale, They "turned me down" at good old Brown, as
luck - y on the hors - es, and was luck - y mak - ing de - bats; In fact they real - ly told him they were

well as at Cor - nell, For 'all I ev - er seem'd to learn was just the col - lege yell, But if he'd like to take me home, they'd like to see me go.

CHORUS.
Marked time (Not too fast).
Rah! Rah! Rah! I used to yell for Yale and Har - vard, Rah! Rah! Rah! For

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The Big College

No. 234

Bought, and which has been
has borne the signature of
has been made under his per-
supervision since its infancy.
no one to deceive you in this.
and "Just-as-good" are but
with and endanger the health of
experience against Experiment.

CASTORIA

Substitute for Castor Oil, Pare-
Syrups. It is Pleasant. It
Morphine nor other Narcotic
It cures Diarrhoea and Wind
Troubles, cures Constipation
relates the Food, regulates the
tension healthy and natural sleep.
The Mother's Friend.

TORIA ALWAYS

Signature of

Have Always Bought
Over 30 Years.

MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

L'S REPLY TO CRITICS

a question of taxing a privileged class;
here it was the question of remitting the
taxes on the food of the people. In both
cases the special interests were contending
against what they feared would enlarge the
freedom of the common people and assist
the workman in the struggle for economic
independence. We are not arguing the
question at present, only stating the point
of view from which we approach it.

"On many so-called 'moral' questions our
church has interfered in politics, and in
the past we have had a lobbyist at Ottawa
for that purpose. Where the church
induces governments to remove their hands
from the avenues of trade in natural pro-
ducts been successful, it would mean more,
even in moral and social results, for the
people of our provinces than the ministra-
tion of half a dozen Presbyteries for a
generation. The clergy of the parts of
Europe where the church is a university give
other co-operative banks have been intro-
duced among the poor, confess that these
agencies have done more to evangelize the
people than all their toil. Where the
banks appear hovels and mortgages disap-
pear, the usurers leave the country, the
tavern keepers fail. The defeat of greed
and special interest on the lines proposed
would also mean a distribution of well-
being such as the country has never
known.

FARMING FOR MINISTERS

Learning Life's Practicalities Makes
Preachers More Successful, Says
Rev. Breeze.

Most every one has heard of the Rev.
Moosa Breeze, who gave up an influential
pastorate to get into home mission work,
in which he has won a national reputa-
tion through his sensational activities.
Rev. Breeze is out with a new idea
most every day, and each sees a little bit
better, than his predecessor. Here's his
latest, as set forth by a writer in Min-
ney's Magazine:

"In the first place, Breeze believes that
the training of ministers is deficient. The
machinery for making ministers seems to
have no relationship to the purpose of its
product. Foreign missionaries, city pas-
tors, theological professors, and country
pastors all pass through the same hopper.
"Why shouldn't the theological seminaries
prepare men for the particular work
they have to do, just as a university gives
vocational training according to the spe-
cial bent of the student? They will do so,
in time. But Breeze is taking ridicule
with Christian complacency just now for
advocating a chair of agriculture side by
side with the dignified chairs of theology
and philosophy.

"Of course, he isn't lacking water on
the proposition. Largely as the result of
his efforts, hundreds of ministers in the
middle west have attended the agricul-
tural summer schools at the universities.
These men go back to their parishes full
of intelligent sympathy for the farmer, and
become the apostles of scientific agricul-
ture. They make their churches what the
country church should be everywhere—the
real centre of rural life, the clearing-house
of advanced methods and experiments. The
sacred doors are thrown open for insti-
tutes and conferences on every subject
pertaining to farm life, and pews which
were solemnly dedicated to the spread of
predestination often hold men and women
who are much more interested in a lec-
ture on poultry-raising."

Walt
Philosopher

count! We load up with a vast
Greek, and tongues the dead ones
We learn to draw a little bit, and
it's stuff we hit. We learn a string
—which learning nearly busts our
in from school we take our way, in
we can't apply the things we've
are spurned. The hopeful kids we
ironclad rule, one may be built to
engine's fire; one has Caruso's gift
ring. Whatever the talent or the
old grind, and o'er their dog-eared
they should forget.

WALT MASON

TELEPHONICALLY AT AUSTIN, N.B.

