

WANT ADS are effective when in the People's Paper.

EVENING CAPITAL NEWS

THE WEATHER. Probably rain tonight or Tuesday.

ATTACK ON DEFENSES OF CONSTANTINOPLE IS WITHOUT RESULT

Bulgarians Are Unable to Take the Tchatalja Fortifications Although Whole Army Is Engaged

London, Nov. 18.—The first Bulgarian attack on the Turkish line of fortifications defending Constantinople at Tchatalja has failed, although the whole Bulgarian army was engaged. Every available man was removed to the front from Adrianople, where they were relieved by Serbian troops.

The Bulgarians with all their artillery, began the advance on the Tchatalja fortifications Saturday and continued the bombardment throughout Sunday. They found the Turkish positions so strong that they could make no impression on them. For the moment at least the attempt has been given up.

Observers agree that the capture of the Tchatalja lines must prove a task of tremendous difficulty. The days the Bulgarians have been compelled to use in bringing up their guns, ammunition and reinforcements have been utilized by the Turks to entrench themselves and place guns in position.

Bulgarian troops made their main attack to the east of Tchatalja, aiming to break through at that point where the railway to Constantinople makes a loop. Strong forts and the guns of Turkish warships had evidently discouraged any attempt to turn either flank of the Turkish lines.

The Turks seem to have no hope of rolling back the Bulgarian forces, but if they succeed in holding the lines at Tchatalja, both the military and diplomatic situation will undergo a marked change, since a long defense of the front will enable the invaders to negotiate without the taking of Constantinople.

Scenes of Horror. Berlin, Nov. 18.—Major Eugene Swenger, war correspondent of the Tageblatt, writing from the Turkish camp on the lines at Tchatalja, says thousands dead and dying lie along the road. Men with stretchers are engaged day and night gathering the dead for burial and wounded for hospitals.

Wherever I looked I saw the distorted faces and stiffened hands of the wounded stretched forward appealing for help. The nearer I approached the railroad station the more I saw of the picture. The railroad station itself was just a field full of dead. I saw in one car 10 men, five living and the other five dead, their faces still expressing the horrible agonies they had passed through. I walked among piles of corpses and among masses of groaning sick men who soon would find relief in death. Many died soon after their got on board. According to authentic information the deaths from cholera number 5000 daily along the lines at Tchatalja.

Turkish Fortress Surrenders. Belgrade, Nov. 18.—The Turkish fortress at Monastir surrendered this afternoon to the Serbian troops. Fifty thousand soldiers and three generals laid down their arms.

Greek Troops Defeated. London, Nov. 18.—David Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops at Monastir, defeated the Greek troops advancing yesterday through a defile at Killider, 20 miles from Monastir, according to a special received here.

Austro-Serbian Situation Serious. Vienna, Nov. 18.—The Austro-Serbian situation has been rendered much more serious by the tone of the Serbian press in its denunciation of Austria. It is also intensified by the reported mistreatment of Austrian consuls in Albanian towns held by Serbians.

Enormous Sacrifices at Adrianople. London, Nov. 18.—The siege of Adrianople cost Bulgaria enormous sacrifices, according to special dispatches from Sofia. Several thousand soldiers of the allies were killed or wounded in fighting which followed last Sunday's sortie by the Turks.

Battle Waged All Day. Constantinople, Nov. 18.—The great battle between Bulgarians and Turks is on all along the line of the Tchatalja fortifications. Nazim Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, sent the following dispatch last night:

"The battle which commenced this morning with an attack by Bulgarian infantry lasted until one hour after sunset. The enemy who advanced, chiefly firing on our right wing and our center, was repulsed by our infantry and artillery fire. Three Bulgarian batteries were destroyed."

All through the day the sound of the heavy guns continually was heard in Constantinople. It ceased only with

darkness. The firing along the entire line was evidently preparatory to an infantry attack. The Turkish batteries replied vigorously while Turkish ships in the sea of Marmora shelled the Bulgarian positions. Undoubtedly the fleet in the Black sea also took part in the engagement, though details from that point are lacking.

In the afternoon the wind shifted and it seemed for a time as though the battle had ended, but again the booming was heard and the movement of troops could be observed not far from the very gates to the capital. A detachment of several thousand from the Tchatalja lines were replaced by fresh troops who had been held in reserve near the city.

