P. R. PLANS FOR S NEW BUILDING

nges Which Are to Take Place as Soon as Transfer f Foster's Building is Made.

hough those interested in the mat- would say nothing definite yester- it is understood that arrangements been practically completed for the hase by the C. P. R. of the build- at the corner of King and Germain ts, known as the Foster building, tated in The Telegraph about a th ago.

hen asked yesterday in reference to matter, H. C. Grout, acting superin- ent of the Atlantic division, said he could say nothing definite, as the er was in the hands of the com- 's attorney and so far no report had received from him. He said, how- that if the deal went through all , it was the intention of the com- to start the work of alteration t, the first of February, the plans now in the course of preparation. e building will be so laid out, he as to bring all departments of the ay here under one roof, nad not ered about the city as they are at present time. In order to accommo- all the different branches, it will be ssary to add another story to the ding, making it a five story struc-

e ground floor will be occupied by icket and telegraph departments and offices of the Dominion Express Co. he second floor will be the passen- nd freight departments, now under upervision of W. B. Howard, and . Bamford respectively. The gen- offices, that of the general superin- nt and that of the car distributor, be found on the third floor, while ourth floor will be devoted to the eering department, the offices of hief engineer and tie inspector. On op floor, the new addition to the ing, will be the telegraph operating rtment.

e fact that the tenants of the build- ere to receive notice before the first ovember if the deal fell through, in that they might not make prepar- for vacating the premises on the of February, and have not yet re- d any notification that the arrange- s have been declared off, would to indicate that the matter is prac- settled.

e building is leased from the Foster by W. J. Fraser, who has as sub- ts, on the ground floor, J. M. e & Co., picture supplies and sou- goods; R. J. Logan, rubber stamps, Miss Frost, woman's exchange, and J. Paterson, tailors; on the sec- floor, Smith Runciman Co., whole- millinery; on the third floor, Neck- and Fancy Goods Co., Limited, on the top floor, J. Shane & Co., ng manufacturers.

HE PROVINCE

Andrew's Beacon:—There would to be nothing left for the C. P. R. to take over Austria and operate

Andrews' Beacon—In return for oan of Gutelius by the C. P. R. government has loaned the latter any the I. C. R. for six months. St. wasn't included in the exchange.

Andrews' Beacon:—Lubec sardine facturers complain that they d be compelled to take a back seat e rush of Canadian farmers after Yankee dollar." The other day the le boat was so filled with Cana- produce going to Boston that she make her usual stop at Lubec.

dericton Gleaner:—Mr. and Mrs. cN. Shaw are to sail in a few days New York to Jamaica and the British West Indies Islands, and be gone until about June 1. This e their second winter in the West , they having visited all the is- from Bermuda to British Guiana the winter of 1905-06.

gor Commercial:—A manufactur- umbrellas mourns that this means otecting the individual from the nts will ere long, at the present f decrease, gradually become ex- Many people dislike the bother of ebrella, but the number who carry is constantly being decreased by ncreased use of rainproof gar- , of automobiles and street cars.

ce Bay Gazette: — Murdock De- of Grand Etang, is in town, spend- few days with friends before leav- or Boston. Mr. Delaney reports rel very plenty on the Inverness One day last week four fisher- captured 125 barrels in Margaree r. The fish are worth $20 a bar- It will be seen that the fishermen more than $400 each for the day's

dericton Mail:—At Gibson yester- little boy in attempting to cross ain road got stuck fast in the mud as unable to pull himself out. As ld not remove his boots he began and drew quite a crowd to the but nobody seemed to care to e to his rescue until his father d, who at once waded through the nd carried the little fellow to the lk.

rlottetown Patriot:—There was a sensation in this city recently e think it better at present, not to n names. A certain gentleman, nails from St. John, and who is to be divorced, got acquainted young lady, and they decided to A relative of the girl followed to Pictou and found them enjoy- automobile drive. The girl was ptorily ordered to inform the gen- that the acquaintance must end and then. She realized that there place like home, and was persuad- return to Charlottetown.