Great Dam Burst and Carried Away Town

Three Hundred Houses
and Many Occupants
Swept to Death

Business Portion, Churches,
Banks and Stores Now a
Mass of Ruins—Little Warning
to People as Wall of
Water, Timber and Stone
Swooped Down—Property
Loss \$6,000,000.

Austin, Pa., Oct. 1.—Three hundred or more persons met their death through the bursting of a dam above this town yesterday. Fire followed and completed the work of destruction.

The curtain of night, which was rung down on the flood scarcely before its victims had all been claimed and its survivors had fled, was only a slight relief. The current of the flood, which was a tragedy of the elements of water and fire, had enacted in the natural amphitheatre of the Allegheny Mountains here, was lifted by dawn, revealing a ghastly scene of death and devastation.

Austin itself, yesterday a busy mill town of 3,000 people, many of whom were enjoying a fine autumn afternoon on a Saturday half holiday, is now a ghost town. Turn to pieces by water and eaten by fire, the wet and charred remains of its buildings, believed to hold the remains of 300 or more persons, were strewn along the valley floor, in windows, where the main street business section was, or swept in scattered masses far down the ravine.

Terrific Havoc

Spectators, many of whom barely escaped being victims of the disaster, and hundreds of people from surrounding towns, looked on from the steep hillsides of Austin and Costello through a veil of fog this morning to see the wreckage here of some 400 houses, a score of business blocks, three churches, and several large lumber mills, and three miles further down the river at Costello, the ruins of more than fifty buildings.

The flood did not spend its force until it reached more than ten miles from the reservoir. What it still found, it overcame, but, in practically instant, the loss of life at Costello, where the residents had more warning, is believed to be but three. Property loss in the valley is estimated at upwards of \$6,000,000.

Great Loss of Life.

In Austin one of the hundreds directly enveloped in the deluge, hardly a dozen survive. The furious flood left those who the Bayless Paper & Pulp Company's dam crumbled yesterday afternoon, picked up a huge battery of heavy timber in the mill yards at the foot of the dam, and ran with these thousands of planks and logs rammed its path with terrible force.

At the hospital today there were but six injured, for the force of the small army of physicians and nurses who poured into the devastated town all night and day. The medical supplies remained unused in the cars rushed here by the Buffalo & Susquehanna and the Pennsylvania railroads, and the only use found for blankets and bedding was in the care of the few recovered dead which, up to a late hour this afternoon, numbered but fifteen.

The state constabulary arrived this afternoon and took charge of the situation, which seemed too appalling for the local committee, which had worked all night. Immediately orders were issued to the railroads to bring on more engines to the Austin and sentinels were placed on the chief roadways with instructions to pass none but workmen. Hundreds of automobiles and carriages were turned back.

A Gruesome Search.

During the night searching parties with engine headlights, automobile lamps, pine torches and improvised lanterns of every sort, poked their way into every pile of wreckage that was accessible seeking any who might be alive, but scarcely a body was found in which life was not extinct. The night had been one of hardship and horror filled with experiences which had severely tested the mettle of the men. Their circumstances had impressed into first-aid rescuers of the flood-devastated village.

Men who shuddered at the touch of a corpse at the outset, indifferently searched mangled bodies for papers of identification after they had been long at work in the debris.

The immediate scene of the obliteration of Austin covers an area three-eighths of a mile wide and one and three-quarters miles long. This comprised the business section and the valley residence portion.

Nearly a mile above stood the mammoth concrete dam of the Bayless Paper & Pulp Company, 600 feet long, fifty-two feet high and sixty feet thick at the bottom, tapering to a thickness of three feet at the top. Back of this dam yesterday lay a reservoir of water a mile and a half long, and an average of thirty-five feet deep. Directly in front of the dam stood the plant of the Bayless Company, with four main buildings.

Five Years Supply of Wood Lost.

Stacked high nearby was 700,000 cords of fifty-year wood and slabs, and also a portion of the company's immense timber stock, totalling in the Austin valley 15,000,000 feet of hardwood and 25,000,000 of hemlock. This was a five year supply, practically the last large cut of the region, valued at \$2,000,000.

