

# TURKISH GARRISON FLEES FROM BERANA

## Montenegrins in Pursuit, Take Prisoners and Guns--Turks Win At Bylopolje

## France Thinks War Will Be Short--King of Bulgaria Issues Manifesto.

London, Oct. 21.—The whole of the Turkish garrison of Berana, consisting of 4,000 regulars and 3,000 Bashibazouks (irregulars), took flight in the night before the capture of the town by Montenegrins, according to an official despatch from Cetinje.

The Montenegrins pursued them and took a number of prisoners and three field guns. The pursuit was continued toward Bozani.

### MONTENEGRINS DEFEATED.

A Constantinople despatch to the Daily Chronicle says the Turks invaded Bulgaria after a two-hour journey at Kikiliasse, near Adrianople. Fighting began there and was still going on at last accounts, but there are no details.

Reports from Vienna, Sarajevo and Constantinople say the Montenegrins were severely defeated at Bylopolje, but there are no details. The Montenegrins losses in the last few days have been considerable. They include six hundred killed and the loss of eight guns at Krasna in the neighborhood of Scutari, on October 15. It is rumored that Gen. Jovanovic is withdrawing his army from that place. There is nothing confirmatory of these reports from Montenegrin sources.

A despatch from Cetinje to the Daily Chronicle says the Montenegrins are bombarding Tarabosch from a neighboring captured Turkish position. There has been an engagement between Montenegrins and Turkish armed steamers on Lake Scutari. The Turkish vessels retreated to Scutari.

From the sanjak of Novi-Bazar comes reports of a lively engagement between Serbian troops and tribesmen, in which the frontier killed two hundred and drove their enemies back. The Constantinople version of this affair is, of course, favorable to Turkey, as usual. It says:

"The Turkish troops on the Bulgarian and Serbian frontiers received orders last night to take the offensive, and, according to official information, large numbers of Pomaks, fanatical tribes of Muscovite Bulgaria, who in past times have massacred Christian Bulgarians wholesale, crossed the frontier at Kirodoli, about forty miles to the west of Mostar-Pacha, penetrating several miles into Bulgarian territory, the Bulgarians retiring. All reports received here indicate that serious fighting is proceeding at various points, including the district north of Gushinje."

No definite word has come from the Montenegrin and Turkish armies facing each other after the long struggle round Scutari.

### ASK GERMAN NEUTRALITY.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—German's benevolent neutrality during the Balkan war was requested last evening by the Bulgarian, Serbian and Greek Ministers here, who presented a circular note to Foreign Minister Von Kiderlin-Waschetter, announcing that their governments had declared war on Turkey.

### THINK WAR WILL BE SHORT.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Now that war in the Balkans has been formally begun, the French press insists upon the necessity of a complete accord among the European powers. The fear is expressed that should covetousness and antagonism develop among the nations of Europe as the result of the opportunities for aggrandizement arising out of the trouble in the Balkan peninsula, the world may see the bloodiest war in history.

France's efforts to bring about a speedy peace should, therefore, it is pointed out, be welcomed by the other countries of Europe. It is believed here that the disposition in favor of peace in Vienna and St. Petersburg is for the moment as satisfactory as possible, but it is argued that it would be a mistake to be over optimistic.

The figure of opinion that the danger of a European conflict is merely retarded and not suppressed. It believes that the present war will be short, firstly because the financial resources of Turkey and the Balkan states are limited, and secondly because the Balkan frontier is such a short distance from Constantinople. For these reasons the difficulties resulting from the war should be expected to crop up five or six weeks from now, and France's duty, it argues, is absolute fidelity to its allies and friends, and incidentally to prevent Russia and Great Britain from adopting opposing policies in the serious crisis that has now opened.

### KING FERDINAND'S PROCLAMATION.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 21.—A striking proclamation to the Bulgarian nation has been issued by King Ferdinand. In it he recounts the sufferings of the Macedonian Christians and the efforts of the European powers to secure better treatment for them, and finally says that he has called his people to arms only after the patience of the Balkan nations had been exhausted.

