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Vol. XXIX

BULGARIANS UNABLE TO TAKE ADRIANOPLE FROM TURKS

Commander of Garrison Claims Victory Over the Invaders—Graphic Description of Fall of Two Forts

Adrianople, Nov. 9.—3:45 p. m. (By indirect route via Odessa, Russia)—The bombardment of this city by the Bulgarians began again on Friday and continued today from the south and west. In the afternoon it stopped and Shukri Pasha, the military commander had placards posted all over the city announcing the victory of the garrison, which had repulsed the Bulgarian attacking force around Maras and had driven the besiegers a considerable distance into the surrounding country.

This is the first dispatch sent by any correspondent with the besieged Turkish garrison of Adrianople.

Paris, Nov. 11.—A graphic description of the storming by the Bulgarians of two Turkish forts at Kartaltepe and Papatepe, Adrianople has been forwarded by the correspondent of the Math. The operations began at day-break Thursday. The Bulgarian infantry advanced under cover of a murderous fire of shrapnel. The Turks rallied from the forts for a counter attack. The Bulgarian siege artillery opened fire, raining a shower of projectiles on the Turkish lines. Every moment fresh companies of Turks marched out from the city and forts toward the Bulgarians who drew the lines closer about the forts. The accurate fire of the Bulgarians began to tell at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the guns in Fort Kartaltepe began to slacken their reply.

The Turkish infantry meanwhile resisted the stubborn Bulgarian advance but their lines wavered and when the command "fix bayonets" rang out from the Bulgarians and the infantry dashed forward cheering wildly, the Turks broke and ran toward the city. About noon the Bulgarian colors fluttered up over Fort Kartaltepe. The Bulgarian troops then divided into three columns which made very slow progress and the fortunes of the day seemed uncertain. Nightfall found the armies still fighting.

In the dense darkness a long dazzling ray of light shot across from one of the crests held by the Bulgarians, bringing Papatepe clearly into view. Then from the fort another brilliant ray shot out. Cannon and rifle fire grew more brisk. Searchlights played above the combatants. The roar of the siege and field guns dominated the rifle volleys and the screeching of shells fired from Papatepe fort began to slacken. Abruptly the searchlights were extinguished about 11 o'clock at night and the Bulgarian infantry began to storm the fort at the point of bayonets. Shortly before midnight the Turkish troops fled leaving dead and dying by the hundreds on the field. Throughout the operations Bulgarian aeroplanes flew back and forth over the Turkish forts bringing information to the Bulgarian commanders.

Asiatic Turks Deceived. Some interesting sidelights on the war are telegraphed by the correspondent of the Math who had an opportunity of talking with some Turkish prisoners in the hands of the Bulgarians. Many of them had come from Asia and never before had heard of Bulgaria. When the cause of the war was explained to them, one said: "We knew nothing of that at Brusa (in Asia Minor) where we were recruited. We were told that, according to the law of the prophet, we must go to fight infidels and that the hour to exterminate them had arrived. We were told that Allah had promised us victory and the Turkish governors declared we should divide among us the immense riches of the enemies of Allah. We have, therefore, been deceived."

The presence of foreign warships in the Dardanelles provokes various amusing comments from the Turks. One patriot called on the French ambassador to thank him for the fact that the French government had sent the Leon Gambetta instead of another vessel. "We understand," he said, "the delicate attention this implies and the encouragement you mean to give us for Gambetta stands as a type of statesman of national defense."

"What," asked one resident of Constantinople of another, pointing to the Boeophorus, "are all those foreign warships?" "Those," replied the other gravely, "are ships we have taken from the Greeks."

Powers Are Agreed. Paris, Nov. 11.—The great powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, constituting the triple entente, and Germany, Austria and Italy, the triple alliance, are believed to be at the point of reaching an agreement to prevent the Bulgarian army from entering Constantinople. The six governments find themselves in accord on the principle, and active negotiations are in progress as to the

means to be taken to bring about this result. One suggestion is a collective provisional occupation of Constantinople by the six powers with the consent of Turkey, under the assumption that such action was necessary to protect the subjects of the respective nations and to maintain order.

The Bulgarian government appears already to have indicated that it has no intention of trying to hold Constantinople and that it would rather occupy the Turkish capital only until peace had been arranged. This, it is said, is not satisfactory to the powers. It is pointed out that such occupation might continue indefinitely and certainly during the long discussion preceding a permanent agreement more difficult to reach by the European conference.

It is considered essential for the great international interests that Constantinople, the Dardanelles and a narrow zone in European Turkey be retained by the Turks.

