—Did you understand you were to
aid?
—I did not. I refused money.
—Did you understand you were to
aid later?
—No. I asked A. if he were going
t his commission.
—Did you speak of the commission-
ing greased?
—I don't think greased was used. I
ght you could be reached.
—Do you remember meeting this
A. and asking about the matter?
—I met him twice. The second
I merely asked him what was hold-
he matter up.
—What was the $25,000 to be for?
—I don't know. (Laughter).
—Was $25,000 ever mentioned to

—Yes, Sullivan mentioned it, I
. It was brokerage, I understood.
—You understood it as brokerage?
—Yes.
—How much were you to get?
—Not a cent.
—Were you not told that you would
icipate in the $25,000?
—I told him that he had received no
e from me.
—Why did you deliberate a night
re mentioning Walsh's name?
—I don't remember mentioning
sh's name.
—Did you mention Nevin's name?
—Yes.
—Did you not tell Sullivan that he
ld have to get McLellan's support to
the property?
—I told him he would have to see
Lellan as he was in charge of the
ket.
—Was this $25,000 brokerage for the
market transaction?
—I understood it was for any build-
he might have bought.
—Did he ask you to introduce him
man to reach McLellan to get the
ket property?
—Yes.
—Did you not think it queer that
should ask you for information re-
ling the market property?
—No. On account of the way he
roached me, by asking about the
lations.
—Do you know why Sullivan want-
he letter of introduction?
—He wanted to talk to Mr. A.
t the market property.
—And not about any other proper-

—Not that I know of.
—Did McGregor say he wanted to
the market building?
—Yes. He did say so.

used Money, He Said.

he chief added that an effort had
n made to make him accept money,
he said he refused to accept because
had not given any value for the
ney and had done as he would have
e to any other person who sought
rmation. The chief said emphatical-
that he had no recollection of sug-
ting John Walsh's name to the de-
ive.
—Do you know that Sullivan went
Boston?
—No.
—Then why did you write letters
him in Boston?
—In answer to one from him-
ughter.)
he Chief—I think you might have
r here.
—You admit that $25,000 was men-
ed to you.
—Yes, as brokerage.
—Why did Mr. Sullivan ask for a
to reach me?
—Because he said he heard you were
impulsive and he would like a man
alk to you.
—Why do you suppose he offered
the money?
—I don't know. If he had gone a
farther, he would have landed
re another man who tried a similar
, went—into a cell.
—How much further could he have
e?
—I am not going to say.
—What prevented him from going
cell?
—He did not violate any law.
ughter.)
—Did he not offer you the money?
—Yes.
—If any man came to you and you
w he was attempting to "reach" the
missioner, do you think it your duty
et him go ahead?
—I would let him go ahead and if
reached the commissioner, then I
ld look after the commissioner then.
—Have you any statement to make
denial of what Sullivan says?
—A great deal. I wish to talk of
whole affair. I am not prepared
. It will take a good deal of time.
—How much time would you re-
re?
ere Mr. Mullin interrupted the in-
y for the first time since the inves-
tion got under way, and he has at-
ied every hearing. "As counsel for
f Clark, I submit he has a right to
e a copy of the evidence."
r. McLellan—Sit down.
r. Mullin—I have a right here.
r. McLellan—Constable, put that
down.
r. Mullin—I'll show you—(hisses.)
r. McLellan—Sit down. I'll let you
w where you stand when you start
threaten me. I can meet you any
, even in a room and with a watch.
'll understand that you have no
t here. You have been sitting here
a joke right along. (Loud chere-
)
r. Mullin then resumed his seat.
r. McLellan conferred with Recorder
ter and Chief Clark was asked how
he would require to prepare
ement in answer to the charges made
Mr. Sullivan. He replied that it
ld take him a week.
he commissioner said that the inves-
tion would still be continued.
he chief—Like Tennyson's brook,
it?
r. McLellan—Goes on forever?
—Yes.
r. McLellan—I know there's a lot
babbling about it, but that is not
question.
he hearing of the investigation was
urned for a week, to give the chief
opportunity of making a statement
nswer to the charges. He is to be
n access to the evidence, the com-
sioner said.
fter the adjournment, no one inter-
d would make any comment on the
ing's proceedings.