A mill stream, Freeman Run, flowed through the town into Sinnemahoning Creek, leading to the Susquehanna River. The town proper was a small little place of comfortable frame houses and more substantial business buildings along the main street, which ran from side to side across the ravine. The principal business building included the brick structure occupied jointly by the Austin Bank and the post office, the department store of A. B. Buck, the Goodyear Hotel and the Imperial House, and numerous general stores.

ITALY WAGES WAR AGAINST TURKEY

Sends Fleet to Tripoli and Demands
Surrender of the Town

Turkish Destroyer Sunk by Italian Cruiser—Sultan's Government Decides to Fight and Will Hold Prominent Italians as Hostages—Vice-Admiral of Ottoman Navy a Nova Scotian—Britain Fears Conflict May Spread.

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 beginning at 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 29.

This is the hour at which the Italian fleet sailed for the Dardanelles, and a session of the cabinet at which the Turkish reply was considered and found unsatisfactory. Though every indication pointed to the fact that the Italian fleet was to be sent to the Dardanelles, the Italian government has decided to fight and will hold prominent Italians as hostages.

Vice-Admiral of Turkish Navy, a Nova Scotian.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 29.—A dozen Albanians who have been living in Worcester for nearly two years are to join the Italian army and fight against their own countrymen. The Albanians have left for New York to sail on the steamer Philadelphia for Greece, whence they expect to go to Tripoli. It is said that if they were to be a restricted one, many Italians and Turks in this country subject to army orders will be recalled to their native lands.

Herold Girl.

Credit for the quick spreading of the alarm was given to Lena Binkley, a telephone operator. Upon receiving the message from the Cliff House that a great fire had broken out, she pushed the alarm button connecting with the fire department and the engineer's office of the Goodyear lumber mill, which was the first to respond.

A Graphic Story.

"From where I stood," she said today, "the wall of water seemed fifty feet high. Above it arose a great cloud of spray in which the houses seemed to be burning. I saw one house, spire and tower, as they fell to pieces or were swept out of my sight. The noise was appalling."

When I fled from Main street there were scores of people behind me, many of them children. They did not seem to appreciate the imminence of their danger. Some turned into stores as if to make a casual purchase. While I was looking down upon them, I saw a man, a woman and a child, the cloud of mist that seemed to precede the flood hid them from view and a moment later the green water buried the house from their sight."

Chief of Police D. E. Baker took an informal census today and from his list ascertained that at least three hundred of the residents were unaccounted for.

Mark J. Stohrer, chairman of the absolutely by the ultimatum of yesterday and in the absence of the reply, called for a declaration of Italy and Turkey in a state of war from the house that the ultimatum of twenty-four hours expired.

Turkey Refuses to Surrender.

Tripoli, Sept. 29.—The Italian squadron, which has been cruising in the office, came ashore this morning and the destroyer Garibaldi landed troops. The Turkish commander replied that he was unable to comply with the demand, and emphatically refused to surrender.

The incident was witnessed by the foreign residents who gathered around the Italian officer and cheered him enthusiastically. The boat then returned to the destroyer, which rejoined the fleet.

A great number of the residents of Tripoli spent last night camped on the beach, alarmed lest the Arabs should get out of hand and begin pillaging. Arabs are constantly arriving from the country. The Turkish authorities are keeping them under the most rigid surveillance.

First Blood for Italy.

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

Fear Italian Massacre in Turkey.

London, Sept. 29.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Constantinople says that four transports loaded with ammunition will start for Tripoli tomorrow. The Italian residents in Constantinople have received orders to close their schools and shops and to evacuate the city.

The Banco di Roma and the Italian post office are strongly guarded.

Minority of Italians in Adams, Asia Minor is feared. Italy has been in the East and a large colony there. News has reached here that Turkish troops have occupied Thessaly to keep the Greeks in check and prevent them from attempting to capture Crete. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is ready for any emergency. The sultan and his heir apparent sat in council.

It will necessarily be a difficult one. In a drizzling rain which later changed to a heavy storm, hundreds of volunteers carried on the work of rescue today, while many hysterical from the fate that had overcome friends and relatives, viewed the muddy corpses anxiously and fearful to know if any among them were loved ones.

Fires were still burning brightly in some positions of the wreckage this afternoon, although they had been under control for several hours.