Andrews Beacon—Miss Elsie Fini- me back from St. John on Satur- spend two months at home. engagement is announced of Miss Louise Hooper, assistant post of St. Andrews, to Leonard H. of Fredericton. The wedding ke place in November. first meeting of the St. Andrews of the Women's Canadian Club held on Thursday evening, Oc- 30th, at eight o'clock. Mrs. E. on Smith will deliver her popular "Canadian Heroines," and there an appropriate musical pro- me.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LIII. ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1913 NO 16

9,000 FACE ARREST IN NEW YORK TODAY

That Many Warrants Issued

Precautions Against Illegal Work at the Polls

Last Day of Campaign Marked By Strong Testimony Against Tammany's Candidate for Mayor—Fight Has Been Bitter and Families are Divided as Result of Bitterness.

(Canadian Press.)

New York, Nov. 3—Nine thousand persons are named in warrants issued today for their arrest if they try to vote at tomorrow's election. The preparation of the warrants followed a recent decision by Supreme Court Justice Gavegan, who held that a voter can register only from the place where he actually resides.

Under this decision the Honest Ballot Association, and the Voters League compiled a list of names of persons they charged with illegal registration. The warrants will be turned over to the police and distributed tomorrow among the different polling places.

On the eve of New York's mayoralty election, Eugene D. Wood, the lobbyist and politician wanted by District Attorney Whitman to testify today at the "John Doe" inquiry into the charges of John A. Hennessy against Tammany Hall, could not be found by subpoena servers. Wood is the man who, Hennessy, former Governor Sulzer's graft investigator said had given him the information that Edward E. McCall, Tammany candidate for mayor nad borrowed money from former Police Inspector McLaughlin to pay for his nomination as supreme court justice in 1902.

District Attorney Whitman announced today's hearing that Wood left town Saturday, the day after Hennessy testified, and that his subpoena servers had been unable to find him. In his stead, the prosecutor called the police inspector's son, W. W. McLaughlin, jr., who recently corroborated Hennessy's accusations by swearing, in an affidavit published in the New York World, that he had seen a photograph of a check for $21,000, which he said McCall had given his father in payment of the alleged loan.

Son Against Father.

McLaughlin was closely questioned by the district attorney today, and reiterated that he had heard his father and mother discuss the debt and that he had heard his father say that he had loaned the money to Judge McCall to pay for his nomination.

He was asked to describe the circumstances under which he made the affidavit published in the New York World, in which he swore that he had heard his father and mother discuss an alleged loan which the elder McLaughlin made to McCall in order to enable the latter, as Hennessy has charged, to pay for his nomination as supreme court justice.

Young McLaughlin said he had gone to the World voluntarily with his information concerning the loan, and had made the affidavit in the World office. He said he neither asked nor received money for the affidavit with the exception of $5 to cover his expenses for a week. He made a similar affidavit in the office of the New York Evening Mail, he asserted, for which he got $25 and was to receive $100 for it, he said, if it was published. It was not published, however, in the Mail.

The witness said further he had given the information to the Fusion campaign leader, but had been paid no money for it.

The hearing will be continued on Thursday.

Both Sides Profess Confidence.

With Fusion and Tammany leaders predicting a landslide tomorrow for their respective candidates, the municipal campaign described by old-time politicians as the liveliest of a generation, came to a close tonight with speech-making in all parts of the city.

"We will win by 150,000," declared Charles F. Murphy, of Tamman Hall, who in the past three weeks has been moved to break his sphinx-like silence more often than in any previous campaign.

Fusion estimates of victory ranged from 75,000 to 125,000. John P. Mitchell is the Fusion candidate for mayor, while Edward E. McCall is the Tammany standard bearer.

Information reaching police headquarters that "strong arm" men, gunmen, guerillas, and thugs generally were to be employed to intimidate voters tomorrow resulted in promises tonight of police activity unusual for election day in this city. Seven hundred picked policemen familiar with underworld characters will be assigned to all parts of the boroughs, Police Commissioner Waldo announced. At midnight tonight every police captain was shifted from his regular precinct to another, the change to be effective for twenty-four hours. The commissioner gave these orders acting upon a communication from Mayor Kline, who had been visited a few hours previously by Mr. Mitchell, the Fusion nominee for mayor. Waldo said he had been informed of the threatened invasion of election districts by gangsters by both Mayor Kline and former Governor William Sulzer, who is the Progressive candidate for the state assembly in the sixth district. In addition to the police measures for protection for voters, warrants were issued for the arrest of 9,000 persons, and will be served as they appear at the polls.

