

The Evening Times Star

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ST. JOHN N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1912

TEN PAGES—ONE CENT

FOURTEEN N POLICE COURT; BUSY SESSION

Mrs. Lewis Would Drop Case Against Simon But Is Not Allowed

A REVOLVER CASE

Negro Cook Explains—Sheffield Street Women Free of Fine if They Move From the Place at Once

Business in the police court this morning was very heavy, so many cases people being called to answer to charge. The case against Thomas Simon, a Syrian, charged with assaulting Mrs. Mary Lewis, was continued. The only witness this morning was John Sullivan, a Syrian. He told the court that he could not speak English very well and the services of Michael George were engaged as interpreter. In her evidence yesterday, Mrs. Lewis swore that Sullivan helped to pick her up off the sidewalk. On the stand this morning Sullivan was asked to state the morning Sullivan was called to the stand. He was not present at all. His Honor warned him that if he was found to be telling a lie he was liable to a term in Dorchester. The witness said that he knew practically nothing about the affair, only that he saw Policeman Ross taking Simon away. The case was then adjourned until this afternoon at two o'clock, when other witnesses will be heard.

At the close of the hearing this morning Mrs. Lewis stepped forward and said that she had changed her mind, and that she did not want to prosecute Simon further. She was informed by the court that she had nothing whatever to do with the matter now, as it was now a case of the King vs. Simon. The Honor said that he would decide this afternoon whether Simon would be sent up for trial or be disposed of in the police court. An application was made to allow the prisoner to go on bail, but was not allowed. Thomas Windle, charged with being drunk in Main street and also with assaulting Ruby Johnson, pleaded guilty that while walking up Main street last night he was accosted by the prisoner. He did not stop but kept on walking. When about ten or twelve feet away from the prisoner he was struck on the head with a banana stock. He could not answer that the stock was thrown by the prisoner but he did not see any one else around at the time. A Helms, had told him that Windle had struck him. James Logan said that he was with Windle in Main street and did not see him throw anything at anybody. He did not think that Windle was drunk enough to be arrested. Windle was fined \$8 or two months in jail on the charge of drunkenness and was remanded until this afternoon on the assault charge.

William Bond, an Austrian, was called upon to answer the charge of carrying concealed weapons, a loaded revolver having been found on his person when he was taken into custody. He said that he was in court this morning because he pleaded guilty to the charge. He started to explain that he had purchased the gun in New York a short time ago and that he did not know it was against the laws of the city to carry a gun. The appearance of a jury in the court put a different aspect on the case, and Bond had an entirely different story to tell. He said that he had the revolver in his trunk on a steamer lying in port and that he took it with him because he was afraid some one would steal it.

The negro was called and said that his name was Archibald Hall and that he was the cook on the steamer and that for some weeks he had been having trouble with Bond on account of the food, and that he was afraid Bond was going to shoot him. He knew Bond had a gun and when he went ashore last night he followed him and reported the matter to a policeman. Hall said that Bond was continually kicking about the food and had on several occasions threatened to beat him.

The matter was allowed to stand until two o'clock this afternoon when the captain of the steamer will be called. Joseph Arnesen, charged with using profane and obscene language and also with breaking a large pane of glass in the store of George Chagaris in Mill street, pleaded guilty. The evidence of Chagaris and Sinopoli, two Greeks, was taken for the prosecution, while Edward Wright testified for the defence. The evidence was to the effect that the prisoner had gone into the store, after having been drinking and refused to leave. The police were called and he was arrested. Chagaris told the court that the damage to the window would amount to about \$7 to cover the expense of replacing the window, and was allowed to go on the other charges.

Leo McNamara was before the court on the charge of...

Robert Tucker, charged with being the proprietor of a house of ill repute in Sheffield street and Cassin Cain, Agnes Cunningham and Kate Barrington, charged with being inmates, were brought in from jail. The case was also charged with stealing \$34 from James Cook. She pleaded not guilty to the latter charge. The four were arrested on Nov. 5. His Honor adjudge all four guilty on the disorderly house charge and imposed a fine of \$80 on Tucker and \$20 or six months in jail on each of the women. The fines against Cain and Barrington were suspended on condition that they move away from Sheffield street and not go back any more. They were cautioned if they were seen around the street again that the commitment would be sent out against them and they would be taken into custody. The charge of stealing against the Cain woman was allowed to stand. Tucker paid his fine and was allowed to go. The women drove away in a coach.

Probabilities Here. Maritime—Fresh, variable winds; light fall of rain or sleet.