Servians Are Advancing. Belgrade, Nov. 11.—Dibra, 45 miles southwest of Prizrend, in Albania, was taken by the Servians Saturday after severe fighting, according to private advices. The remnants of the Turkish army had assembled there. The same reports say that Monastir has surrendered. Major Popovich, in command of the Servians, has captured Dajran, with 1000 troops. A third Servian army is well on its way toward the Adriatic, but progress is slow on account of the bad roads. It is expected that Durazzo will be taken in a day or two. Durazzo is one of the ports that Serbia has announced her intention of seizing and holding.

This determination to occupy one or more Adriatic ports against the wishes of Austria is absolutely earnest. All political parties have announced their readiness to support the government, come what may. The politicians are convinced that the powers, including Germany, will be able to convince Austria-Hungary that Serbia, with an outlet on the Adriatic, will not be more dangerous to her than without such an outlet.

Servia desires peaceful economical development. Political leaders say there need be no fear that some other power will become master of the port; Servia sheds her blood for her own interests, not for others.

Will Prevent a Massacre. Vienna, Nov. 11.—The correspondent of the Reichspost at Bulgarian headquarters says: "The Bulgarian attack on the Tchatalja line is progressing successfully. Further points on the Turkish outpost lines have been captured."

"The decisive attack will be made with such force that the Bulgarians will reach the gates of Constantinople simultaneously with the fleeing Turkish troops. By the immediate occupation of the capital they will prevent diplomatic misunderstandings and a massacre."

The Reichspost contradicts the report that common action at Belgrade by the Austrian, German and Italian ministers is intended. It says Austria will continue to treat the Servian demands with good will and calmness. The monarchy is trying to preserve Albania's freedom and in this has the support of all the allies. The assurance that Servia would not fortify her new harbor give little surety, and adds the paper, "Servia's passage through Albania cannot be conceded."

The Socialist labor party held a monster mass meeting yesterday to protest against the war.

EUROPE IS FACING GRAVE CRISIS AND WAR MAY RESULT

London, Nov. 11.—Europe is facing one of the most critical weeks in her history. It may end in a war in which the whole continent will be involved, or it may be remembered as a week in which diplomacy succeeded in solving problems that appeared insoluble to many. On one side of the Balkan peninsula there is an acute conflict between the sides of Austria-Hungary and Serbia, which, if it is not arranged, might start a general European outbreak. On the other side, King Ferdinand's Bulgarian army is on the point of entering Constantinople and that will be resented by Russia. The existing jealousies are so intense that it will take much pressure to induce either Austria or Serbia to recede from its demands. Austria, in fact, takes so seriously the advance of a Servian force toward the Port of Durazzo that she has dispatched a steamer there to take off Austrian residents when the Servian troops arrive. Russia, also, is preparing for eventualities. Beside keeping her time expired men in the army she is mobilizing her forces. At Sebastopol transports have been prepared to convey Russian troops across the Black sea and her arsenals and commissary departments are working day and night.

FEUD IS REVIVED BY COLORADO SHOOTING

Durango, Colo., Nov. 11.—The feud between the Cox and Truby families over the right to use Cox canyon on the Colorado-New Mexico line, was revived yesterday by the shooting of Samuel Truby and David McCullough by three men on the rim of the canyon. Truby may die. McCullough said Ike Cox, John Graves and Jess Carmel did the shooting. The feud began when William Truby, brother of Samuel, was shot and killed in 1911 by Ike Cox.

ROOSEVELT LEADS IN CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—The latest available figures give Colonel Roosevelt 281,804 and Wilson 280,929. Colonel Roosevelt's apparent plurality is 875 with 63 scattered precincts missing.

CONTEST FOR THE HOLYOKE ESTATE COMES TO TRIAL

Los Angeles, Nov. 11.—The contest over the will of Frank H. Holyoke, involving an estate estimated at \$1,000,000 and with ramifications extending from Maine to California, came up in court here today for trial. The present contest, which follows a similar legal battle already on in the courts of Maine, was brought by a son of the deceased millionaire, Rev. Sydney A. Holyoke, whose home is in Milwaukee.

