IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

ITALY AND TURKEY.

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, Oct. 1 (Delayed in transmission).

I have always been of opinion that I understood to be the view of the average Italian citizen with regard to the war, and to-day I can supplement it with that of the Italian soldier. The position of both is much the same, with the exception that the latter, if he be a Minister, has been brought into more constant and more full contact with the policy of obstruction, wilful irritation, and tergiversation which has characterized Turkish dealings with Italy for some time past. It has been his lot to watch the crop of bitterness slowly filling drop by drop, often even in the face of the most flagrant Turkish outrages and insults offered to his country in order to prevent some untimely explosion of popular indignation. He, more than any one else, has felt that the cup was filled to overflowing.

The English Press, at first benevolent to the Italian cause, has been exclaiming against what seemed the sudden violence of the Italian ultimatum. It would be difficult to explain that the provocation which seemed to the school conditions in which it was offered really acquit Italian action of any responsibility, and that only the Turkish Government can know how it has lured Italy on from year to year pushed Italy over the brink of peace. Italians are somewhat hurt at what they call the cold attitude on the part of their English friends. They had hoped that England would have move willingly given them credit for patience and a wish to maintain peace which only absolutely unexpected and flagrant Turkish outrages between Italy and Turkey seemed doomed to be poisoned in the prosecution of its purpose. There was but one remedy left, actually to occupy Tripoli and so resolutely cut on the cause of discomfort. Now, perhaps, it is clear when Italians could bear the conduct of the Turkish Government no longer, and why Italians had to be the time when, owing to the season of the year and the normal occupation of the troops of the Turks to suppress the rebellion in Albania, there was hardly any Turkish force, finding any supercusion in the Italian Provinces.

This, as I have said, is the official or, let us say, the Government view of the matter, and it might at least add to its support that outside Italy and Italy there is a very large and growing tension of the chain of events which has driven Italy to intervention. Italy has been a great masters in the art of covert provocation, and Little Government, we can probably far less surprised by the Italian ultimatum than were other nations of Europe.

A UNANIMOUS ITALY.

FAILURE OF THE SOCIALIST PROTEST.

Now that the Italian Government has taken the irrevocable step it can count absolutely on the support of the overwhelming majority. The very of protest raised by the Socialists meant little or nothing. The failure of their anti-war demonstrations, and the fact that Italian patriotism is still alive in Italy and that Italians, for the most part, will put the honour of their country before their private interests.

NO HESITATION.

This is the more to their credit since they make no illusions for themselves on the score of material sacrifices. They know that Italy can hope for no profit from the adventure. Recent expeditions in the Tripolitana have proved that the hinterland of Tripoli is almost colony by territory is useless. Neither the Italian nor the Turkish Government, nor any other conditions are favourable for agricultural enterprise. The possibilities of mineral wealth is too problematic to be worth considering. Moreover, such experience as Italy has had of the inadequate protection afforded by the administration of the Tripolitana will be a difficult task to prevent the Italian colonists from unruly Arab tribes. War, even preparation for war, is a costly business. It is not a moment when Italy can contemplate with a light heart any increase in her expenditure. And yet there can be no hesitation in the confessing their distrust of the adventure and their misgivings as to the consequences, will not at the same time declare that Italy could not have acted otherwise. Italy has the Government has rightly interpreted the spirit of the nation. There are occasions, they would say, when a country, as an individual, is called on in running counter to the dictates of common sense. Good sense, it may be, dictates a policy of advice, may do well to challenge another to a duel for the mere satisfaction of the honour of respect, so Italy, careless of all invitable loss, may do well to undertake the risky adventure for the satisfaction of her *amour propre*.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

To appreciate the general feeling of Italians in this matter one must recall the constant humiliations they have suffered on the African shores of the Mediterranean. If one Power seemed by its propagandic position to have a right to an exclusive hold on Tripoli it was Italy. Partly owing to want of prescience on the part of her statesmen, partly owing to ill-luck, she has had to stand by and see all that she desired snatched by nations stronger than herself. She has been repeatedly baulked when she refused to enter the door opened for her by Turkish Ministers. Italy was, indeed, her own fault; but the absorption of Tunis and Morocco by another Power was less her fault and it has left her with no prospect but the barren sands bordering the Cyrenaic Gulf, of which even the *Hinterland* is practically claimed by others. However, unless the Tripolitana *may* be from a material point of view, it is the one and only opening left to Italy on the African shores which she can use. Her rights there has been recognized by the other Powers of the Mediterranean, and she clings to the assertion of that right.

