

would tell the facts and have nothing more to do with the frauds.

In a case in The Bronx two men registered from an apartment occupied by a small merchant and his wife. They never had had a boarder. The merchant said they had scarce enough room for themselves and had no knowledge that they were being used as cloaks for floaters.

Specific Cases in the 4th. In the 4th Assembly District two surprisingly large registration lists were turned in from two houses, and investigation disclosed that thirty-one voters were supposed to be living in one of them and forty-eight in the other. Most of the registration in each of these houses was found to be illegal, and names and addresses, as in all the other cases, were turned over to the District Attorney.

According to these investigators, who were all men trained to the work in previous campaigns, the cases of fraudulent registration extend throughout the city. They report that while the "floaters" still has his principal habitat in the lower downtown sections, the professional "floaters" known to them in previous years has moved uptown and into Bronx districts, and his place has been taken by new men, some of whom appeared previously as registered voters from the "colony" around the Coney Island and other former racetrack centres.

"Another of the extraordinary conditions brought to light," said Boyle, "is that the investigators in many instances found the janitors of houses suspected of being used for floaters had well written lists following the forms of the registration books. These lists were to elaborate in make-up and too many in number not to suggest that they had been supplied so that mistakes might not reveal the plot."

NIGHT'S FUSION MEETINGS Three Big Ones Announced at Anti-Tammany Headquarters.

Three mass meetings, together with a score of more of district meetings, were announced yesterday at the fusion anti-Tammany headquarters as scheduled for to-night. The mass meetings will be held at Lexington Hall, No. 108 East 116th street; Bohemian Hall, No. 325 East 124 street; and Great Central Palace, No. 90 Clinton street.

John J. Hopper, fusion candidate for Sheriff, will be the principal speaker at the three big meetings, and at Lexington Hall he will be supported by William A. De Ford, Assistant District Attorney, Montgomery Hare and John Temple Graves. Controller Prendergast is scheduled for a speech at Bohemian Hall, and at Great Central Palace Daniel W. Steele, William A. Coakley and Louis Zeltner will be among the speakers.

DIX DEFENDS BIG BUSINESS "Annihilation in This Country Impossible"—Discusses Steel Case.

Albany, Oct. 29.—Governor Dix issued a statement to-night giving his views on the recently instituted suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation and on the comments of President Taft in regard to the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. The Governor says he takes a deep interest in this matter, owing to his position as chief executive of the state in which most of the large corporations have their executive homes or their financial footing. The statement says:

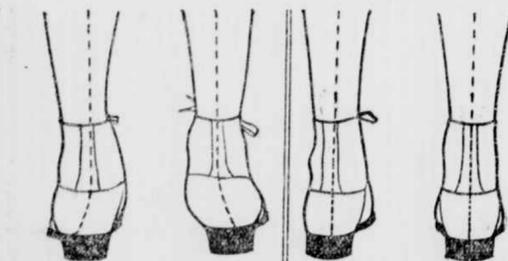
"Rational agitation demands that we cannot rest placidly in the political ideas of past centuries and the individualistic methods that governed in the economic world up to the last decades of the nineteenth century. The world moves. Combination and co-operation are the great facts and forces of the age in which we live. The modern forces of combination and co-operation have their origin in the spirit of American enterprise and national need and opportunity. They are forces that should not be annihilated, but conserved and regulated in the people's interest. We are suffering from a plethora of laws and regulations aimed at the conduct of business. When great enterprises multiply, economy and efficiency they should be left alone by the law, when they aim at oppression and extortion through monopoly they should be curbed and regulated. The annihilation of so-called big business in this country is impossible. The great trend of the time is to cease ill-considered interference and, consistent with human rights, give the fullest scope possible to the energy and resourcefulness of the American people."

INTRUDERS AWAKEN CHILD Charged by the police with having unlawfully entered the apartment of Nathan M. Neff, at No. 14 West 107th street, last Saturday night, two men, who said they were William Lann and Michael Burke, were arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Butts in the Harlem court and were held without bail for trial in General Sessions.