LOSE ELECTION NEWFOUNDLAND

. John's, Nfld., Nov. 8—Latest elec-
returns give three government seats
Placentia and Bonovista three op-
tion seats. The government now has
out of 36 seats. Twillingsgate and
e single member districts are yet to
heard from.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LIII. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1913 NO 17

BRITAIN TO EXTEND WIRELESS SERVICE

Tenders Invited For More Stations

Rupert Guiness Establishes Training Farm for Men Going to Canada

Sir Max Aitken Sails for Canada Tomorrow with Health Unimproved—Fiery Talk of Nonconformist Minister Against Irish Home Rule.

(Special Cable to The Telegraph.)

London, Nov. 7—Postmaster-General Samuel in inviting tenders for the construction of the second of three high-power wireless stations to form an imperial chain from contractors able to satisfy experts by a practical demonstration of the efficiency of their systems.

The demonstrations will be required to indicate the capacity of the respective system to carry on continuous and efficient communication day and night over a distance of 2,000 miles.

Sir Max Aitken is booked to sail for Canada on Saturday. His health is still very unsatisfactory.

TRAINING FARM FOR EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

Hon. Rupert Guiness calls attention to a scheme to train intending emigrants for Canada in farming operations. He has recently established a training farm in Surrey on which a few weeks' course is given in handling cattle and using implements. The farm is being fitted upon Canadian lines as far as possible. It is not a charitable institution, a moderate charge being made for board and a nominal fee for instruction.

The manager of the farm is a graduate of the Guelph Agricultural College.

COMMENT ON LORD HALDANE'S SCHEME.

The Times, commenting editorially on Lord Haldane's idea for changes in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, assumes that the lord chancellor had in mind probable changes, having an important bearing on the future of the empire, and states that never in modern times has the judicial committee been stronger and commanded greater confidence than at present.

"Several judges from overseas" says the paper, "have lately sat with its members, and we now look forward to frequent attendance by the members of the supreme courts of the dominions. We doubt, however, the expediency of exporting members from London to sit as the Privy Council in Canada. Again and again, when feeling ran high in the dominion on some point before the Canadian courts, the decision of the judicial committee has been cheerfully accepted as final and just. There have been and are now controversies between the dominion and provincial governments to which none of the parties concerned would be satisfied with a decision by the supreme court, and the obvious raison d'etre for the judicial committee is that it is outside the local atmosphere in which the disputes originated."

It is probable, judging from cases lately heard from the dominions, that the committee will be often called upon to decide questions of a political character, though veiled under legal forms and phraseology.

WHY THE ENGLISH ARE APATHETIC.

He twitted the Radicals, such as Dr. Clifford, with opposing sacerdotalism in education by passive resistence, and now being willing to see the Irish brethren sacrificed to ecclesiastical despotism. The apathy of the English people he explained by saying that the situation had never been laid properly before the country. The Nonconformist press and men placed party before Protestantism, and the closing of the Methodist and Baptist organs to the opinions of the opposition was simply disgraceful.

He believed if the Nonconformists were honestly acquainted with the situation they would vote at the next election to purge away the stain the party politicians had inflicted on the reputation of Nonconformity.

Help Those Who Help YOU

Mr. DEALER

There is no copyright on the Golden Rule, and it is not open to improvement. It works mighty well in business—works for your pocketbook.

The manufacturer who goes into your newspapers like The Telegraph and Times with his advertisements of goods on your shelves is trying to help you.

The least you can do is to help him by showing his goods and pushing them. (If they were not worthy of it you wouldn't have them in stock, would you?)

Just make this one of the golden rules in your business to help the manufacturer who helps you.

You will be surprised to find out how it will work for good all around.

AFGHANISTAN CONSPIRATORS FOOD FOR CANNON

(Canadian Press).

Allahabad, British India, Nov. 6—Nine ringleaders of an abortive plot recently discovered against the reigning Ameer of Afghanistan, Abidullah Khan, have been executed at Kabul, the Afghanistan capital. The conspirators were blown from the mouths of cannon.