NATIONAL EXASPERATION.

It was not unnatural that was an assertion on her part found no favour with the actual owners of Tripoli. Exasperation arose at the moment when, under the inspiration of the Young Turks, the Turkish Government beginning to develop an *amour propre* of its own. It which has irritated the Italians beyond all bearing is the feeling that the Turkish Government would never have been made against a stronger nation than herself. She has seen, in all attempts at "peaceful penetration" thwarted at every turn, her subjects ill-treated, her ill-treated, her Government flouted when it sought redress. She knows that no German, French, or British Government would have been treated with the ill-conceiled contempt with which the Turkish Government has met her own, and this knowledge is full of bitterness. For once she feels a real necessity, outweighing all other considerations, to rehabilitate herself not so much in the sight of Europe as in her own eyes. This, of course, is from the point of view of the average Italian, and the average Italian is patriotic. He hates all useless adventure and dreads the consequences of this particular one, but he realizes that the worst consequence than let his country sink in his own estimation. His only consolation is that the step now taken by his Government was not taken many years ago; and in that he is quite right, but it has been unfortunate for the fortune of Italy to not too late. It must, at least, be conceded that the Italian motives are not altogether unworthy.

THE SUSPENSION OF LIGHTS.

DIFFICULTIES FOR SHIPPING.

Until yesterday the shipping and underwriting communities in London had regarded the rupture between Italy and Turkey as an extremely regrettable incident, in which they had comparatively little direct interest; now they realize that the outbreak of war may have far-reaching consequences to them.

This change of attitude is due to the fact that the Ottoman Government has notified the suspension of the lighthouses in the Red Sea, the Dardanelles, and the *Ægean* and the Italian Government has intimated that it has also extinguished the lights in the Red Sea have been extinguished.

Yesterday Lloyd's addressed a communication to the Foreign Office asking the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to communicate at Rome and Constantinople the great importance of allowing lights to remain in general commerce, such as the Dardanelles, and Bosphorus, to continue to perform their usual duties.

The absence of lights in the *Ægean* Sea and the Dardanelles will very seriously interfere with the Black Sea trade, which, owing to the Northern Europe drawn immense supplies of grain; the suspension of the lights in the Red Sea will certainly increase the difficulty of navigation of ships from Mediterranean ports to the country, France, and Germany, and engaged in the Indian, China, and Australian trade.

A telegram from Perim states that the Messrs Lights in the Red Sea are to be extinguished at a change of moon, so far as could be ascertained the lights at Abu Ali and Jeddah have already disappeared as soon as possible. Though Massawah is an unprotected port, it is probable that it will be carried on with Abyssinia and the Sudan, the light is not essential to liners passing up and down the Red Sea, and may remain lighted altogether. Hodeda, however, lights lowered, and the Italian Government has taken some distance. Abu Ali, also, is a good light, and probably will remain as it is. The Kamaran is a high rock with a useful light, and probably will remain. At Perim, Jeddah's yesterday called to Perim and Port Said to warn outward and homeward bound vessels. Perim, Jeddah, Port Said, and Suez will be extinguish the lights in that navigators who are unfamiliar with the Red Sea. The Red Sea may they have never met a Turkish warship, and, if they do, they may perhaps have seen a Turkish pilgrim ship bound to or from Mecca.

THE LIABILITY OF UNDERWRITERS.

Much uncertainty exists among underwriters as to their liability for any accidents to ships caused by the extinguishing of lights of the extinction of lights. At first blush it would seem that the underwriters would be the result of war property insured "free from capture and of hostilities" would not be held covered; but it is a principle of insurance that the insurer is liable for any loss occasioned by the perils against which such a case would probably be a proximate cause. Underwriters would be in a firm of City solicitors distinguished for its practice in Admiralty Court, it is admitting that circumstances might vary, stated that such a point was settled by the Court of Appeal in the case of a claim in 1868 in the Universal Marine Insurance Association. Underwriters claimed that the Prussian Government extinguished the lights on Cape Hatteras, and the vessel was lost. The Court of Appeal was unaware, the ship ran on to the rocks and was wrecked. The proximate cause of loss was the peril of the sea, and the underwriters held liable. Most of the cargo was destroyed by fire, and it was argued that there was further part might have been saved but for the absence of the lighthouse. Underwriters at first being landed. It was held as to the part lost by the fire warranty exempted the insurers from liability.

