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Senate Reading Room Jan 19th 1935 THE SEA AFIELD

WAR HAS BEGUN IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Three Nicaraguan Gunboats Attack Salvador Cruiser—May End in Mexican Interference.

MEXICO CITY, March 13.—A private despatch received here absolutely confirms a reported naval engagement between the ships of Nicaragua and Salvador.

Three Nicaraguan gunboats, led by the Momotombo Tuesday attacked the Salvadorean gunboat Presidente. The latter by a lucky shot put the Momotombo out of action almost at the beginning of the engagement. The three Nicaraguans then withdrew. Later the Momotombo was repaired and went in pursuit of the Presidente.

The gunboat Presidente left the port of Acajutla under sealed orders and proceeded to cruise along the Nicaragua coast. President Zelays of Nicaragua, getting wind of this, ordered the Momotombo and two other ships to intercept the Salvadorean vessel and engage her in battle. The Presidente was encountered off the barbor of Corinto, but succeeded in getting in action first and disabling the Momotombo. The latter was compelled to withdraw and limped back to the port of Corinto. The two vessels accompanying her also withdrew.

Hasty repairs were made on the Momotombo and within a few hours she was ready to put to sea again. As she is a faster and better equipped ship than the President, it is considered certain that she will overtake the Salvadorean gunboat. It is said here that a second engagement was fought either to-day or yesterday. It is thought that the cable communication between Mexico and Nicaragua has been cut.

The first engagement took place Tuesday, and a second is believed to have been fought yesterday or to-day. The Momotombo is manned by American officers and gunners.

Interference Soon.

Conditions in Central America are becoming so intolerable as to be a menace to civilization. It is a question of but a few weeks at the most when Mexico and the United States will be compelled to intervene in the affairs of at least three of the republics and bring them to a realization of the pledge signed by them at the recent peace conference.

This is the summing up of the Central American situation by a high Mexican official.

It is generally reported here that Mexico and the United States have arrived at full accord as to the proceedings to be taken within the next few months. Intervention being apparently inevitable, it is said that the United States will take the initiative, Mexico backing up that country with moral support alone.

President Zelava has determined to wage war on Salvador in spite of the United States or Mexico. The republics of Honduras and Guatemala will inevitably be drawn into the conflict as allies, the former of Nicaragua and the latter of Salvador.

An editorial which appeared in today's issue of The Mexican Herald and which is looked upon in some quarters as having been inspired by the government, is creating some consternation. The editorial advocates the annexation of Central America by Mexico and intimates that such a culmination of the question would not meet with the disapproval of the United States. In this connection the editorial says: "Mexico, tho she has co-operated by her good offices for the maintenance of peace and the settlement of the disputes in Central America, might hesitate at armed intervention. But we believe that the best interests of civilization and humanity would be served by the extension of the Mexican southern border to Panama. Under the Mexican flag the people of Central America would enjoy a happiness and prosperity to which they have long been strangers and the resources of their territory would be developed on a scale hitherto undreamed of.

Duty to Take a Hand.

"There are duties which nations and individuals would gladly shirk, but decisive action proves in the long run the best policy. One thing is certain, that the undesirable condition that prevails in Central America cannot be allowed to continue unremedied. The European powers consider themselves bound by the claims of humanity and Christian civilization to intervene in behalf of populations enduring the evils of misrule; and the standards of international conduct ought to be at least as high in the new world as in the old."

U.S. AND MEXICO DISTURBED

President Zavalas Fails to Make Settlement and Ambassador Leaves.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Owing to the continued disturbed conditions in Nicaragua, and President Zavalas' failure to make a serious effort looking to a settlement of the emery claim, the United States state department to-day, by withdrawing Mr. Gregory, the United States charge at Managua, and ordering the legation placed in the hands of the consul, who will have no diplomatic capacity, practically broke off diplomatic relations with that country.

Affairs in Central America have been closely watched by the American and Mexican Governments, both of which have now come to an understanding that the time has arrived when drastic measures should be enforced to insure peace in the Central American republics.