BRITAIN FEARS BALKAN TROUBLES

Luther Smith and
Tories in a Bad
Box in Queens

Ther Own Arguments, if Accepted, Would Hit Them in Regard to Gladstone Poll

THEY DON'T LIKE
THEIR OWN MEDICINE

Not Content to Permit the Will of the Electors to Be Given Effect—Tried to Throw Out Three Polls in Which Colonel McLean Leads.

Gagetown, N. B., Sept. 30.—There is still a great deal of interest in the election contest, and there is much eager speculation as to what will happen on Thursday next when the hearing is resumed here.

The Conservatives are in a difficult position, because if the same rule which they wished to apply to some polls, in which Colonel McLean had a majority, were applied to another in which Smith had a majority, the result would be in favor of Colonel McLean.

This was brought out strongly during the proceedings on Friday, and the situation had its humorous features.

Some of the previous reports have not made the situation as clear as it should be. The facts are simple. First, in the Cambridge poll, in which Colonel McLean had a majority of 17, there is no dispute as to the number of votes cast. The deputy returning officer, instead of putting the statement of the vote in the ballot box did not do so, and on that account Messrs. Slipp and Dunn wanted the whole vote thrown out.

Under the election law, in such cases the returning officer is given power to take evidence as to the number of votes polled, and call witnesses. As in that of Cambridge, the Conservatives wanted to discard the entire vote of the poll and thus defeat the will of the electors who gave a majority for the Liberal. These contentions rebounded on the Conservatives with full force, as will be seen.

In Northfield the deputy returning officer, instead of putting in the ballot box a statement of the vote, by an error substituted for it the statement that should have gone to the candidates. Colonel McLean had a majority of twenty-one, and here again there was no dispute as to the number of votes cast, or as to the result.

In this case, as in the case of Cambridge, the returning officer has power to take evidence as to the vote cast and call such witnesses as he may deem necessary.

Now comes the fun. When all of these three polls were considered Messrs. Slipp and Dunn contended, for two days, that the votes should be thrown out, and tried to take all sorts of technical objections to have the vote for Colonel McLean being counted, notwithstanding the fact that they and their agents admitted that the majority was in his favor. They were unwilling that the people's verdict should be given effect.

The fourth case was the Gladstone poll. Here the deputy returning officer had made an error in the case at Northfield—but in Gladstone there was a majority of 103 for Smith.

Now, if Messrs. Slipp and Dunn had their way, the other three places would have been thrown out, and Gladstone also. This would mean that Smith would lose more than McLean. In fact McLean would gain eighteen or twenty votes on the whole. So the Conservatives were compelled to take their own medicine, which would have been disastrous to them if they had not been so careful to have the vote for Colonel McLean being counted, notwithstanding the fact that they and their agents admitted that the majority was in his favor. They were unwilling that the people's verdict should be given effect.

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HER HANDS TIED IN PRESENT CONFLICT

Government Unwilling to
Take Sides With Either
Belligerent

Turkey May Now Press Her
Claims Against Greece and
Demand Crete—Situation
Fraught With Danger.

London, Sept. 29.—In Great Britain more than in any other European country outside of the combatants, war between Italy and Turkey causes apprehension. Dangers to England's interests and prestige as a factor in the movement are obvious. The danger is how far the Turkish will to self-restraint and limit their retaliation to Italy; how far racial and religious feeling may excite them to political activities.

Much the darkest cloud which might seem to be in the direction of Greece. Since fear prevails lest Turkish pride and the necessity for the Young Turks' government to gain popularity may incite the government to show that it also can play the game of aggression and demand Greece to give up her claims on Crete.

British officials are more concerned over the possibilities of trouble in the Balkans and Greece than with the actual conflict over Tripoli.

The theory gains ground here that Italy's stroke is the last act of the programme agreed upon by the powers of the triple entente, that it was arranged when Austria took Bosnia and Herzegovina, only awaited an opportune moment to carry it into execution.

Germany's forward movement in Morocco, and Italy's compensating campaign nearby, are interpreted by unfriendly observers as too logical to be considered mere independent acts.

England's hands are tied officially in the present strained relations in Europe. The government cannot afford to incur the enmity of either belligerent by taking sides with the other. Yet her neutrality means a loss of influence with Turkey, which she has been struggling to retain since the beginning of the Young Turk regime.