Great Artillery Duel. London, Nov. 19.—The Times correspondent at the Tchatalja lines telegraphs: "The Bulgarians unmasked their artillery positions at daybreak and opened a heavy fire along the front from the Hamidieh forts at Papas Burgas. This is the first real endeavor they have made against the Turkish lines."

"The position the Bulgarians selected is fronted on the left by the Papas Burgas marshes and on the right by the gradual glacis of the two Hamidieh forts. The Turkish front is connected by trenches worked into the alignment of the old fortifications. "All the permanent works have, however, Krupp guns in emplacement, and other large caliber guns have been mounted in the recently built works facing the Papas Burgas valley. Above these, field artillery batteries are dug in at intervals all along the line.

"The Turks have placed trenches in front of the permanent works in which the infantry are disposed. "The Bulgarian artillery positions are not so advantageous. There appears to be three batteries in action against the Papas Burgas front and seven in front of the Hamidieh group.

"The opening of the battle was a wonderful spectacle. The black face of the Bulgarian position sparkled with flashes. Some of the Turkish heavy guns fired black powder. The bursting of heavy shells soon raised a curtain of smoke, which, mingled with the morning mist, rolled majestically down the valley between the combatants. "A Turkish warship in the bay joined the concert, firing its heaviest guns in broadside, capping the Bulgarian right with a great pillar of mud and fire.

"It was certainly the heaviest artillery combat seen since the Japanese massed corps of artillery pounded Grekoff's devoted rear guard outside of Liouyang.

"Working my way under the shrapnel fire, I discovered that during the night the Bulgarian infantry had passed down under cover of the banks of the Karasu and were trying to take possession of the upper loop of the railway. Small groups of Bulgarians rose out of the shelving banks and advanced cautiously and slowly.

"The Turkish gunners found them nicely and the attempt failed. "The whirl of machine guns and the crash of infantry magazine fire in the direction of the Hamidieh first told us that another infantry effort was being made there but the fire died down and as here was no movement on the part of the Turkish reserves it was presumed that this attempt had failed.

"This was 10 o'clock in the morning. The firmament was still ringing with the crack of shrapnel and the dull reverberations of heavy ordnance. The Bulgarians scorched us heavily but in my part of the field there were but few casualties.

"Toward 11 o'clock there was a lull and as I could not make out the slightest movement among the Turkish reserves, it seemed to me that the Bulgarians had found their opponents less easy than they had expected. It certainly looked as if the taking of this Turkish position on the left will only be by the slow process of stealing positions under cover of heavy artillery fire."

Marines to Embark. Constantinople, Nov. 18.—The United States station ship Scorpion has sent a detachment of marines to the American embassy. The ambassador says

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Seaman Is Drowned. Washington, Nov. 18.—Admiral Nicholson, commander of the Asiatic fleet at Shanghai, cabled the navy department today that Harry L. Barlow, a seaman on the cruiser Saratoga, fell overboard and was drowned. His father, Henry Barlow, lives in San Francisco.

WILSON IS GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME BY BERMUDIANS

President-elect and Family Arrive at Island—Address of Welcome From the City of Hamilton.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Nov. 18.—President-elect Wilson and family, on board the steamer Bermudian, arrived at Hamilton today.

Alderman Black, representing the corporation of the city of Hamilton, went out on board from a private steamer to invite Mr. Wilson and his party to accompany him to Hamilton. Here an address of welcome will be presented.

Large crowds of people lined the streets and wharves awaiting the arrival of the president-elect, and all public and private buildings were decorated with flags and bunting. Hurstholm, the winter residence of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, has been offered to Wilson during his stay here. The weather is charming.

Robbers Dynamite Vault. Kingston, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Robbers dynamited the vault of the Kingston Bank and Trust company early today and took \$1500 in cash and escaped.

Chicago Wheat Market. Chicago, Nov. 18.—December wheat closed today at 86 3/4c.