SPAIN'S PREMIER IS ASSASSINATED

Canalejas Shot Down as He is Entering Public Building in Madrid

Murderer is Captured and Unconfirmed Report Says He has Committed Suicide—An Advanced Radical, Canalejas' First of His School to Be Premier

(Canadian Press) Madrid, Spain, Nov. 12.—The Spanish premier, Jose Canalejas, was assassinated today. The assassin was captured by the police. He gave the name of Manuel Pardo Serrato Martin, and said he was a native of El Grado in the province of Huesca. Martin fired four shots at Premier Canalejas as he was entering the ministry of the interior to attend a cabinet meeting. Two of the shots struck the statesman behind the right ear and he fell dead on the spot. The assassin is a young man of twenty-eight, and is believed to be an anarchist. London, Nov. 12.—A new agency, which has since been renamed and the question of separation is being discussed with a view to a friendly settlement. The Spanish government, however, insists on the supremacy of the civil power. Jose Canalejas, who belonged to a wealthy and prominent Spanish family, came to the front in political life in Spain in 1900, when he took a prominent part in the campaign against clericalism. He had, however, taken great interest in politics as a student and was a public speaker for many years before that. At the age of twenty-five he became a member of the Spanish parliament, attaching himself to the advanced liberal section. He became a member of Premier Sagasta's cabinet in 1907, when he accepted the post of secretary of education. He introduced many reforms, especially in regard to the working classes, and eventually created a department of labor. When he was asked, in February, 1910, by King Alfonso to form a ministry, the request caused a great sensation, as it was the first time in the history of Spain that an advanced radical had been placed at the head of the ministry. His cabinet has since undergone many changes, but he has always retained the leading place. He had much to do with the signing of the agreement between Spain and France on the question of the future of Morocco, which was recently satisfactorily settled. The project introduced by Senator Canalejas for the separation of church and state in Spain caused a rupture of relations between the country and the Vatican. These have since been resumed and the question of separation is being discussed with a view to a friendly settlement. The Spanish government, however, insists on the supremacy of the civil power.

Jose Canalejas visited New York in 1897, just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. It was said at the time that his mission was to study the sentiment of the United States people and of the administration regarding Cuban affairs, but it was limited. At the age of twenty-five he became a member of the Spanish parliament, attaching himself to the advanced liberal section. He became a member of Premier Sagasta's cabinet in 1907, when he accepted the post of secretary of education. He introduced many reforms, especially in regard to the working classes, and eventually created a department of labor. When he was asked, in February, 1910, by King Alfonso to form a ministry, the request caused a great sensation, as it was the first time in the history of Spain that an advanced radical had been placed at the head of the ministry. His cabinet has since undergone many changes, but he has always retained the leading place. He had much to do with the signing of the agreement between Spain and France on the question of the future of Morocco, which was recently satisfactorily settled. The project introduced by Senator Canalejas for the separation of church and state in Spain caused a rupture of relations between the country and the Vatican. These have since been resumed and the question of separation is being discussed with a view to a friendly settlement. The Spanish government, however, insists on the supremacy of the civil power.

CLIMB THE SLOPE AND GET AT THE ENEMY

Servians Storming of Prilep Described as Gallant Affair

HUGE STONES CRUSH MANY

On They Rush to Trenches, Then Bayonet and Club Turks With Rifles, Putting Them to Flight—Servian Organization Declared a Model

(Canadian Press) London, Nov. 12.—A vivid account of the storming of Prilep from the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Ulpina. "On the Servian side," he says, "the battle was waged almost entirely by the infantry because the nature of the country prevented the guns from being dragged to the front. The Servians managed to advance through a narrow defile which was covered with snow and ice. Both sides suffered terrible hardships. The final storming of the Turkish trenches occurred on Thursday. The hill-side was so steep that the Turks, when the Servians came near the trenches, rolled huge rocks among them, crushing and maiming scores of men. The Servians, disregarding all losses, clambered up the rocks in the face of the terrible fire and sprang into the trenches, bayoneting the Turks and annihilating them with clubbed rifles when they were filled with a Servian desire to deal with the enemy behind their support. Since the outbreak of the war, but the great physical size and power of the Servian infantry of those quarters soon told in a few minutes the Turks were in full flight. The most noticeable thing in the attack was that there was not a single man on the scene. Every man seemed to be filled with a Servian desire to deal with the Turks and reach the sea with a long and to get at the enemy. The Servian advance has averaged between miles daily. The military organization, says the correspondent, is a model of efficiency."