The proclamation opens with a reference to King Ferdinand's peaceful reign of twenty-five years, and says he had hoped that it would have so continued, but Providence judged otherwise. The moment has come when the Bulgarian race is called upon to renounce the benefits of peace and to have recourse to arms for the solution of the great problem. Beyond the Rilo and Rhodope Mountains our brothers in blood and religion have not been able until this day, thirty-five years after our liberation, to obtain conditions of life that are bearable.

The tears of the Balkan Slavs, and the groaning of millions of Christians

could not but stir our hearts and the hearts of our co-religionists.

"Our love of peace is now exhausted. To succor the Christian population of Turkey there remains to us no other means than to turn to arms."

"After the massacres of Istip and Kotschana, instead of according justice and satisfaction, Turkey ordered the mobilization of her military forces. Our long patience has thus been put to a rude test."

"The humanitarian sentiments of Christians, the sacred duty of succoring their brothers when menaced with extermination, and the honor and dignity of Bulgaria have imposed upon us the imperative duty of calling to arms Bulgaria's sons."

"Our work is a just, a great and a sacred one."

"With faith in the protection and support of the Almighty, I bring to the cognizance of the Bulgarian nation that this is a war for human rights."

"I order the brave Bulgarian army to march on to Turkish territory."

"Forward. May God be with you."

To-day special services are being held in all the churches of the kingdom for the success of the Bulgarian army. The Queen, the Ministers and other dignitaries were among the large congregation at the cathedral, when a "Te Deum" was sung.

The Government has ordered the Bulgarian Minister at Constantinople to communicate the following note to the Ottoman Government:

"The Porte not having replied to the identical note of the Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian Governments of Oct. 13, the situation, which had already become very serious in consequence of the seizure of Serbian ammunition and of Greek steamers by Turkey in defiance of international law, has been made even more so, in consequence of Turkish attacks on Bulgarian and Serbian frontier guards in violation of international principles. The relations between Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are now broken off."

The Bulgarian Minister at Constantinople has also been ordered to inform the Porte, when he presents the note, that Bulgaria considers herself at war with Turkey, and that his mission has concluded. He is to leave Constantinople at the earliest possible moment.

The Turks residing in Bulgaria, who wish to leave the country may do so, while those remaining will be assured of the protection of the law.

### BRITAIN FORMALLY NOTIFIED.

London, Oct. 21.—Notification that Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece had declared war against Turkey was given to the British Foreign Office to-day by the representatives of those countries. They handed to the Foreign Secretary copies of the notes which had been despatched to Constantinople.

All the notes are practically identical. They recount shortly the reasons for the rupture of friendly relations and place the responsibility for the war on Turkey.

The only formality now lacking is the declaration of war by Turkey against Greece, which the Ottoman Government has appeared reluctant to do.

Military authorities express their belief that the Montenegrins have been checked both to the north and south of Lake Scutari, or that they have found it necessary to give their men a rest after the hard and continuous fighting in which they have been engaged since the outbreak of hostilities.

### AUSTRIA GETTING READY.

Paris, Oct. 21.—All the reserve officers of the first class of the Austrian army residing in France were ordered to-day to join their regiments, nominally to participate in six weeks' manoeuvres. All private and non-commissioned officers belonging to the first reserve of the Austrian army, who are now in France, have also been notified by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy to hold themselves at the disposition of the Government. Austro-Hungarian subjects who have been summoned, on inquiring at the Embassy as to the meaning of this action, are told that the military situation is such that the Austrian Government is taking count of every man whose services can be relied upon, whether he is living abroad or not.

### TO PROTECT FRENCH CITIZENS.

Toulon, France, Oct. 21.—Five French warships have been ordered to be held in readiness to proceed to the Syrian coast, should their presence there be deemed necessary for the protection of French citizens. Two French warships are already stationed off the Syrian coast.

### FAMILY WIPED OUT

## Despondent Polish Woman Kills Children and Self.

Medicine Hat, Oct. 21.—The Mounted Police were summoned from this point this morning to investigate a murder and suicide which occurred at Tidelake, 26 miles north of Carleton Place. Mrs. Julia Polosky, who lost her husband and one child recently through typhoid, and who apparently became somewhat unsettled in her reason through grief and through complications in regard to her possession of the homestead, slew her two remaining children, aged five and three years, with a carving knife and then apparently turned the same weapon upon herself.