SELF DEFENSE IS THE PLEA GIVEN BY MRS. MUSSO

The Seventh Woman to Face Murder Charge in the Chicago Courts Within the Past Year.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—For the seventh time within twelve months a woman is to be arraigned in the Chicago courts tomorrow to stand trial on a charge of first degree murder. The woman is Mrs. Lena Musso and the indictment charges her with the murder of her husband. She has been in jail the past six months and at no time has she appeared in the least apprehensive concerning her possible fate. Not unlike her confidence in the future is based on the fact that of the six women tried on murder charges in Chicago recently four were given their freedom and the other two sentenced to prison for terms.

Peter Musso was shot and killed in his home on the second floor of a Larabee street tenement house on the night of April 28 last. A fire followed the shooting and the body was burned. The police investigation led to the arrest of the slain man's wife, a blue-eyed, fair-skinned little woman of twenty-four, who was known in the neighborhood as the "Blonde Queen of Little Italy."

Mrs. Musso admitted having fired the shot that ended her husband's life. Fear of her own life, she said, impelled her act. She insisted she loved the man whose life she took, and she blamed his frenzied jealousy for her own unhappiness and the final tragedy.

The woman's story, as given out by the police, was as follows: "When my husband came home on the night of the tragedy he at once began to quarrel with me. He said I did not love him, and he was very angry with me. We quarreled until about nine o'clock. He said he was going to kill me. But at nine o'clock he became quieter, and I thought the trouble was over. My little girl went to bed in the next room to that in which I was with my husband. At two o'clock in the morning my husband awakened me by getting out of bed. He took a razor out of a drawer and took it to bed with him, holding it in his hand.

He told me to get out of bed, as he was going to cut my throat. Then he opened the razor and started to get out of bed. I saw a revolver lying on a dresser in the room, and I ran and picked it up. I held it close to my husband and fire three shots at him. Then I ran outside, but returned to get my little girl. I did not set fire to the bed. The pistol must have done that."

The accused woman declares that her husband was unreasonably jealous and that he would not even let her sit on the porch alone. On the other hand, the police elicited information from some of the neighbors tending to show that Musso must have had some ground for being jealous of his pretty young wife. According to tenants in the same house Musso was particularly incensed by the attentions paid Mrs. Musso by his cousin, Peter Noto. It was even gossiped about that the husband had surprised his cousin in the Musso home and that the revolver which caused his own death has been purchased by him with the declared intention of killing Noto.

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Passin' property around would be all right if ther wuzn't so many o' us eatin' at 'e second table. If war is anything like a war time photograph it must be fierce.

SENATOR PERKY TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Receives His Senatorial Commission From Gov. Hawley Today

MORE FACTS ABOUT CHANGE OF HEART

Genuine Surprise Caused in Political Circles All Over the State, as it Was Understood Previous Program Was to Be Carried Out.

Official Oath of New Senator. I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of this state; that I will faithfully discharge all the duties of the office of United States senator according to the best of my ability, so help me God. (Signed) K. I. PERKY. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of November, 1912. (Signed) C. S. HUNTER, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, James H. Hawley, governor of the state of Idaho, reposing confidence in the integrity, diligence and discretion of Kirtland I. Perky, of Boise, Idaho, have appointed, and do hereby appoint him United States senator to succeed Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn, deceased. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed. Done at Boise, the capital of Idaho, this 18th day of our Lord, A. D., 1912. (Signed) JAMES H. HAWLEY, Governor. WILFRED L. GIFFORD, Secretary of State.

United States Senator K. I. Perky today received his commission to the post held by the late Senator Weldon B. Heyburn, and took the oath of office, both of which are reproduced above, as shown to be on file with the secretary of state. Senator Perky is now arranging his business affairs to leave within a short time for Washington. Since the announcement of his appointment he has been literally showered with congratulations in telegram and letter form from all parts of the state of Idaho, from Washington and from many other states in the Union and from leading national Democratic figures, including, it is said, the president-elect of the United States, as

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MR. MERCHANT! A newspaper without influence isn't worth much as an advertising medium. Read the election returns from Ada county and see the standing of The Capital News.

Abe Martin



LEGAL BATTLE TO DETERMINE THE CALIFORNIA VOTE

The Democrats Endeavor to Have the Vote of 35 Precincts in Los Angeles Thrown Out.

