for service. A mutiny occurred October 17th among the reservists of the second levy at Armavir and the Cossack town of Kavkaski in the Kuban province.

Another dispatch to the same paper from Constantinople declares that the Ottoman government is closely watching the various moves of the Russian government in Asia Minor. The Turks know, says the despatch, that they cannot bring all of their large army in Asia to European Turkey without grave danger of precipitating Russian aggression in Asia Minor.

Turkey, the despatch continues, realizes that the disposition of its troops does not depend upon the Balkan affair so much as upon the attitude of Russia in Asia. It is said that herein lies the secret of the retreat along the extended line of war.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS AT MUSTAPHA PASHA.

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—A despatch from Adrianople says heavy artillery fire was heard in the direction of Mustapha Pasha.

MONTENEGRINS ENGAGE IN FIERCE BATTLE WITH TURKS.

London, Oct. 23.—All divisions of the Montenegrin army concentrated south of Scutari are taking part in the attack on Tarabosch. A terrible bombardment, says a Podgoritza dispatch to the Express, has occurred and the greatest battle yet fought between the Turks and Montenegrins is in progress.

Crown Prince Danielo is personally commanding operations. Roads have been blasted in the mountain side to allow the passage of heavy artillery which has been mounted on the heights around Tarabosch.

A dispatch from Sofia to the Express says a big battle has been raging around Kirk-Kilissch for two days. It is reported that the Turkish defenses between that city and Adrianople have been broken by the Bulgarians.

The Express understands that General Sir John French has been recalled to London from Denver, Colo., it is supposed in connection with the Balkan war.

The Larissa correspondent of the Mail, describing the capture of Elassona, says the impetuosity of the Greek frontal attack prevented the completion of a flanking movement behind Tsaritsena to shut off the Turkish retreat, otherwise 3,000 Turks would have been captured. From Athens is reported the safe arrival at Pieraius of the four destroyers purchased in England.

The investment of Kumanova, says a Belgrade dispatch to the Times, already has begun. The united Servian and Bulgarian forces have occupied Kolschana and Kratova.

SERVIANS DRIVE TURKS FROM ANOTHER POSITION.

Vranaya, Servia, Oct. 22.—The Servians entered Pristina at 4 o'clock this afternoon after hard fighting.

SPRECKLES THROWS LIGHT ON SUGAR TRUST METHODS

Former Manager of Big Refinery Tells How Interests Were Absorbed by Havermeyer's Working Argument.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.]

New York, Oct. 22.—"Wars" among sugar companies for the control of large interests and the regulation of prices in this country from 1876 to 1891 were described at length today by C. Augustus Spreckles, president of the Federal Sugar company, who was a witness in the hearing of the federal suit to dissolve the so-called "sugar trust."

Mr. Spreckels, a son of Claus Spreckels who founded the California Sugar company, was general manager of that company in 1885 when, he testified today, his refinery and a refinery of the American Sugar company were the only plants west of the Missouri. For three years the two worked under an agreement by which his company sold four-fifths of the sugar in the territory mentioned and the American one-fifth, with prices held two cents a pound above the New York market through a freight arrangement with the railroads.

In 1887, Hawaiian planters, said Mr. Spreckels, obtained control of the American Sugar Refinery company and war followed on the Pacific slope that carried prices below the cost of production.

Two years later, said the witness, John E. Searles proposed to Claus Spreckles that the California company go into a new combination to be called the Sugar Refineries Company. He refused to join the new company, but informed Searles that if the Sugar Refineries company would confine its operations to the territory east of Missouri, the California company would agree not to invade that territory.

Mr. Spreckels said that nothing further was heard from Searles, but soon afterward the new combination bought the American Sugar Refinery company, with its plant west of the Missouri, and immediately his father retaliated by building the factory of the Spreckels Sugar Refinery company at Philadelphia. The witness said he was made general manager of this new plant and that another "war" was declared which kept sugar prices below cost until late in 1890.

About that time a representative from the Sugar Refineries company petitioned him for "peace," the witness continued, and for six weeks prices soared and both companies made money, then without warning the competition company suddenly broke the market and "for he learned that Frederick C. Mathiessen, the representative who had asked for 'peace' had been forced to break his agreement through pressure from Searles and the Havermeyer interests which threatened to organize another sugar company if the fight against Spreckels was not continued."

