

SAYS GOVERNOR USED HIS POWER

Carrington Claims He Exerted Influence to Elect Nephew.

SHOE COMPANY ALSO ASSAILED

Defeated Candidate for Penitentiary Surgeon Declares That No Charges Were Ever Made Against Him by Board, Which Suddenly Condemns Him.

Dr. Charles V. Carrington, who was defeated for re-election as penitentiary surgeon at a meeting of the board held on Saturday, gave out last night a statement for publication, in which he deals at length with many questions bearing on his record of twelve years. The statement follows:

But for the veiled and unfair attack made upon me by four members of the Penitentiary Board in their letter to the Governor, this statement would have been written. I feel, however, that it is just to myself, my friends and the friends of good government in Virginia, I should make public the true conditions and the improper influences that conspired to defeat my re-election as surgeon at the penitentiary, and to secure the selection of the nephew of the Governor for that position.

I wish first to call attention to the fact that the Penitentiary Board has full power to investigate the conduct of the surgeon at any time, and to suspend, or remove him from office for misbehavior, incapacity, neglect of official duty, or for any act performed without authority of the law (see Virginia Constitution, 1902, Sec. 10; Virginia Code, 1904, Sec. 245).

If the board had any ground for complaint against my administration as surgeon, it was their duty to notify me of it, and give me an opportunity to be heard in my defense. This investigation could have been had at any time by the board.

No Adverse Criticism. The fact is, however, that I have never received from the board, or any of its members, the slightest criticism, censure, or rebuke, or any suggestion that the administration of my duties as surgeon was in any way unsatisfactory. On the contrary, in their last annual report to Governor Mann, dated November 14, 1910, the board reported as follows:

"We are especially pleased with the report of the surgeon of the penitentiary, showing that the health conditions, discipline and the general well being of the convicts, are in a most satisfactory condition. Most respectfully submitted."

"J. D. PATTON,
"J. M. HARRIS,
"F. G. STRATTON,
"SAMUEL COHEN,
"W. B. BRADLEY."

Every single Saturday, or board day, since I have been surgeon of the penitentiary, I have made a written and extended report to the board, giving the name, disease and condition of every convict coming under my care in the hospital. In addition, the same report sets forth the number of calls made on the surgeon, the number of persons excused from work, the number sent to the hospital for treatment, in fact, my weekly report is fully comprehensive of the happenings of the week in the surgeon's department. Every one of these reports, over six hundred in number, has been approved by the board as constituted at the time of the report, and is on file in the penitentiary. My last report, dated September 30, 1911, was on that day approved and confirmed by the present board—I am checked square to date and my work approved by the board—four of whom, on the same day, write to their Governor:

"Had conditions at the penitentiary been different we would certainly have voted to retain the present surgeon."

I demand that the conditions referred to be immediately given.

"We are especially pleased with the nature of pledges to the Governor and the Davis Boot and Shoe Company in behalf of the Governor's nephew?"

Makes Several Charges. I charge—

1. That Governor Mann has used his power and influence, directly, through members of his official family and other agents, to secure the position of surgeon for his nephew, and

2. That the Thacker Boot and Shoe Company (generally known as the Davis Boot and Shoe Company) has employed every means in its power to secure the position as surgeon at the penitentiary, and controlled at least one of the votes that was cast in favor of the Governor's nephew.

William Hodges Mann became Governor of Virginia February, 1910. On or before that time his nephew and adopted son, Dr. Herbert Mann, sought the position of surgeon of the Virginia Penitentiary. We must never lose sight of the vital point that his uncle had the appointment of, and did appoint, a majority of the board which elected him on September 30, 1911, to the coveted position. Governor Mann says that he never directly or indirectly sought to influence the board for his nephew, or ever discussed the matter with a single member of the board; that he was hands off. When the Richmond legislative delegation, inquiring me for re-election, called upon him and requested his aid as Governor to assist him in accomplishing my re-election at the penitentiary, he replied: "I can do nothing that would injure my nephew."

The whole matter is in the hands of the board, and I can safely trust the whole matter to them."

The Penitentiary Board consists of W. B. Bradley, of Richmond; Luther L. Scherer, of Richmond; F. Gerald Stratton, of Petersburg; Samuel Cohen, of

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BOOSTERS GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME

Preach Gospel of New Prosperity in Carolina Towns.

