

CHOLERA RAGES IN TURKISH ARMY UNCHECKED BY SANITATION

Ottoman Government Ready to Make Almost Any Concessions to Keep Diseased Soldiers Out of Capital.

THOUSANDS SENT TO ASIATIC SETTLEMENT

Fugitives From Europe Returning to Ancient Homes in Same Manner They Migrated Five Centuries Ago.

By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire London, Nov. 15.—Either for military reasons or on account of the cholera which is spreading rapidly at Hademski, the government, the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares, is prepared to make large concessions in order to prevent the Balkan armies from entering Constantinople.

An unconfirmed dispatch from Constantinople to the Reuter Telegram Company says the cholera is extending alarmingly among the troops. The cases are reckoned by the hundreds, while among the refugees there are even more victims.

In Constantinople, adds the dispatch, the disease is difficult to control. One train alone brought 160 patients from San Stefano. They were conveyed to the Lazaretto at Beyocon on the Bosphorus. The bodies of twenty soldiers who had died of cholera were taken from the same train.

Many trains have returned from the front with soldiers who are not wounded, but are in a state of physical collapse owing to exhaustion due to exposure and lack of food. The sights at some of the stations near Tchatalja are unenviable. Cholera victims crawl to the station for water or in the hope of getting to Constantinople. They can be seen lying about in every stage of the infection. The greater danger that threatens Constantinople is that the water supply from Lake Derkes may become contaminated. Only a few cases have been reported up to the present among the people in the capital, and it would seem that the disease is not the deadliest form of Asiatic cholera, as, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition to which the army is exposed, 60 per cent of the cases have recovered.

The authorities are doing their best to rid the capital as quickly as possible of the influx of refugees. They are being dispatched at the rate of several thousand daily to the ports of Ghemlik and Moudania, or by rail to Konieh. The active interest of the authorities ends with the removal of the poor exiles, and absolutely no provision has been made for food supplies. The refugees are simply dumped into the towns on the coast or in the interior and are left to find forage for themselves.

Fortunately the Moslem population is naturally charitable and will share the last crust with the wandering fugitives. "One thought strikes an observer forcibly at seeing the people migrating back to their ancient homes," says the correspondent, "namely, how little altered after 600 years are the wanderers returning peacefully in the same manner in which they came to Europe five centuries ago—the same rough wooden carts dragged by bullocks or buffalo and covered with straw matting which conceals the household lumber, and the female members of the family hunched into the smallest conceivable space, peering with sad eyes at the unfamiliar sights, while the stables and goats are protruded from straggling by the youngsters of the family."

SERVIAN FORCES MEET LITTLE OPPOSITION. Fighting has commenced at Monistur, according to an Uscup dispatch to the Daily Mail. The Serbian forces marching through Albania to the Adriatic are meeting with little opposition, many places being occupied without firing a shot.

A Daily Mail dispatch from Constantinople declares that one of the ministers is weary for saying that 350 deaths from cholera occurred in one Turkish camp at Hademski, Wednesday.

An unconfirmed Daily News dispatch from Constantinople, by way of Constanza, says: "The government is flying in the face of providence by bringing cholera-infected troops from the Adana district in spite of the protests made by the railway company. They have been sent to Tchatalja, where, as elsewhere, the officers make not the smallest effort to secure sanitary precautions, even in the camp.

"Steamers have been chartered to take 25,000 useless and mutinous soldiers who are famishing in Constantinople back to Anatolia."

The total Turkish losses in Thrace, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the Times, numbers 35,000 killed and wounded and 20,000 missing.

who present a smart appearance, but who have not yet been engaged. "The Austrian and German military preparations in Pera," continues the correspondent, "are exciting interest and awe. Not only are Krecker's headquarters, but the Austrian embassy held by strong guards landed from the warships, but the flat roof of the German embassy is admirably protected against an aeroplane attack by Maxim guns and a sand bag cover, and another Maxim guards the porter's lodge.

"Many regard this military parade with discreet mirth and think the energy would better be bestowed in measures of sanitation against the cholera."

