U. S. CRUISER TO TRIPOLI; TURKS RETAKE DERNA

Fortified Port in Cyrenaica Recaptured with 18 Guns, 500 Italians Being Killed.

ARMY CHOLERA STRICKEN

Improvement in Moslem Position Due to Arrival of Officers by Overland Route—Egyptian Frontier Patrolled.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY OF THE WAR.

The Turks reported the recapture of Derna, with 18 guns. Turkish killed, 80; Italian killed, 500.

The United States cruiser Chester was ordered to proceed to Tripoli.

Malta, Nov. 6.—A wireless message received by her commander, Benton C. Becker, to-day orders the American cruiser Chester to proceed to Tripoli forthwith.

To-day's advices from Tripoli state that the bodies of fifty Arabs who died either from cholera or from hunger were found in the streets of the city.

Pestilential odors emerge from the palm groves, which are still filled with human bodies, and this has caused fear of an epidemic.

Fifty cases of cholera are reported in the Italian army.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The Turkish Embassy here has been informed by an Ottoman agency that the Minister of War at Constantinople has received a dispatch announcing that the Turks have defeated the Italians at Derna, retaking the city and capturing eighteen guns. The Italians, says the dispatch, had five hundred men killed, the remainder being taken prisoners. The Turks had eighty killed and eighty wounded.

The embassy, in making public this message, says that it has received nothing direct from the Minister of War, and that it does not assume responsibility for the news.

London, Nov. 6.—A news agency dispatch from Constantinople says it was officially announced there to-day that the Turks had recaptured Derna, in Tripoli, that five hundred Italians were killed and that the remainder of the defending force was captured.

An American diplomat just arrived here from Constantinople confirms the report of a recent improvement in the Turkish position at Tripoli, due to the arrival there of a large number of Turkey's best army officers. The latter reached the front by passing through Egypt.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Under orders from the State Department, transmitted through the Navy Department, the Chester, which had been lying at Malta since October 5, sailed this morning for Tripoli. Her mission was declared at the State Department to-day to be for the purpose of looking into the "cholera situation there," but it is believed that her real purpose is to ascertain at first hand the truth respecting the charges that the Italian troops have perpetrated barbarities upon the Turks and Arabs.

Advices received by the Italian Ambassador to-day state that the Arab attack on the Italian forces before Tripoli yesterday was a feint to conceal the dissolution of the combined Turco-Arabian forces, among whom cholera is said to be raging.

The Egyptian frontier is now strictly patrolled, and the attitude of the Senoussi tribesmen is not hostile, the dispatches continue.

The Italian battleship Liguria yesterday shelled and destroyed the defences at Suara. Since October 26 the Italian forces about Tripoli have been doubled.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Formal announcement that Tripoli has been annexed to the kingdom of Italy was received here to-day by the Italian Consul from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome. The cable dispatch reads:

"Tripoli and Cyrenaica have been definitely and irrevocably annexed to the kingdom of Italy."

At the Italian consulate in New York yesterday the following cable dispatch from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Italian Embassy in Washington, dated November 5, was made public:

Two hundred Arabs and several companies of the regular Turkish troops made a slight attack upon our east wing between Sciarasciat and Mesri and were repulsed with great loss by two companies of the 63d Infantry Regiment, the latter counting only one death. It is believed that these slight attacks are intended to hide the disbanding of the Arab-Turkish forces, among which cholera is raging.

From positive information it is learned that only seven officers have passed from Egypt into Cirenaica; no one knows the language or the country. The Egyptian frontier was rigorously guarded. Our position in Tobruk, Derna and Benghazi is safe. The Senussi are not hostile. Frontier of Tunis is carefully guarded.

The day before yesterday the cruiser Liguria bombarded Suara, completely destroying the defence without meeting with any resistance, and is now searching the coast to the frontier. The Italian forces around Tripoli, now almost doubled since October 26, and safely entrenched, give positive assurance of our occupation.