PLEA THAT STATES STAND TOGETHER

Wonderful Demonstrations in Honor of Richmond Business Men, Resulting in Such Hearty Sentiment of Co-Operation as Had Not Been Dreamed Of.

[Special From a Staff Correspondent.]
Charlotte, N. C., October 2.—With its call for North Carolina to stand by Virginia and for Virginia to stand by North Carolina, and for all the States of the South to stand together in a supreme and lasting effort to develop their wealth of natural resources, the appeal that Richmond should be regarded, as she is, the metropolis and gateway of the Southland, the Richmond Boosters' train entered North Carolina to-day, and is now to-night in Charlotte, and the cities of the Tarheel State through which the Boosters passed are afire with enthusiasm to show the world what the South, particularly North Carolina and Virginia, can do in the economy of nations.

Through Henderson, Franklinton, Raleigh, Hamlet, Rockingham, Monroe and other towns along the route the Boosters passed to-day, leaving behind them the gospel of a new prosperity, the word that Richmond, once the capital of the Confederate States of America, is still of them and for them, and a plea that all pull together for the common good. The climax came to-night in the Selwyn Hotel here, where a business men of both cities came together and declared among themselves that neither State needs to go North or West to buy the products they need, but that they can, as good and fair dealing, trade among themselves, every man getting 100 cents worth for his dollar, and benefit coming mutually to all.

Everywhere Welcomed. Everywhere along the route people

banked themselves at the stations where the train stopped, and at the stations where it did not have time to stop, and the Boosters, inaugurated and planned by The Times-Dispatch, received such a welcome and such hearty sentiment of willingness to co-operate as they had never dreamed of.

Statistics, as supplied in an address by E. A. Cole, speaking in behalf of the Greater Charlotte Club, show that the value of agricultural lands in the South in 1900 was more than \$2,300,000,000, and that in 1909 the value was more than \$5,200,000,000, or an increase of 118 per cent; that the value of manufactured products in the South in 1900 was more than \$1,239,000,000, and in 1909 more than \$2,635,000,000, or an increase of 104 1/2 per cent, and that the increase in 1909 was more than \$1,396,000,000, or an increase of 153 per cent.

He argued from these statistics that the South, particularly Virginia and North Carolina, is amply able to care for itself, and needs not to go to the other marketing places of the world.

Gathering of Brothers. The meeting here to-night was like a gathering together of brothers, the Richmonders offering their resources, Charlotte offering theirs, and the market henceforth in the city, which is acknowledged to be the gateway of the South.

Every city was in readiness for the how-die-do folks, and when, on the last leg of the journey, a committee of Charlotte, composed of J. E. Houston, R. E. Peasly and W. T. Corbett, with boarded the train at Monroe, the Boosters knew that Charlotte, the last stop of the day, was already to extend to them an open and welcoming hand.

Dr. Charles A. Bland, Mayor of Charlotte, committees from the Greater Charlotte Club, and from the Southern Manufacturers' Association, a host of citizens were at the station to greet the visitors. With a mounted committee of marshals heading the procession, and four automobiles following with the officials, the Richmond Boosters and their Charlotte friends marched up Tryon Street to the Selwyn, in a column of 100, and all the Boosters' band and the local band played for the step, and it was a noisy coming and a noisy greeting.

The visitors were given until 9 o'clock to see the city, and to become acquainted with the business men of Charlotte, and at 8:30 o'clock they met together again in the lobby of the Selwyn Hotel, where more handshaking was indulged in.

C. E. Kuester, president of the Greater Charlotte Club, presided over the meeting, and first introduced Mayor Charles A. Bland.

After extending a cordial welcome, he declared the custom of going to distant cities to trade, when the same things needed could be bought from neighboring States and cities.

"It is a great thing," he said, "that Richmond has the courage and energy to stand up for its resources and the advantages of trading with her, and I admire you Boosters for your effort."

It was sufficiently hot, and Mr. Kuester suggested that everybody take off his coat. All coats were shed within a second.

Wants Richmond to Get Share. E. A. Cole, speaking in behalf of the Greater Charlotte Club, addressed the Richmonders as kindred spirits. He said that unless a city advertised her goods and products she would not get the trade she should get nor develop as she should develop. He would be glad, he said, if Richmond would furnish Charlotte everything she needed, and he would not be bought at home, and he wanted Richmond to get her share.

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ADMIRAL SCHLEY DIES INSTANTLY

Famous Naval Commander Falls Dead in New York Street.