According to the police, the men were about to ransack the Neff apartment, when the cries of Mr. Neff's child awoke him. The men, the police said, were arrested after a chase of several blocks. They were taken to the West 152d street station.



For Children Whose Ankles Turn-In



The effect on the ankles of wearing shoes that do not support the arch. The same feet in a pair of COWARD ARCH SUPPORT SHOES—ankle strain entirely relieved.

The Coward Arch Support Shoe is an approved orthopedic remedy and preventative of falling arch, weak ankles and "flat-foot", in both growing and matured feet.

Upon wearing this Coward Shoe, overstrained muscles are gradually relieved, and protected and strengthened in a marked degree.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department, for over 30 years. SOLD NOWHERE ELSE. JAMES S. COWARD, 264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

FOREIGNERS IN DANGER

Continued from first page.

artillery duel between the rebels and the Chinese gunboats. The town of Tai-Yuen-Fu, in the Shan-Si province, is reported to have joined the revolution. Previous messages from that place said that a rising was expected and that a run on the banks was under way.

A foreign naval report from Hankow says that on Friday morning the imperial troops advanced and captured Kilo-metre Ten, adding that the rebels made very little resistance and retired, leaving many guns and much camp equipment. The government's estimate of rebel casualties in the Hankow battle is three thousand. The government's success is described as being largely due to the work of the naval squadron under Admiral Sah, which succeeded in enflaming the rebels in the trenches.

Amoy, Oct. 29.—Piacards have been potted on the city gates announcing that the revolutionists intend to take the city this week. The people of Amoy are further aroused by the placards that if they surrender peaceably order will be preserved, if not no guarantee of order will be given.

Shanghai, Oct. 29.—Brief wireless reports received here to-day announce a big imperialist victory at Hankow. The rebel loss is fixed at three thousand. The imperial loss is not given. This presumably refers to the engagement on Friday last.

Hankow (via Wuhan), Oct. 29.—The revolutionists on Friday night planted a battery on the river bank below Wu-Chang. At daybreak they opened fire on the imperial gunboats. The squadron was taken completely by surprise, although the gunners returned the fire, shooting slowly but with great accuracy.

Letters from Sin-Yang-Chow say that General Yih Chiang, the imperialist commander, remains in a train with an engine is attached, ready for retreat north at the first alarm. A large number of imperialists have been killed or wounded in the skirmishing, which is occurring daily. Among the wounded is Dr. Jackson, the American president of Boone University of Wu-Chang.

The insurgents are spending money freely, having sold all the government supplies at ridiculously low prices.

CANTON JOINS THE REBELS

Populace Declare for Insurgents—Viceroy Gives Up Resistance.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—A Canton dispatch says that the populace there, under the lead of the Provincial Assembly, have openly declared for the insurgents and that all the troops, except the banner Manchou troops and 4,000 Manchurian and civilian reserves, have intrenched themselves to the north, with their artillery pointing in the direction of the town.

The Viceroy is powerless and has given up resistance. It is expected that the secessionists will march unopposed to the north. The proclamation of a republic is momentarily expected. The first republican newspaper of Canton has appeared.

TREATY FAVORS GERMANY

Privileged Position in Morocco Accorded to Her by France.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Oct. 29.—A Berlin dispatch to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" gives the leading points of the Franco-German agreement on Morocco. Germany is to be represented on the commissions having supervision of the government contracts. Freedom to trade, to acquire land and to fish along the coast is secured; also the acquisition and operation of mines, as well as the unrestricted export of ores to Germany. Germany will participate in the superintendence of the railways, and a number of seaports will be opened.

The correspondent adds that the German government three years ago considered the advisability of raising the Morocco question with France, with a view to settling it definitely.

JEWIS APPEAL TO CONGRESS

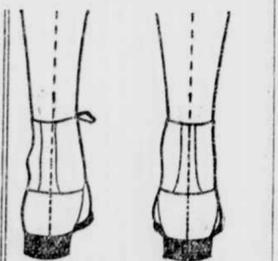
Ask Enforcement of Russian Treaty Affecting Passports.