QUOTATIONS FOR WAR INSURANCE.

Many inquiries were yesterday received in the Mercantile Marine Office for quotations for war risks, and quotations as usual varied very widely. Quotations for Tripoli ranged from practically uninsurable; on cargo outward from London, and from 1 guinea per cent. to 5 per cent. was quoted, and on cargo for Italy from 2 per cent. Cargo to India was covered at 3s. 6d. per cent.

ACTION OF CONSULS.

ROME, Oct. 2.*

The following telegram has been received here from Canea:—

The Ottoman Lighthouse Administration, acting on the orders of the Turkish Ministry, has telegraphed to its representatives in Crete to have the lights on the lighthouses extinguished. The French, British, Russian, and Italian Consuls, even as the representative of the protecting Powers of the island, have assumed the responsibility of taking steps to prevent the Turkish order being carried out. The Consuls have at the same time asked their respective Governments for instructions.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

A FRESH APPEAL.

The following is the full text of the Turkish appeal to the Powers summarized by our Constantinople Correspondent yesterday:—

Le Gouvernement a fait connaître aux Grandes Puissances les conditions dans lesquelles la Turquie a été contrainte de déclarer d'une déclaration de guerre de la part de l'Italie, malgré que l'ultimatum de celle-ci ne comporte pas de délai pour une réponse, cette réponse nettement omnilinée renfermant des conditions que l'Italie ne pouvait accepter.

Contrairement à toute les règles internationales, l'Italie commence par des actes précédés d'hostilités de la part des vaisseaux de guerre. Les actes qu'on doit, comme en fait, le Gouvernement Ottoman dispose du libre et d'user actellement contre l'Italie non seulement des mesures que l'état de guerre autorise et que l'Italie a commencé à prendre elle-même, mais aussi de toutes décisions qui lui semblent nécessaires et opportunes.

Nonobstant ce droit, le Gouvernement ajourne l'exécution de ces mesures en faisant un nouvel appel aux Grandes Puissances, dans une action qu'il est encore possible de mettre en jeu.

Le Gouvernement loite ainsi contre l'action même du gouvernement Italien et ses gouvernements les plus sacrés, et, au nom de la civilisation et de la justice et de l'équité, les Grandes Puissances répondront à son appel.

THE ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

We have received the following statement from the Italian Embassy:—

L—The various rumours of the landing of Italian troops in other parts of the Ottoman Empire than in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica are categorically denied.

II.—Italy has not the remotest intention of landing troops in any part of the Ottoman Empire except in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. Such rumours have arisen from the fact that a similar report that may come to hand later.

III.—The Ministry of Marine in Italy, they is compelled to carry out in European waters an exchange of prisoners, directed towards Italian coasts, Italian open towns, the military expedition to Tripoli, and Italian merchant ships in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas from contemplated Turkish raids.

IV.—The Ministry of Marine has, during the past few days received urgent representations from the "Lloyd Austriaco" Navigation Company," which owns a number of merchant ships trading in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, and Danger arising from the presence of Turkish destroyers in those waters. So serious are these dangers that the Company has suspended its sailings, but also those of other Italian companies in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, have had to be suspended.

CHANGE OF FEELING AT VIENNA.

EFFECT OF THE PREVEZA REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, Oct. 2.

The circumstantial but baseless reports of an Italian landing at Preveza officially telegraphed from Constantinople have evoked to-day a series of menacing utterances here, and have effected a complete change of feeling in the Austro-Hungarian public opinion. In this respect at least Turkey can claim a tactical success. The reports are now categorically denied, but the indignation they engendered continues to quiver in the accents of even the semi-official Press. The Fremdenblatt, the organ of the Minister, the Italian Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Court, has informed the Foreign Office of the entire benevolence of the Ottoman assertions, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to which the Italian Ambassador enjoys in all matters of Austro-Hungarian here, his declarations have had an immediately tranquillizing effect. At the same time several organs of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office have thought, no landing has taken place, the Italian Government will not allow the Albanian rising the complete accordance with the Marquis di San Giuliano's statement to the Chamber of Deputies the maintenance of the *status quo* and the consolidation of European Turkey remain a principal object of Italian policy.