NOTABLE FIGURE IS UNRECOGNIZED

For a Moment Death of This Nation's Hero Is That of Unknown Man in Strange and Curious Throng—Attributed to Cerebral Hemorrhage.

New York, October 2.—Unrecognized by a single person in the curious throng that rushed to his aid, Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., retired, fell dead in front of the Berkeley Lyceum, on West Forty-fourth Street, this afternoon. The death of this notable figure in the naval history of the nation was for the moment that of an unknown man in a strange crowd.

The admiral's sudden death is attributed to cerebral hemorrhage, which attacked him shortly after he, with Mrs. Schley, reached New York this morning from a visit to Mount Kisco and had called at the New York Yacht Club for his mail.

As the admiral was walking through West Forty-fourth street a passerby who saw him stagger grasped his arm and tried to support him. Despite the stranger's service, however, the admiral fell helpless to the street, and a physician who pressed his way through the crowd that quickly gathered pronounced him dead. There was a gasp over his right eye where his forehead struck the sidewalk.

Identify Quickly Established. A slight fracture of the frontal bone had ensued, but surgeons who examined the body expressed disbelief that this injury in any way contributed to his death. His identity was quickly established by letters and papers found in his pocket and from an inscription on his gold watch, which had been presented to the admiral by his native State of Maryland.

For his heroism and memorable service in routing Lieutenant A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and six comrades from death at Cape Sabine, in the Arctic regions, on June 22, 1884.

The street where Admiral Schley died is in the very center of New York's city district, and members of the organizations whose houses are thickly clustered there soon penetrated the throng and confirmed the identification of the famous commander who figured so prominently in the naval engagement of 1893 at Santiago.

The body was taken to the nearest police station and reverently covered, while the family and friends of the dead officer were notified. The body later was removed to the Hotel Algonquin, where Admiral Schley made his home while in this city.

Bluejackets as Escort. Bluejackets from the Brooklyn navy yard, who had been summoned, furnished an escort, their commander being Recruiting Officer C. M. Dr. Valen, who was with Admiral Schley on the cruiser Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago.

One of the admiral's sons, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, Jr., reached the scene before the body was removed. A message conveying the sad news to the admiral's son, Captain T. F. Schley, at Fort Logan, Denver, Col., was dispatched.

Arrangements for Admiral Schley's funeral were completed to-night. It was announced that the admiral's body would be taken to-morrow to Washington on the 1:06 P. M. train over the Pennsylvania, and that services would be held at his late home in the national capital. The burial will be in Arlington Cemetery.

MRS. ROOSEVELT HURT

Injured While Riding With Ex-President and Son Near Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., October 2.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is confined to the house to-day by injuries received last Saturday afternoon, when she was thrown from her saddle horse. The absence of the entire Roosevelt family from church yesterday caused inquiries, which to-day brought the first news of the accident outside the family circle.

The mishap occurred on the road between this village and Sagamore Hill. Mrs. Roosevelt was riding with Colonel Roosevelt and their son Archie. Something startled Mrs. Roosevelt's mount, which reared and threw her. Mrs. Roosevelt struck heavily on her head and shoulders.

Her foot was caught in the stirrup, but she was not dragged, as her husband and son both had the horse by the head almost before its forefeet hit the ground, and quickly released Mrs. Roosevelt from her perilous position.

Mrs. Roosevelt was taken home unconscious. She was said to-day to be recovering rapidly, but probably it will be several days before she can leave the house.

HERO IS FOUND STARVING

Holder of Carnegie Medal Discovered in Bad Flight.

New York, October 2.—Samuel Johnson, formerly a well-known Marathon runner, and recipient of a 1908 Carnegie medal, was picked up starving on an East Side street here late last night by a policeman. He said he had not eaten in forty-eight hours, and had been walking the streets in the rain for twenty-four hours. Johnson was well dressed, but almost unconscious from lack of food. The policeman took him into a restaurant and gave him a meal and a ticket for a municipal lodging house.

Johnson received his Carnegie medal for a brave rescue at an Eighth Avenue

DR. DENNY LEAVES VIRGINIA FOR ALABAMA UNIVERSITY

Tenders Resignation From Presidency of Washington and Lee.

BEGINS NEW WORK ON JANUARY 1

Distinguished Educator Will Become Head of School System of Alabama, Despite Storm of Protest From All Over Country That He Remain in Virginia.