"The people are ready to administer a striking rebuke to Charles F. Murphy," was the comment tonight of Mitchell, who said that he had been informed that Tammany district leaders were secretly predicting his election by 115,000. In the financial district today, and about town tonight, the betting odds favored Mitchell 3 to 1 and 4 to 1, with Tammany men asking 5 to 1. Murphy, however, made a smiling prophecy, despite the trend of the betting, that the whole Tammany ticket would win.

BORDEN HAS JOB'S AFFLICTION

Premier is Troubled with Boils, Nervousness and Insomnia

NOW IN NEW YORK

Army of Reporters Beat Him in Reaching His Hotel But Failed to Get an Interview—Conservative Leader to Address Pilgrims' Society Nov. 14.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, Nov. 3—Acting upon the advice of his doctors, Premier Borden, accompanied by Mrs. Borden, has gone to New York, where they will spend a few days, after which they will proceed to Hot Springs (Va.)

Mr. Borden will not be back in the capital for some weeks. That his condition is not such as to incapacitate him there is no doubt from the fact that he has accepted an invitation to address the Pilgrim Club of New York on Nov. 14. Nevertheless he is in need of a rest and holiday and his friends hope that when he returns to the capital he will be in good health. Mr. Borden's trouble is due to boils, nervousness and inability to get a proper amount of sleep.

An Army of Interviewers.

Sunday's New York Sun says:

The Right Hon. Robert Laird Borden, P. C., K. C., M. P., premier of Canada, entered the Hotel Algonquin yesterday morning, signed "R. L. Borden and wife" on the register, turned around from the desk and stood face to face with a breathless interviewer who had almost beaten the prime minister and Mrs. Borden from the station to the hotel.

The prime minister first looked startled and then began to smile in a puzzled way. The first reporter on the job was only a scout blazing the way for more and more interviewers who came swinging through the Algonquin doors as the forenoon advanced. And simultaneously the puzzled smile of the prime minister spread as more and more reporters who wanted inside information on the political aspect of the Thaw case and things like that came on apace.

"Well, well, well!" cried the tall, gray haired premier with amusement. "Here I am in New York with my wife on a quiet little vacation for a few days before going south and I am scarcely inside the Algonquin doors when your newspapers know all about it! I can't understand it."

Some one whose youthful exuberance made it impossible for him to repress the fact that he also knew that the premier and Mrs. Borden were going to see Dave Warfield in The Auctioneer in the afternoon and would be among those present at Wallack's when Cyril Maude gives his opening performance on Monday night at this point spoke up and told all. The amazement of the premier of Canada was boundless.

Explanation Was Simple.

Premier Borden's evident mystification was so complete that it seemed a shame to explain how simple the whole thing was. Charles Emerson Cook, the press agent in the Belasco offices, has a telephone right on his desk. There's a telephone on the desk in the publicity office of the Liebler firm also.

When even a premier gets off a train at the station platform of the Grand Central he has to walk and walk and walk and walk and walk, thus allowing theatrical publicity men time to don one piece suits, helmets and boots, slide down the brass pole and telephone a third alarm to each newspaper before the visitor to our city has arrived at the Forty-second street concourse. And when theatre tickets have been ordered in advance the press agents can get on the job even before the movie operators.

When it came to getting an interview from Premier Borden, however, he had nothing to say for publication about weighty matters further than the statement that he had nothing to say. In fact he had entered the Algonquin filled with the fond hope, he added with another smile, that the newspapers wouldn't learn of his arrival at all. The premier was assured that all newspaper readers would be cautioned to say as little as possible about the fact that he is here.

DRAMATIC TURN OF POLICE INQUIRY

Story of a Burns Detective Who Tried to Involve Chief Clark in a Conspiracy

Boston Sleuth Who Has Been Here Two Months Tells of His Crafty Scheme, in Which He Says the Chief Was to Aid, to Buy the Market Building—McLellan and Mullin Clash—Moral Conditions of Town Rotten Says Detective—An Evening of Excitement.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The police investigation took a dramatic turn last night, and the evidence of a Boston detective whom Mr. McLellan, without warning, placed on the stand, created a stir. The detective told of a crafty scheme in which he declared Chief Clark was envolved, to buy the market building at a price not profitable to the city.