Later, said the witness, Searles, H. O. Havermeyer and T. A. Havermeyer bought four per cent of the stock of the Spreckels company and the Western Sugar Refining company, the so-called trust, was organized. Shortly afterward the witness resigned as general manager of his father's company.

"Why did you quit?" asked Assistant United States Attorney Knapp.

"Well, it seemed," said Mr. Spreckels, "that I did not please anybody with my conduct of the company's business, so I quit. My father wrote me that the trust was complaining of my refusal to heed suggestions as to prices and amount of meltings, and I said to myself that the minority never should control the majority and when it did so, it was time for me to get out."

Judge Holds Woodmen Rate Void.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 22.—The proposed change in the law governing the Modern Woodmen of America is a direct violation of the vested contract rights of the members and is void so far as it attempts to change the rates without the consent of the members, according to a decision by Judge Charles S. Greenlee, of the district court, today.

Ladies only this afternoon at the skating rink.

UMBRELLA FIGURES IN DYNAMITE EXPLOSION CASES

Foremen of Construction Firms Tell of Wrecking Work Done by Agents of Union Executive Committee.

JUDGE ANDERSON MAKES SWEEPING RULING

United States Attorney is Permitted to Introduce Evidence Relating to All Illegal Acts of Defendants.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.]

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 22.—A battered, ivory handled umbrella that had survived an explosion was produced as a government exhibit at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today. Thomas Berger, of Pittsburgh, foreman of a bridge construction company, identified it as having been found after an explosion on a railroad bridge at Dayton, O., May 3, 1908.

"I notice that you are examining the handle. What attracts your attention to it?" asked United States District Attorney Miller.

"I see on the handle engraved the initials 'E. C.,'" replied the witness.

It was the umbrella, which, the government charges, Edward Clark, of Cincinnati, carried when he attempted to blow up the bridge and which he held over the dynamite to protect it from a heavy rain. The government says Clark, after lighting the fuse, forgot the umbrella.

Clark, at the opening of the present trial, pleaded guilty. The indictment alleges that Herbert S. Hockin, acting secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, assisted Clark in preparing for the Dayton explosion.

A dozen foremen of construction firms testified about explosions. H. G. Reynolds, of Richmond, Va., told of an attempt to blow up a bridge across the Susquehanna river near Perryville, Md., on June 2, 1908, when four men ran away leaving dynamite behind.

E. G. McIlvene, of Chicago, described the blowing up of a construction car on an elevated road extension at Buena Park, Chicago, in March, 1908, and the dynamiting of a car of steel at Indiana Harbor Ind., a year later.

H. W. Ashley, of Pittsburgh, told of the dynamiting of a viaduct near Clairton, Pa., October 12, 1906, after which pieces of a suit case in which the bomb had been enclosed, were found scattered over the country.

Judge Albert B. Anderson, before whom the forty-five men charged with illegal transportation of explosives, are being tried, made several rulings in answer to objections raised by the defense. He ruled that evidence concerning all of the one hundred explosions referred to by the government, including the Los Angeles Times disaster, might be introduced as showing a motive. He said a conspiracy already had been proven by the pleas of guilt on the part of Clark and Ortie McManigal, but the jury was to determine whether the remaining defendants were implicated.

The court stated further that the government had undertaken to show that the object of the conspiracy was much broader than the mere illegal transportation of dynamite and nitro glycerine, that the explosives were being transported to destroy property and to enforce a reign of terror against contractors who maintained the open shop.

As showing the scope of what evidence might be offered, the court cited decisions which grew out of a railroad employes' dispute. The original purpose of the employes, the court said, was not to obstruct the United States mails, but as an incident of the execution of the conspiracy to tie up other tracks, the mail trains were obstructed and the United States supreme court held that all the acts constituted a conspiracy to obstruct the mails.

KIMMEL CLAIMANT APPEARS AGAIN IN COURT

Insurance Companies Use Man in Effort to Defeat Payment of Two $10,000 Policies to Sister.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.]