THE COURTENAY BAY OPERATIONS

Norton Griffiths, at Ottawa, Tells Why Dredging Work is Delayed

NO LACK OF MONEY

Says Breakwater Had to Be Built to Afford Protection for the Mud-Diggers—Plans to Rush Contract and Finish It Ahead of Time.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Nov. 6—Norton Griffiths, who has been interviewing Hon. Messrs. Hazen and Rogers here this week in connection with the Courtenay Bay development work, said in an interview tonight:

"There seems to have been some misunderstanding in the published report of some remarks I made in an interview at St. John regarding delay in the work of dredging. Any delay has not been due to any failure of the government to furnish money on contract account, but it has been rather due to the technical necessities of the whole contract. The government has facilitated the work in every possible way.

"It must be understood that before any big dredging plant was put in operation the protecting breakwater had first to be built out to a distance sufficient to afford protection to the dredges. This breakwater has been constructed at a most rapid rate, and I am glad to say it will be finished in 1915, two years ahead of the contract time. It would not have been possible to speed up the work of dredging before the breakwater had reached the distance it has now attained, especially in view of the fact that the dredging operations, now planned, will be on a very vast scale.

"In the course of a few months ample floating accommodation for the dredges will be available in the basin behind the breakwater where they can operate during rough weather. By the autumn of next year the dredging work will have proceeded to such a stage that with the addition of powerful suckers, which are being arranged for, the whole fleet of dredges will be able to work at full speed independent of the elements during the winter months.

"Both the minister of marine and myself are anxious to perfect arrangements for the speeding up of the work so that the whole contract may be easily completed well ahead of the contract time. The necessary preliminary work has now been accomplished without any undue delay and the way is well prepared for going ahead now under the best economic conditions.

"The people of St. John will, of course, understand that we have to fight against climatic conditions during the winter and there may be times when the work may be temporarily retarded.

"I intend to go to St. John in a few days to personally perfect the arrangements for shoving things along at all possible speed. Hon. Mr. Hazen and Hon. Mr. Rogers will be there with me next week to see for themselves all that can be done to secure for the harbor all the possible facilities for meeting the growing and potential trade."

FLOATING HERRING REFRIGERATOR SUNK

Steamer Alcona Fireswept in Curling Bay Before She Went Down—Loss $100,000.

Curling, Nfld., Nov. 6—The steamer Alcona, a floating refrigerator for the Gloucester boats engaged in the herring fisheries on this coast, sank in Curling Harbor today after it had been swept by flames for eighteen hours. All the crew of fourteen escaped, though several were thrown in the water when the steamer went down.

The Alcona was valued at $100,000. She was owned by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, of Gloucester (Mass) and was partly insured. The refrigerator ship had just been put in order for this season's fisheries, about to begin, and it will require much time before another boat can be secured to take its place.

CABINET MINISTERS PLAN TO SHELVE FOSTER

A Menace to Their Ambitions

Rogers and White Anxious for Borden's Shoes, Hope to Place Hon. George E. in a Snug Berth—Have Kept Him in Background Since Tories Return to Power.

(Special to The Telegraph).

Ottawa, Nov. 6—A movement has been inaugurated to prevent the Hon. George E. Foster succeeding to the premiership of Canada. Hon. Mr. Foster is the senior member of the government and is recognized as the ablest of the ministers. His capacity and distinguished record in public life have created a jealousy in his associates with more ambition and less ability.

Ever since the Borden government was formed there has been ceaseless effort to put Hon. Mr. Foster to one side. His admission to the cabinet was opposed. He was denied the finance portfolio. He was sent to Australia when the naval debate was on, and will be out of Canada most of the session, if his critics have their way.

The majority group now favor Hon. Robert Rogers as being made the next prime minister of Canada. Those behind the movement feel that the public is not quite ready to receive Hon. Mr. Rogers, but today would prefer Hon. George E. Foster. Therefore, when Premier Borden fainted at the official dinner to the provincial premiers and revealed how serious was the condition of his health, there was considerable consternation. Premier Borden was hurried away from Ottawa on his second search for health. It is hoped by the Rogers group that he may be able to go through the coming session and possibly may remain at his post until general elections have been held. Should the government be again returned the way by that time will have been prepared for Hon. Mr. Rogers to take the premiership and pushing Hon. Mr. Foster to one side.

