

TRIPLE ALLIANCE DOOMED

GERMANY WAILS OVER VISIT OF THE CZAR TO ITALY.

New Situation in European Politics Created by Toasts at Raconigni Balkan Agreements Assumed—Peace Declarations Made as Czar Goes Home

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The best evidence of the importance of the conference between the Czar and King Victor Emmanuel is the pessimism with which the subject is regarded by the German press to-day.

The comments of the conservative newspapers are especially dirge like and hardly conceal the belief that the conference sounds the death knell of the Triple Alliance. The Kreuz Zeitung says despondently:

"We must consider that a pact has been concluded between Italy and Russia as regards the solution of the near Eastern problem. Since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the ambitions of both Russia and Italy have been wounded and therefore they have taken the first opportunity to come to an understanding as regards their common action against Austria in the future. It would be absurd to believe in view of the toasts between the monarchs that the political situation in Europe has not been changed."

The Germania, the official organ of the Centre party, candidly concludes that Italy means to withdraw from the Triple Alliance and is already making the necessary preparations.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung sees in the whole incident a thrust at Austria, and regards it as useful in destroying any illusions which still exist as to Italy's attitude. The Reichsbote declares that Italy takes a stand in all Balkan questions against Germany and Austria.

The Tagblatt says it would be folly to close the eyes to the fact that the new rapprochement is directed against Austria. The only question remaining is Italy's attitude toward the Triple Alliance, in which, however, the Tagblatt thinks she will see it to her advantage to remain.

In view of such comments in almost every leading journal it is amusing to note the anxiety of the writers to show that Germany is quite indifferent to what she as she is concerned, whether Italy goes or stays. This point is made in almost every instance, but the Post thinks it opportune to warn France that the wreck of the Triple Alliance might easily produce convulsions in the European situation which would imperil the very existence of the republic. This warning is doubtless prompted by a belief that Italy intends, when the Triple Alliance expires in 1914, to join the Anglo-French-Russian entente.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—There is a pretty strong body of opinion in Europe which takes the view that the conference at Raconigni marks the practical secession of Italy from the Triple Alliance. MM. Tittoni and Ivolosky, respectively Italian and Russian Foreign Ministers, told the correspondents that a further and more specific statement concerning the Italo-Russian policy would be issued shortly, but they would not indicate its probable tenor.

Signor Tittoni diplomatically fenced with questions suggesting Italy's withdrawal from the Triple Alliance. He said that in the general interests of peace Russia would prefer that Italy be tied to the central Powers rather than see her isolated. Italy, allied with the central Powers, is a connecting link between Russia and those Powers, but the case would be altogether different if there were a war.

The insistence upon a community of interests in the two sovereigns' speeches fixes the attention of France and is universally commented upon by the press. The question is naturally raised whether such a community of interests is reconcilable with the necessities of the Triple Alliance.

Thus far the Austrian press has been extremely reserved regarding the interview at Raconigni. It is the general belief in Austria and Hungary that the meeting directly arose from the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the newspapers seem anxious to display indifference to the fact by their silence. Such comment as has appeared is brief and often sarcastic. For instance, the Allgemeine Zeitung remarks caustically that the only Italo-Russian tradition it can recall is the Piedmontese participation in the Crimean War against Russia.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Czar's train reached Modane, on the French frontier, at 7 P. M. Foreign Minister Pichon and M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to France, were at Modane and boarded the train. They accompanied the Czar to Chambéry, where they bade him farewell.

RACONIGNI, Oct. 25.—The Czar left Raconigni this afternoon on his homeward journey.

A semi-official communique has been given out as to the meeting of the Czar and the Italian King. It is the one promised last night by M. Ivolosky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister. It was called forth by speculation as to the object of the Czar's visit and its effect on the affairs of Europe.

The communique says the meeting of Emperor Nicholas and King Victor Emmanuel was marked by great cordiality. This was shown particularly by the toasts at the banquet, which emphasized not only the personal sentiments uniting the sovereigns but also the complete identity of the interests and views of the two Governments.

The interviews between Ivolosky and Tittoni, the communique says, related particularly to the Balkan question. It was shown that in this matter the Russian and Italian Governments have the same objects, namely, the strengthening of the present status quo in Turkey and the independence and normal pacific development of the Balkan States.

The understanding, therefore, it is added, cannot provoke any mistrust whatever and will certainly be welcomed by all the Powers as a strong factor in the preservation of peace.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Vatican has received a note from the Czar regretting his inability to visit the Pope during his visit to Italy at the present time. The note says the Czar would have been pleased to call upon the Sovereign Pontiff if his itinerary had called for a stop in Rome.