During the evening there was an exciting passage of arms between Commissioner McLellan and Daniel Mullin, K. C. After the detective's story was heard, Chief Clark was called, but he asked for time to prepare a statement, and it was finally decided to adjourn the investigation a week to allow the chief an opportunity to prepare his answer to the detective's allegations.

William A. Sullivan, of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency, took the stand and said the chief of police, and several of the leading citizens, whose names he kept secret, were connected with a deal from which they were to receive graft from him. This envolved the purchase of the market building from the city by the detective, alias William McGregor, interested in amusement houses. Chief Clark, he said, introduced him to another man who was to "grease," Commisisoner McLellan for putting through deal.

The conditions of things in general in the city, Sullivan described as "pretty rotten." He declared there is absolutely no proper police protection, and the street conditions, particularly with respect to the morals of young girls, worse, he said, than those existing in the notorious streets of the larger cities.

Sent Here, He Says.

Sullivan first said that he had been sent to the city here by the Boston agency. He referred to many cases which the Burns' agency had handled and among them "cleaning up" of Nashua (N. J.), which he himself conducted.

Q—For what purpose were you sent here?

A.—I was sent here to look after certain conditions of crime, firebugs, etc. The incendiary fires were to be looked after especially. And I was also to look after any other crimes that should come under my observation.

Sullivan said he knew no one in St. John when he came, excepting an assistant of his, who came here before him. After relating the result of his clearing up of Nashua (N. J.), he said that in conducting his work here he received no instructions from any outside parties—only from his office.

Q.—How did you find conditions here?

A.—Pretty rotten.

Q.—What was the result of your investigation here?

A.—I feel pretty sure that we have located the firebugs in St. John and I feel now that you won't have any more trouble with firebugs. In justice to those who set the fires, however, I would say that they should not be put in jail, but in an asylum. It was just by accident that we didn't catch a firebug. It was the night of the Dock street fire. I had just sent my man home that day. Had he been here we would have had that firebug.

Here Mr. Sullivan, before proceeding further asked that the court should excuse him from answering certain questions, which he thought might be injurious to some cases when they came up in court. This was granted.

Q.—What are the street conditions here?

In Bad Shape, He Declares.

A.—I believe that the streets of St. John are fully as bad as some of the notorious streets in the larger cities.

Q.—That's going a bit. I might ask you, in what way?

A.—Well, with young girls. They are parading the streets at all hours and for all purposes. You take Brussels street, Charlotte and King, some of these young girls, twelve and fourteen years of age, I call them degenerates, for a trifling sum, will stoop to the lowest possible thing. Then I found men, so-called men, beyond middle age, too, who are equally as bad and will go just as low as these young girls.

Q.—Did you find this out from personal observation?

A.—Every statement I make is from personal observation.

Mr. McLellan—I am not surprised. I am horrified.

In explanation, Mr. Sullivan said that the reason he stayed at the Royal Hotel was merely because it was the best in the city, denying the rumor that he had been stationed there by Commissioner McLellan to inquire into matters pertaining to the liquor act. His assistant, he said, stayed at an ordinary boarding house, and ate, drank, and slept with persons who were suspected of incendarism.

Q.—How about gambling?

A.—We don't bother about social games, but "sure thing" players, skin games and rake-off players, we are right out after.

Q.—You din't find any of those here?

A.—Oh yes I did. I found rake off places.

Q.—Were they difficult to get at?

A.—No. It's easy to get one of those fellows. I could get one now if I wanted to. I have found card sharks, too. One of them came here recently and went to a local club and in a few hours cleaned some men out of $100. Shortly before he cleaned up about $2,500 here. I singled him out and he left the city and has not returned.

Q.—Was he boosted by a local man?

A.—I got information that he was brought here by a man in the North End and this man, is now looking for him.

Q.—You know some sure thing games?

A.—Yes. Not just now though. There was one place in the city a little while ago. Three men worked together. One went out for the lamb. When they brought him in, they'd take him upstairs and fleece him. There wasn't the slightest chance to win there. This was in a respectable hotel.

Q.—Did you find any more of these slick games?

A.—I found a confidence man—probably the best in America. This type of crook is the very worst. He probably thought I was in his trade and he approached me.