THE PUBLIC SIDE

For over a week now the whole country about Hamilton has been more or less terrified over the idea that Ethel Kinrade was shot by a tramp; in consequence thousands of women have been in terror that any moment a similar experience might be theirs; in consequence, also, the unfortunate men who make up the class of tramps have been treated, if not as wild animals, at least as dangerous, and chased out of the community.

The public has a right to protection, to a clearance of this unhappy state of affairs: The World has not any doubt that there are people in Hamilton who know who committed the crime, and that the veil should be lifted and what looks to be an effort, a useless effort, to shield a case of some kind of murderous dementia should be abandoned.

NINE BULLETS USED BY THE ASSASSIN OF ETHEL KINRADE

Police and Doctors Account For That Many—George Lynch-Stanton, K.C., to Act as Counsel For the Family

HAMILTON, March 13.—(Special).—Nine bullets —not 8 or 7 as previously reported—wer fired by the murderer of Ethel Kinrade.

That is the number that the police authorities have assured themselves of.

Between the police and the doctors who conducted the autopsy, the crown are in possession of eight bullets and there is one bullet wound in the dead girl's body, which was not probed far enough to recover the lead which inflicted it.

This would indicate beyond doubt that the murder was very deliberately and leisurely done, as there is no one-hand firearm made that will carry 9 chambers or bullets. The weapon must have been emptied and re-loaded and fired again in the Herkimer-street residence, unless, indeed, two revolvers were used.

It might account for Florence's alleged exclamation to Mrs. Hickey: "Ethel has been shot six times," and for the elder sister's own evidence on the stand that "He fired three shots after me as I was escaping from the front door." Just whether the latter was really the case or not is not a certainty, as the young lady's memory is not clear on that point, and the location of the bullets would hardly indicate such a circumstance; but it would go to show that she had a recollection of nine shots having been fired.

The nine shots are accounted for thus: The police found one bullet in the pool of blood with a broken tooth, one at the foot of the body, and one imbedded in the floor that had gone thru the carpet. The doctors recovered five bullets from the body, and declare that there was one wound thru the heart from which the bullet was not taken because it had dropped into a muscular cavity at the back, and would require a great deal of cutting to locate.

A six-chamber revolver is ordinary.

Miss Kinrade told Mrs. Hickey "Ethel has been shot six times."

C. S. Wilcox, who lives five doors east of the Kinrade house and who is now in Jamaica, has made a written statement that he believes he heard three shots that afternoon between 2.10 and 2.30 p.m. Of this, however, he is not sure.

The doctors' postmortem is said to reveal three bullet wounds inflicted after death.

When Dr. McNichol arrived at 4 p. m. there were still fumes of powder in the air.

These are facts or alleged facts on which the theorists are piling up all sorts of conjectures, more or less plausible.

New Counsel For Defence.

George S. Lynch Staunton, K.C., has been retained by the Kinrade family, who have been represented so far at the inquest by Thomas Hobson.

"I am notifying all the newspapers," said Mr. Staunton this afternoon, "that we will hold them responsible for the slanderous statements that are being made about the Kinrade family."

"Do you mean what has come out at the inquest," he was asked.

"I'm not going to specify; I mean all the statements that are untrue."

When asked as to whether he had seen Miss Kinrade, he declined to say anything further for publication. This afternoon he had a conference with T. L. Kinrade and C. M. Wright.

Miss Walker, nurse in attendance on Florence Kinrade, reported to-day that she was still weak from the effects of opiates. Speaking of the outburst in court she said:

"It was not delirium. Don't make any mistake about that. It was merely hysteria, brought on by exhaustion. Miss Kinrade is resting quietly now."

Asked as to the exact words used by Miss Kinrade, Miss Walker said that she cried out at first, "He'll choke me," and then, "He'll shoot me."

"She was probaly thinking of the affair at the window," said Miss Walker, "when the man attacked her. A choking sensation is experienced by one recovering from a faint brought on by exhaustion. This would account for her words."