There is no confirmation of rumours after here that Italy will continue the Tripoli action off Preveza the Austro-Hungarian Government, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is certain that any repetition of operations in Turkish waters would be received in this country feelings which the Government would be compelled to take into account.

PROSPECTS OF MEDIATION.

The prospects of a speedy restoration of peace, upon which a number of Austrian journals continue to dwell, appear to be not quite so favourable distant. The Italian expeditionary force is not likely to be ready for action before the end of the month at the earliest, nor to be landed in Tripoli much before the middle of the month. Should Turkey continue to resist, and the Italian and prudent bearing hitherto shown, it is conceivable, the efforts of the mediation powers may be repeated with some prospect of success; but it is at least doubtful whether the Turkish Government would may arise in Tripoli, or in other parts of the Turkish Empire, that would impede a prompt improvement in the situation.

THE TURKISH CABINET CRISIS.

Among the major uncertainties of the outlook is the difficulty of constituting and maintaining the reconstruction of the Turkish Cabinet. The Parliamentary Leaders of Union and Progress, the chief members are now assembled in congress at Salonika, is struggling to accentuate Chavish. Whether the Young Turks will succeed in whether been counteracted by that of the Government, is a point on which opinion is divided. Until this contest of influences is decided in one sense or the other it is idle to predict the course of events.

The *Neue Freie Presse* receives from Constantinople an account of a conversation with the Minister of Finance, Nail Bey, who failed to form a Cabinet. Nail Bey expressed the opinion that Mahmud Shevket Pasha would retain the Ministry of War. Conversations with Shevket at medition, Nail Bey said resignedly that the Pasha Wilhelm's memoirs contained merely expressions of hope. According to another authority the tenor of the Emperor William's speech to the Turkish officers was "Shoot straight." "The first attempt made at Rome by the Turkish Government to conclude peace was attended by success. I have nevertheless, strongly advised the Sultan to continue in efforts for the restoration of peace."

RUSSIA'S SYMPATHIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.

Russia has proclaimed her neutrality. Russia is hoped here that the Italian operations in the Dardanelles will not unduly interfere with Black Sea shipping.

Official and public sentiment is certainly not on the Turkish side, whatever Russians may feel about the Young Turkish revolt, a year ago alienated Russian sympathies towards the *ancien régime*, and Russia will be guided solely by considerations of her own interest. Russia. According to a telegram from Sevastopol, the Russian Squadron has sailed for the Rumanian coast.

[Other news about the war will be found on Pp. 3 and 4.]

GERMANY'S REPLY TO FRANCE.

THE PROSPECTS OF AGREEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Oct. 2.

At a meeting of the Cabinet under the presidency of the Prime Minister, M. Caillaux, to-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Selves, made a statement on the state of the Franco-German negotiations, which, according to a semi-official communiqué, are making satisfactory progress.

The Cabinet will meet again on Thursday.

A Berlin telegram says that the Cabinet had under consideration the reply which was communicated by the French Ambassador at his interview with the French Ambassador in Berlin on Monday. There is a general impression that the terms of the reply which represent a distinct advance as compared with any of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's earlier proposals. In usually well-informed quarters it is stated that a complete agreement has been under discussion an agreement has now been reached on the basis of the French Fremdenblatt drafts. The chief questions still at issue last week were the administration of justice in Morocco and the "pensée de derrière" and its permanent organization in the future. Agreement on the Moroccan question, and various economic details such as the taxation of foreigners, is stated to be reached.

The majority of these issues the French point of view has prevailed.

It is considered possible that the French and German Governments may proclaim their agreement on Friday, if they find no difficulty any differences of interpretation that may arise between the two Governments. Meanwhile before all the provisions of the agreement can be applied.

If the favourable expectations are realized it will be the duty of France and Germany to consider the conditions under which the Government to the signatory Powers for their approval. Agreement on the Moroccan question will be followed by the Powers the discussion of the terms of conversation with the Ottoman Empire.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRENCH FINANCE.