Mr. Sullivan then detailed the scheme of this confidence man. They met at the Royal Hotel, he said, and the man took him into his confidence and unfolded his scheme. Mr. Sullivan, by the way, was registered at the hotel as Wm. McGregor interested in amusement houses. The confidence man told him that things were so easy here that "it was a shame to take the money." Said witness: "He said: 'I understand you are after the Prescott property in Charlotte street.' I said yes. He informed that I should let him use my firm's name for squeezing $5,000 more out of the hotel people. I consented and next morning he showed me a telegram from one Euald in Boston, connected with the firm of Savage & Co., one of whom, I believe served time in prison. This man had a desk in one of the best real estate offices in the city and he was being provided there with names of persons whom he should go and fleece. However, I got him drunk one day and sent him to real estate men with whom he was dealing, and in his condition he exposed his fraud. He skipped out next morning to Boston.

Q.—Did the man have the assistance of persons in the city or province?

A.—Yes. He was backed by bankers, and other prominent men and one person holding office in the province. I believe they did it innocently, though.

Says There is None.

Q.—How are conditions in regard to protection of property?

A.—Police protection? You haven't any. None of the business houses, offices or residences have any protection.

Sullivan said he watched some places for hours and never saw a policeman go by.

Q.—Did you ever know of a case of alleged burglary in a house where a ladder was placed against the building?

A.—Yes, in a house in Carleton street one night. A ladder was placed against the side of the building. I watched two men come out and at the same time a watchman started to go in. The two men, who said they were policemen, grabbed the watchman and said: "Now we've got you." After the watchman explained who he was they left him and went away. I don't know whether they were policemen or not.

Mr. McLellan—I can swear that they weren't.

A.—Then I suppose they used the scheme to get away from the watchman.

Sullivan was asked by the commissioner if he had been very observant as regards local protection. Mr. Sullivan replied that he had been. He noticed that the department stores in particular were very careless, and a pickpocket could easily carry away lots of goods.

Liquor.

Asked if he had been able to find things fairly open here as regards the sale of liquor, the witness said he was able to get liquor after hours. He thought the bar rooms kept the laws, but in other places it was not the same. "I can go out on Sunday and get all the booze I want," he said, "but I can't get a drink of soda. I can go into Smythe street and on the docks and get a "hipper" any time. I can stand and make a sign at a house and the liquor will walk down."

Q.—About petty thievery?

A.—There is a lot of petty thievery. It starts by young boys gambling in pool rooms. They need money and they steal to gamble with.

Q.—Did you find any pickpockets?

A.—Yes, but they were not clever. They could pick a drunken man's pocket.

Mr. Sullivan thought that there were some "heavy workers" here also, but at the present they are only amateurs, but would in time develop into bad men.

Q.—Would you attribute the conditions as regards young girls to any particular cause?

Mr. Sullivan replied that he would attribute to it to graft and inefficiency on the part of the police. "There is very little graft here, though," he said. "I think the main cause is inefficiency."

Continuing his story, the witness said that after finding that the cause was

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)

POLITICS ENTER TROLLEY STRIKE

Indianapolis Mobs Control City While the Police Look On

NO CAR SERVICE

Several Riots Yesterday in Which a Bystander Was Fatally Shot and Several Injured—Democratic Sheriff Sumons 200 Prominent Republicans as Deputies to Cripple Their Party on Election Day.

(Canadian Press.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 3—The third day of the strike of employes of the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company ended tonight with no attempt to move the cars which have stood idle in the streets since last Friday night.

Charges that partisan politics has caused the police to fail to give the traction company sufficient protection to run its cars were made by candidates for office at tomorrow's election, while Sheriff Porteus swearing in 200 citizen deputies, resulted in the charge being made that he had summoned them chiefly for the purpose of reducing their activities at the polls.

The strike situation was further complicated late in the afternoon when a suit for the annulment and forfeiture of the traction company's franchise and the appointment of a receiver for the company was filed in the circuit court. The suit was filed by Attorney Albert C. Pearson, acting as a taxpayer, and alleges that the company, by its failure to operate cars for the last three days, has violated its franchise contract with the city. The summons in the suit was made returnable November 18.

Bystander Fatally Shot.