While most of the London papers become warmly friendly to Italy, the Daily Graphic attacks the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, contending that he should have stood by the treaty obligations which make the integrity of the Ottoman empire a European affair in which no one power has the right to interfere.

Again, in Petersburg No. 2, the statement of votes was placed in an envelope by the deputy returning officer, and sealed, but instead of being placed in the ballot box the envelope was placed in the bag containing the ballot box. There was a majority of forty odd for McLean, and here again there was no dispute as to the number of votes cast, or as to the result.

In this case, as in the case of Cambridge, the returning officer has power to take evidence as to the vote cast and call such witnesses as he may deem necessary.

Now comes the fun. When all of these three polls were considered Messrs. Slipp and Dunn contended, for two days, that the votes should be thrown out, and tried to take all sorts of technical objections to have the vote for Colonel McLean being counted, notwithstanding the fact that they and their agents admitted that the majority was in his favor. They were unwilling that the people's verdict should be given effect.

The fourth case was the Gladstone poll. Here the deputy returning officer had made an error in the case at Northfield—but in Gladstone there was a majority of 103 for Smith.

Now, if Messrs. Slipp and Dunn had their way, the other three places would have been thrown out, and Gladstone also. This would mean that Smith would lose more than McLean. In fact McLean would gain eighteen or twenty votes on the whole. So the Conservatives were compelled to take their own medicine, which would have been disastrous to them if they had not been so careful to have the vote for Colonel McLean being counted, notwithstanding the fact that they and their agents admitted that the majority was in his favor. They were unwilling that the people's verdict should be given effect.

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DEATH RODE IN SYDNEY STORM

Miss Mabel McKay Killed by
Live Wire While Crossing
the Street

Seven Schooners Blown Ashore on
Harbor Front—Steamer Reported
Wrecked at Eastern Harbor—Much
Damage Done in the City.

Sydney, Oct. 1.—The severe wind and rain storm, which passed over the city last night, caused much damage to shipping and property. All telegraph and view of the city were blown down, and the city is in darkness.

One death occurred as the result of a person coming in contact with a live wire. The victim was a young lady named Mabel McKay, who, in crossing the street, was struck by an electric wire and instantly killed. Her body was found terribly burned this morning.

Considerable damage was done to the shipping, the being seven schooner ashore on the harbor front this morning. The schooner Coronation was blown from her moorings, near the pier, onto the beach at Westmouth, while other vessels were seen at different points on the shore below the city. The steamer Strathmore is reported ashore at Eastern Harbor, and the steamer Brigadier has gone to her assistance.

Recounts Asked in Quebec.

Sweetwater, Que., Sept. 29.—An application will be made before Justice Lynch of the Superior Court tomorrow on behalf of the defeated candidates in Brome and Shefford, respectively, for a recount of the official majority for M. G. H. Baker over Hon. Sydney Fisher in Brome and Hon. in Shefford the official majority for Mr. Bovin, Liberal, over James Davidson, Conservative, was 30.

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SEPTEMBER WEDDINGS

y for Michaud 1948 charge on the sidewalk in Lombard street
on Oct. 1 and 2.

A glass of milk, to which has been added a raw egg, beaten light, a little sugar and grated nutmeg, will relieve physical exhaustion in hot weather.

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

A glass of milk, to which has been added a raw egg, beaten light, a little sugar and grated nutmeg, will relieve physical exhaustion in hot weather.

Digging is Slow However—
Buckwheat Crop Greatly
Damaged, it is Said, by the
Rains.

Reports from along the St. John river are to the effect that the potato crop will be better than the average this year and will be harvested in good condition. Buyers are offering \$1.15 a barrel delivered at the scows, but are not finding many offered.

The buckwheat crop will be greatly damaged in the field, the continuous rain preventing hauling and threshing. While the farmers have this work on their hands they are letting the potato digging stand and a great many fields are still untouched.

CORMIER LOST HIS DEPOSIT

Pius Michaud Won in Victoria-Madawaska by 1948 Majority.