The family were Polish immigrants, and the tragedy was discovered by Police neighbors.

# MARCONI LOSES EYE

## Surgeons Remove One to Save Other's Sight.

Spezzia, Oct. 21.—Giulio Marconi's right eye, which was injured in an automobile accident on Sept. 25 last, was removed this afternoon. A consultation of physicians had resulted in the decision that the removal of the eye was indispensable, as the famous wireless inventor was threatened with total blindness. Prof. Fuchs, the celebrated oculist, of the University of Vienna, was summoned in haste, and he performed the operation, which, it is stated, was successful. He was assisted by Prof. Bayardi, of Turin University, and two naval surgeons.

Marconi stood the very painful operation without flinching. His wife, who was very much affected, his sister-in-law and a friend, the Marquis Solari, were present during the operation.

A bulletin issued this evening explains that the operation was necessary as the other eye was threatened with sympathetic ophthalmia and total blindness would result if the injured one were not removed. Eignor Marconi is not depressed, and his general condition is satisfactory to the physicians. He has received many telegrams of sympathy.

# FARMERS BANK

## Inquiry Reveals Deception in Sale of Stock.

## Shareholders Make Fight Against Double Liability.

Toronto despatch: Shareholders of the defunct Farmers Bank who are protesting against the imposition of the double liability provision of the Bank Act in their case, and the demand for the return of dividends paid on their stock, were examined before George Knappe, the official referee, at the office of G. T. Clarkson, the liquidator, yesterday.

Their testimony showed how they had been induced to invest their money in shares of the Farmers Bank, and it was added, their counsel, William Laidlaw, K. C., explained, in order to demonstrate that they knew nothing of the internal affairs of the bank, and that the charter not having been properly obtained, they were not bona fide shareholders.

James Rutherford Lindsay, of Georgetown, said he had been visited at his home by W. J. Lindsay and a young man named Morrison, who described the stock as a most attractive investment because of the security afforded by Government restrictions. They had shown him a list of prominent men in Halton County who had subscribed for shares.

He had paid his money, had received sundry dividend cheques and had had no suspicion that there had been any irregularity in the manner in which the charter was obtained.

Joseph E. Bate, a farmer, of Scotch Block, subscribed in September, 1906, at the solicitation of W. J. Lindsay and a Mr. Lutton, for fifty shares. He said that the bank officials had agreed to cancel the subscription when he found he could not carry it. He had paid no money and could not do so now. Subscriptions for \$2,000 had been cancelled and a judgment for \$2,000 had been given against him.

John Pell, of Omagh, asserted that he had subscribed for one share, and not ten as indicated by the lists and agreement, and that he had signed the papers when plowing in the field. He said that he had met Lindsay in a hotel at Milton. He had told the latter that he had no money to invest in bank stock. Lindsay then took him to an upstairs room and asked him if he would take a drink of whiskey. "I said I would if he put some water in it," continued the witness. "He put water in one glass, but I guess I must have got the one without the water. At last I told him I would take one share."

Peter Sayers said he had subscribed for stock on the understanding that a branch of the bank should be opened at Guelph. He believed this condition was in the application for stock.

Thomas Cox thought he had only subscribed for 25 shares, but discovered that he was down for fifty. He had come to Toronto and had seen Travers. The latter had refused to release him from his obligation, but later he was able to get out by paying \$2,500.

### PERISHED IN LAKE

## Four Canadians Die When Barges Sink.

Watertown, N.Y., despatch: Four persons lost their lives when two barges went to the bottom of Lake Ontario this morning near Gallop Islands, 20 miles from Sackett's Harbor.

Those drowned were all Canadians, and were J. D. Schamp, Stephen Labuse, Fred Lahance and Alice Derusha, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Captain Derusha.

The boats encountered a heavy wind and storm about midnight, and the towline between the barges H. B. and Menominee and the Butler parted, permitting the first two to drift.

The drowned were on the H. B. [this morning the steamer Niagara sighted the tug Proctor and the Butler and towed them to Cape Vincent, later returning to pick up the Menominee.