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—After slipping into court twice and then out again in silence, the Kimmel claimant appeared for the third time late this afternoon and was put on the stand in the effort of an insurance company to resist the collection by his sister, Mrs. Edna K. Doollett, of two $10,000 insurance policies on the life of Gustave K. Kimmel.

The jurors were handed a number of photos of Kimmel before his disappearance and the claimant was walked up and down in front of the jury that the jurors might compare him with the picture. They were asked to compare the set of his ears and the curve of his nose with the photographs. Attention was called to the scar on the back of his neck.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN ENJOYS QUIET OF SAGAMORE HILL

Resumes Routine of Home Life as Though Nothing Had Ever Happened; Unattended by Physicians.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.]

Oyster Bay, Oct. 22.—The quiet routine of life at Sagamore Hill was picked up again by Colonel Roosevelt and his family today as though it had not been interrupted by the attempt to assassinate the former president.

For the first time since he was wounded eight days ago, Colonel Roosevelt was unattended tonight by physicians. There was no one in the house except members of the family and servants and the colonel spoke hopefully of being able after one day more of rest, gradually to resume his work.

Except for the fact that Colonel Roosevelt was in bed this evening instead of at work in his library, there was nothing to suggest that anything out of the ordinary had happened. Four physicians were with the colonel on his arrival at Oyster Bay from Chicago this morning, and after they had dressed his wound they told him that the one essential thing was complete rest. If their directions are observed, it is believed the ex-president's complete recovery is probable, although it cannot yet be said that he is entirely out of danger.

Dr. Alexander Lambert and Dr. Scurry L. Terrell, who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt from Chicago were joined in New York by Dr. Joseph A. Blake and Dr. George E. Brewer. After examining the patient, they said the wound was still wide open, spoke of the possibility of infection and added they were unable to say whether it would be possible for him to resume campaign work.

Colonel Roosevelt said when his wound had been dressed, that there was no longer the need of constant supervision of physicians, because he was "all right." The physicians were doubtful at first whether he should be left alone, and it was suggested that one of their number remain at Sagamore Hill. But the colonel insisted that it was unnecessary and the doctors concluded it would be best to accede to his wishes. They all went to New York this evening and said they would not return until tomorrow afternoon. Their decision was regarded by Colonel Roosevelt's friends as an indication of his improved condition.

The parting injunction of the physicians was that Colonel Roosevelt must have absolute rest, and must see no one today or tomorrow. Mrs. Roosevelt agreed with them and took hold of the situation as she did in Chicago. Her first move was to place men at the gate, with strict orders that no one be admitted to the grounds. Then she saw to it that perfect quiet was maintained in the house and the other members of the family were permitted to talk with the colonel but a short time. Political workers, newspaper reporters and photographers flocked to the foot of Sagamore Hill during the day but did not succeed in passing the guards.

Tonight after the rush was over, the watch was withdrawn.

Some of Colonel Roosevelt's friends were solicitous for his safety at Sagamore Hill and insisted that he be protected against the possibility of another attack, but he would not hear of a personal guard.

Although his physicians would make no promises, Colonel Roosevelt was confident he soon would be back in the campaign, at least to the extent of exercising general direction. He expressed his intention of going to Madison Square Garden, New York, to speak on October 30th, even if he had strength to say only a few sentences, and after another day of rest he expects to begin preparation of an address of half an hour's length.

He hopes also to hold a short conference with Senator Dixon, Geo. W. Perkins and a few other progressive leaders Thursday.

An instance of the fidelity with which the physicians' orders are being enforced, was furnished when William H. Hotchkiss, chairman of the state progressive party, came to see the the colonel. He got by the guards but was baited at the residence.

Colonel Roosevelt, sent out his regrets that he was not able to receive the state chairman.

Ladies only this afternoon at the skating rink.

UNDERWOOD SPEAKS WOODROW WILSON

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 22.—Congressman Underwood, of Alabama, before a large audience on the steel pier here tonight, declared the republican platform calling for a tariff to protect manufacturers' profits, sheltered special privileges.

"The crop of millionaires," continued the speaker, "has increased from two or three during democratic administrations until half the wealth of the country has come under the control of forty men, while the balance is divided among ninety millions."