Los Angeles, Nov. 18.—The first legal battle over the presidential vote of Los Angeles upon the outcome of which hinges the political complexion of California's delegation to the electoral college, came up today in the district court of appeals. The issue was the vote in 35 precincts, in which Roosevelt electors received a plurality of more than 1000 votes, which the Democrats declare should be thrown out because the board of supervisors opened the sealed envelopes containing the tally sheet returns and corrected them prior to the day set by law for the official canvass. The chief objection by the Progressives and board of supervisors to the granting of the writ of mandamus asked by the Democrats, it was understood, would be lack of jurisdiction by the court. The supervisors do not deny that the envelopes were opened and that corrections were made, but they assert the law was not violated and that the returns were proper and not tampered with.

NATIONAL GUARD WILL BE PLACED ON WAR FOOTING

The Acting Secretary of War Proposes Plan for Making the State Militias More Effective.

Washington, Nov. 18.—An important move to prepare the national militia for use in time of war is proposed in letters addressed by Acting Secretary Oliver to the governors of all states and territories inviting their co-operation in the war college plans for the organization of the militia into 12 tactical divisions.

The letters point out that if the militia is to be used as a field force effectively in war time it can be done by this system and to insure the proper working of the plan all of the details should be worked out in time of peace. Field armies would be formed by the grouping of two or more divisions of the militia, or by combining one or two divisions of militia with one of regular troops. Regular organizations would form the fourth brigade of any division assigned to a field army, for the reason that the organized militia is localized while the regular army must go anywhere upon call.

Some money will be available for the assistance of the state authorities. War material for the militia will be distributed and stored in suitable depots to be at hand locally when mobilization is ordered.

General Oliver plans to have the first four of the 12 tactical divisions composed entirely of regular troops, with the District of Columbia militia assigned to duty as regulars.

The Divisions. The remaining divisions would be composed of the following state militia:

Fifth, headquarters at Boston, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Sixth, headquarters at Albany; New York.

Seventh, headquarters at Harrisburg; Pennsylvania.

Eighth, headquarters at Washington; New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia.

Ninth, headquarters at Atlanta; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

Tenth, headquarters at Nashville; Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi.

Eleventh, headquarters at Columbus; Ohio and Michigan.

Twelfth, headquarters at Chicago; Illinois, Indiana.

Thirteenth, headquarters at St. Paul, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Fourteenth, headquarters at San Antonio; New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Sixteenth, headquarters at San Francisco; California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada and Arizona.

Under this comprehensive scheme every militia organization in the United States is definitely placed in the station it would occupy in mobilization of the army for war purposes.

No More Potatoes From Germany. Washington, Nov. 18.—Collectors of customs were today notified by the treasury department to permit no more importations of Irish potatoes from Germany. Acting under the plant quarantine law, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has barred them because of the presence of wart disease.

LAST OF ACCUSED IN ETOR TRIAL TAKES THE STAND

Young Italian Writer Tells Story of His Life—Was Formerly Student in Theological Seminary.

Salem, Mass., Nov. 18.—Arturo Giovanni, the last of the accused in the Etor trial to testify took the stand today. The young Socialist writer and poet, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Anna Lopizzo, faced the jury, despite the absence of his personal counsel, W. Scott Peters. He said he was born in Italy 23 years ago, the son of a merchant. Coming to America he lived for a time at Halifax and Montreal. At Montreal he conducted an Italian Presbyterian mission, afterward entering a Presbyterian theological school. Later he entered the Union Theological seminary and registered at Columbia university. For eight months he conducted an Italian mission at Pittsburg. There he joined the Socialist party. The people of the Presbyterian church objected and he severed his connection with the church. Returning to New York in 1911, he took up Italian newspaper work and met Etor. He went to Lawrence, Kan. 20, after the strike had been called.

NOT GUILTY THE VERDICT OF JURY IN LEWIS CASE

St. Louis Man Acquitted on Three Counts Charging the Use of the Mails for Fraud.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—The jury in the case of E. C. Lewis, charged with using the mails to defraud, reported today. It found Lewis not guilty on three of eleven counts and unable to agree on other counts. The jury was discharged.

The counts in the indictments on which the jurors found Lewis not guilty related to the seven per cent notes. The jury had been out 89 hours and on the first ballot decided eight to four, that Lewis was not guilty. Subsequent ballots showed that the jurors stood nine to three for acquittal.