It does not seem probable that a new serious attack will be made by the Arab-Turkish forces. It is probable, instead, that a carefully planned advance by the Italians will be made against the enemy, which seems to be reduced to such condition as not to be able to make any great resistance.

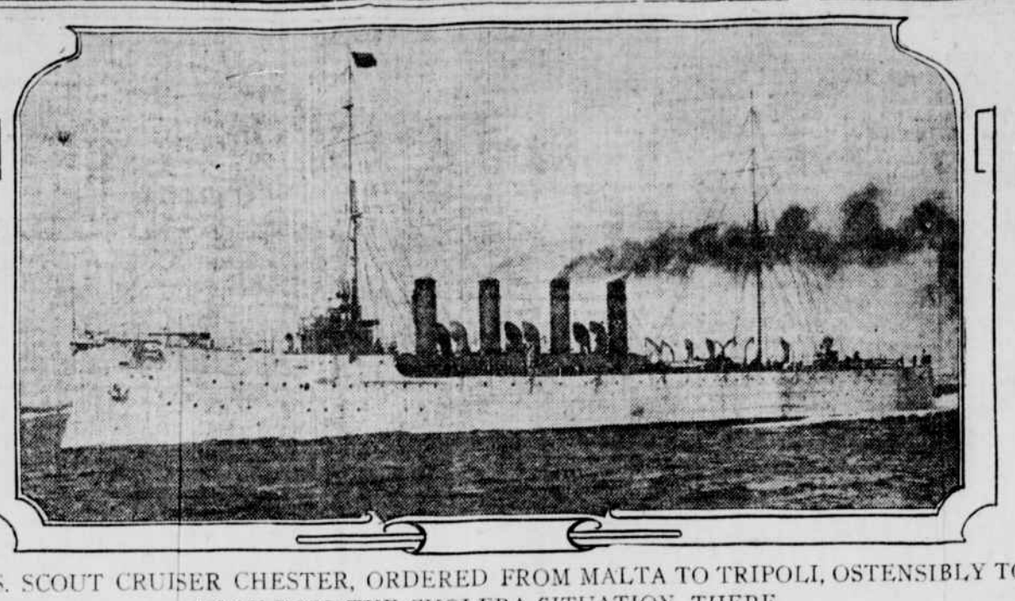
STORM HITS NORTHERN EUROPE

Steamer Sinks, Dikes Break and Many Seamen Are Rescued.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—A severe storm swept over the Baltic and North Sea coasts to-day. An unknown steamer sank off Cuxhaven. The fate of the crew is not known. Lifeboats rescued the crews of several other distressed vessels.

Dikes at many points have been broken and the country in the vicinity is flooded. Special trains were rushed to the coast with boats and soldiers to rescue endangered residents there.

London, Nov. 6.—Owing to the storm to-day the Cunard liner Mauretania was unable to make the stop at Fishguard and proceeded for Liverpool.



U. S. SCOUT CRUISER CHESTER, ORDERED FROM MALTA TO TRIPOLI, OSTENSIBLY TO LOOK INTO THE CHOLERA SITUATION THERE.
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PERSIA DEFIES RUSSIA

Unshaken by Czar's Threat to Seize Caspian Provinces.

Teheran, Nov. 6.—The Persian government has decided not to comply with the demands contained in the ultimatum presented by Russia to-day. The ultimatum set forth that unless the Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs apologized for the alleged insult to M. Petroff, the Russian Vice-Consul, on the occasion of the seizure of the property of Shua-Es-Sultaneh, removed the treasury gendarmes and reinstated the Persian Cossacks formerly there, Russia would occupy the provinces of Ghilan and Mazanderan, in the north of Persia, bordering on the Caspian Sea.

Shua-Es-Sultaneh is a brother of the ex-Shah of Persia. On October 9 the National Council of Persia decided to confiscate his property because of his support of his brother's attempt to regain the throne. Gendarmes were sent to take possession of the property, but they were opposed by a body of Cossacks, headed by two Russian consular officers, who threatened to open fire. Thereupon the gendarmes withdrew.