In view of circumstantial reports to the effect that the Bank of Paris and other French financial houses had supplied the Turkish Money Markets with large sums in order to enable Turkey to meet her financial needs in Berlin, the Ministry of Finance this evening issued a formal denial of the report. The Ottoman Government has in any way attempted to use the Paris Money Market, or to raise money in connection with the monthly Settlement on foreign Bonds.

THE FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO TOULON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Oct. 2.

M. Fallières, who has arranged to leave Rambouillet by special train this evening, will arrive at Toulon at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will attend the funeral of the victims of the recent naval disaster. The President of the Republic will be accompanied by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government.

*Through Reuter's Agency.

THE SALONIKA CONGRESS.

YOUNG TURKS AND THEIR PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA.)

The Congress of the Committee of Union and Progress is now sitting at Salonika. The development of the crisis provoked by the Italian ultimatum, and the Turkish reply, greatly influenced by its decisions. There was a similar Congress held last year, when the delegates were invited to discuss a series of philanthropic proposals of a non-political and unexceptionable character, aiming at the spread of education, the improvement of agriculture, the inauguration of numerous public works, and the furtherance of the general well-being of the different nationalities of the Empire. Nothing, however, which actually occupied the assembly at that time seem to have had little connection with the Turkish Government, and with an number of its intimate discussions, which reaches me from a highly responsible source, of a peculiar interest owing to the light which it throws on the real aims and objects of those who now rule the destinies of the Ottoman Empire.

In his inaugural speech the President congratulated the Congress on the passage of various legislative measures such as the law for the suppression of the Secret Societies, and the law dealing with associations. Thanks to these measures, the activity of the bands, which aimed at bringing about a renewal of European intervention, had proved futile. Owing to the complete disarmament of the army Turkey could now protect all her frontiers, and the Powers could see that the interior still left much to be desired owing to the deficiencies of the Ottoman Government and the dearth of Musulman recruits; it was impossible to enlist Christians, on whom no reliance could be placed.

ALBANIA AND MACEDONIA.

After referring to the successful campaign in Albania and Macedonia, the President turned his attention to Macedonia. Here Albania was the Government's chief bugbear. Powers had abandoned all idea of intervention, and as Europe was disarming, it was clear to Turkey through Christian spectacles every effort made, in the interest of the prosperity of the Christian nationalities, was simply attract the attention of European politicians, the policy of intervention. The Balkan States and Greek commerce had contributed largely to the development of Turkey, and it was necessary to strengthen further the Musulman element. Albania was Turkish, and the Albanians entered into Macedonia, and more would be brought in; the proposed settlement of immigrants from Persia, Tripoli, and Tripolitania, was proceeding for the present.

The President then dwelt on the harmony existing between the legislative and executive authorities, and the Congress, in view of the quarrel between Mahmud Shevket and Djavid; the latter, though in the right, had been obliged to yield. Officers of the Army, Ministers of supreme and had succeeded in strangling at "Liberals" and "Democrats." The existence of the Young Turk Party and the suppression of a contemporary revolution, demonstrated the unsatisfactorily unstable Bulgarian and Greek equipoise, which could have finally crushed. Well armed, Turkey could have dealt with Bulgaria, Greece and clip the wings of Nationalist tendencies, which had been carried to the Albanian. Greater energy must be employed against the intrigues of the Nationalist Party, which, when disarmament had been completed, when the boycott had attained its object, and when Nationalist agitators had been suppressed, the Modern immigrants, the ideas of Hellenized Musulmans, and Turkish officers, the independent Albania would be forgotten. Failing this, armed force would be necessary, and it was afforded that the millions devoted to the army and navy would be spent.

In conclusion the President referred to the progress of Pan-Islamism. Enthusiasm had been produced by the Tripoli Question, and the Young Turks. The movement in Egypt, Tripoli, Tripolitania, Mesopotamia, Persia, India and France, but the sympathy of Moslems was not alienated from the Ottoman Government by Christian Powers. Turkey had conquered Tripoli, what she had lost with the Entente, which had never displayed sentiments opposed to Turkish interests, while the Triple Alliance had consistently sympathized with the *new régime*.

MACEDONIAN OF THE CONGRESS.