A mass meeting was held last night in Kaplan Hall, No. 723 Pitkin avenue, Brownsville, to protest against what the speakers called a violation of the Russian-American treaty of 1892 regarding passports. Jewish citizens all over the country are united in protesting because people of their creed are not permitted to travel in Russia, and meetings will be held in every city of importance in the country to take up the protest.

Representatives Henry M. Goldstone and William Sulzer, Justice Alexander S. Rosenthal, of the Municipal Court, Colonel Alexander S. Bacon and Nathan S. Seidenberg were the speakers at the meeting last night. The meeting, like all the others recently held, passed resolutions asking Congress to take action to enforce the treaty.



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TAKES POLICE TO SEE

THE MAN SHE KILLED

Italian, Under Bond for Shooting, Stabbed by Girl Who Says He Abandoned Her.

HAD MADE HER JEALOUS

Calmly Describing His Death, She Signs Confession, Police Say; Then Is Locked Up on Charge of Murder.

Nicolina Lenari, a comely young Italian woman, walked into the East 104th street police station yesterday afternoon and said to Lieutenant Lasky, in a voice that betrayed no emotion:

"A man has been hurt in my house, at No. 239 East 104th street; he's quite badly hurt; you had better send an officer around."

Lasky sent Detectives Lennon and Hauser out with her. As they walked up Third avenue Lennon asked her how the man had been injured.

"Oh, I killed him," she said. "He was not true to me. He will not go with another woman—he's dead in my home."

The woman trotted along beside the detectives, a look of exaltation and triumph in her eyes. She would say nothing more, and she did not protest when the detectives each took a grip on her arms. "I will not try to run away—he is dead, and it is good," she said.

When the detectives reached the house and pushed their way through the doorway they found traces of blood in the inner hallway. They followed these until they entered a rear bedroom. Here they came across the outstretched body of a man lying beside a bed.

He had been stabbed four times in the breast and once in the head, and beside him lay a large butcher's knife. The blade was tinged with his blood.

"There he is," said Nicolina Lenari; "there lies Francesco Miraco, the man who left me for another woman. It was I who stabbed him, and I am happy."

Nicolina told the detectives that Miraco, who lived at No. 406 East 167th street, had abandoned her. Another woman had led to Miraco's home, between them, she said, and Miraco left her in the little flat they had fitted up and went to live in 167th street.

Yesterday afternoon, according to her story, Miraco went to her home and demanded that she give him the receipts for the furniture, which he had bought on the instalment plan. The girl pleaded with him to return to her, but he refused, and then she told him that he would find the receipts in the safe in the next room. Nicolina told Miraco to open the safe, and he took the receipts and went to the lock.

While he was thus engaged she slipped into another room, matched up a knife which she had taken from her father's shelf and crept back into the room where Miraco was still fumbling at the safe.

For a moment the girl stood over the man, whose back was turned to her. Then she raised the knife above her head and brought it down with all her strength on his neck. He rolled over on his back and shouted:

"Nicolina, you are killing me!"

"Yes, you will never go with that other woman," she replied, and then she stabbed him again and again until she was sure he was dead, after which, she went to the police station.

There had been many quarrels between Miraco and Nicolina Lenari, but these were always patched up. The girl said she was married to Giacomo Bonadino, a West Chester butcher, in August, 1909, according to the police, but that she never lived with him, and had not seen him since.

She was locked up on a charge of murder and the body of Miraco was taken to the same station house. According to the police, the woman's confession was typewritten and signed by her, after Assistant District Attorney Strang had talked with her.

Miraco had served a sentence in Elmira, and was released on parole. On October 3 he was arrested on a charge of having shot Michael Barber, of No. 259 First avenue, and at the time of his death was under \$500 bail.

CAN'T SAVE THE TICKET

Continued from first page.

Monday night rumors and suggestions were openly circulated. In an effort to get at the truth, the committee met last night, positively that on the very morning of the judicial convention Mr. Willett went to his bank, at 140th street, and the president of that institution there and obtained \$10,000 in bills. He then rode away in an automobile with the bills in his pockets, and that those bills had not been deposited in any bank since.