After a day in which numerous minor riots were reported, Thomas Carlton, a chauffeur, was shot and fatally wounded while watching a crowd of sympathizers making an attack on the Louisiana car barns, where the strike breakers are housed.

Robert I. Todd, president of the Traction Company, John J. Mahoney, superintendent, and Martin Hyland, superintendent of police were bruised and forced to make a run for the terminal station, while mounted police forced the crowds back. Todd and Mahoney again were attacked while passing the State House building, and forced to take refuge in a street car to escape a shower of bricks and stones thrown from the State House lawn and from balconies of nearby buildings. The mounted police rushed the State House lawn and made it possible for Todd and Mahoney to reach their offices.

Four of the policemen assigned to guard the strike breakers in bringing in the cars, refused to mount the platforms to protect the non-union men. Mr. Todd declared no further effort would be made to touch the cars until it was assured that the men would have ample protection.

Sees Political Trick.

Charges of politics arose after Sheriff Porteus had issued summons for 200 representative business and professional men for the purpose of making them deputies. Not more than fifty of the men answered the summons, and after the sheriff had explained his purpose Leo K. Fesler, editor of the Marion County Mail and former president of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, charged him with issuing the summons for the purpose of keeping active Republicans from working in the elections. Mr. Fesler asserted that of the 200 summoned, not more than ten were of the sheriff's political complexion—Democratic. "I do not think you were sincere in calling us here," he said. "This is simply a political movement. You have gone through the list of political workers and selected the men simply for the purpose of crippling your political opponents on election day."

Twelve arrests were made during the day, most of the prisoners being charged with inciting to riot and throwing stones. The arrests were made from the crowd that flocked around the cars and threatened the strike breakers.

TO MEET IN ST. JOHN NOV. 18

North American Fish and Game Protective Association to Hold Annual Meeting Here.

Quebec, Nov. 3—T. B. Chambers, secretary of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, has sent a circular to the members of the association requesting them to attend the thirteenth annual meeting to be held in St. John (N. B.), on Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th instant. The circular is signed by President J. D. Hazen.

WASHINGTON ASKS HUERTA TO RESIGN

HARVESTER TRUST A HUGE MONOPOLY

Federal Prosecutor Declares American Farmers Are at Their Mercy

SAYS CASE IS PROVED

Asks Court to Dissolve the Big Combine So That Competitors Will Have a Chance in the Future—Two Families Dominate the Business.

(Canadian Press).

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 3—Edward P. Grosvenor, concluding the first portion of his final argument for the government in the suit to dissolve the International Harvester Company, this afternoon declared to the judges of the United States District Court that unless the "Harvester Trust" is disintegrated two families within a few years will own a monopoly of every implement made in this country for the American farmer.

The special assistant to the attorney-general specified Cyrus McCormick and James Deering, of Chicago, as the heads of these families, and characterized them as "willing to use their great power to fix prices and intimidate local dealers as means of crushing competition."

Then with dotted maps of the agricultural states of this country, Mr. Grosvenor showed the location of 40,000 local agents or dealers. These, he declared, were but a portion of the vast selling machinery dominated by the International Harvester Company.

Through the medium of the general sales committee of the corporation, said Mr. Grosvenor, acting directly through a district manager, the local dealer was forced to accept the dictates of the trust or be crushed. Also, the federal lawyer said, the local dealer was used to keep the corporation informed of competition.

"We have shown," argued Mr. Grosvenor, "by evidence which cannot be disputed, that Cyrus McCormick, James Deering and Harold F. McCormick, acting as members of this general sales committee, have directed the monopolistic methods of the corporation's managers or employes, and in doing so we have established beyond any doubt the character of these people. And that character is such as to make it necessary for the courts to restrain them in the future to prevent the destruction of competition, and the entrenchment of monopoly by unfair methods.

The federal prosecutor, touching on the answer of the defendants as filed with the court in the Harvester company brief, said:

"The answer of these defendants is solely the naming of an intent to expand their foreign business. Or, in other words, they demand to be permitted to break the laws of this country so that their business may expand. That, I insist, is the sum and substance of their answer. And as the court well knows, this is no justification."

Mr. Grosvenor, in this connection, quoted precedents in the Union Pacific case, the trans-Missouri freight case, the Northern Securities case, the Bath-Tub case, the Cotton case, and the Anthracite case, as substantiating his contention for all lack of justification.