Frank H. Holyoke was a wealthy lumberman of Bangor, Me. He came to California for his health and died at Pasadena a year ago last October. In his will he cut off the widow with \$1000 and gave each of his two sons \$100. Both sons had had little to do with their father for several years. When he made his will the lumberman charged his sons with lack of filial devotion and justified his treatment of his wife by the statement that he had already effected a settlement with her under the terms of which she was to receive certain property in satisfaction of all claims against his estate. The entire estate, with the exception of \$50,000 bequeathed to Bangor philanthropies, was left to two nieces, Madeline and Marjorie Holyoke of Bangor. In his notice of contest, the Rev. Sydney A. Holyoke alleges that the will was not signed by his father, and that it was drafted by "certain designing persons residing at Pasadena" while his father was mentally unbalanced.

Great Paris Art Sale. Paris, Nov. 11.—Collectors and dealers from Europe and America were present today at the beginning of the sale of the second section of the famous Doffus art collection. The sale will continue through the week. The lot to be disposed of includes many valuable ancient and modern paintings.

THIRTEEN ARE KILLED AND 70 HURT

Disastrous Wreck on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley

FREIGHT TRAIN RUNS INTO AN EXCURSION

Two Rear Cars Telescoped and Burned—Heroism Is Displayed by Both White Passengers and Negroes Who Escaped.

New Orleans, Nov. 11.—Thirteen were killed and more than 70 injured in a wreck on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad early today when a freight train crashed into an excursion passenger bound from New Orleans to Woodville, Miss.

The excursion train, which left last night with several hundred who had spent Sunday in New Orleans, slowed down approaching a sharp curve near Montz and the freight plunged into the rear coaches. Many victims were so badly mangled that identification was impossible.

Of 13 bodies recovered nine were negroes and four white. A majority of the 70 injured were white. The company statement places the blame on a brakeman named Cunningham who is charged with failure to signal the freight train. The two rear coaches were telescoped by the freight engine and took fire immediately. Passengers who escaped rushed into the wreck and dragged the dead and injured from the flames' reach. Several rescuers were burned. White men risked their lives to save injured negroes and negroes rushed into the steam and flames to rescue whites.

Five coaches of the passenger train were burned and many wreck victims are believed to have been cremated. Nine bodies were recovered.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE TO LEAVE UNITED STATES

Washington, Nov. 11.—James Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States, has tendered his resignation and will return to England. There has been no official announcement of the resignation and the embassy will make no statement, but it was learned that Mr. Bryce had informed President Taft of his action.

Spring-Rice Is Named.

London, Nov. 11.—The Washington correspondent of the Morning Post says Mr. Bryce informed President Taft that he would retire shortly and devote himself to literature.

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, now minister at Stockholm, will succeed Mr. Bryce.

Sir Arthur Spring-Rice was born in 1858 and was created K. C. M. G. in 1906. He has served at Stockholm as minister since Sept. 1, 1908. In 1906 he was acting third secretary at Washington and was appointed second secretary to the British delegate to the international maritime conference. After serving for a time at Brussels and Tokio he was transferred to Washington in 1902. He was chargé d'affaires in Teheran in 1900 and minister to Persia in 1906-1908.

Advertisement for Abe Martin featuring a cartoon illustration of a man in a suit and hat, with text: 'Abe Martin', 'TICKETS', 'HOW MANY?', 'ONLY 5 CENTS', 'You never know a feller till he's prosperous. Ther don't seem 't be any shortage o' bum steers.'

SOCIALIST TIRES OF HIS LIFE AND SHOOTS HIMSELF

Owner of "Appeal to Reason" Writes That Life Under Competitive System Isn't Worth Effort.

Girard, Kan., Nov. 11.—J. A. Wayland, founder and owner of the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist weekly newspaper published here, shot and killed himself in his home at Girard early today. He fired the bullet in his mouth, muffling the sound in the bed clothes. Between the leaves of a book on his bed was a note which read: "The struggle under the competitive system isn't worth the effort; let it pass."

Friends of Wayland attribute his act to despondency over the death of his wife, who was killed in an automobile accident a year ago. Since her death he had been afflicted with periodic melancholy. Wayland was 58 years of age and is survived by two sons and three daughters.

CHICAGO POSTMASTER FACES THE CHARGE OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Chicago, Nov. 11.—The trial of Postmaster Daniel A. Cabell on the charge of encouraging postoffice employees to engage actively in politics, is scheduled to begin today before the federal civil service commission. The specific accusation is that Cabell distributed money to be used at the polls.

POISON SENT THROUGH MAIL BY ANARCHISTS

Geneva, Nov. 11.—An alleged anarchist's plot to poison property owners in revenge for anti-anarchist activities has been unearthed by the police of Milan as the result of a number of mysterious deaths there. The victims all succumbed to a half poison which was subsequently discovered was contained in letters sent by post from Switzerland, purporting to enclose harmless specific for the cure of a common ailment.