Grand Falls, Sept. 29.—The official returns in Victoria-Madawaska show that Cormier, the Conservative candidate, lost his deposit, his Liberal opponent, Pius Michaud, defeating him by 1,948 majority. Following is vote by polls:

	Cormier.	Michaud.
Andover	100	97

Grand Falls No. 1.....	53	63
Grand Falls No. 2.....	14	90
Grand Falls No. 3.....	26	63
Grand Falls No. 4.....	18	93
Drummond No. 1.....	50	58
Drummond No. 2.....	18	79
Drummond No. 3.....	16	65
Drummond No. 4.....	15	150
Perth No. 1.....	67	41

Perth No. 1	48	77
Perth No. 2	62	48
Gordon No. 1	69	51
Gordon No. 2	46	65
Gordon No. 3	15	7
Lorne No. 1	30	40
Lorne No. 2	17	31
	694	1162

Madawaska.

St. Francis No. 1	13	97
St. Francis No. 2	14	131
Claire No. 1	66	93
Claire No. 2	41	76
St. Hilaire No. 1	26	89
St. Hilaire No. 2	23	83
Madawaska	7	115
Edmundston No. 1	29	91
Edmundston No. 2	24	72

Jacques	48	180
St. Basil No. 1	16	157
St. Basil No. 2	17	128
St. Ann No. 1	13	80
St. Ann No. 2	20	115
St. Leonard No. 1	19	100
St. Leonard No. 2	36	113
St. Andre No. 1	12	72
St. Andre No. 2	2	97

Madawaska	417	1897
Victoria	604	1162
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1111	3059
		<hr/>
		1111

KINGS COUNTY
GIRL DIES SUDDENLY
AT CAMPBELLTON

Friends of Catherine Louise Reynolds,
of Earnesville, Who Left Here Five
Weeks Ago, Shocked at News.

The many friends of Catherine Louise, daughter of Charles and Rebecca Reynolds, of Barnesville, Kings county, will regret to hear the news of her death which took place at Campbellton yesterday morning, after a brief illness. She left here a few weeks ago, enjoying the best of health and entered a hospital in Campbellton for the purpose of studying nursing. She was in the twentieth year of her age. In addition to her parents she is survived by three brothers and one sister. The news of her death came as a great shock to her friends.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR MAY END ABRUPTLY

(Continued from page 1.)

... then surrounded the ex-sultan's villa
and fired revolvers at the windows.
The authorities are taking a census of

The murder of a girl in a cafe last night caused rioting. That is the first serious riot here. Any untoward incident stirs the people to a great state of excitement, they are at present very much on edge.

The Turkish warships in the Dardanelles are the battleships Hamideih, Barbeross, Sultan Reis, the cruiser Medjidieh and the destroyers Tir-I-Dzmu, Zguian, Mugveneti, Akmet and Zadiguiar. The fleet has anchored off Nagara.

Malta, Oct. 2.—Word just received from Tripoli says that the Turks and Arabs are trenching behind the city. Sixty thousand Arabs, said to be armed with Mauser rifles, hold a strong position fifty miles behind the town in a country which is an excellent natural stronghold. An advance guard is stationed twenty miles from Tripoli. The Turkish garrison have left the

all Limit Zone of Conflict.
Other reports from Rome indicate that

... government circles are entirely in-
ferent to what is termed "the hostile
perhaps interested adverse comment
certain newspapers," on Italy's move-
t in the Adriatic sea against Turkey.
the navy department it was positively
rted today that Italy's diplomatic pre-
fation for the military move against
key was assented to by the powers.
that Italy has loyally respected the

itions under which she received this
nt. It was added that she will con-
e to respect these terms, which include
ations of the zone of conflict to Tri-
and avoidance of carrying hostilities
European or Asiatic Turkey.
e limitation of the war zone, how-
does not extend to the high seas.
efore the Italian fleet has only one
ose in view, that being to carry out

provisions of the ultimatum to Turkey which calls for the military occupation of Tripoli.

Tain Holds Turkish Naval Launches.

Hampton, Eng., Oct. 2.—The British naval authorities have seized four naval launches, each of twenty-five tons, with machine guns, built for Turkey. Six

...erican Cruiser Sails for Cyrene
...raltar, Oct. 2—The American scout
...r Chester sailed today for Malta,
...d for Cyrene.

James McDonald has been reported by police for allowing a sewer to dis-