The police are now maintaining a close watch on the house where Miss Kinrade is staying.

Detective Miller returned to-day from Toronto, where he conferred this morning with Attorney-General Foy. Dr. Bruce Smith and Supt. Clarke of Toronto Asylum, who have been watching Miss Kinrade's actions in court, will it is thought submit a special report to the crown counsel.

'BLACK HAND' KILL FAMOUS N.Y. SLEUTH

Head of the Italian Investigation Bureau Shot While Engaged in Official Business in Sicily.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Lieut. Jos. Petrosino, head of the Italian bureau of the New York police department, yesterday was assassinated in Palmero, Sicily, according to a special cable despatch to The Herald to-day. His assassins fired four shots.

The assassins, the despatch says, are unknown.

Lieut. Petrosino went to Italy on a special mission to investigate the so-called Black Hand, with a view to bringing about better protection for peace-abiding Italians in this country.

Petrosino was the Black Hand expert of the New York police department and a terror to Italian criminals. It is said that he had more convictions for murder to his credit than any five policemen connected with the detective bureau. He went to Italy more than a year ago to work on a plan suggested by Police Commissioner Bingham, the object of which was to be the adoption of means to check the tide of undesirable Italians and Sicilians to this country, and particularly to New York City.

A native of Italy and a man of great experience on the local police force, Petrosino was the best all-round man to accomplish the mission. A private subscription was started and $30,000 was raised. With this to defray the expenses of the undertaking, Petrosino left for his native land to establish bureaus thru which it was hoped to keep such complete records that the news of the departure from Italy or Sicily of any criminals could be flashed to this country almost immediately, so that the authorities here could be on the alert and prevent their landing or place them under arrest.

Petrosino was so accustomed to receiving threatening communications and of hearing threats against his life that he paid little attention to them. It is said that he had been warned against going to Pelermo, where he is said to have been assassinated, but he ignored the threat and scoffed at the idea of being killed.

To Round Up All Suspects.

NEW YORK, March 13.—When official news of the assassination in Palermo of Lieut. Petrosino of the New York Detective Bureau was received here, Chief of Detectives McCafferty immediately sent telegrams to all the chiefs of police in all the country's large cities, asking them to round up every "Black Hand" suspect in their locality.

OPERATOR STRIKE ISOLATES PARIS

Following Disorders Due to Protests of Postmen, Operators Quit Work and Troops Are Called Out.

PARIS, March 13.—(5.20 p.m.)—The City of Paris has been cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world since 2 o'clock this afternoon, when a general strike occurred following the disorderly incidents of last night at the central telegraphic bureau of the post office.

Disorders began last night in the central telegraphic bureau of the post-office.

A meeting of several hundred postmen, held to protest against certain modifications in the service, got out of hand and the men marched to the telegraph bureau, which they stormed.

Unheeding the protests of the chiefs there, the postmen went to the room where the telegraph employes were working, and these men joined the postmen. During the disorder a number of the telegraph instruments were damaged.

Reinforcements of police were hastily summoned and headed by M. Lepine, prefect of police, they rushed the barricades of furniture that had been built by the demonstrators and expelled them from the building after a sharp tussle, in which M. Lepine's arm was crushed by a heavy door.

Forty of the disturbing element were arrested. All who took part in the disorders will be dismissed from the service.

The telegraph operators appeared for duty this morning, but worked intermittently.

Following a personal quarrel between a sub-chief and the operators, 400 men left thenr instruments and walked out, calling "Strike, strike."

Several of the stations are now guarded by troops and trophie is feared. The government authorities intend to call in the military.

The telegraphists' situation is rendered most serious, as threats are being made against M. Pataud, the secretary of the Electrical Union, who, it is feared, will place Paris in darkness to-night.