Investigation showed that the letters were mailed from Tugano, an Italian chemist known to be the associate of anarchists was arrested in that city. Six other Italians have been arrested in Switzerland, including Luigi Dalmosi, formerly editor of an anarchist paper agitation, who was taken into custody at Geneva, this morning.

TRYING TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF HEADLESS WOMAN

Providence, Nov. 11.—In the trial of Henri Deslovers, which was begun in the superior court here today, the authorities hope to solve the mystery of the "headless woman" murder which has remained unsolved for nearly six months. On June 25 last some workmen discovered the headless body of a woman tied with rope and weighted with rocks floating in the Blackstone river near Woonsocket. Every effort to find the missing head, without which positive identification was almost impossible, proved futile.

Investigation led to the conclusion that the body was that of Angelo Delmarie, who had disappeared mysteriously shortly before the nude body was found floating in the river. As a result of these investigations the man Deslovers, a Franco-Belgian yarn spinner with whom the Delmarie woman lived, was taken into custody a few days after the finding of the body. He pleaded not guilty, but at a hearing on July 27 he was held without bail for trial.

It was the supposition of the police that the murder of the woman had been committed somewhere in Woonsocket and the dismembered remains carried to the river and sunk. But the mystery as to the place of the crime remains as dark as that relating to the disposition of the woman's head. So far as is known the only tangible evidence connecting Deslovers with the murder is that he was seen to be walking toward the river with the woman on the night that she is supposed to have met her death.

Detectives specially employed by Governor Foltner to work on the case recently arrested Mr. and Mrs. Desire Capert, who lived in the Deslovers' home at the time of the disappearance of Mrs. Delmarie. Both protest their innocence, declaring that they know absolutely nothing of the circumstances surrounding the movements of the victim of the murder before she left her home.

GOMPERS MAKES ANNUAL REPORT TO FEDERATION

Reviews Work of Labor Organizations During Past Year and Outlines Policy for Future.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The annual reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor were presented to the thirty-second annual convention of the organization in session here today. The report of President Samuel Gompers was a thorough and voluminous review of the work of the organization for the past year, particularly with regard to legislation endorsed and supported by the federation. Discussing the growth of the federation, Mr. Gompers' report set forth that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1912, 260 charters were issued to labor organizations affiliating with the federation. "The average membership reported to the union whom per capita tax was paid by the affiliated organizations to the American Federation of Labor during the past year," said the report, "was 1,770,145, an increase over the number reported for 1911 which was 1,761,895. On Sept. 30, 1912, the membership of the affiliated organizations was 1,841,268."

President Gompers reported progress in the organization of the international labor movement in Canada, and in Porto Rico. In Canada he reported a total membership of from 40,000 to 70,000 in the Trades and Labor congress, and in Porto Rico he declared 160 unions had been organized with 9000 members. Improved working conditions were reported in both Canada and Porto Rico.

Los Angeles Strikers. President Gompers' report included statements from the building trades, metal trades, mining, railroad employes and union label trades departments, showing the progress made by each department of the federation during the year. In the report was included a statement by Albert J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department, in which he said:

"The Los Angeles strike continued for a period covering more than 21 months. At the beginning of that year the organization among the workers of that city was in a deplorable condition. It is generally conceded by those who were on the ground that our fight for the shorter workday would have been won had it not been for the deplorable calamity in connection with the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building. Even with this handicap, after the public declaration of labor's position and attitude toward the alleged crime, there was still a chance of winning, up to the time when the effort of the McNamara was established by the confession. Then it was recognized that there was no chance of winning the strike, or persuading the employers to make concessions."

After discussing the visit of Carl Legien, secretary of the International Secretariat, to the United States last spring, Mr. Gompers' report recommended that the American Federation send a representative to the meeting of the Secretariat if one is held in 1913, and that, if no meeting is held that year the federation invite the secretary to meet at San Francisco in 1914 during the Panama-Pacific exposition, either immediately before or immediately following the convention of the American Federation.

The report highly recommended the Labor Forward movement organized in Minnesota for spreading the union labor doctrine.

In the Steel Industry. Mr. Gompers discussed at length the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to organize the steel industry. He outlined an extensive campaign of education among foreigners working in the steel mills.

Reviewing the legislative work of the year Mr. Gompers set forth that 35 members of trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor had been elected to the house of representatives. Of these 15 four are members of the house committee on labor, which Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, a union miner, is chairman. To the labor members of the house, Mr. Gompers gave much of the credit for the passage of a score of bills endorsed and urged by the Federation of Labor.