Acting upon the mature conviction that there is greater opportunity in Alabama for constructive service to the entire system of education than at present affords itself to him in Virginia, George Hutcheson Denny, A. M., Ph. D., for the past ten years president of Washington and Lee University, announces his determination to accept the presidency of the University of Alabama. The formal resignation from Washington and Lee was mailed last night from Richmond by Dr. Denny to Dr. G. B. Strickler, the rector, at Lexington.

The resignation is to take effect on January 1, 1912. Dr. Denny mentions a particular date for the reason that he thinks the best interests of Washington and Lee would be conserved by having a change take effect at that time. However, he recognizes the right of the trustees to a longer notice if they desire to ask it.

Urged to Stay Here. Seldom, indeed, has an invitation to go elsewhere been productive of such a general outpouring of protest in this State. For the past two weeks, Dr. Denny has been beset with letters, telegrams, personal visits, delegations urging him to decline the invitation to Alabama and pointing out the field of usefulness held out to him in Virginia. The press has been insistent that he stay at Washington and Lee. The student body of that institution, in a remarkable demonstration, presented him with a memorial pleading with him to decline the call. The faculty and trustees of the university have joined in requests of the most urgent sort.

This sort of feeling followed Dr. Denny to Richmond, whence he came last Friday to escape the public clamor and to seek quiet. He did not find it. His room at the Richmond Hotel, at all hours when he has occupied it, has been a place where those who desired to add their influence to the pressure to induce him to stay in this State. His acceptance of the offer, addressed to Governor Emmet O'Neal, chairman of the trustees of the University of Alabama, together with his resignation, directed to Dean Strickler, were written last Saturday at Harpersburg, where he was staying, and which he would decide on that day. His friends poured letters and telegrams on his table, asking him to hold the matter up until Monday, so that they might be further heard.

Dr. Denny, indeed, by telephone, was wired to and from his room at the hotel. He was even pursued on Sunday into the country, whither he retired to get a day of quiet.

Alumni in Active. These telegrams and letters and telephone calls came from all over the United States—wherever there is an alumnus of Washington and Lee, or a Virginian who knows of the work he has done in this State. From Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, from Senators, from Representatives, from judges on the bench of a dozen States, from men in official and private life everywhere, these protests have come.

Dr. Denny has been overwhelmed by the spontaneity and earnestness of those who would keep him in Virginia. He has visibly thinned during the past two weeks. In his letter to the trustees of Washington and Lee he tells of the impossible task it would be to describe the wrench and sorrow which his decision to go to Alabama has cost him.

Talking with a representative of The Times-Dispatch yesterday at the Richmond, in making known his former position, he could hardly restrain his grief at the thought of leaving the Commonwealth where he was born and where he has put the years of his young life with such signal and success.

Salary Not Object. If it were a mere question of transferring from one institution to another, said Dr. Denny, he would remain with Washington and Lee. Nor is it a question of salary. The office of president of the University of Alabama will pay him \$40,000 a year, with a residence and perquisites, which would bring the total up to about \$7,500. But the authorities of Washington and Lee have always dealt with him most generously in this particular, and since his call, they have offered him an increase of \$1,000 a year, which he declined to consider at such a time.

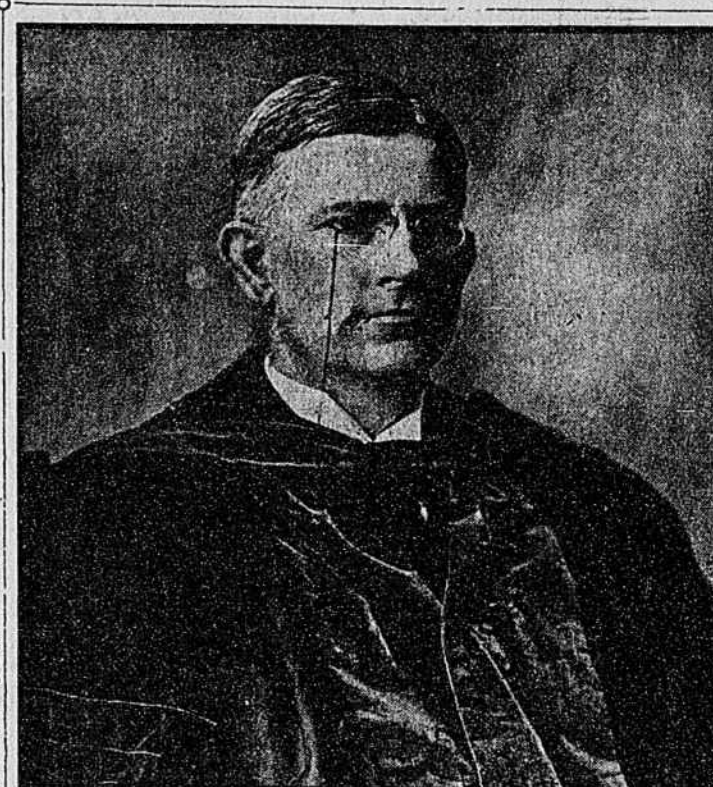
To Dr. Denny it is a question of service and of opportunity. He feels that he is going to a field where he can do not only constructive work, but will also be able to begin at the beginning. To indicate this, he has a letter from Dr. W. B. Safford, the ad interim acting president of the University of Alabama, assuring him that the members of the faculty unanimously desire him to accept.