A report of the Committee of Macedonian Committee was then presented. Harmonious relations existed with the various branches, but Italian Bands had been active in Macedonia, in Monastir and Adrianople, which desired to organize a Macedonian Committee. Adrianople was eager for war, and Monastir, on its own initiative, had proclaimed autonomy, and given sovereignty against the Bulgarian element. In Adrianople the Committee were perfectly justified in their desire. The Committee of Union and Progress, which had the Committee's assistance of Turkey. The demand for the closing of the Bulgarian Schools in Macedonia, the Committee could not be entertained, only Turkish schools should be opened, along with associations and the measures adopted against Albania (Bashkim (Albanian) clubs were necessitated by the Albanian Nationalist Committee, which, in Albania, and Servians to maintain separate organizations, and Albania, Turkish, Greek, Servian, Bulgarian, Jewish, and Wallachian, would fall into line beside the Young Turks.

The Congress then dissolved, had succeeded in appointing its adherents to nearly all the most important posts in the Empire. Any remaining exceptions could be rectified. All important positions must be occupied by Musulmans, and the Young Turks regarded Italian functions entrusted to persons of other nationalities, and Turkish Officers, who refused to modify the Qualifications. In Albania, Servians, Bulgarians, and Servians, who endeavoured to profit by former conditions, the Young Turks had been successful; Albania demanded Turkish Officers, and wait till they had a million bayonets at their disposal.

The Congress next proceeded to the election of various Committees, of which there were now 4,800 branches of the Committee, with 200,000 members. Receipts for the past year amounted to £T.300,000, and expenses to £T.22,450. A number of resolutions proposed by the Central Committee were then adopted without discussion.

THE POLICY OF OTTOMANIZATION.

It was proposed that the Ottomanization of the Christians in Macedonia should be accomplished by Christians generally should retain their arms, and when called up for military service should be distributed to them by the Authorities, and should be placed under the army and flying columns organized for their protection. The Congress, after discussing applied, suspicious persons should be placed under a fine under the *Gendarmerie* and troops. The military tribunal should be constant communication with the Committee. Some of the Congress in Italian Dominions, are too many delinquents had escaped. The Ottomanization of the Christians, involving an expenditure of £T.220,000, must be generously met by the Ottoman Government. Emigration from the Caucasus and Turkestan been encouraged, land provided for the immigrants, and the Christians prevented from purchasing property. The boycott must continue till the Cretan Question, for war with Greece and Bulgaria, and the Young Turks strengthened. The boycott must be controlled by the Committee. The Cretan Question raised in the Chamber, and a Moslem deputation summoned from Crete. The anti-Bulgarian boycott having failed, its place must be taken by the employment of Moslems, and Christians. All now parties in the Chamber and the country must be represented, and the new "Liberal" ideas opposed. Turkey was essentially a Moslem country, and Moslem interests must, therefore, predominate. All other religious propaganda must be suppressed, as no reliance could be placed on Christians, who were always working for the downfall of the new *régime*.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Sooner or later the complete Ottomanization of the Empire must be effected, but it was becoming clear that this could not be effected by Ottomanization, and Turkey must be had to force of arms. Moslem domination was inevitable, and respect must be preserved for Moslem institutions and traditions—the most humane in the world. Other Governments, with the right of the rights of organization, for decentralization and autonomy of the Ottoman Empire, and the rights of the nationalities were a negligible quantity; they had no rights, no religion, but only languages; the diffusion of the Turkish language was one of the principal means of attaining Modern predominance and assimilation, other elements. Intimate relations must be established with the Balkan States, Persia, Tunis, India, the Caucasus, and Egypt, who would assist Turkey in her struggle against enemy. Agents had been sent to these Countries, and delegates from India and the Caucasus had arrived at Constantinople.

In regard to foreign policy, it was resolved to maintain the Entente with the Balkan States, peace being necessary for the military and economic reorganization of the Empire. A powerful Army would enable Turkey to dictate to Europe, and the Balkan States would this were more important than the reorganization of justice. The Army, when strengthened, must be employed to crush the evil the aspirations of Greece and Bulgaria. Favourable relations must be established with Russia and Rumania. With regard to the Great Powers, Turkey must maintain the Entente with France, and form no alliance till she was stronger, but her interests in Mesopotamia and Persia was destined to play a great *rôle* in both continents when the Moslems endeavoured to Turkey. Turkey must be on her guard against displayed by Great Britain, Russia, and France. Turkey must maintain the Entente with the Powers of the Triplice, but Turkey should Germany, Austria, and Italy, with them while preserving her neutrality and declining a Turkish Ally. At the same time an attempt should be made to recover the sympathy of the Entente. Turkey would continue to interest Italy, but Turkey would be prepared to allure that country until Russia and Great Britain were ready.