Walter mentioned was a delegate to the judicial convention. The time and circumstances surrounding the actions of Mr. Willett, and the natural inferences to be drawn therefrom, were the strong grounds referred to in my letter of yesterday.

Furthermore, on the morning of the adjournment of the case Mr. Steinbrink, the president of the judicial convention, met in court that there was nothing reflecting upon me or upon my nomination; and as a result of the judicial convention stated that Mr. Herr disclaimed any personal knowledge of the article at the time of its publication and felt justified in withdrawing the complaint.

Denies Trying to Suppress Truth. The statement that I tried to suppress the truth is utterly without foundation. With a view to getting at and making public the facts of the case, I, Manning, the president of the Brooklyn Bar Association, was consulted by me last Thursday and requested that the matter be fully investigated and placed before the grievance committee of the association.

On Friday morning last, after the complaint was withdrawn, request was made of Mr. Herr's counsel by Mr. Manning and by my representative, William F. Hagarty, to state the facts in his possession concerning Mr. Willett's nomination. Mr. Steinbrink said that later in the day, after consultation with his counsel, he would refer Mr. Hagarty's request. This he did about 5 o'clock in the evening, stating that Mr. Herr was in the city, and that he would refer to my office on Saturday morning I prepared the statement of yesterday, and gave it to the public through the press. Up to the present time I have been unable to learn any additional facts, except as stated in the newspapers.

It is my desire that the matter be probed to the limit. PATRICK E. CALLAHAN. Dated October 29, 1911.

The Bar Association of Queens is planning to take the matter up. County Judge Humphrey, president of the association, said last night:

"I have directed the secretary to call a meeting of the Bar Association at the County Court House in Long Island City, for Thursday noon of this week to consider the matter. I cannot give out any opinion in advance or state what action may be taken."

MAY RENEW RAILWAY STRIKE

London, Oct. 29.—There is grave danger of a renewal of the railway strike. Meetings of the men in the chief centres have refused to accept the report of the railway commission, and have expressed themselves as ready to renew the struggle if called on by the unions.

The railway commission of inquiry, appointed last August to endeavor to effect a settlement, opposed recognition of the unions. The commission recommended the adoption of a new schedule of wages and conditions of service to a board of conciliation.

ADDITIONAL HONORS

FOR CARDINALS HERE

Pope Will Send Red Biretta by Special Delegations, Accompanied by Noble Guard.

CONSISTORY EARLY IN 1912

"United States Assumes That Important Place in the Senate of the Church to Which It Is Entitled."

Rome, Oct. 29.—The creation of three American cardinals has aroused intense interest in Rome. The distinction conferred upon America is the highest in the history of the Church, considering that that country until 1908 was still a missionary country in the eyes of the Vatican, and under the jurisdiction of the Congregation of Propaganda.

To add solemnity to the honor conferred upon America, the Pope, instead of having the new cardinals come here for the consistory in November, will send them the red biretta by special delegations, each composed of a monsignor among the Papal and private chamberlains, accompanied by a noble guard. The new cardinals later will come to Rome to receive the red hat from the hands of the Pope in a consistory to be held early next year.

Under similar conditions England is the only country that has ever had three cardinals at one time, Newman, Manning and Howard, their entrance into the Sacred College being due to their commanding personalities. In the present instance, it is stated, the Pope has decided to elevate three American prelates to the cardinalate, in accordance with his oft repeated assertion that he desired to show the great appreciation he has of the influence of America and the enlightenment of the episcopacy there.

The Pope to-day recalled that when he was elected Pontiff the first pilgrimage he received was an American pilgrimage, and also that the first flags waved in St. Peter's for his election and the first he blessed were American flags. On that occasion he promised Cardinal Gibbons that eventually he would appoint not one but several American cardinals.

Secrecy Well Maintained. The fixing of the date for holding the consistory and the naming of the fourteen other cardinals were overshadowed by the announcement of the honors to go to the United States. Secrecy regarding the appointments was so well maintained that the great majority of the people of Rome only learned of the selections this morning. Warmest congratulations have been pouring into the Vatican all day, many of them directed personally to Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State.