STARVATION AND PESTILENCE THREATENING CONSTANTINOPLE

Danger of Massacre Seems to Take Second Place -- Bulgaria Said to Join Austria to Curb Servian Ambition

HARBOR OF CONSTANTINOPLE

On They Rush to Trenches, Then Bayonet and Club Turks With Rifles, Putting Them to Flight—Servian Organization Declared a Model

(Canadian Press) London, Nov. 12.—The danger of a massacre and looting in Constantinople appears to have abated. None of the correspondents of the London papers mention it this morning. It is possible that the epidemic of cholera is not causing greater fears, although, if the army is driven into the capital, no one can foresee what the consequences will be. The Daily News correspondent says that there seems to be a quarter of a million people dying from sheer starvation outside the city walls, which soon will be surrounded by a pestilence-stricken famished horde. Even now, the people are fighting with the soldiers for handfuls of grain. Every effort is being made to transport the refugees to Anatolia, which is a case only averting a ghastly catastrophe. Descriptions of Thessaly differ radically. The correspondent of the Daily News says that the troops sent there are excellent. Every yard of the Balkan had been mined and protected by barbed wire. German officers, however, report that the troops are deserting because of hunger and that men are dying of starvation in the trenches. The Telegraph correspondent writes on Sunday that the Bulgarian advance had begun and that Nasim Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, had notified his government that he could offer no effective resistance. Fugitives on their way to Constantinople, had been stopped by the Bulgarians. Fresh troops from the capital had done nothing to restore order. A Bulgarian Warning. Sofia, Nov. 12.—The official Mir says: "Any insistence on the part of Austria-Hungary tending to prevent a just and natural solution of the Balkan question, of which an outlet for Servia on the Adriatic is a sine qua non, may sow the seeds of a future war which it will be no longer possible to localize." The mission of Doctor Danef, says that at an interview between Doctor Danef, president of the Bulgarian chamber of deputies, and Count Vini Barchi, minister of foreign affairs, important questions at issue were discussed. Doctor Danef's paper, above that the Bulgarian ministers are sincerely desirous of settling matters with regard to the interests of Austria-Hungary and adds: "Immediately after the conclusion of hostilities a restriction of the disputed territory of Turkey will be made. Therefore, what each belligerent now holds is a matter of no importance."

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MIKADO SEES 113 WARSHIPS IN LINE

Yokohama, Nov. 12.—The emperor today reviewed a great fleet in Yokohama harbor. There were 113 warships in line. The emperor was accompanied by the crown prince. A feature of the review was the flight of several aeroplanes over the harbor.

SEAKERS AT CANADIAN CLUB NEW YORK BANQUET

New York, Nov. 12.—Colonel Sam Hughes, minister of militia; Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; David Ferguson, president of the National City Bank of Chicago; A. S. Goodover, of the Canadian Railroad commission; and W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central Railroad, were among the speakers at the annual dinner of the Canadian Club of New York City, which was held at the Hotel Astor.

MILLIONS FOR RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS NEXT YEAR

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The naval estimate for 1913 includes \$84,000,000 for shipbuilding. The complaint of George Gibson, who said that McNamara stole a horse from him. Gibson did not want to lay a charge of stealing as His Honor told the complainant to make up his mind what he wanted to do. John O'Leary, charged with keeping a disorderly house in Winalow street, West End, pleaded not guilty. Policeman Lee said that on Tuesday night last while walking along Winalow street he heard loud talking and very bad language coming from O'Leary's house. He went in and found seven men there, most of them under the influence of liquor. He took their names and reported O'Leary for keeping a disorderly house. The defendant asked for a postponement in order to secure witnesses, and the case was adjourned until tomorrow morning at half past ten o'clock. Three prisoners charged with drunkenness were fined \$8 or two months in jail each. William Bailey, a deaf mute, charged with an offence against an eight year old girl, pleaded not guilty, and the matter was adjourned until this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Robert Tucker, charged with being the proprietor of a house of ill repute in Sheffield street and Cassin Cain, Agnes Cunningham and Kate Barrington, charged with being inmates, were brought in from jail. The case was also charged with stealing \$34 from James Cook. She pleaded not guilty to the latter charge. The four were arrested on Nov. 5. His Honor adjudge all four guilty on the disorderly house charge and imposed a fine of \$80 on Tucker and \$20 or six months in jail on each of the women. The fines against Cain and Barrington were suspended on condition that they move away from Sheffield street and not go back any more. They were cautioned if they were seen around the street again that the commitment would be sent out against them and they would be taken into custody. The charge of stealing against the Cain woman was allowed to stand. Tucker paid his fine and was allowed to go. The women drove away in a coach.