GOV.-GEN. GLADSTONE.

Home Secretary May be Sent to Guide United South Africa.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is reported that Herbert Gladstone, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, will be offered a post of Governor-General of United South Africa.

GERMANY DEFENDS WAX BUST.

Statement That It is Not the Work of Vined Due to British Jealousy.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. BERLIN, Oct. 25.—German art critics are not with mingled derision and indignation at the statement of Charles Cooksey of Southampton, England, that the life size wax bust recently purchased by Dr. Bode, curator of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum here, was the work of Richard C. Lucas, an English sculptor, and not a production of Leonardo da Vinci, as Dr. Bode asserts.

Dr. Bode's infallibility is part of the creed of the German art amateur, to whom it is unthinkable that he should make a mistake involving Germany in the loss of thousands of marks. The bureau of the museum in Dr. Bode's absence in Florence has rushed to his defence. It comes out with a statement that the whole affair is a hoax, and that by absurdly assuming that no serious investigators could even think of examining the objections raised.

The mere assertion that Mr. Lucas placed the bust in his garden is enough to show the spirit prompting them.

The local press also tries to protect Dr. Bode, referring the English doubts to national jealousy because of Germany acquiring a beautiful work of art.

The Tagblatt, which has already expressed the opinion that the face of the bust is certainly modern, now says it awaits the documentary evidence promised by both Dr. Bode and Mr. Cooksey.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Cooksey writing further concerning the bust offers to produce evidence which he believes will account for its whole history from the day it was made until it left London for Berlin. He also suggests that if it were not made in 1500 it would be composed of natural brown wax instead of clarified wax, as it is.

BALKAN ROYAL VISIT.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria Goes Botanical in Servia—Europe Sees Politics.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 25.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, accompanied by his military suite, arrived to-day at Krushevatz, Servia, ninety miles southeast of Belgrade. He is ostensibly on a botanical research expedition, but he was received by Crown Prince Alexander of Servia.

It is not known whether the Bulgarian and Servian sovereigns will meet, but it is certain that political importance is attached to the unexpected journey of King Ferdinand.

BELGRADE, Oct. 25.—The meeting between King Ferdinand and Crown Prince Alexander, who was accompanied by the Minister of the Interior and three university professors, has produced lively and favorable comment from the press and public. It is supposed here that Prince Ferdinand's visit is preliminary to his returning King Peter's visit to Bulgaria in 1903, while some believe that it foreshadows the oft mooted Balkan federation.

The party motored to Mount Kopanik, where they are spending the night. They will return to Krushevatz to-morrow.

FREED FROM MOLOKAI.

Fifty of First Hundred Examined in Leper Colony Free From Disease.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. HONOLULU, Oct. 25.—The assertions of several medical experts who have recently visited the Molokai leper colony that many of the unfortunate are not lepers were proven when fifty out of the first hundred patients to be examined by a special commission of physicians, were found free from all taint of the disease.

There are 875 lepers on the island and all will be examined under the recent law passed by the Legislature. All the examinations are bacteriological and very thorough. All who do not show plainly the ravages of leprosy will be submitted to examination.

The result of the examination caused a sensation in Honolulu, and many natives who have relatives on the island are hoping to recover them from the living death on Molokai.

RASMUSSEN FOR COOK.

Has Asked Clergyman to Interview the Two Eskimos at North Star Bay.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25.—Knut Rasmussen has returned on the steamer Hans Egede from Greenland. He repeats the statement made by Capt. Schoubye, of the Greenland administration's steamer Godthaab, on October 17, that he (Rasmussen) did not succeed in seeing Dr. Cook's Eskimos, but he did see at North Star Bay some Eskimos who had conversed with Cook's men.

These believed that Cook had reached the north pole. Rasmussen reaffirms his absolute belief in Cook. He has written to Mr. Olsen, a clergyman at North Star Bay, who is a friend of his, asking him to examine Cook's Eskimos exhaustively and communicate the result to him.

MAURA BREAKS LOOSE.

Wild Denunciation by ex-Premier of Spanish Liberals Causes New Danger.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—Ex-Premier Maura, whose compulsory removal from the nation's politics was demanded by Sunday's great radical Republican demonstration, made a violent speech to his followers in the Senate to-day. He declared that all the Liberals were anarchists and revolutionists, and predicted an awful future for Spain. He declared his hostility to the new Government.