"Rome," the organ of English speaking Catholics, commenting on the consistory, says: "The United States will have greater reasons than other countries for gladness, as it assumes finally in the senate of the universal Church that important place to which it is entitled by reason of the wonderful expansion of the Catholic Church within its limits."

"For years the Holy See has been definitely resolved to give another cardinal to the great republic. Conjecture has been busy as to which archdiocese would be honored of those presided over by Archbishop Farley, Ireland, Quigley and O'Connell. Unable to appoint all four, the Pontiff chose New York and Boston, the Archbishop of each of these two archdioceses being distinguished for conspicuous services and loyalty to the Holy See and each with a diocese containing about one million of the best Catholics in the world."

"But Pius X has not stopped here in his desire to honor the American Church, as he has raised to the cardinalate Monsignor Falconio, who is a naturalized American citizen and glories in the fact. Thus the United States will have four Cardinals, three governing dioceses and the fourth destined to be called to Rome to help the Pope in the central government of the Church."

As Compared with Canada. The "Tribune," commenting on the announcement, draws attention to the preponderance of American Cardinals as compared with Canada, which is still without a red hat, and with Latin America, with only one—Cardinal Cavallanti, of Brazil.

Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli to-day expressed himself as delighted with the Pope's decision. Cardinal Vanutelli, after the Eucharistic Congress at Mont-real last year, visited the United States, and on his return to Rome made a eulogistic report to the Pope with reference to the condition of Catholicism in America, and bore testimony to the extraordinary influence and prestige of the archbishops there. He urged the necessity of giving the great Republic an adequate representation in the Sacred College.

In speaking of the coming appointments the Cardinal said that, indeed, he would have desired the appointment of even a greater number of American Cardinals than three, in order to give representation to the West. "But," he concluded, "this will be for another time."

Cardinal Martinelli, former Papal Delegate to the United States and now Prefect of the Congregation of Rites, since he left Washington has more than once suggested the advisability of creating American Cardinals. He said to-day: "The United States has had to wait some time for the honor, but finally the Pope has given it in a thorough manner."

The appointment of Monsignor Falconio will render the Apostolic Delegation at Washington vacant, and this already has resulted in much discussion regarding Monsignor Falconio's successor. Those mentioned as most likely to receive this important appointment include Monsignor Stagni, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, who is well acquainted with the United States, where he resided for a time; Monsignor Agius, Papal Delegate in the Philippines, who has proved his sympathy for the United States in co-operation with the American officials, and Monsignor Aversa, Envoy Extraordinary to Cuba, who through a long residence in Cuba and Porto Rico has come into frequent contact with American and American people.

The list also includes Monsignor Prior, formerly rector of Ileda College for Anglo-American Affairs, who is here now as judge of the Rome Tribunal; the Most Reverend Father Denis Schuler, formerly Minister General of the Order of Friars Minor, but lately appointed a titular Archbishop, and, finally, Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, against whom might militate the fact that he is an American.

CONGRATULATE 'CARDINAL'

Bishop Kennedy, in Rome, Sends Dispatch to Dr. Farley.

RECEIVES MANY CALLERS

Archbishop Practically Admits He Is to Receive Red Hat, but Awaits Official News.

While no official confirmation of the news from Rome that Archbishop Farley has been nominated to the cardinalate has been received by him, what practically amounted to the same thing was contained in a cable dispatch sent to the Archbishop yesterday by Bishop Kennedy, of the American College in Rome. The dispatch was addressed to "Cardinal Father" and read: "Heartiest congratulations, your eminence."

From his position in Rome, and the fact that he is a frequent visitor at the Vatican, his message forestalling the official notification from Cardinal Merry del Val, the Vatican Secretary of State, places beyond any suggestion of doubt the truth of the report that Archbishop Farley will be made a cardinal at the consistory to be held in the Vatican on November 27, and of course, this applies with equal truth to Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, and to Monsignor Falconio, the apostolic delegate to this country.