Effort to Shelve Foster.

An effort will be made by Hon. Mr. White, Mr. Rogers and other ambitious ministers to induce Mr. Foster to accept the chairmanship of a permanent tariff commission. His long experience and adhesion to the principles of protection will make him a chairman most acceptable to the "interests" which organized the present government.

When the reorganization of the cabinet comes it is understood that the Canadian Pacific will insist on the nomination of new ministers. Mackenzie & Mann are credited with having put in seven of the present ministry and the Canadian Pacific has insisted that there shall be more equitable distribution of favors in future.

The present situation has attracted a large number of Conservative members of parliament to Ottawa recently.

Among those who have been in Ottawa within a few days are Sam Sharp, M. P. for North Ontario; George Clare, M. P. for South Waterloo; Weichel, of North Waterloo; H .B. Murphy, M. P. for North Lanark; Gus Porter, M. P. for East Hastings; J. D. Taylor, M. P. for New Westminster; Herbert Clements, M. P. for Yale-Cariboo; Gerald White, M. P. for North Renfrew; Geo. Bradbury, M. P. for Selkirk; E. N. Rhodes, M. P. for Cumberland; Andrew Broder, M. P. for Dundas; John Fisher, M. P. for Brant; John Stanfield, M. P. for Colchester; A. Seveigny, M. P. for Dorchester.

BOND ELECTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 6—The election of Sir Robert Bond, the opposition leader, and former premier, to the legislature, was indicated tonight by early returns of the vote for the Twillingate district. Large majorities were also indicated for Sir Robert's colleagues, former Surveyor-General Clift and Walter Jennings, the Fishermen's Union nominee.

Previous estimates of the general result are not changed by these returns as the seats had been conceded by the government to the opposition. The supporters of Sir Edward Morris, the premier, have a safe lead with 19 seats. They hope to add to his majority by winning the Fortune, Burgeo and St. Barbe districts, which each elect one man.

GEN. FELIX DIAZ STABBED BY MEXICAN IN HAVANA STREET

Havana, Nov. 6—General Felix Diaz was stabbed by a Mexican at 10.30 o'clock tonight. He was wounded twice, probably not fatally.

The attack on Diaz occurred while he was walking on the Malecon, a fashionable promenade. He was wounded behind the ear and in the neck, besides receiving several blows on the head from a cane.

Diaz was removed to a hospital. His assailant was arrested.

CANADA'S NEW ISLAND A MENACE TO MARINERS

Captain of West India Liner at Montreal Reports He Had a Narrow Escape of Running Foul of Sand Heap Cast Up By the Sea Off Sable Island.

(Canadian Press.)

Montreal, Nov. 6—Captain Maskell, of the direct liner Serrana, just in from the West Indies, reports having narrowly escaped running foul of Canada's new sand island, thirty miles northeast of Sable Island, always given a wide berth by mariners because of its notorious reputation. Soundings were taken showing only twenty fathoms of water where the charts called for sixty.

Astounded at this discovery Captain Maskell steered further to the eastward, examined his compasses, worked back on his charts but was unable to figure out the phenomenon, being sure that he had followed the prescribed course clear of Sable Island.

Continued soundings were taken showing only 35 fathoms where the ocean should have been unfathomable, or nearly so. Considerable relief came to the captain and crew when the east of Cape Breton Island was sighted. However, it was not until he reached Montreal and read of the discovery of the new island that the mystery of the discrepencies in soundings was cleared up.

BRYCE LAUDS ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Tells Distinguished Audience at London Banquet That the Two Countries are Thoroughly in Accord—Talks of His Fair Treatment at Washington While Adjusting Questions Concerning Canada.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Nov. 6—A large and distinguished audience welcomed the Right Hon. James Bryce, late ambassador to Washington, at the dinner given in his honor by the Pilgrims late tonight. The American ambassador, Walter Hines Page, read messages from the president of the United States, Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador at London, and others.