Such a speech by a responsible party leader is unprecedented. It is regarded as destroying the traditional understanding between the monarchial parties, and as introducing a new and perhaps dangerous feature into Spanish politics.

DREADNOUGHTS FOR FRANCE.

To Be as Big as Germany's New Warships—Credits After Election.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A despatch from Paris to the Pall Mall Gazette says the French Government has decided to build seven Dreadnoughts instead of the four originally planned. These will be equal in displacement to the new German Dreadnoughts.

Special credits for the new vessels will be introduced in the Chambers after the general election in May, 1910.

LAST DAY OF LOW DUTIES.

French Custom Houses Will be Open for American Entries Next Sunday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 25.—It was announced to-day that French custom houses would remain open for the clearing of American imports next Sunday, October 31. That is the last day on which goods may be brought into France under the old commercial agreement, which becomes obsolete under the operations of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

SHED STARVE FOR THE CAUSE

BUT LET PATIENT WOMAN VOTE, PLEADS MRS. PANKHURST.

Jail and Worse Quite Acceptable to the Crusaders So Long as the Cause Prevails—\$500 Netted by the English Speaker's Eloquence at Carnegie Hall

A Carnegie Hall audience to most of whom the question of woman suffrage had hitherto meant academic discussion or the pranks of a band of yellow bedecked limelight seekers heard Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst tell last night what militant methods really mean.

When Mrs. Pankhurst defined her position it looked entirely different from anything that has been even hinted in Greater New York.

"We have fought thirty-eight battles at bye-elections," she said, "and have practically made it impossible for a Government candidate to be returned to office. We are sure that the men of England are on our side. The only people we now have to fight are a handful of stupid old politicians, and we are prepared to carry the struggle to the bitter end. They must eventually give us the vote, and they had better do it now before we drive us to more extreme measures. We have been severely criticized for using what has been described as force, and I want to say right here that the worst things that have happened may happen if the Government drives us too far. We are prepared to go just as far as they do drive us. We are willing to take all the odium that may be attached to us because we are sure that our cause is a just one."

"There are hundreds of women who are ready to go to prison, and ready to submit to that last ordeal of starvation to the edge of death if necessary. It is by going to prison rather than by any arguments we have employed that we have won the support of the English workingman, and it is by going to prison that we will eventually win England. It is to women rather than to men that I wish to make my plea."

"Men, I think, understand the situation better than we do. They are not fighting for their liberties? Where would your own republic have been if the men of Boston had not thrown the tea overboard into the harbor and if they had not afterwards fought the King's army?"

"Much has been said about our throwing stones. Now, I want to tell you that we have never thrown a stone. We have political arguments. When the men of Winchester objected to having some historic guns removed a short time ago they broke every window in the town hall and nearly every one on the main street, and the guns were put back. I very much exaggerate when I estimate the entire number of stones that have been thrown by the women since this campaign at fifty. Around every one of these fifty messengers was wrapped a piece of paper with a question written on it. We only threw them because we were not admitted to liberal meetings and had no chance to ask our questions in any other way."

"It may have been wrong for us to annoy the Cabinet Ministers by way-laying them on their way to meetings. Perhaps it was wrong for Oliver Cromwell to annoy Charles I. It may have been wrong for the Young Turk revolutionists to annoy the Sultan by dragging him out of his harem. Perhaps it wasn't right for the Russians to annoy the Czar by forming commandos and throwing bombs. It is somewhat significant, however, that while the English Government was treating scores of women like common criminals simply because they tried to exercise the ancient right of presenting a petition to the King's Ministers—keeping them in solitary confinement and in some cases punishing them by the flogging of their wrists—while the Government was trying to force food down their throats by firing the Young Turks and some of the bomb throwing Russians."

"I don't know how you American women feel about it, but I know that something in the average British woman that makes her want to get out and fight with the other women who are willing to sacrifice even life itself for a cause they know to be just."

"We are not acting selfishly in this matter. It is not an easy thing to go to prison and to starve, but we are willing and even glad to do it. We are not doing it for the sake of the vote, which coincided with those of the Greeks. Turkey, he added, was involved in the same racial struggle as Greece and would find Greece's cooperation necessary in view of the critical developments impending in the Near East."

FOR FRENCH SUFFRAGETTES.

Chamber of Deputies Approached for Votes—3,000 Signers to Petition.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The French suffragettes proved their existence to-day when six of them presented themselves in the Chamber of Deputies as delegates from the Women's Vote Society. They were received by Deputy Marin.