Such was the programme of internal and external policy adopted by the Congress at Salonika and sanctioned by the Congress of last year. Will the new Assembly improve upon the work of its predecessor? In regard to the policy of Ottomanization, it is alleged that the Young Turks, and the Young Turk caucus have modified their views since the Congress of Liberalism. The objection conveyed by the outcome of the Albanian Nationalist Party, and the Bulgarian Bands, regarded, and it is realized that the concessions accorded to the Italianoi must find a counterpart in more generous treatment of other subject populations. But whether the reputed Ottomanization of Christians, and the Moslem voices during the forthcoming discussions is not a mere formality, and whether the adoption of the programme of uncompromising repression holds the field.

THE "NORTH-GERMAN GAZETTE."

JUBILEE BANQUET IN BERLIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

A banquet at which some 70 guests were present, including Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the Foreign Secretary, many high German officials, and the staff of the newspaper was given yesterday evening at the Hotel Adlon to celebrate the jubilee of the paper, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the *North-German Gazette*.

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR.

The health of the Emperor was proposed by Baron von Oldendorff, who read the following telegram from Herr von Valentini, chief of his Majesty's Civil Cabinet:—

His Majesty the Emperor and King takes a lively interest in to-day's 50th anniversary of the foundation of the *North-German Gazette* and recalls with pleasure the loyal and patriotic attitude which that journal has always maintained. His Majesty is, therefore, commanded me to convey to you, as president of the Jubilee Committee, his sincerest congratulations on to-day's festivity."

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter afterwards proposed the health of the guest of honour, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, who, in replying to the toast, referred to the fact that the *North-German Gazette* had rendered during the great years of the Bismarckian period, and subsequently, and to its close connection during many years with the Foreign Office. Prince Bülow, who had done so much to secure that unity, he rejoiced that the old tradition, the old heary relations, and the old cordiality were still maintained. In the name of the Imperial Government he thanked the Jubilee Committee for the warmth that they had never failed to show in the fulfilment of their patriotic task.

Herr Bassermann, the president of the Foreign Secretary on behalf of the board of directors and the health of the German Press was proposed by Herr Ullstein, the publisher of the newspaper.

In congratulatory telegram from the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, was read, in which the Prime Minister, while recalling in cordial terms the long relations which he had maintained with the journal and its editors, and the Jubilee Committee.

THE AUSTRALIAN REVENUE.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 2.

The Commonwealth revenue for the past quarter show that the Customs receipts amounted to £2,611,000, an increase of £207,000 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910, and the Post Office receipts to £920,000, showing a loss of £1,000.

The Melbourne wool sales opened to-day with a keen competition, and the whole of the offerings were quickly disposed of at the opening price. The Yorkshiremen bought largely. Prices for merino wool ranged from 10 per cent. lower to 10 per cent. cheaper, and cross-breds, of which there was a poor selection, were also lower.

THE NEW CANADIAN CABINET.

THE TARIFF AND THE NAVY QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Oct. 1.

Although Mr. Borden has not yet been called on to form a Government, there is no doubt that he has determined upon most of his colleagues.

It is expected that Ontario, with 72 Conservative members in the Dominion Parliament, will have six members in the Cabinet. Mr. W. T. White, manager of the National Bank, Toronto, Toronto, Mr. Foster, the Provincial University, and one of the Liberals who signed the famous manifesto against Reciprocity. Mr. Foster is expected to be Finance Minister. He was one of the most effective platform speakers against the trade agreement during the campaign, and has great force of character and a wide and accurate knowledge of business conditions. If he should accept, he will be provided with a constituency in Western Ontario. The Hon. Frank Cochrane, now Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines in the Ontario Government, will resign his provincial office and enter the Federal Government as Minister of Public Works. He will doubtless be returned by acclamation for Rainy River and Timiskaming, where the election was deferred until October. Mr. Cochrane is probably the Minister from Ontario is Mr. Crothers, of West Elgin, who may enter the Government as Minister General. Mr. Macleod, of South York, the owner of the Toronto *World*, who has consistently dealt with journalism, is an active and aggressive Conservative. Rudolf, who may be Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Borden, of Halifax, Mr. Middleboro, of North Grey, are also favourably considered. The Prime Minister himself, in the case of Messrs. Kemp, Maclean, and Middleboro, feel that if not the three will be in the Cabinet is entirely probable.