MARSHALL AGAINST CITIZENSHIP FOR CERTAIN ALIENS

Democratic Vice Presidential Nominee Tells California Audiences That Some Should Be Excluded.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.]

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—Governor Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, democratic vice presidential candidate, tonight wound up a flying two days' campaign in California, by advocating the exclusion from the United States of all aliens who are not of a character to amalgamate with the American people.

This argument was accepted with noisy approval by audiences which the Indiana executive addressed in San Francisco just previous to his departure for Oregon, where he is scheduled to speak tomorrow.

"I am unalterably opposed," said Governor Marshall, "to the granting of citizenship to any race of aliens which by habit and by nature is absolutely unfitted to amalgamate with the American people.

"I believe in encouraging the immigration to this country of those peoples who will not alone understand and appreciate our institutions, but who, more than that are eager to adopt these institutions as their own. For such peoples we have room and opportunities. But for the peoples who never can mingle in political affairs, in business or in a social way with Americans, I say: 'Don't grant them citizenship.'"

Governor Hiram W. Johnson, of California, again came in for sharp comment by Governor Marshall, who said he thought Governor Johnson should be here in California remedying the election law instead of in the east at this time.

"We are spending $6,000 in Indiana," said Governor Marshall, "as extra expense to give a place on the ballot to a party that will poll a thousand votes, in California thousands of your republicans are being prevented from casting their votes for Mr. Taft by a law which is neither decent nor American.

"Now I don't say that Governor Johnson deliberately laid this mine, but certainly he was aware of what that law was going to do."

Governor Marshall dedicated Indiana's site for a state building at the grounds of the Panama-Pacific exposition here today. Tonight he attended three large meetings, two of which were democratic political meetings and the third the annual assemblage of the San Francisco Gaelic league.

Ladies only this afternoon at the skating rink.

Jane Addams Speaks for Suffrage.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 22.—"Women have a right to the ballot, I believe," declared Jane Addams in a speech here today. "Women need the ballot to fight political graft in its encroachment on humanitarian work. Women alone can conquer graft in charity work."

Miss Addams spoke to two crowded houses here this evening.

CLAPP COMMITTEE CLOSES HEARING WITH TODAY

Inquiry is to be Made Into Funds Contributed to Return Albert J. Beveridge to United States Senate.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.]

Washington, Oct. 22.—With the examination of witnesses summoned for a single session tomorrow the senate campaign contributions committee expects to finish the investigation, as far planned and to adjourn until after election.

The sinews of war furnished to Albert J. Beveridge for his 1904 campaign in Indiana will be the basis for tomorrow's inquiry and Senator Beveridge himself, as well as the men associated with him in that campaign, have been summoned to appear tomorrow.

Members of the committee did not expect to go into the matter at this time, having planned to conclude the present series of hearings today. However, Senator Pomerene had secured information relating to the Beveridge matter and requested that it be cleared up at once.

Senator Pomerene in his examination of George W. Perkins yesterday became involved in a heated controversy with the witness who denied having furnished between $50,000 and $60,000 for the campaign for the Indiana legislature in 1904. Mr. Perkins said he remembered sending only $10,000 to Mr. Beveridge, which the latter returned. This he remembers because he "almost dropped dead" when the money came back.

Senator Pomerene declared his information was that $50,000 or $60,000 had been sent into Indiana by Mr. Perkins, after the national committee had failed to furnish $100,000 that had been promised to that state. He asked Mr. Perkins if he knew Henry S. Starr and H. C. Pettit. The witness said he knew neither.

Senator Beveridge himself is busy with the progressive campaign in Indiana, where he is running for governor and may not be able to come to Washington until after election.

Late today the Clapp committee summoned these witnesses to be questioned about Senator Beveridge's campaign in Indiana in 1904:

H. C. Pettit, former speaker of the Indiana house; Lars Whitcomb, Beveridge's former law partner; Leopold Rothschild, surveyor of customs at Indianapolis; J. T. Hayes, secretary of the Indiana state progressive committee, and Henry C. Starr.

Some of these are expected to appear tomorrow.

No witnesses were examined today by the committee investigating campaign contributions. The members met in executive session and it was announced that a number of witnesses had been subpoenaed for tomorrow.

Ladies only this afternoon at the skating rink.