The matter was referred to the Russian Minister, with an intimation that if he did not arrive at a decision by 10 o'clock the next morning Mr. Shuster, the Persian Treasurer General, who is an American, would take definite action. On October 10, no reply having come from the Russian Minister, Mr. Shuster, after notifying the Russians of his proposed action, dispatched 100 gendarmes, under an American officer, who seized the property. The Persian Cossacks retired. The Russian Consul General strongly objected to the procedure, stating that the property was mortgaged to a Russian bank.

RYAN DROPS ALASKA CLAIM

Controller Bay Tract, in Dispute, Relinquished to United States.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Richard S. Ryan, alleged author of the famous "Dick to Dick" letter, which started the Controller Bay investigation during the extra session of Congress last summer, to-day relinquished all claim to the fifty-six-acre tract on Controller Bay, Alaska, known as the Canyon Creek line terminal tract.

Mr. Ryan is president of the Controller Railway and Navigation Company. The claim which he relinquished to-day lies between the claims of J. J. Ryan and A. L. Scheuer, which, it is conceded, were taken in the interest of that company. The law requires that between all claims adjoining the waterfront eighty rods shall be reserved from entry. Mr. Ryan's claim occupied practically all of the eighty rods between the soldiers' additional homestead claims of J. J. Ryan and Scheuer. He contended that the law did not apply in his case, because his application was only for right of way over the tract, not for absolute possession.

Secretary Fisher intimated strongly in a recent address that the government would not take Mr. Ryan's interpretation of the law.

Secretary Fisher also received from the Seward Commercial Club, of Seward, Alaska, the following telegram:

"Mass meeting Seward people most heartily indorses your policy advocated before mining congress. God-speed."

In his speech before the congress the Secretary declared himself in favor of prompt development of the resources of Alaska. He said he did not believe in government ownership of the mineral resources of the peninsula, but thought the leasing system would prove the best solution of the question.

WIFE CHARGES ABDUCTION

Says Railroad Man with Gun Made Her Leave Janitor of Mission.

Hans J. Hendrickson, a railroad employe who lives in East 82d street, Manhattan, appeared in the Adams street court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, charged with threatening Engeborg Swensen, wife of the janitor of the Mayflower Mission, with a revolver and forcing her to leave home with him.

He said he had known Mrs. Swensen for some time and that she told him her husband abused her, and she asked him to take her away, which he did.

Magistrate McGuire held the prisoner for the grand jury, but gave him permission to arrange for bail, and Hendrickson was led back to his cell, protesting he had never had a revolver, much less pointed one at Mrs. Swensen's head.

ATHLETIC MEET AT WELLESLEY

Senior Class Wins Over Juniors by Only Two Points.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Wellesley, Mass., Nov. 6.—The annual fall outdoor athletic meet at Wellesley College was won by the senior class to-day, with a total of 27 points, two more than the juniors received. The sophomores secured only 3 points. Of the six contests, the seniors scored in all except one.

Miss Lois Kendell, of Atlantic, defeated Miss Lucy Roberts, of Pawling, N. Y., and therefore still retains the golf championship of the college.

The Wellesley "W's," the highest athletic honor that can be won by an undergraduate, were awarded to thirty-three students. No New York girls were numbered among these.

NEGROES CAUSE MINE RIOTS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—Conferences between mine operators and miners, in session all last week at Frank, Alberta, adjourned to-day because of the threatening attitude of mine workers, who object to the importation of negroes from the United States. There was incipient rioting to-day, and serious trouble was averted only by the presence of police and provincial constables.

COLON'S MAYOR SHOT IN A FIGHT.

Colon, Panama, Nov. 6.—Mayor Eclare is in the American Hospital in a serious condition as a result of a pistol shot in the chest received during an affray at a prominent restaurant last night. Three others, one of them an American, were slightly wounded.

PREPARE TO ACT IN CHINA

Continued from first page.

Press" announced that the fall of Peking had also been reported in Shanghai, but had not been verified.