Letter of Resignation. Dr. Denny's letter to the trustees of Washington and Lee, mailed yesterday from Richmond, is as follows:

Dr. G. B. Strickler, Rector, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

My Dear Dr. Strickler:—More than six weeks ago a committee of the trustees of the University of Alabama came to Virginia and asked me to accept the presidency of that institution. I considered the matter with the greatest deliberation, and I have been a most difficult question to decide.

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DR. GEORGE H. DENNY.

ASKS THAT ITS DEAD BE SAVED FROM PYRE

ALDRICH PLEDGED TO LA FOLLETTE

Makes Announcement on Same Day He Helps to Entertain Taft.

Hastings, Neb., October 2.—President Taft sped across the State of Nebraska to-day, and to-night is on his way to Denver, where he is due at 9 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Taft spent a part of the forenoon in Omaha, stopping for two hours at Lincoln, the home of his former political adversary, William Jennings Bryan, and was entertained here this evening at a banquet. Mr. Bryan helped to welcome the President to the Commercial Club luncheon proposed for the evening, and the Chief Executive in "the beverage upon which the Almighty has set the seal of His approval," and it was drunk in sparkling water.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan exchanged felicitations and seemed as always to enjoy their meeting. The President was of a non-partisan character, but the atmosphere was surcharged with politics. Mr. Taft got a hearty welcome in all three cities. At Lincoln it seemed that the entire population had turned out. But the Republican leaders with whom the President and Secretary Hilges talked were anything but optimistic over the prospect of harmonizing the party difficulties in the State.

Aldrich for La Follette. Governor Aldrich, who accompanied the President on his trip from Omaha, but the presidential party had scarcely left Lincoln before there was made public a letter from the Governor announcing that he would support Senator La Follette for the presidential nomination, and that his decision to do so was unequivocal. Governor Aldrich's letter was addressed to Ross Hammond, collector of internal revenue at Omaha, and was intended to set at rest rumors that his adherence to the La Follette movement was a mere expediency. Friends of the Governor declared that he had hesitated to use the influence of his position to rally members of the party, but that now he had determined to let every one know just where he stands, regardless of consequences.

"I am for Senator La Follette for President of the United States, and I don't care who knows it," Governor Aldrich's statement appearing to-day in a paper published at Fremont, Neb. "I don't think President Taft should be nominated, and I am entitled to that belief. He still has an opportunity to do something by way of redeeming the platform pledges of his party, and if he does there may be no occasion for any other candidate, but if he does not do better in the future than he has done in the past, he not only will not be nominated, but he will be defeated if nominated."

Governor Aldrich delivered an address of welcome to President Taft at the banquet extended him in Lincoln to-day.

Given Credit to Bryan. At Omaha and Lincoln Mr. Taft spoke on world peace. Here he again took up the tariff vetoes. The President declared that international peace was one subject on which he and Mr. Bryan agreed. And to the plaudits of the latter's fellow-townsmen Mr. Taft gave Mr. Bryan credit of having suggested one of the most important provisions in the pending treaty of arbitration between the United States, Great Britain and France. He referred to the clause creating a high joint commission to consider questions of difference before they finally are referred to an arbitration court, and to the further provision that this commission should take a full year to consider its findings and recommendations.