At the archiepiscopal residence, Madison avenue and 50th street, there were numerous callers yesterday, many of whom were priests from this archdiocese and from the diocese of Long Island, all eager to congratulate Archbishop Farley with the great distinction conferred on him by the Pope.

In the afternoon Cardinal Merry del Val, in a characteristic message of great felicitation which, it was said, greatly pleased Archbishop Farley, they are warm friends. The Archbishop recalled the pleasing impression made upon all classes by Cardinal Logue during his visit to New York a few years ago.

Telegrams of congratulation also were received from Auxiliary Bishop Mundelein, of Brooklyn; Bishop Burke, of Albany; Archbishop Prodanzani, of Philadelphia; Monsignor Farley, of Cleveland, but Archbishop Lewis, secretary to the Archbishop, made it understood that until official notice of the nomination to the cardinalate had been received no messages of congratulation were to be expected from the higher dignitaries of the Church nor from prominent laymen, here or abroad. This is in conformity with custom.

Before attending high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday Archbishop Farley was practically admitted the truth of the report that he was to be made a cardinal. Throughout the mass he occupied the throne. The Rev. Dr. Hughes preached the sermon. Neither before nor after the mass would he add anything to the statement. He and his friends are waiting for the official information, it was said.

Monsignor Lewis said that after the November consistory, on a date yet undetermined, of course, but probably in December, the red hat would be placed on St. Patrick's Cathedral. Whether the ceremony will be conducted by the apostolic delegate or by Cardinal Gibbons is a question for the future to determine. The ceremony itself is one of the most solemn and imposing in the Catholic Church, as those who were assembled in the cathedral in Baltimore will remember when Apostolic Delegate Satolli was invested with the red hat by Cardinal Gibbons. Archbishop Farley will be known as the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, and he will retain charge of the diocese.

The Pope and the Archbishop were personal friends when Pius X was Patriarch of Venice. Archbishop Farley has charge of a diocese in which there are 2,725,547 Catholics, 2,350 priests, 1,280 churches and 469 parochial schools. He has cleared St. Patrick's Cathedral of a large debt. The entire church property within the diocese is valued at \$25,000,000, upon which there are debts of \$25,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The news that Apostolic Delegate Dionede Falconio would be elevated to the cardinalate was followed to-day by a message from Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the American College at Rome, which said: "Heartiest congratulations."

Monsignor Falconio, greatly surprised by the news from Rome, expressed his deep appreciation of the confidence the Vatican had shown in him, but said he could not discuss the appointment in the absence of official advice.

Boston, Oct. 29.—Archbishop O'Connell, of the diocese of Boston, who is to be made a Cardinal, according to dispatches from Rome, celebrated mass to-day according to his usual custom at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. As to the news from Rome, the Archbishop had nothing to say, declining to say even whether he had received personal notice of the elevation to the cardinalate for November 27. It is known that many messages of congratulation from various parts of the country and from abroad have been received at the archiepiscopal residence during the day.

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—Cardinal Gibbons said to-night that he had no official news from Rome as to the Pope's intention to elevate Archbishop Farley, O'Connell and Falconio to the cardinalate. He said, however, that the dispatch from Rome last night had the appearance of reliability, and if the news was authentic he probably would receive official confirmation within a day or two.

Until the receipt of an official communication the Cardinal preferred not to make any comment, although he admitted having heard rumors lately that the red hat was to be conferred on the court, in compliance with the order of the Supreme Court of the United States by the American Tobacco Company and other defendants to the government's anti-trust suit.

Thus far the Attorney General has not made public the government's attitude toward the proposed reorganization plan. Mr. Wickersham was in conference up to midnight with James W. McReynolds, special prosecutor for the government in the Tobacco Trust case, who arrived here at a late hour with a force of assistants from the Department of Justice.

The court will begin hearings of the parties defendant to the suit as directed by the Supreme Court in the order remanding the cause to the Circuit Court for the purpose of determining upon some plan of dissolving the combination found to exist. The defendants will be represented by DeLoach, Neill, Junius Parker, Lewis Cass Ledyard and W. W. Fuller.