President Wilson's message was as follows:

"Few men have done more than James Bryce in strengthening the ties of friendship and brotherhood which unite England and America, and have been the cause of common aspiration and high example to the whole world."

The president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Charles C. Moore, cabled:

"I still hope that the British and American flags will wave together at San Francisco in 1915."

Tribute to Bryce.

Introducing Mr. Bryce to the Pilgrims, the American ambassador, Mr. Page, who presided, paid a high tribute to the ex-ambassador at Washington, as the ambassador interpreter of the nation and its institutions, and as the man.

Mr. Bryce served during the time of three American presidents, the presiding officer said, and all three had expressed to Mr. Page the high opinion and sincere esteem in which they held him. He said that when Mr. Bryce came home, he came with the sincere regret of the president and the people of the United States, a regret which in no way conflicted with the equally hearty welcome accorded to his successor, who so ably represents the British government at Washington.

"I welcome him home," Mr. Page said, "as the ambassador emeritus to the American people. All his blushing honors have been nobly won."

The American ambassador then spoke of Mr. Bryce's great popularity in every state, all of which the ex-ambassador had visited. The only honors America could confer, he said, were academic and Mr. Bryce had more of these from American colleges than even "that least quiet academician who now is harvesting a crop of such honors in South America."

James Bryce.

After thanking the Pilgrims for their welcome back to England, Mr. Bryce said that when he resigned his place in the cabinet more than six years ago and went to the United States in order to try to settle a number of long outstanding questions, he foresaw a laborious and difficult task.

Everybody, the speaker said, had made him feel at home in America. He had been treated like one of their own citizens, indeed better, for he had been spared the criticism which in all modern countries is so liberally bestowed upon public men. He had negotiated with three presidents and four secretaries of state, with all of whom his relations had been most cordial. To one of these secretaries of state he ought specially to refer, because Mr. Root was in office when he reached Washington, and it was with Mr. Root that he negotiated most of the twelve or thirteen treaties which had been concluded between the two countries in the years 1907-1912.

Praise for Root.

"When Mr. Root and I," Mr. Bryce continued, "began to make treaties, the first thing we did was to make friends with one another; and friendship is a great aid to business. I found in Mr. Root not only a brilliant intellect but what is even better, and perhaps more rare, an eminently fair mind, capable of seeing both sides to every question and a sincere lover of peace.

"Mr. Root exemplified in practice the dictum he had once delivered that there is no international controversy that cannot be honorably settled, if both the parties wish to settle it. Here the good will of the two nations was behind the negotiations; and it was our good fortune to settle all the questions that had been outstanding between us, and among these that old and thorny controversy over the North Atlantic fisheries, which had more than once threatened our good relations.

Most Disputes Were Canadian.

"Most of these questions related to Canada. I have always felt that it is the duty of an ambassador to regard and maintain the interests of Canada, and the other dominions, no less than those of Great Britain. Most of my work was concerned with Canada, and I should be ungrateful were I not to tell you of the unceasing and invaluable co-operation of Lord Grey, who was governor-general. His successor, the Duke of Connaught, kindly extended to me, during the last year of my stay, a like counsel and aid; while from the two successive prime ministers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, a constant confidence which it is a pleasure to acknowledge.

"While returning hither from America I have two things to say to the British Pilgrims, gathered here as friends of the American people. One is that you must not take too seriously the lurid pictures of American life drawn in some organs of the European press.

News Needs Watering.

"In Washington I used to be struck by the dark view which the press news from England conveyed of British events and conditions, a view which I knew to be misleading. Here the same thing happens. Cable messages and the vivid pens of correspondents inevitably heighten the color. Unlike stocks, news would be the better of being watered when they cross the sea.

"My other message is to assure you that the friendship you entertain for the people of the United States is reciprocated by them far more universally and far more heartily than ever before. There is a friendship of governments and a friendship of nations. The former may shift with the shifting of material interests, or be affected by the relations of each power with other powers. But the latter rests on solid and permanent foundations. With our two peoples it is based on a community of speech, of literature, of institutions, of beliefs, of traditions from the past, of ideals for the future. In all these things the British and American people are closer than any two other peoples can be. Nature and history have meant them to be friends.