Three of the Manchu regiments were said to have joined the rebels and to be assisting in policing the city.

The Regent and baby Emperor were said to have escaped, the rest of the royal household committing suicide, except Prince Ching, who was captured.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Reports that Peking had been captured by the revolutionists and that the dynasty and other high officials had fled gave great concern to the State Department officials to-day. The department has not heard from Mr. Williams, the chargé d'affaires of the American Legation in Peking, since Saturday night, and this is believed to indicate that wire communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin and Shanghai, the cable termini, has been interrupted through the activity of the revolutionists.

It is feared that a state of anarchy such as exists in Amoy will follow in Peking. The condition is being watched closely, in case it should become necessary to call an international conference, similar to that which adjusted the claims growing out of the Boxer uprising, with a view to agreeing on a common line of action in China to insure the protection of foreign lives and property, and, incidentally, to prevent any individual nation from taking an undue advantage of the situation.

The American Red Cross Society to-day cabled $1,000 to the American Consul General in Hankow. This action was taken upon the receipt of an appeal from the chargé d'affaires in Peking, which told of the urgent need of funds to relieve the suffering.

Although an appeal was issued Saturday night to the American people for funds to be used in China, no contributions had been received at the close of business to-day, and it was necessary to take the $1,000 from an emergency fund which the society maintains.

Shanghai, Nov. 6.—The most interesting development in Shanghai to-day was the completion of the organization of a local Cabinet by the revolutionaries. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who formerly held the post of Chinese Minister in Washington, has been appointed head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Wang Yih-ting, Trade and Commerce; Shen Wan-yung, Finances; Li Ping-hsu, Civil Administrator, and Lee-Hsieh, Military Administrator.

The appointments, however, are not taken seriously, the appointees denying knowledge of the action of the revolutionaries, except in the case of the Civil Administrator, who has been acting in that official capacity throughout.

Wu Ting-fang, while declining to acknowledge any participation in the revolutionary administration of Shanghai, openly sympathizes with it, although criticising some of the methods. He is bitterly opposed to the Manchu clique in Peking. For a time he was in favor with the ruling authorities at Peking, but he gradually fell out with those in influence, partly, it is said, because of his advanced reform views. For some time past he has been residing at Shanghai.

Dr. Wu says that if the revolution hopes to win it must scrupulously regard the rights of foreign nations and individuals. This, as time progresses, will be found difficult, because of the conflicting views held in different provinces.

The Peking government has instructed the Viceroy of Nanking not to oppose the reformers. Nanking therefore is expected to turn over to the revolutionaries in a few days.

Perfect order prevails at Shanghai. The arsenal, which was captured by the rebels, has resumed work. The revolutionary committee has ordered the return of the rifles and ammunition which were given out indiscriminately. Those retaining the rifles without a certificate will be immediately beheaded.

Shao-Hing, in the Province of Che-Kiang, famous for its mints; Quin-San and Kash-Ing, in the same province, surrendered peacefully to the rebels today. Order is being maintained.

With the exception of Wu-Sih, all important points on the railroad from Shanghai to Ching-Kiang are now in the hands of the revolutionists.

Three Chinese gunboats, forming a part of Admiral Sah Chen-ping's fleet, which put in here yesterday for provisions, went over to the rebels this morning.

It is believed that Admiral Sah is in hiding in this city.

The Chinese telegraph operators here went on strike to-day. The cables have not been molested. Foreign marines are guarding the cable huts.

Ching-Kiang, in the Province of Kiang-Su, fell at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All is quiet there. The city is forty-five miles east by north of Nanking on the Yang-Tse at the junction of the Grand Canal. It is a treaty port second in importance only to Shanghai. The population is about 150,000.

Hang-Chow, capital of the province of Che-Kiang, was taken by the rebels yesterday, after a brief but spirited resistance.

The imperialists have recaptured Tung-Kwan, near the eastern border of the Shen-Si Province. The rebels lost heavily and retreated toward Sian-Fu, the capital of Shen-Si.