A short distance from the barges the crew picked up Capt. Derusha and his son John, who had been floating on a hatchway all night. Just as they were ready to attach lines to the Menominee she, too, went to the bottom.

The one time a woman always keeps her wits in when she says she wouldn't marry the best man in heaven.

# NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

## The National Association of Credit Men Forming.

## EX-KING MANUEL ILL

## Seaforth Has No Coal and Can Get None.

Counterfeit \$2 Dominion notes are in circulation around Galt.

Seaforth is without coal, and unable to procure any for any price.

H. R. Scott, a G. T. R. fireman, was killed in a head-on collision at Parkhill.

Thomas Lawson said he spent freely in Colonel Roosevelt's pre-convention campaign.

Mr. Phineas Hopkin Burton, a well-known manufacturer and capitalist of Toronto, is dead.

Announcement was made in Toronto that a national association of credit men was to be formed.

Mr. Justice Drysdale has been appointed local judge in admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Nova Scotia.

M. W. Reade, K. C., Berlin, received notification from the Dominion Government of his appointment as junior judge of Waterloo County.

The French schooner Curieuse, from Miquelon for Turks Island, in ballast, has been wrecked at the Caicos Islands. The crew were saved.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Petit Journal says that former King Manuel of Portugal was taken seriously ill while on his way from Vienna to Moscow.

Secretary Caskey, of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, estimated that there were over a million communicants in the Protestant churches of Canada.

William Sowerby, 157, Sumach street, Toronto, a train hand, was fatally crushed in the Union station yards as the result of being caught between two freight cars.

C. S. Senator Weldon Brinton Heyburn, of Idaho, died at Washington after a lingering illness. He was sixty years old, and had been in the Senate nine years.

The body of an unidentified man was found on the cowcatcher of a New York Central passenger train when it pulled into the depot on the American side at the Falls.

In the presence of a large gathering, the new steel bridge built by the Ontario Government across the Magnetawan river, was formally opened at Burk's Falls.

A disarranged steering gear is said to have been responsible for the grounding in Mud Lake, at the upper end of the new channel of the steamer Simulac, of the Superior Line, Duluth.

Ben Davis, the well-known Winnipeg speed man, was this morning instantly killed when a automobile in which he was a passenger tumbled turtle at Headingley, as it shot around a sharp curve.

Walter Edward Davidson, C. M. C., Governor of the Saskatchewan since 1904, has been appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir Ralph Chompey Williams, K. C. M. G., who is to retire in February of next year.

### TO SAVE YOUTH

## Charged With Murder in Peculiar Case.

Vancouver, Oct. 21.—Several lawyers and doctors are at work trying to prepare a defence for Harold McNaughton, aged 20, son of well-known parents, who is charged with murder. A week ago young McNaughton was walking with 19-year-old Estelle Spindler, whom he believed to be unmarried, when her husband accosted the couple on the street and a fight ensued. McNaughton knocked Spindler down with a heavy umbrella.

Spindler, unconscious, was taken to the jail, where he remained a day, and whence he was conveyed to a hospital, where he died. To-day his body was dissected and a committee of doctors is trying to justify the plea of the defence that neglect in jail caused Spindler's death from a wound not necessarily fatal.

### DEATH NEWS CAME WITH BODY.

Ottawa despatch: To be suddenly confronted with a coffin went young McNaughton, who, without having received any previous notification of his demise, was the lot of Mr. and Mrs. A. Poirier, 122 Albert street, Hull, parents of the late Napoleon Poirier, whose body was delivered by express to-day. Napoleon left Hull for the shanties six weeks ago, and his parents heard nothing from him until, answering the door bell to-day, Mr. Poirier was informed by the expressman that he had the body of N. Poirier to deliver.

Accompanying the body was a letter stating that deceased had met with his death by being struck by a falling tree whilst in the woods.

### URGES ARABS TO SUBMIT.

Rome, Oct. 21.—The Sultan's firman begging the Arabs in Tripoli in the interests of the happiness of themselves and their families to cease hostilities against the Italians probably will be published to-morrow. It is drawn in touching terms, but it would be hazardous to predict its consequences, which depend above all on the loyal attitude of the Turks remaining in the interior of Libya.