GENERAL DIAZ SAID TO HAVE MADE HIS ESCAPE FROM PRISON

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12.—General Felix Diaz, leader of the latest revolution in Mexico, has escaped from prison. He was taken to a letter written by R. G. Kirwan, of this city, from R. H. Dickerson at Olanch, Mexico. Dickerson is a friend of Diaz and is believed to be in Mexico. The letter was dated Oaxaca, November 3. He is said to have bribed the sentries.

CHILD'S NECK BROKEN AND MOTHER'S SKULL FRACTURED

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 12.—Mrs. S. T. Mitchell and her six-year-old daughter, of Flamboro Centre, were killed in a runaway accident on the treacherous Valley Road. The child was thrown from the train frightened their horse, which dashed down the hill till it reached a sharp turn, where its course was turned by the efforts of E. W. Steadman and A. Hilden, insurance agents.

A FORESTERS' NIGHT

Court La Tour, I. O. F., commenced its winter programme of entertainments last night by holding a session of its members. A large gathering assembled in the hall of the Market Building. Besides the members, there were invited guests with the chief rangars of subordinate courts. Chief Ranger O. E. Macquoid presided and welcomed the guests, and introduced the following programme.—Selection by Court La Tour quartette, Messrs. Bamberg, Kingsmill, Manning and Currie; address, Rev. W. Lawson; mandolin selections, by F. Punter; solo, F. D. Lingley; solo, F. Punter; address, Hon. R. Maxwell; recitation, Roy Harding, entitled The Raven, which received much hearty applause. He responded with the New Church Organ; solo, F. Punter, who also received a hearty encore. E. W. Wilbur presided at the piano. The address was of a particularly high order. The speakers strongly brought forward the fraternal side of Forestry, showing how brotherhood and loyalty were promoted in the home, the city and the country. Property and advancement was evident in St. John and the Independent Foresters were having a good time. The speakers received close attention and appreciation from the audience. A social hour followed during which refreshments, cigars and the pipe were enjoyed. Court La Tour will, during the winter, hold a social evening each month. The next to be held on December 3, when it is expected that Rev. B. H. Thomas, the supreme officer of the order, will be present. Much regret was expressed last evening at his absence. A most enjoyable evening with the national anthem. A mistake in donning overcoats may be rectified at St. Hayward & Company's.

CASES OF SMALLPOX

Amherst News.—An outbreak of smallpox is reported from the Acadia Mines. Half a dozen or more cases have already been reported to the Board of Health of that place.

F. L. COOPER HEAD OF ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY IN PROVINCE CAPITAL

Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 12.—St. Andrew's Society last evening elected—President, F. L. Cooper; first vice, M. G. Campbell; second vice, H. S. Campbell; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Smith; treasurer, J. A. McKinnon; secretary, E. A. McKay; marking committee, Pringle. It was decided to celebrate St. Andrew's day by a smoking concert.

MRS. C. J. MILLIGAN INJURED IN REGINA

Mrs. C. J. Milligan, formerly of this city, and now of Regina, where Mr. Milligan is a lawyer, was injured in a runaway accident on the treacherous Valley Road. The child was thrown from the train frightened their horse, which dashed down the hill till it reached a sharp turn, where its course was turned by the efforts of E. W. Steadman and A. Hilden, insurance agents.

PROPOSE THAT HALIFAX PURCHASE STREET RAILWAY

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 12.—The Halifax council, at its night session, four members voting against, passed a resolution that the city seek to purchase the Halifax Electric Tramway at \$100 a share. Failing this, the resolution asks that the legislature pass a bill authorizing expropriation, if a referendum demands this. The matter came up on a notice of motion by Alderman Dennis. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 12.—John Schrank today pleaded guilty to the shooting of Colonel Roosevelt. The court decided to appoint a commission to examine Schrank as to his sanity.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT IN LUMBER CAMP OF DALHOUSIE COMPANY

Abraham Poirier's Body Brought to Dalhousie Today on Way Home (Special to Times) Dalhousie, N. B., Nov. 12.—Abraham Poirier of Maria, P. Q., was accidentally shot by Timothy Desrosiers of Poirier's camp at the Dalhousie Lumber Company's camp at the south end of Upper Dalhousie river. Poirier's body was brought here today to be taken to his home, about twenty miles from here. He was about thirty years of age and leaves a very large family in poor circumstances.