They presented a petition containing 3,000 signatures demanding the right to vote on the ground that the nation's representation be integral.

PERU FOR PEACE.

Agreement with Bolivia Over Disputed Boundary is Ratified.

LIMA, Oct. 25.—The Peruvian Congress met to-day and approved of the arrangement with Bolivia in regard to the boundary dispute. This practically settles the trouble, as the Bolivian Government has already accepted the two protocols which were signed on Sept. 15.

These provided that both Governments should accept without dispute the awards made by the President of Argentina and that allotments of the disputed sections of the frontier be made in accordance with this decision.

ELGIN MINUTES

THE man who takes his rising time from an Elgin Watch is usually on time throughout the day. From sun to sun the watchword is Elgin.

Advertisement for Elgin watches, featuring an image of a pocket watch and text describing its accuracy and reliability.

COMMONS GRILL. Several persons yelled "Forgery! Forgery!"

After the meeting a reception was given for Mrs. Pankhurst at the Colony Club, by Mrs. Francis Cabot. Among those present were Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Marbury, Miss Ida Tarbell, Mrs. Pearce Bailey, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Edgerton Winthrop, Mrs. Henry Phipps and Mrs. William Ivins.

ZELAYA'S ARMY IN RETREAT.

News of Severe Defeat Confirmed at Washington—Passports Refused.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—A cable message received this morning says that Zelaya's army is retreating with the victorious insurgents in pursuit, following a series of battles near San Carlos.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Moffat, the American Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, sent a despatch to the State Department to-day telling of the defeat of a force of Government troops by the revolutionists under Gen. Chamorro.

The engagement is the same one described in the Bluefields despatch published to-day. The Government's soldiers were encamped near the San Juan River below San Carlos.

The commanding officer of the Government army endeavored to change his position, which forced an engagement with the rebels. The news is confirmed that the Government troops lost 100 men killed and about 300 wounded. Two Krupp siege guns and 400 rifles were captured by Gen. Chamorro.

The losses of the rebels were slight. The State Department was also advised to-day by the American Consul at Managua that President Zelaya had declined to issue safe conduct to Americans who desire to leave Nicaragua for the North.

This action was taken because the territory north of Managua toward the Caribbean Sea is in the hands of the revolutionists. Under the rules of international usage President Zelaya has authority to prevent foreigners from passing through the disaffected country.

The Department also heard rumors of a revolutionary movement which is being fomented in Salvador. Gen. Alfro has left Managua, Nicaragua, the Consul added, presumably in connection with the reported trouble in Salvador.

FERRER EXCITEMENT FADES.

Orderly Demonstrations in Spain—Ministry Defines Plans.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The demonstration organized yesterday to protest against the policy of the late Cabinet was orderly and peaceful. An enormous crowd took part in the affair, but there were no demonstrations of violence. The Duke de Tovar, the Civil Governor, was warmly cheered. The elaborate police precautions were unnecessary, as the people who took part in the meeting dispersed quietly after very orderly proceedings.

Similar meetings which were held at Saragossa and Bilbao were equally orderly and peaceful.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A despatch from Madrid to the Figaro contains an interview with the Minister of War, who stated that the Liberals would confine themselves to assuring safety in Mellilla. Gen. Marina would not supersede in the supreme command of the troops in Morocco, declared the Minister.

In Spain, he added, there was not and never would be an "affaire Ferrer," implying that the event which brought the recent Cabinet overthrow would not command the interest of Spain. He declared the "affaire Dreyfus" in France for several years.

PLEADS FOR BIG GREEK ARMY.

Minister Expects Alliance with Turkey in Impending Near East Crisis.

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—The Minister of War in urging the Boule, Greece's single legislative chamber, to increase the army said the country needed a large army so as to become indispensable as an ally of Turkey in the Balkans which coincided with those of the Greeks.

Turkey, he added, was involved in the same racial struggle as Greece and would find Greece's cooperation necessary in view of the critical developments impending in the Near East.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES APPROACHED FOR VOTES—3,000 SIGNERS TO PETITION.

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JERSEY ELECTION FRAUDS

PRIMARY OFFICERS BROUGHT TO TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.

Only the First of a Batch of Officers Indicted—Tales of a Box With a False Bottom and a String—The Three Stenographers Force an Adjournment.

The first of a batch of primary election officers indicted by a Hudson county Grand Jury for conspiracy in connection with alleged ballot box stuffing frauds at the Republican primaries on April 28, 1908, for the election of delegates to the State and Congressional conventions at which delegates to the national convention were chosen was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Jersey City, before County Judges John A. Blair and Robert Carey and a struck jury.