Powers are to be conferred on a commission, which will sit side by side with the Turkish representative. The religious rights of the Sultan in Libya were decided upon at a meeting of the Italian Cabinet this evening.

# PREFERS CANADA

## Why British Salvationists Send Immigrants Here.

London, Oct. 21.—Under the presidency of Hon. George E. Foster, the Dominion's Royal Commission is still hearing evidence regarding emigration. Col. Lamb, of the Salvation Army, said that England had a standing army of half a million of partially unemployed people. Twenty thousand of these could advantageously be emigrated right away.

Questioned as to why the Salvation Army practically confined its emigrants to Canada, witness stated they had no preference for Canada as against Australia or South Africa, but they sent their people where they could get the best return. Emigration to South Africa could only be carried out successfully as a part of the last settlement scheme, and Australia was a long way off. Rightly or wrongly, the impression had existed here that immigrants were not altogether wanted by the Australians in the past.

# NO GRAFT EVIDENCE

## Justice Goff Excludes It in Becker Trial.

## Becker Wants to Testify in His Own Behalf.

New York, Oct. 21.—The State rested its case against Lieut. Becker late this afternoon, after Mr. Justice Goff refused to permit the district attorney to prove that Becker, with no other apparent income than his salary of \$2,250 a year as lieutenant of police, deposited upwards of \$60,000 in savings banks during the months that Jack Ross acted as his collector.

It was the only important advantage that the defence secured since the trial began on October 7. The testimony had gone steadily against Lieutenant Becker from the first day. The district attorney had argued to lunch his case by showing the jury a money motive for the murder, and by showing that it was Becker's fear that Ross' concealment would stop the flow of graft that would drive him from the police department, that he prompted the killing; but Mr. Justice Goff held that there was no evidence to show that Ross knew that Becker was depositing large sums secured by blackmailing gamblers. It was true, said Mr. Justice Goff, that the affidavit made by Ross a few days before the murder contained a statement that Becker was getting large sums of money, but such a statement, in the opinion of the court, was too inferential to be a legal basis for the introduction of such evidence as Becker's bank account.

Becker and his lawyers, together with Mrs. Becker, were immensely pleased over the decision. They had been afraid of the effect upon the jury of unimpeachable evidence that the lieutenant had been depositing thousands of dollars every month of his association with Jack Ross. Mrs. Becker was obviously relieved. She smiled for about the first time since the case began. Many of the bank accounts were held jointly by her and her husband, and it was the wife who hurried around town with a hand satchel and withdrew most of them after Becker's arrest and indictment.

This victory by the defence brought up an interesting point. Will Becker's lawyers permit him to go on the witness stand and testify in his own defence? John F. McIntyre said to-night that Becker was eager to testify, and that he may be allowed to have his way, but that no definite decision had been reached.

The matter was a ticklish one. There was a possibility that with Becker on the stand the district attorney, privileged on cross-examination to go into Becker's whole life, might find some way to get in evidence the records of the bank accounts and to bring out other damaging facts. There was the possibility that Becker might be led to make such admissions as would require Mr. Justice Goff to reverse the decision that the records of bank accounts were inadmissible. There was a pretty general opinion on the part of lawyers who have followed the case that Mr. McIntyre will avoid a situation so fraught with danger.

The defence will open its case to-day, and will endeavor to make the jury believe that all the gamblers hated Ross; that Ross and Webster and Vallon had made threats to kill him a year before he was murdered; that some of these threats were overheard, and that in order to save their own lives the informers are now trying to saddle Becker on honest policemen, whom they feared, with the crime in order to save their own lives.

### THE BAPTISTS

## Brantford Convention Hears Addresses on Missions.

Brantford despatch: To-day's session of the Baptist convention was devoted to hearing reports from the Publication Board, Church Edifice Committee, Superannuation Board, and the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board. The evening session was devoted to addresses by Rev. J. A. Stillwell, B. A., and Rev. J. E. Clute, B. Th., on foreign missions.

Both speakers dwelt at some length on the growing need of more workers in India, where Christianity was rapidly increasing among the natives. Rev. J. A. Clute took the educational side of the question in his address, and stated that in order to produce a native scholar fit for work among his native people, it required the work and teaching of seven years to form a missionary.