Encouraging responses are hoped for early to-morrow. "Give us our dead," is Austin's cry, voiced by State Senator Baldwin, who lost father, mother, sister and other relatives. Only the body of his father John E. Baldwin, had been received to-night. The others are locked in the ruins.

"I speak for the people of Austin," he said. "The State of Pennsylvania owes us the bodies of our loved ones. For forty-eight hours they have been in the ruins. How much longer will the Commonwealth leave them there? The State should have a thousand men working here now."

The single line of wire between Austin and the outside world carried an urgent plea for workmen to the city of Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Samuel G. Dixon, State Commissioner of Health, supreme in command at Austin, wired each of the Mayors:

"We are in need of laborers to assist in removing our dead. Please advise us what in a bank track. Please advise us what you can do. Work consists of removing dead bodies from ruins. Please telegraph what assistance you can render."

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MAV BESHORTEST, MOST BLOODLESS WAR IN HISTORY

No Fighting in Turco-Italian Imbrolio Is Likely.

INTERVENTION TO BE ACCEPTED

Tripoli Has Not Been Bombarded and Will Not Be, nor Has Preveza Been Occupied—Believed Turkey Will Accept Cash for Lost Territory.

London, October 2.—From present appearance, the Turco-Italian war promises to be the shortest and most bloodless war in history. Thus far its distinguishing characteristic has been the absence of fighting, and with Germany acting as peacemaker, it may be ended before fighting takes place.

It is concluded that no mediation will be accepted by Italy until she has accomplished the military occupation of the Tripolitan coast. After that negotiations will be much easier and are not unlikely to be successful, if Turkey will accept a money indemnity for allowing Italy to establish herself in Tripoli, as Great Britain did in Egypt.

The news filtering in from various points continues to be of a negative kind. Evidently Tripoli has not been bombarded, and is not likely to be, if the Turks do not oppose the Italian landing. The warlike operations are confined to a blockade and the capture on either side of a few small vessels.

It is now admitted from the Turkish side that Italy's advance on the coast, which has been a great success, is not occupied. Italy's advance, which she has no intention to carry out into Turkey will serve to allay apprehension over Balkan or other complications.

Turkish ministerial difficulties have not been solved, but generally the situation looks more hopeful.

War Zone Limited. Chassio, Switzerland on the Italian Frontier, October 2.—Advices received here which emanate from official circles in Rome say reports in circulation that the powers are contemplating intervention in the war between Greece and Turkey are premature. It is added that a majority of the powers, when advised that war had been declared, notified Italy that they would observe a policy of neutrality.

It is said that Great Britain and Germany, through their respective ambassadors at Constantinople, are sounding the Turkish government on a compromise proposition, but that intervention by the powers will be impossible of acceptance until the occupation of Tripoli by the Italians has been announced.

More information received in Rome doubt has arisen there as to the accuracy of the report that the entire Turkish fleet had entered the Dardanelles, and it is assumed that the report was sent abroad to deceive the Italians, the idea of the Turks being to cause them to relax their vigilance and cease their operations in the Aegean Sea.

Other reports from Rome indicate that Italian government circles are entirely indifferent to what is termed "the hostile and perhaps interested adverse comment of certain newspapers" on Italy's movement in the Adriatic Sea against Turkey.

At the War Department it was positively asserted to-day that Italy's diplomatic preparation for a military move against Turkey was asserted to be complete. The powers, however, do not extend to the high seas. Turkey, which calls for the military occupation of Tripoli.

Reports received here say that the torpedo boats of the Italian fleet came into collision while cruising, but suffered little damage. They were, however, compelled to put into Agosta for repairs.

Spends Hours at Prayer. London, October 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Chronicle sends the following dispatch:

"The Sultan has been many hours praying at the various shrines. He grants frequent interviews to the German ambassador. I am assured that at last the ambassador has proposed, on the Emperor's advice, that Turkey should accept mediation to bring about a cessation of the hostilities, and Russia gives repeated assurances that she will not allow complications to arise in the Balkans."

"A special commission has been formed to recruit volunteers for the country's defense. From all parts of Serbia and Montenegro great military activity is reported. Turkish reinforcements have been sent to Janina."

"We have had great difficulty," he continued, "in restraining public opinion. Should the last appeal for intervention prove futile, German protection afforded Italians will be of little avail."

"A mob to-day attacked the Italian consulate at Saloniki. The consulate was seriously damaged, although soldiers prevented it from being completely wrecked. The mob then

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