The board conducted a struck jury. The board conducted a struck jury. The board conducted a struck jury. The board conducted a struck jury. The board conducted a struck jury.

Prosecutor of the Pleas Pierre P. Garvan and his assistants, George T. Vickers and James W. McCarthy, appeared for the State and Alexander Simpson represented the defendants. The Prosecutor and Judge Blair were delegates to the national convention in 1908 and voted for the nomination of President Taft.

Harry Lambert, the clerk of the court, who administered the oath to witnesses, is under indictment for conspiracy with his fellow members of a Hoboken primary board.

All told thirty-nine election officers, all of whom were affiliated with the Republican organization, were indicted as a result of charges of crooked primary work made by New Idea men. One board tried last year was acquitted.

In opening for the State Assistant Prosecutor McCarthy told the story of the primary election with a total of 690 votes counted although a tally kept by New Idea watchers showed that only 409 men had voted, and the capture by the State of the ballot box, which contained a piece of cardboard manipulated by a string, behind which ballots were alleged to have been placed before the voting started.

Shade Tree Commissioner James E. Pope, a New Idea candidate for delegate, testified that the board would not permit him to enter the booth during the progress of the vote or count. He said that

when the "fixed box" was seized by Jacob Sieben, the only New Idea watcher allowed inside during the count, there was a big commotion and the box was turned over to Capt. Jack Graham.

Sieben said that he picked the cardboard and the attached string off the floor in the mixup and put it under his coat. He gave it to Graham outside after handing him the box.

Capt. Graham testified that he was suspicious at the opening of the polls that something was wrong because the judge wouldn't let anybody get a good look at the interior of the box.

"I made up my mind to steal the box then and there," he said. "To see what was in it. Cooler heads prevailed and I decided to get the box after the voting was over."

"When 409 votes were counted I said 'Ain't there no bottom to that box?' and David J. Allen (a prominent Republican politician) replied, 'No, there's more yet.'"

Graham swore that he gave the box to his son, John, Jr., at the door of the polling place and the boy ran home with it. Frazier A. Soffeld and Joseph A. O'Connor, formerly Mayor's secretary during the administrations of Mark M. Fagan, testified that they took turns writing down the names of 409 citizens as they voted and both were sure that they didn't miss anybody.

Edgar B. Bacon, William Davis and Charles S. Mason also told the story of the rape of the fixed ballot box. When Judge Blair announced an adjournment at 5 o'clock Juror Henry A. Bornemann arose and said: "Let us stay. We can settle this case in five minutes."

Lawyer Simpson, who had asked the Judges not to hold an evening session, "as one of the defendants would lose his job if he didn't report for his work," said that the defence was willing to go on until midnight if necessary, and Judge Blair directed the Prosecutor to continue.

The jurors took their seats again and a few minutes later the Judges ordered an adjournment until 9 o'clock this morning, because the only available court stenographers were tucked out with their day's work and couldn't reasonably be expected to take notes until a late hour. The State will rest this morning.

The defence, it is understood, will say that some New Idea man fixed up the box after it had been taken from the polling place.

FINN SENTENCE RUSSIANS.

Six Years Imprisonment for Two for Hertenstein Murder.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—The Finnish court has sentenced two members of the Russian People's Union to six years imprisonment each for sharing in the murder of Deputy Hertenstein three years ago.

Advertisement for APENTA Natural Aperient Water, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its benefits.

NO FERRER STREET IN PARIS.

Municipal Council Votes Against It and the Officers Resign.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Municipal Council held its first meeting of the session to-day. The first work was to select a bureau, that is, a president, two vice-presidents and four secretaries.

The members of last session's bureau were re-elected. The discussion of the question of naming a street after Ferrer, the Anarchist recently executed at Barcelona, was taken up. A noisy and excited debate which lasted three hours resulted in the proposition being defeated by a vote of 40 to 34.

The bureau which originated the proposition, then resigned.

Advertisement for Hanan Shoes, featuring an illustration of a shoe and text describing its quality and price.

Advertisement for WEDDING GIFTS, listing various items like Table Silver, Specials, and their prices.

Advertisement for REED & BARTON CO., Goldsmiths—Silversmiths—Jewellers, located at Fifth Ave. & 32d St.

Advertisement for B. Altman & Co., featuring a list of clothing items and their prices, including men's and women's hosiery and handkerchiefs.

Advertisement for B. Altman & Co. featuring a car illustration and text about confidence and advertising.