# ROOSEVELT BETTER

## His Condition Is Much Improved.

## His Campaign Must Go On, He Says.

Chicago despatch: Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who was taken to Mercy Hospital to-day shortly before 7 o'clock, full of vigor. His nurse hastened into the Colonel's room, and was assured he had had a "perfectly bully night." His temperature then was normal.

Campaign activities should not cease because of his attempted assassination, so far as he is concerned, he said last night.

In a statement issued by Col. Roosevelt at Mercy Hospital in answer to what Mr. Bryan said in his speech at Franklin, Indiana, he says:

"I wish to express my cordial agreement with the manly and proper statement of Mr. Bryan at Franklin, Indiana, when, in arguing for a continuance of the discussion of the issues at stake in the contest, he said:

"The issues of this campaign should not be determined by the act of an assassin. Neither Col. Roosevelt nor his friends could ask that the discussion should be turned away from the principles involved. If he is elected President it should be because of what he has done in the past, and what he proposes to do hereafter."

"I wish to point out, however, that neither I nor my friends have asked that the discussion be turned away from the principle involved. On the contrary, we emphatically demand that the discussion be carried on, precisely as it had not been done. I shall be sorry if Mr. Wilson does not keep on the stump, and I feel that he owes it to himself and the American people to continue on the stump."

"I wish to make one more comment on Mr. Bryan's statement. It is, of course, perfectly true that in voting for me or against me consideration must be paid to what I have done in the past and to what I propose to do."

"But it seems to me far more important that consideration should be paid to what the Progressive party proposes to do."

"I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact, upon which we Progressives insist, that the welfare of any one man in this fight wholly is immaterial, compared to the great and fundamental issues involved in the triumph of the principles for which our cause stands. If I had been killed the fight would have gone on exactly the same."

"If my broken rib heals fast enough to relieve my breathing, I shall hope to be able to make one or two speeches yet in this campaign."

The following bulletin was issued by Col. Roosevelt's surgeons at 9:30 a.m.: "Pulse 70, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. Pain in chest diminishing. Breathing freer. General condition so good that he will be allowed to sit up for an hour to-day. His convalescence is progressing favorably, and unless some latent infection manifests itself his progress should be rapid."

### THE DEFENCE SIDE

## Course to be Taken in the Dynamite Inquiry.

Indianapolis, Oct. 21.—Lines which the defence will follow in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial were developed to-day in the examination of Miss Mary C. Dye, Pittsburg, and Miss Nora E. Haley, Chicago, former stenographers for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

Their testimony was devoted entirely to the identification of letters which John J. McNamara, secretary of the union, kept in file, and which the Government charges implicated the 45 men on trial in a conspiracy for the illegal transportation of explosives on passenger trains.

In cross-examination, Senator John W. Kern, counsel for the defence, followed the defence's opening contention that the McNamaras and Orlin E. McManigal alone were responsible for the explosions. The witnesses stated that McNamara kept a special place for private correspondence which no one in the office was allowed to see. Miss Haley testified that Frank M. Ryan, president of the union, visited the Indianapolis headquarters about once a month.

Referring to the vault in the office, in which the Government asserts dynamite and nitro-glycerine were hidden for the "dynamite crew," Mr. Kern asked "Was that vault open to everyone in the office?"

"It was," said Miss Haley. "I was required to go in and out of it frequently, and I held the combination."

It will be several days before the testimony of "identification" witnesses is completed, and before McNamara takes the stand.

### TO KILL WILD MUSTARD.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Prof. Todd, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, who is superintending the agricultural work at the Guelph and Whitby farms, reports an experiment recently tried to rid the land of wild mustard. A place comprising one hundred acres was selected near Brockville this summer, which was sprayed with a diluted solution of sulphate of copper. After a few weeks had elapsed an examination was made, and Prof. Todd reports that every trace of the wild mustard has disappeared.

"Miss Gwendolin, I have something to say to you." "Yes?" "I hardly know how to say it." She decided to help him a little. "One need have no hesitations," she said gradually, "in speaking freely to one who has toward you as I feel that's what I thought. Well, you have a little too much powder on your nose."

—Washington Herald.