MR. MONK'S POSITION.

From Quebec Mr. Monk, of Quebec County, a fluent orator and a politician of much influence, is expected to be Minister of Marine, the well-known financier of Montreal, Mr. Dobson, President of the Canadian Bank, and Mr. Parlow, Whipp of the Conservative Party in the last Parliament, will be in the Cabinet. Mr. Bennett, the Premier of the Province, has decided that he cannot take office at Ottawa, and Mr. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, has reached the same decision.

Mr. Hazen, Minister of Crockett, of York, will be in the Government, and efforts are being made to induce Mr. Robert Rogers, a leading lawyer of Halifax and a man of solid ability and great influence with Eastern Conservatives, to enter the Cabinet as the acceptable representative of Nova Scotia. It is he should accept, Mr. Borden will be unable to offer Halifax in favour of Mr. McInnes, and himself find a seat in Ontario.

A TARIFF COMMISSION.

If, as now seems probable, Mr. Foster, who was Minister of Finance in the last Conservative Government detested 15 years ago, is not taken into Mr. Borden's Cabinet, he will be appointed the permanent chairman of the Tariff Commission, which the new Government will create, and probably Mr. Lennox, of South Simcoe, and Mr. Bassman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. Colonel Hughes, Minister of Victoria and Haliburton, is mentioned for Minister of Militia.

Of course there is no official authority behind these statements, but it is clear that the chiefs that most of those mentioned will be in the Cabinet when Mr. Borden's work is completed. Mr. Mr. Borden will be in a position to convene of undoubted strength and such as will command the confidence of the Canadian people. Cases of various other members are being pressed on Mr. Borden by influential friends, and no doubt he finds it difficult to reconcile the many claimants and various elements and sections of the party. He is showing, by his caution, tact and resolution, and is determined to form a strong and effective Administration.

THE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

For the present Lord Strathcona will continue to be the Canadian Commissioner, but ultimately Mr. Osler will succeed to the office if so disposed. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Osler is retained to accept, and ultimately Mr. Borden is not required to make an immediate appointment.

THE NAVY QUESTION.

It is understood that the incoming Government will not let the contracts for the building of vessels for the Canadian Navy, but will continue the policy of construction in the Canadian dockyards, under the Naval Administration. This is one of the most difficult questions that Mr. Borden has to handle, and he is thoroughly conscious of the difficulties in co-operation with the Imperial authorities before definite and final action is determined upon. The objections to a national *réplicate* fleet are quite as strong as ever, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether any such step will be taken.

GENERAL MADERO ELECTED.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2.*

General Madero has been elected President of Mexico.

SPAIN'S RIGHTS IN AFRICA.

SPEECH BY SENOR CANALEJAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRID, Oct. 2.

At a banquet given last night to celebrate the reopening of the Central University the Premier made an important speech. After paying a tribute to the memory of the living some words of encouragement to the student before Canalejas extolled the doctrine of energy and action. He said that the Spanish nation was not losing one hour or one minute in continuing Spain's historical rights in Africa. Quoting examples from the Spanish Conquests he noted that the complete organization of her Empire was accomplished in a few years, and across the frontier; how Italy, although suffering from the effects of Mazzini, had not put out on a warlike enterprise. Spain, he said, could not be an exception and must not sacrifice Spanish interest to avoid the complaints of her internal reorganization before accomplishing the work of Colonization. Concluded with a grave warning to all those who inculcated the pacifist ideas of the day.

The *Imparcial*, commenting on the speech, hopes that the attitude of the Premier's fiery language will not carry the country too far.

In contrast with the Premier's unbounded optimism, the Liberal organs of Madrid, the spirit of uneasiness prevailing in some political circles, and the Liberal Party, on the eve of the break of hostilities between Italy and Turkey Spain has to face the consequences of the war. This in turn might influence the trend of the Hispano-French *pourparlers* which, it is announced, will reopen shortly.