A Sofia dispatch to the Times says the Bulgarians are bringing 450 heavy guns to bear on the Turkish positions on the Tchatalja lines.

FIGHTING AT ADRIANOPLE TERRIBLE AS PORT ARTHUR

Bennett Nureigh, in a dispatch Mustapha Pasha to the Daily Telegraph, describes the fighting around Adrianople. He says: "Port Arthur produced no grander or more terrible effects than Sunday night's furious bombardment. Hundreds of shells burst at the same instant over and around Adrianople. Corps of all sizes and kinds made a flaming roaring inferno which must have reverberated for miles along the Balkan mountains and rocked and rattled the hooses in distant Mustapha Pasha.

"The Turks attempted to reply, but were soon overpowered by the tremendous strength, energy and accuracy of the besiegers' artillery."

The correspondent describes the storming of the forts on the north and east the same night. He says: "The Bulgarian storming battalions first attended divine worship. They then stripped off their superfluous coats and engaged in their trenches. The Turks precipitated matters by attempting a sally, little knowing what was in store for them. There was a tornado of artillery and rifle fire on both sides, then the Bulgarians ran in with bayonet. There was wild and terrible work, with no quarter given. Such Turks as could be seen, lay on a awful trail of dead and dying on the field. The battle continued for many hours in a heavy rainstorm.

"Despite the weather, however, the Bulgarian transport train goes on, and I have seen around Adrianople tens of thousands of sheep and cattle providing fresh meat for the troops and enormous consignments of fresh bread. Plethora of supplies of groceries and vegetables of all kinds, as well as fire wood, white wine and tobacco can be had. Tommy Atkins never had such a time in the Sudan."

The correspondent adds that the weather had cleared and the Bulgarians were drawing near. He hopes to be in the trenches when the fortresses fall. He concludes with a statement that the troops in Adrianople are well supplied with food, but that the civil population is starving.

The Uscup correspondent of the Daily Telegraph describes the position of the Turks at Monastir as desperate, and says the Serbians have completed the concentration of troops around the doomed city with a great force of artillery and a retreat by the Turks is impossible. The only avenue of escape is a narrow pass westward toward the Albanian mountains, where the troops would starve. The

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1,000 WOMEN GREAT PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE Mr. Taft Receives Long Line of Daughters of Confederacy Business Session Confined to Hearing Reports.

NEGOTIATIONS ON BETWEEN RUSSIA AND U. S. FOR NEW TREATY

Old Trade Agreement Revoked By Action of Congress Because of Anti-Jewish Sentiment to Be Replaced.

AMERICAN POSITION CANNOT BE CHANGED

Department of State and Czar's Ambassador Give No Indication of How Close They are to Understanding.

By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire Washington, Nov. 14.—An agreement between the United States and Russia to take the place of the commercial treaty of 1842, the abrogation of which becomes effective January 1st next, has been virtually reached, according to information from high official authority. Nothing as to the exact nature of the agreement is announced. It was declared probable, however, that it would be worked out satisfactorily to both countries before the day when the old treaty would expire.

This advanced stage in the negotiations has been reached only after a number of conversations between Secretary Knox and Russian Ambassador Bakometeff, beginning last summer and continued at frequent intervals, the last occurring today.

This course was adopted rather than the usual method of extending formal notes, as better calculated to secure a speedy disclosure of the existing conditions in the United States and Russia likely to affect the two governments in their efforts to prevent a complete rupture of their vast commercial relations. Only in a general way can it be said that an understanding exists that such a breach will not take place, for the details of the agreement are yet to be worked out.

Even with the best of intentions on the part of the negotiators, because of the difficulty of rapid communication between Washington and St. Petersburg save by the unsatisfactory cable method, it will consume little less than the seven weeks that intervene between the present date and December 31st, when the old treaty expires, to accomplish this mutually desired result.

Because of the extreme delicacy of the subject and the possibility of the complete failure of the proposed agreement if there should be public discussion and criticism, neither party to the negotiations is willing to throw any light on the details of the arrangement; in fact, it is even impossible to secure an official admission that the agreement is within sight.