Although not permitted to intervene in the cause, the court also will hear protests to the plan filed by Attorney General Carr, of the State of New York, by the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and the states of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Wisconsin. Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, will appear as counsel for the State of Wisconsin.

FIRE LIGHTS UP BAY

Electrical Supply Factory in Soloth Brooklyn Destroyed.

Fire destroyed the four story brick building owned by H. Krantz & Co., manufacturers of electrical supplies, at No. 180 7th street, South Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The blaze lighted up the entire South Brooklyn waterfront.

Near by were several factory buildings, among them being the Royal Metal Furniture Company and the American Cordage and Rope Company, but they were not damaged.

Three alarms were sounded, and the engine South Brooklyn Fire Department, under Deputy Fire Chief Lally, fought the blaze. John Hartigan, a member of Engine Company 131, was slightly cut by falling brick when the building was struck.

The cause of the fire was not learned. The damage was estimated at \$100,000.

AVIATION PROVED IN WAR

Italian Generals Say Airmen's Work Insures Victory.

TURKS POISONING WELLS

Moslem Forces Attack Town of Homs, Near Tripoli, but Are Repulsed.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF THE WAR. A Turkish force attacked Homs, near Tripoli, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Italians accused the Moslems of poisoning wells as a method of opposing the invaders.

Rome (via the frontier), Oct. 29.—Official reports from Tripoli expatiate upon the value of the aeroplanes in the war. By the reconnaissance of the aviators it has been possible to learn several hours in advance the movements, the strength and sometimes the efficiency of the enemy. In this way the Italian commander has been able to distribute his troops in such a manner as to make almost certain the repulse of an attack from any direction whatever.

Military critics here are of the opinion that when a system of signalling from and to aeroplanes has been perfected the real direction of engagements will devolve upon officers in these machines.

According to further official reports the Turks have resorted to all methods of opposing the invaders, including the poisoning of wells. This, however, has failed of its object, as in compliance with the orders of General Caneva, which have been strictly enforced, nobody is allowed to touch water without it first having been scientifically examined.

Tripoli, Oct. 29.—Turkish forces yesterday attacked the town of Homs, not far from Tripoli, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Italians had two killed and two wounded.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" from Tripoli, dated October 25, by way of Tunis, says that the Italians lost in last Monday's battle 565 killed or wounded. The Turkish losses were slight, but the Arabian cavalry met with severe losses.

The Italians are sending hundreds of natives, bringing them in to the city in chains and shooting them in groups. Italian discipline is demoralized. The soldiers have lost their heads and are almost out of control of their officers. The General Staff is excessively nervous.

According to the correspondent, in Thursday's battle the losses on both sides were enormous. Hundreds of Tripolitans broke through the Italian lines and disappeared in the oasis. For the first time the Turks were repulsed, instead of withdrawing voluntarily. Nevertheless they repeated several times their vain attacks.

The Turks have organized a regular caravan service for provisioning their forces from the southern provinces. The Arabs are streaming into Tripoli in numbers over to the aid of the Turks, even from the most remote provinces.

Malta, Oct. 29.—A Malta paper says that it has direct information that 540 Arabs have been shot after a summary trial at Tripoli.

AVIATOR COMES TO GRIEF IN TRIAL FLIGHT WITH NEW MACHINE.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 29.—C. A. Hadley, an aviator of Waterbury, tried a new aeroplane last week at Waterbury for a Waterbury trial week at mechanics, who made the plane for himself. He made an ascent on Friday and a better one on Saturday, sailing nearly a mile, and this afternoon, before 2,500 persons, he started again out of the Northampton Valley across country.

He had gone not more than an eighth of a mile when his rudder caught in a tall apple tree and the flyer crashed to the ground a wreck. Hadley felt so good that he did not injure himself much beyond a good shaking.

RODGERS FLIES TO EL PASO.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 29.—C. A. Rodgers, the coast to coast aviator, arrived here at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, after a flight from Fort Hancock, where he was forced to make two attempts before he could get under way against a heavy head wind.