Mr. Grosvenor completed the first portion of his argument and yielded to Judge McHugh, of counsel for the defence, shortly before the close of the afternoon session of court. Judge McHugh had just begun his argument when court adjourned for the day.

NEW YO..K WOMAN WINDOW SMASHER DECLARED INSANE

Miss Minnie Vail Threw Stones Through Paris Church Window.

Paris, Nov. 3—Miss Minnie Vail, a former resident of New York, who, three weeks ago, broke a stained glass window of the American Protestant Episcopal church and also hurled stones through a window of the rectory of the Rev. Dr. Watson, adjoining, will be sent to an asylum, unless arrangements are made for her return to the United States. Physicians who examined the woman declared her mentally incompetent.

At the time of her arrest, Miss Vail, who is about 45 years of age, admitted she had broken the windows. She said she was a suffragette, but added that she had a private motive for her conduct, which she refused to disclose.

Apostolic Delegate to Cuba.

Rome, Nov. 3—Archbishop Adolfe Alejandre Nouel, formerly provisional president of the Dominican Republic, was appointed today by the Pope apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Quebec Concern Fails.

Quebec, Nov. 3—G. N. Belleau & Co., dry goods merchants of this city, have made an assignment of their estate for the benefit of their creditors.

Peremptory Demand Delivered

Mexican President Has Made No Reply as Yet

General Opinion in the Republic is That United States Will be Defied—Belief That Uncle Sam Has Espoused Constitutionalists' Cause.

(Canadian Press).

Mexico City, Nov. 3—President Huerta has been told he must resign the presidency of Mexico without loss of time, and that he must not leave as his successor General Blanquet, his minister of war, or any other member of his official family or of the unofficial coterie whom he might be expected to control.

This ultimatum from Washington was conveyed to President Huerta through his private secretary, Senor Rabago, by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, acting under instructions from the state department.

Senor Rabago presented the memorandum to his chief late Sunday, but up to this evening President Huerta had returned no answer to it, and, as far as could be learned, had guarded its contents from almost all of his official and intimate counsellors.

Those who learned of the Washington note regard General Huerta's position as one which he will be forced to give one of two answers, refusal pointblank to comply with the demand, possibly going so far as to hand the diplomatic representative his passports, or the elimination of himself officially.

Those most intimate with the president insist that the latter course will not be taken for many reasons, chief among which is that such action would be tantamoint to submission to the rebels.

Official Mexico is no longer in doubt that the Washington administration favors the rebel cause and is confident that this is the means adopted by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan to assist Carranza to win.

General Huerta summoned to the national palace tonight the diplomatic corps, but for what purpose was not revealed. Three of the ministers, those of Germany, Norway and Russia, were absent. They have been in Vera Cruz, where they were in conference with President Wilson's representative, John Lind, who is understood to be fully conversant with the latest representations from Washington.

WILSON TO GO AFTER TRUSTS WITHOUT MERCY

President Delays Action Till Currency Bill is Disposed Of.

Washington, Nov. 3—President Wilson said today he would not launch any recommendations for anti-trust legislation until the currency bill was passed, and that it would be his aim to keep the currency question the centre of attention. He made it plain, however, that he had some very definite ideas on the trust question which he had already discussed with Chairman Newlands, of the senate interstate commerce committee, and Chairman Clayton, of the house judiciary committee, as well as Attorney-General McReynolds, and that all were thinking along the same lines.

"An anti-trust programme armed to the teeth," is the way those close to President Wilson describe his plans.

The president, they say, intends to get behind whatever measure the chairman of the two congresisonal committees will work out in consultation, with administration officials.

NEW YORK STOCK TRADER OWED MARGARET ANGLIN $5,685

New York, Nov. 2—Maurice S. Wormser, who was a son of the late Isadore Wormser, banker, and who made and lost several fortunes speculating in stocks, was caught short in the market a few days before his death on September 30, 1909, with the result that he left debts of more than $50,000 and assets of only $3,247.

The appraisal lists among the assets $1,192 in cash, a $600 automobile and jewerly worth $1,450. Among the creditors were Miss Margaret Anglin, the actress, $5,685; Isaac R. Durkind, $10,861; James W. Russell, $5,825, and E. F. Hutton & Co., $4,897.