From such side light as is obtainable, however, it appears that Russia consented to modify its practice of refusing passports to American or other non-Russian Jews. The czar's government has always held that such Jews, even though they are American citizens, are not entitled to travel or reside in Russia because the existing treaty provides that any American seeking to enter Russia shall submit to the existing law there prevailing.

The state department has not admitted the soundness of this contention, and when congress, for that reason, ordered the denunciation of the treaty, the actual, though not the formal, ground being this alleged discrimination against American citizens, the department's attitude necessarily became unalterable.

With such a wide difference between the two countries, it seems an almost hopeless undertaking to prevent a complete severance of trade relations between two friendly nations.

It is said that in "probability Russia will meet the issue" refraining from applying her minimum (and practically exclusive) tariff duties to imports from America. In the ordinary course, after the lapse of the existing treaty December 31st, these maximum rates automatically would apply to imports from a country with which Russia has no such trade treaty. But it is suggested that through a decree or an imperial order in council, this may be postponed indefinitely.

Such action on the part of the Russian government would relieve President Taft from the necessity of imposing, in retaliation, the maximum American duties on imports from Russia and thus trade between the two countries might continue pending the issue of future negotiations for a permanent treaty.

EXPLOSION STORY UNFOLDED BY M'MANIGAL IN COURT

Dynamiter Tells of How James B. McNamara Confessed to Him Blowing Up of Times Building in Los Angeles.

HE WANTED TO KILL GENERAL H. G. OTIS

Title of Alleged Conspirators Develops Dramatic Story of Crime Unparalleled in American History.

By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 14.—For the first time since the twenty-one persons were killed in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building on October 3, 1910, James B. McNamara's detailed confession to having caused the explosion, with his motives for doing it and his comments on the fact that so many persons were killed, was related on the witness stand in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today.

Otto E. McManigal testified that the confession was given to him while he was hiding with McNamara in the woods five miles from Conover, Wis., both of them having come to the Wisconsin woods on the pretext of being hunters.

Olaf A. Tveitmo and Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco labor leaders, McNamara testified, were named by McNamara as having made arrangements for the Los Angeles explosion and as having furnished the two men—E. A. Schmidt and David Kaplan—to assist in buying the high power nitroglycerin because Schmidt and Kaplan had been regularly employed on the coast by the building trades council of California.

Tveitmo and Clancy are among the forty-five defendants. Kaplan and Schmidt, named by McNamara, were included in Los Angeles county with James B. McNamara on charges of murder, but they never have been captured. Government agents have been informed that Kaplan was killed.

When he asked McNamara why he twisted off a gas jet in the basement of the Times building before the explosion, McManigal testified that this conversation ensued: "McManigal: 'Why did you break off the gas jet?' "McNamara: 'Because when the explosion occurred I wanted the whole building to go to hell.' "McManigal: 'And you knew there were so many people in there, too?' "McNamara: 'What's the difference? I was to make a good clean kill out of it. I did it and am sorry so many were killed. I hoped to get General Otis.' "

McManigal said that on November 5, 1910, he was at his home in Chicago and expected to leave the next day for Kenosha, Wis., when he was to start with a hunting party in charge of Marion Sharpe. That very day, he said, John J. McNamara, brother of the Los Angeles Times dynamiter, asked him to take James B. McNamara to the coast in July he got into touch with Tveitmo and Clancy, according to instructions from his brother, at the headquarters of the Iron Workers union in Indianapolis. Tveitmo and Clancy, he said, put Kaplan and Schmidt at his disposal, because they had been working for the California building trades council. Schmidt was for much of a talker, he said, and when he blew up a job in Oakland, August 30th, he made Schmidt stay in San Francisco.

"When he returned to San Francisco, Schmidt was waiting for him and on the strength of the fact that the bombs had been set off in Oakland, went to see Tveitmo and got \$500 from him that day. J. B. said he also did the Seattle job, August 21st.

Leading up to the Los Angeles explosion, J. B. said he found you could get all the money you wanted on the coast. He said Tveitmo was the postmaster and there never was anything to fear, for Tveitmo was the friend of Mayor McCarty, and in fact

Lee McClung Quit Responsible Position Presumably Because of Friction With Secretary MacVeagh.