This was Lewis' second trial on the indictment which was returned by the grand jury July 12, 1911. The first trial stood nine to three for conviction. The indictment covered four propositions which were placed before the public by Lewis through the mails. It was alleged that he obtained millions of dollars from investors by making misleading statements in the advertisements of his propositions.

Lewis was the incorporator and is mayor of a residential suburb. Lewis' defense was that the postoffice department, by issuing a fraud order, prevented him from carrying his campaign to a successful end. He was acquitted May 14, 1908, of the charge of mis-using the mails in the organization and conduct of the People's United States Bank.

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ONLY A PART OF THE STORY IS TOLD

Agreement on Senatorship Is Said to Be Far Reaching

RECALLS DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT

Claim Is Made That Action of Court Paved the Way for Election of Haines and Stewart and Later the Naming of Ailshie as United States Senator.

If there is any credence to be given to the Ailshie-Budge combine, about which considerable has been said of late, it is claimed that equal credence should be given to the balance of the reported combine, so the politicians are saying. According to these politicians and according to the same rumor which told of the Ailshie-Budge agreement, that agreement was more far-reaching than the preliminary announcements would indicate.

It is even charged that the preliminary announcement was made after the rumor gained circulation for the very purpose of heading off publication of the full agreement. According to the announcement made, the agreement was merely one whereby Judge Ailshie was to receive support for United States senator to succeed the late Weldon B. Heyburn and after his election Judge Budge of the Fifth judicial district was to be appointed justice of the supreme court.

The same rumors which gave that alleged combine credence, went much further than this. According to the story, the arrangement was made prior to the filing of the suit instituted by the Republican state central committee to prevent the printing of the Roosevelt electors upon the official ballot.

It was the idea at that time that none of the Republican ticket had any chance for success. It was also the idea of the Republican state central committee that the Progressive movement was merely "a one man" movement. This is a belief frequently expressed by old line Republicans and it was one held by them all at that time. For that reason, while they had no hope that the supreme court would dare deliberately to reverse itself, which it would have had to do in order to rule the state ticket off the ballot, that ticket having been nominated in exact accordance with proceedings laid down by the court, they did have the hope that by having the electors ruled off, the whole movement would fall because of being deprived of the prestige and popularity of Roosevelt.

In their hypothesis, they were mistaken because, as they found out later, the movement was not a "one man" movement at all, but a deep-seated, popular movement which could and did move on in spite of the absence of the names of the Roosevelt electors from the ballot.

It was the expectation, so it is pointed out, that the Progressive movement would fall without the names of the electors, and that former Republicans would return to the support of the Republican ticket and thus victory would ensue, whereas, apparent certain defeat stared the party and the committee in the face.

Accordingly, so the same report goes, that was the foundation for the original story, it was agreed to bring the suit, secure the refusal to permit the names of the presidential electors to be printed, make certain the election to fulfill the other part of the arrangement, namely: the election of Ailshie, if possible, and the appointment of Budge to fill the vacancy upon the bench, and the naming of Attorney General McDougall to succeed Budge on the district bench.

This same report has it that Chief Justice Stewart was vitally interested because of reports that the southeastern voters were supporting Bowen for justice of the supreme court because of dissatisfaction with the success of Stewart in the primaries when he defeated Judge Budge, who carried the southeast by a good majority in the July primary election. The alleged combine involved the support of the entire Republican ticket, according to this story, consequently the election of Judge Stewart would be made certain.

It is also pointed out by those who have studied the situation, that the decision in the ballot case written by Ailshie himself, also paved the way for an interpretation of a clause in the constitution of the state which has been found twice already to interfere with the political ambitions of

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NEW LINE OVER SOLDIER SUMMIT

Denver, Colo., Nov. 18.—President Bush and Vice President Brown of the Denver & Rio Grande have authorized the immediate construction of the double-track detour line over Soldier summit, where the railroad crosses the Wasatch mountains in Utah.

The present line between Tuckee and Soldier summit is seven miles long and the grade four per cent, or 211 feet to the mile. The new line between the same points will be 15 miles long with grade reduced to two per cent, or 105 1/2 feet to the mile. The reduction in the grade and curvature will more than offset the increased mileage.