Among the measures mentioned in the report were the eight hour law, the children's bureau law, the law creating an industrial relations commission, law giving postal clerks right of hearing petition, and association, and the law prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. Mr. Gompers discussed fully the extension of the eight hour law as contained in the various appropriation bills for government work during the fiscal year, and in the special acts passed at the last session of congress.

Scientific Management. The subject of "scientific management" and the efforts of the American Federation to "thwart the schemes" for the installation of various management "systems" in government work were taken up at length by Mr. Gompers. He reviewed the investigation of the so-called Taylor system by a special committee of the house.

The report also reviewed the work for the extension of the federal employers' liability and workmen's compensation act and pointed out various laws passed by individual states providing for automatic compensation of

ADVENTURES OF DYNAMITER TOLD

Ortie McManigal Continues His Story to Federal Jury

HOCKIN ACCUSED OF HOLDING OUT FUNDS

Charged that the Dynamite Did Not Get All the Money That Was Allowed Them by Union for Their Work.

Indianapolis, Nov. 11.—Ortie E. McManigal told at the dynamite conspiracy trial today, further of his adventures as a paid dynamiter.

After he blew up a power plant at Mt. Vernon, Ill., he said, Herbert S. Hockin told him he had gotten the wrong job and the executive board would not allow him pay.

"A few days later," said McManigal, "Hockin returned with J. B. McNamara. McNamara said he had just come from Salt Lake City, where he had blown up the new Utah hotel building on April 18. He told me J. E. Munsey, business agent at Salt Lake, had arranged for the explosion and Munsey also had arranged to prove an alibi when the explosion came by going to a store and talking to persons there. Showing us a newspaper picture of the explosion, McNamara said it had been terrific, and came near blowing the statue of Brigham Young off its pedestal."

On the train going to Cincinnati McManigal said he told McNamara that Hockin was paying \$125 for each job. McNamara said the executive board was allowing \$200 for each job and Hockin was holding out. Comparing accounts with J. B. and J. J. McNamara, at headquarters, McManigal said he found that Hockin had held out \$500 on all the jobs done. J. J. said he always suspected Hockin was a double crosser and now he knew it. He said he was going to tell President Ryan about it.

Tried to Avert Murder. Indianapolis, Nov. 11.—Conscience so overcame Ortie McManigal when he blew up a "job" at Mount Vernon, Ill., on April 19, 1910, that he was on the verge of quitting and exposing the McNamara dynamite plots five months before the loss of 21 lives at Los Angeles, Cal.

McManigal, who today continued his testimony at the trial of the 45 accused "dynamite plotters," says in a written confession, part of which has been made public by District Attorney Miller, that twice while prowling about at night with bombs under his arm he had to employ skill in saving the lives of nightwatchmen. The incidents relative to the Mount Vernon explosion as given by McManigal are:

He went to Mount Vernon by way of St. Louis, equipped with bombs provided by John J. McNamara, who had instructed him to blow up a new steel structure in Mount Vernon being erected by non-union men. First regulating the time-piece so the bomb would explode at 11:30 p. m., McManigal placed it where he considered it would do the most damage. Later he discovered the bomb was almost directly beneath the night watchman's shelter and the watchman was on duty.

McManigal walked about on the opposite side of the post. He observed the watchman seldom left his post and must inevitably be blown up unless he could be got away. Engaging the watchman in conversation he attempted to induce him to go to a theater, but it was of no use. The watchman regarded the invitation with suspicion. In desperation the dynamiter returned to his hotel, prepared a smaller bomb timed to explode at about 11:25 o'clock and sneaking through an alley, placed the second bomb at a remote part of the job. The purpose, McManigal says, was by the remote bomb, timed to explode about five minutes before the other, to detract the watchman from his shelter, so he would be at the wreck of the explosion and out of danger when the second occurred.

During the interval, McManigal paced the streets in apprehension lest his plans should miscarry, but it had the desired effect and on seeing the watchman walking about after both explosions he took a train for St. Louis.

While looking in company with J. B. McNamara for a spot to place a bomb on a job in South Chicago at night on Feb. 24, 1911, McManigal says in his confession, he and McNamara decided the only point where a watchman usually was posted, McNamara, according to McManigal, was in favor of disregarding the watchman, saying: "If the watchman is blown up that will attract attention."

McManigal says he protested and finally induced McNamara to decide on another spot.

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