By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire Washington, Nov. 14.—Announcement of the resignation of Lee McClung as treasurer of the United States, was made by President Taft today. McClung tendered his resignation to the president at a conference at the executive mansion today and its acceptance was later announced by the president from the executive office with the explanation that Mr. McClung resigned voluntarily. It is believed that Carmel Thompson, now private secretary to the president, will succeed him.

The resignation of Mr. McClung means that the money and securities for which the treasurer is responsible must be actually counted and accepted. This will be the greatest single financial transaction in the history of the world. When McClung assumed the duties of treasurer he gave a receipt to his predecessor for \$1,266,123,945.88 2-3.

GOVERNMENT FILES SUIT AGAINST BIG COMPANY

Anaconda, Owned by J. B. Haggin and Associates Charged with Having Taken Wood from National Lands.

By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire New York, Nov. 14.—The government brought suit here this afternoon against James B. Haggin of this city to recover \$2,612,254, representing the value of cord wood and other timber alleged to have been cut wrongfully by the Anaconda company from national lands in Montana between August, 1884, and January, 1896.

United States District Attorney Wise, who brought the government suit, presented its complaint charging that during the twelve year period mentioned, the Anaconda company, without permission, cut and removed in all 1,356,974 cords of wood, aggregating in value the amount for which the government sues.

The Anaconda company was a partnership composed originally of the defendant Haggin, Marcus Daly, George Hearst, Phoebe A. Hearst and Leonard Tevis.

A separate count in the complaint adds that a partnership composed of John Caplee and Albert W. McGinnis, the Anaconda Flaming Company and the Anaconda Mining Company, were concerned in the cutting and removal of 717,987 cords of wood from the Montana lands without permission.

23,500 NEWSPAPERS FILE STATEMENTS.

Washington, Nov. 14.—To date, 23,500 publications of all kinds have complied with the so-called "newspaper publicity law."

Postmaster General Hitchcock has so far served no notices on publications that they may be deprived of the privileges of the mails if they do not comply with the law, because a test case involving the constitutionality of the act is pending before the supreme court.

Tveitmo was the mayor of San Francisco. He said Schmidt had a chance to set off bombs by themselves which he had learned from a friend of Tveitmo's, but when he (McNamara) showed them the alarm clock scheme they all decided it was best. Schmidt and J. B. went to Los Angeles and looked over the Linschmidt and Baker Iron Works plants and the Times building. James B. got back to his brother a poster of which was partly written and partly printed. It now reads, "The Times for the towns. It will soon read the news for the Times."

"I asked him why he went after the Times. He answered that Tveitmo had put him on it. Then he told me about how difficult it was for me there to buy explosives; how they decided at last to get a launch and buy nitroglycerin at 85 per cent cost strength from a powder company, on the representation that it was to be used for blowing up stamps on a launch, how he sent his men to arrange for buying the explosives.

"He said the clerk at the powder company reported they did not make an explosive that strong. He told me how at last he got 300 pounds of that explosive on the launch, after changing the name of the launch, and how, when they got in the bay they attracted the attention of other vessels because the launch would not make any headway and got in the way of others.

"He said when his stuff was ready to take to Los Angeles he had to talk with Tveitmo, telling him either he or Schmidt would have to do the job alone, not both of them, for Schmidt was too much of a talker and had a woman friend in Los Angeles that he (McNamara) did not want to get mixed up in the job.

"Then he told me he had set the bomb in what is known as Ink alley in the Times building in some ink barrels and old paper. Going in, he said he was stopped by the night watchman, who asked him what he wanted in there. He replied he was going to the composing room. The watchman let him pass. He was again stopped by a boy, but he also told the boy he was going to the composing room.

"The boy directed him to a door or a stairway, I think he said, he reached the basement and while passing along it tore off a gas jet, I asked, 'Why did you break off the gas jet?' He replied, 'Because I wanted the whole building to go to hell.' "I said I was surprised he would do it, knowing there were so many people in the building. He answered, 'What's the difference? I was to make a good clean kill and I did it. Then he thought for a while and added, 'But I am sorry there were so many people killed. I wanted to get General Otis.' "

"He told me he put the infernal machines at the residence of General Harrison Gray Child, proprietor of the Times, and of Felix J. Zechbanaar, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, all to go off at 1 o'clock in the morning. He said on the way back east he was frightened by the people talking of the explosion. He said he could not bear to look anybody in the face and he thought everyone on the train was looking at him. At Salt Lake City he said he could not stand it any longer.