APPROACHES OF BRIDGE AT FALLS DISCUSSED

Commissioners Will Ask Centre—Electric Lights for The Market (Special to Times) The plans for the approaches to the proposed bridge to replace the present suspension bridge were under discussion at the meeting of the city commissioners at noon today. The approaches from the Strait Shore road were found open to serious objection and were deemed unsatisfactory by the commissioners. Owing to difficulties in the way it was thought to look as if the proposal to abolish the level railway crossing at this place would be impracticable. The commissioners decided to ask for a conference of the government, C. P. R. and city engineers on the matter. The commissioner of public safety reported that he is making arrangements to replace the present system of gas lighting in the city market with electric lights which will give much more satisfaction and will also reduce the annual cost by about \$200. Several appeals for relief from taxation were submitted by the commissioner of finance and dealt with.

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London, Nov. 12.—There is an increasing interest in all capitals in Europe in Hon. Mr. Asquith's speech in which, with the knowledge that the British navy is ready for fight, he declared the Balkan allies would not be robbed of the fruits of their victory. The feeling now is that Austria, realizing that the members of the Triple Entente are determined that justice must be done in the partition of Turkey will finally agree that Servia have the "little window" on the Adriatic and that the danger of a general European war will vanish. Of course there were important meetings between the Austria Emperor and his generals and statesmen yesterday, and the impression is being spread that the dual monarchy will not recede from its uncompromising attitude but military experts here feel certain that, when Austria realizes that Servia will not back down, that Russia with a million men is ready to march over the border, that France with her army in splendid condition and Great Britain with her navy all ready for any eventualities are determined that the question of alteration of the map of Europe must be decided by a conference in which all the powers, including the Balkan Federation, must take part, she will agree that readjustment must be made by representatives of all Europe. Berlin is using the soft pedal, and Italy is discreetly silent. Vienna, Nov. 12.—Austria has presented a short ultimatum to Servia, and declines any lengthy negotiations. The envoys of Italy and Austria at Belgrade have presented their demands to the Servian prime minister, Pashitch, who refused to entertain them, and left at once for Ulpina to confer with King Peter. The situation continues serious, and a diplomat of the highest rank says that if any eventualities are determined that the able, for Austria is absolutely determined not to permit this. From the little it was possible to learn it was believed here today that the Austria-Servian situation is a trifle less acute than the best authorities agree that the danger is by no means past. The impression was that any eventualities are determined that the Servian willingness to close such a customs treaty with Austria would give the latter all the commercial advantages she could gain by actual possession of the eastern Adriatic coast. The difficulty, however, as seen here, was that however extensive the arrangement might be to Austria from a commercial standpoint, the Austrian desire for an improved military

AUSTRIA BLUFFING?

London Thinks She Will Agree to Servia's Demands—Report Says Bulgarians Guilty of Barbarous Acts (Special to Times) London, Nov. 12.—There is an increasing interest in all capitals in Europe in Hon. Mr. Asquith's speech in which, with the knowledge that the British navy is ready for fight, he declared the Balkan allies would not be robbed of the fruits of their victory. The feeling now is that Austria, realizing that the members of the Triple Entente are determined that justice must be done in the partition of Turkey will finally agree that Servia have the "little window" on the Adriatic and that the danger of a general European war will vanish. Of course there were important meetings between the Austria Emperor and his generals and statesmen yesterday, and the impression is being spread that the dual monarchy will not recede from its uncompromising attitude but military experts here feel certain that, when Austria realizes that Servia will not back down, that Russia with a million men is ready to march over the border, that France with her army in splendid condition and Great Britain with her navy all ready for any eventualities are determined that the question of alteration of the map of Europe must be decided by a conference in which all the powers, including the Balkan Federation, must take part, she will agree that readjustment must be made by representatives of all Europe. Berlin is using the soft pedal, and Italy is discreetly silent. Vienna, Nov. 12.—Austria has presented a short ultimatum to Servia, and declines any lengthy negotiations. The envoys of Italy and Austria at Belgrade have presented their demands to the Servian prime minister, Pashitch, who refused to entertain them, and left at once for Ulpina to confer with King Peter. The situation continues serious, and a diplomat of the highest rank says that if any eventualities are determined that the able, for Austria is absolutely determined not to permit this. From the little it was possible to learn it was believed here today that the Austria-Servian situation is a trifle less acute than the best authorities agree that the danger is by no means past. The impression was that any eventualities are determined that the Servian willingness to close such a customs treaty with Austria would give the latter all the commercial advantages she could gain by actual possession of the eastern Adriatic coast. The difficulty, however, as seen here, was that however extensive the arrangement might be to Austria from a commercial standpoint, the Austrian desire for an improved military

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