"Next year we are planning to celebrate the completion of a century of unbroken peace between Britain and the United States. For our two peoples the celebration has a special significance. But it is much to be desired that other peoples also should be associated with it, and that both by our example and by our world-wide influence we may together try to reduce the apprehensions that trouble the rest of other nations, and endeavor to draw more and more of them into a general league of peace."

The more prominent guests present at the dinner included: Sir John Cockburn, Davison Dalziel, M. P., Lord Saye and Sele, Lord Morley, of Blackburn; Edward Goulding, M. P.; Thomas MacKenzie, high commissioner for New Zealand; Col. Sir Percy Girouard, Ellis Griffith, K. C.; Lord Cowdray, Neil Primrose, M. P.; Sir William Mather, Charles F. Adams, Lord Eustace Percy, J. Annan Bryce, M. P.; Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador at Paris; the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Fairfax of Cameron; John L. Griffiths, United States consul-general in London; Sir Thomas Holdich, Sir Alexander Henderson, Lord Justice Kennedy, Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy, Irwin Laughlin, first secretary of the American embassy; Lord MacDonald, Lord Southwain, Major Egremont Mills, Sir William Osler, Col. George Ommaney, Sir Percy Sanderson, Sir Edgar Speyer, Sir J. Colman, C. D. Seligman, Sir Geo. Wyatt Truscott, and Sir Joseph White Todd.

HUERTA IS STILL SITTING TIGHT

BOY SKATER LOST HIS LIFE TO SAVE GIRL COMPANION

(Canadian Press.)

South Porcupine, Ont., Nov. 6—Sydney Smith, 11 years old, lost his life in Edwards Lake, near here, but rescued Mina Hogg, who had broken through the ice on the lake.

The 12-year old girl while skating on thin ice, went through. Smith, her companion, lay flat on the ice and reached her, but she struggle so that the ice gave way, and both sank. Others rushed to the scene and Mina was saved, but the boy was drowned.

No Reply to American Ultimatum

Washington Patiently Waiting for Acceptance or Rejection

Strong Feeling in Official Circles That United States Should Lift the Embargo on War Munitions and Aid the Rebels in Their Campaign.

(Canadian Press).

Washington, Nov. 6—No new developments, good, bad, or indifferent—this was the word that came from the White hause late today as to the status of the Mexican situation, following the presentation to Provisional President Huerta of the wish of the United States that he resign.

Those who had any doubt about the press despatches from Mexico City describing the last representations made to Huerta had the situation clarified for them to an extent today by administration officials. From the White House it became known that the views of the United States upon the recent election in Mexico were set forth in a cablegram to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the charge d'affaires of the American embassy at Mexico City. This cablegram contained certain "instructions." Just what the instructions were no one would divulge, the officials saying the ywer of confidential nature. It was recalled that when the negotiations began with the Huerta government there was no formal note, but "instructions to John Lind." In this way recognition of the Huerta government through technicality was avoided.

Not Quite an Ultimatum.

From the way White House officials discussed the situation, there existed no doubt in ocicial circles tonight that the instrutcions to Mr. O'Shaughnessy to convey the desires of the United States to General Huerta were substantially as outlined in despatches from Mexico City last Monday, although the state department denial that any "ultimatum" had been sent was regarded by many conversant with the situation as indicating that the United States government, in its communication to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, did not necessarily mean that it had said its last word in the parley.

It became evident at the White House that the president considers the elections of Oct. 26 not only invalid as to the vote on the presidency and vice-presidency, but also as to the election of members of congress. The news despatches today indicated that General Huerta would convene the newly-elected congress and abide by their decision as to the legality of the elections. This was looked upon generally here as an intention on the part of General Huerta to have the eletcon nullified, while he continued in power indefinitely.

Though the president made it plain to callers that he had no intention at present of laying the subject before congress, he is keeping in close touch with the capital through Chairman Bacon, of the senate foreign relations committee. It is not regarded as likely that the president will make any move until he hears from General Huerta through Charge O'Shaughnessy.