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BULGARIANS GIVE NO ANSWER TO REQUEST OF THE TURKS

Invaders Assail Forts at Tchatalja and Ottoman Warship Bombards Enemy's Position at Lake Derkes.

MANY CHOLERA CASES IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Sultan's Soldiers Said to be Preparing Second Line of Defenses for Protection of Mohammedan City.

By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire Constantinople, Nov. 14.—So far the Turkish government has received no notification of the result of the application for armistice which has been made at Sofia. Therefore rumors that an armistice has been arranged are unfounded.

"Until today there has been no fighting along the Tchatalja lines since Sunday, when the Bulgarians attacked two outlying forts. The commander of the Turkish battleship Turahut Reis reports that at 3 o'clock this afternoon he bombarded the Bulgarian forces north of Lake Derkes. The authorities here say the condition of the Tchatalja lines is satisfactory and that a second line of defense is being established. The foreign military attaches have gone to the front.

The Bulgarians yesterday occupied Rodosto. A large number of cholera patients have been removed to the various hospitals. There are several cases among the wounded.

AEROPLANES SHOW VALUE IN THE BALKAN WAR. London, Nov. 14.—The great value of aeroplanes in war has been proven by the Bulgarian army, not only in reconnaissance work, but for fire control.

That the murderous accuracy of the Bulgarian artillery was due to, in a measure, the activity of the airmen is demonstrated in letters received from the front.

Any attempt by war correspondents to telegraph news of the employment of flying machines by the Bulgarians during the operations has met with severe censorship, but stories are beginning to filter through showing that remarkably effective work has been done by the aeroplanes.

Perceval Phillips, special correspondent of the London Express, sends a picturesque description of the flight of a biplane over the Bulgarian army and the beleaguered city of Adrianople. He writes: "The first long reconnaissance took place on the Tuesday following the occupation of Mustapha Pasha. A military biplane winged its way confidently toward the rising sun, making a wide detour above the troops, who were full of enthusiasm regarding this new and wonderful sight. Subsequently flights were made under excellent conditions, there being no wind.

"From the little cockpit the trained observer with maps and glasses surveyed the wonderful panorama of war between Mustapha Pasha and Adrianople, the country a corrugated series of hills and valleys, effectually shutting off from us here any glimpse of either the enemy or of our first line. To the aerial acrobats, however, these hills were no more than a row of insignificant ridges cut by the broad valley of the winding Maritza, with a crooked yellow ribbon, the great Constantinople road, as the most pronounced landmark."

STRICT CENSORSHIP PREVENTS DETAILS OF WAR NEWS. London, Nov. 14.—Turkey now has formally appealed to Bulgaria for peace, thus forestalling the tardy action of the European concert to avert mediation. No armistice has been concluded. Difficulties have arisen about the terms. It is said that Bulgaria demands the evacuation of Adrianople, Scutari and Monastir as a condition of agreeing to an armistice.

Negotiations, however, continue. The censorship is again exceedingly severe and it is difficult to arrive at any correct idea of the military position.

The fall of Adrianople is rumored from both Serbian and Turkish sources, but this still is unconfirmed. Another source says the Bulgarians have organized difficulties, twenty-one miles from Constantinople. If this is true, it is a very important capture, as that town is Nazim Pasha's staff headquarters.

While the Vienna Reichspost correspondent with the Bulgarian army reports what he describes as "murderous fighting" along the Tchatalja lines, Turkish official reports deny there has been serious fighting there for several days. With regard to other points, an improvement in the weather has permitted the resumption of the Montenegrin attacks against the Turkish positions around Scutari with some success. A battle is imminent at Monastir where the garrison has endeavored to make terms for its surrender, but imposed conditions which the Serbian crown prince was unable to grant.