Kobe, Japan, Nov. 6.—Liang Chi-chiao, the hero and idol of all Chinese reformers, called the greatest of the Chinese exiles, to-day discussed the situation in China and the probable outcome of the revolutionary movement. His calm confidence of the eventual success of the reforms now under way is most impressive.

His statement expresses the revolutionary conservatism that is struggling to save China from herself. "The present revolutionary uprisings were spontaneous, without prearrangement," he said. "For instance, there was no connection between the outbreaks at Wu-Chang and at Shanghai whatever. The Wu-Chang revolutionists made a great mistake in not pushing their initial success toward Peking before the northerners had time to rally in opposition.

"The ultimate success of Yuan Shih-kai is extremely doubtful. The revolutionaries generally are hostile to Yuan, and the final restoration of peace and order will be effected by some one other than Yuan or the present revolutionists. It would be premature to predict whom he will be."

Liang Chi-chiao considers a republic impossible. On this point he said:

"There will be no republic—decidedly not. A republic would be incompatible with China's conditions and national traits. The final issue of the present disturbances will be a constitutional monarchy of the advanced type, but this will be effected by one not on the stage at present."

Of the rivalry of the Manchus of the north and the Chinese of the south, the editor said:

"They are not irreconcilable and will combine, provided they are led properly." He continued:

"The revolutionary leaders mostly are men of modern education, who are alive to the necessity for a speedy restoration of peace and order. They will carefully avoid anything likely to invite foreign intervention. What China wants at present is the appearance on the stage of an entirely new man to save the situation."

Liang Chi-chiao concluded by saying that heretofore his lips had been closed to the press, and he made to-day's statement only because of the farreaching publicity possible through the medium chosen, at a time when he was not without hope that the salvation of China was near at hand.

Liang Chi-chiao is at his residence in Suma, near Kobe, where he can usually be found when not engaged in his editorial duties here. His comparisons of China with the West and revelations of the outside world to China's progressive classes have made his books of the last decade classical in Eastern Asia.

His work, which, since the palace revolution of 1898, when with Kang Yu-wei he escaped from Peking, has been mainly carried on in Japan from this city, where he publishes a newspaper, but he is unknown except by name to all who cannot enter his domain through the door of the Chinese language. No works of his have been translated, though they are widely read by foreign scholars of Chinese and are extensively circulated, even among the Manchus in Peking.

Prince Tsai-Tao, the brother of the Regent and former head of the war bureau, who visited the United States last spring as the head of the military commission, proposed to Liang Chi-chiao that the latter come to Peking and undertake to publish a government newspaper. The editor declined to connect himself with a dynastic organ.

KIDNAPPED BY BABOONS

British Sailor Treated Kindly by the Simians.

The big freighter Kasenga, from the Far East, brought to port yesterday a young British midshipman, G. H. Griggs, who was recently kidnapped in the African jungle by an admiring bevy of female baboons. They treated him kindly, brought him offerings of nuts and fruits, and performed tricks to entertain him during the two days of his captivity.

The kidnapping by the bad baboon ladies, as told by Griggs yesterday, occurred near Kilindini Bay, where the Kasenga was waiting for cargo. Griggs and Midshipman Horne were out hunting when they found themselves suddenly surrounded by a small army of monkeys. Horne fired a hole through the dancing ring and ran through the breach, calling upon Griggs to follow. But Griggs was too slow. The grinning baboons again had him surrounded and held him prisoner. They were not hostile. All kept at a safe distance, except sixteen females of the tribe, who courtesied and brought gifts.

On the second day of his captivity help came from the Kasenga, headed by a squad of Swahilis and the picket of the Mombasa police.

STEAMER FOUNDERS; 22 DROWNED

London, Nov. 6.—The Greek steamer Lordos Byron, from Theodosia for Antwerp, foundered in the English Channel during the gale last night. Twenty-two of the crew of twenty-five were lost. The three saved were picked up by the Dutch steamer Grotius.