Though newspaper despatches have indicated that General Huerta would refuse to retire, ocicially, it was said nothing along this line of a definite character had been received. The president, incidentally, in discussing the situation, spoke of the loyal attitude of Charge O'Shaughnessy.

May Lift Embargo on Arms.

Alternative measures that the United States might take in event of a rejection by Huerta of the American demands were variously discussed today in ocicial circles. Attention centered chiefly on the proposal to remove the embargo on arms. The president indicated that nothing new had been determined upon in this connection. In his recent address to congress he took a strong position against giving arms to any faction, on the ground that more munitions of war meant added inhumanity in the strife.

Members of congress and especially many of the senate foreign relations committee, think the embargo should be lifted and that the constitutionalists would then be able by force of arms to oust Huerta. This opinon is being strongly urged upon President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, but there is no outward indication that they have changed their attitude.

At the White House it was stated that no envoys had been sent to the border by the government to discuss the situation with General Carranza. Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, acording to Secretary Bryan, is not representing Carranza in any negotiations with the United States; but is giving his own interpretation of the situation. Constitutionalist representatives continued to deny knowledge of alleged parleys between General Carranza and representatives of the American government.

American Schooner Dismasted.

Canso, N. S., Nov. 6—The American fishing schooner Harmony, Capt. Christopher Gibbs, has reached here under jury-masts, having been dismasted in a squall off Sable Island on Thursday, the 30th ultimo.

INDIANAPOLIS AN ARMED CAMP

The Whole State Militia Now on Duty in Strike-Ridden City

MARTIAL LAW LIKELY

Governor, Although Sympathetic With the Strikers, is Determined to Stop Rioting and Enforce Law and Order—No Car Service Yesterday.

(Canadian Press.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 6—Indiana's entire National Guard, consisting of more than 2,000 soldiers, are encamped in different parts of Indianapolis tonight, ready for duty in the strike of the employes of the Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Company.

Special trains brought the tropps under hurried orders, and they were detrained in the suburbs, virtually surrounding the city. Great secrecy was maintained as to the movement and arrival of the militia, and few citizens even knew that they had been called out until late today.

The trains bringing the troops, were stopped outside of Indianaolis by officers of the National Guard, and given directions. All companies were held when they arrived until they were of such number that it was deemed safe to bring them into the city. This was done to prevent any clash with the strikers, who, after learning the troops had been called out, were on the downtown streets in large numbers. The troops will not begin duty until early tomorrow morning. In the meantime, Indianapolis more nearly resembles a huge military camp than a quiet capital city.

Whether the street cars are to be manned by soldiers, officers in charge would not say tonight. Martial law had not been declared early tonight, but such a proclamation is expected to be issued from the governor's office before morning.

Late this afternoon nearly 800 women members of the Garment Workers' Union, rushed across the State House lawn into the capitol, and into the governor's office, where they demanded that Governor Ralston force arbitration in the street car strike and call a special session of the state legislature. Many of the women were hysterical, and Mrs. Edna Davis, president of the union, declared:

"We are willing to take up arms to help win this strike."

Governor's Stand.

Governor Ralston answering the women asserted that he had no authority to force arbitration, but that he had taken an oath as governor of Indiana to support the constitution and enforce the laws. He said he was in sympathy with the union men, but could not allow a condition of lawlessness to exist, and it was his sworn duty to protect life and property.

Brig.-General William J. McKee is said to have stated that he knew nothing of the street car strike officially, but had been told there was rioting in Indianapolis. And that he had been ordered to end the disorder, this he said, he would do.

A suit for receiver for the street car company, which was set for a hearing today, was postponed until tomorrow because of the illness of one of the attorney's for the car company.

A second suit for a receivership was filed late today by Judge Frank Boby, former member of the State Appellate court.

No attempt was made by the company to move cars today.

LONG SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY COMPLETED

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 6—The rails were joined today in the great longitudinal railway from Iquiqui to Puerto Montt. This line covers about 1,850 miles. When completed, the road will extend from the frontier of Peru to the Strait of Magellan.

Halifax Bank Clearings.

Halifax, Nov. 6—The Halifax bank clearings for the week were $2,290,603.97, and for the same week last year $2,464,685.26.