PRESS EXPEDITIONS TO FOLLOW ROOSEVELT

Welcome For Reporters on Shipboard, But Friendship Ceases at the Jungle, He Says.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., March 13.—Making arrangements for his appearance at the farewell reception to Mrs. Roosevelt and himself at the town hall, Theodore Roosevelt threw off the mantle of silence which he has worn persistently since his arrival at Sagamore Hill and talked to-day about his African shooting trip.

"I have just received a telegram from a press agency asking me if I would permit a representative to accompany me on my African trip," he said. "You may say for me that I shall not permit this in any circumstances. I cannot prevent the newspapers sending representatives on the steamship which will take me to Naples or on the vessel which will convey me to or near Nairobi, British East Africa, but after that I shall have something to say."

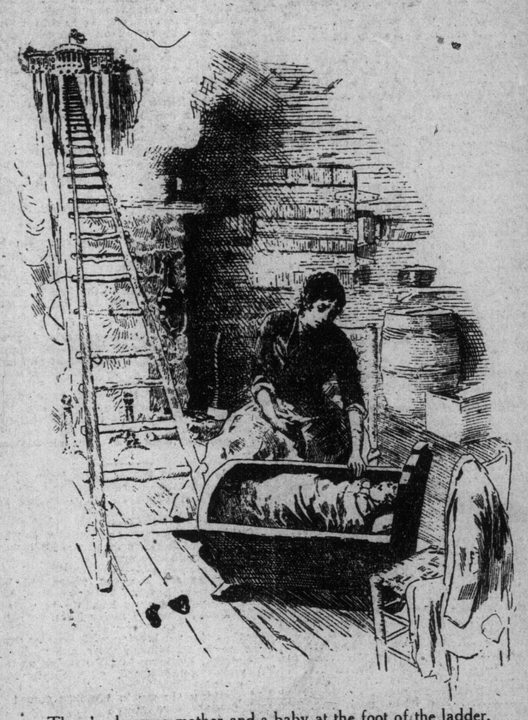
"What preventive measures will you take?" was asked.

"I won't commit myself," laughed Mr. Roosevelt, "but I shall do all in my power to prevent the outfitting of any caravan that designs to follow my expedition into the jungle. I have been informed that the Associated Press expects to outfit a caravan with a view to following my party, and this other news concern which has just wired me has received similar information. If it is true, I shall do my utmost to foil the attempt. I shall welcome all newspaper men as fellow passengers until I reach my starting point in Africa. Then all friendship ceases until I return from the jungle."

TWO FIREBOATS FOR MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 13.—Montreal is to have two fire-boats, for which the shipping interests have been agitating for some seasons past.

THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE—



There's always a mother and a baby at the foot of the ladder.
—New York American.

COULD NOT BEAR THE DEPRESSING INFLUENCE

Mental Treatment so Worries a Vancouver Man That He Ends His Life—Made Statement to Police First.

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 13.—A coroner's jury bringing in verdict that John J. Harrison committed suicide, added a rider that from the evidence it was evident that one Varey, an alleged Christian Science leader in this city, was largely the cause of Harrison's despondency, and recommended that the attorney-general investigate.

Harrison, aged 54, came from Winnipeg fifteen years ago, was worth $150,000 and until last November lived apparently happily. Thursday morning he visited Chief of Police Chamberlain, saying he had been taking Chas. A. Varey's treatment, and that the latter wished him to sign over all his property to the church. In a written statement to the chief Harrison stated:

"Varey brought me up to a stage of mental treatment, where it would seem that I had to renounce all my connection with any society or party, either political or religious, also cancel all insurance policies, wills and other unnecessary encumbrances that would injure my spiritual recovery.

"When I think of my will and refuse to destroy it, as he asked me to, the depression and effect of his treatment is so severe it is almost unbearable and should it continue to be so, I will only have to put an end to my existence. I cannot stand the effects of the treatment much longer."

Harrison was soothed by the chief temporarily, but two hours later secured a bottle of carbolic acid and was found dead in the evening.

Evidence corroborating the chief's was given. Harrison had told Varey in the presence of his wife, he would give a large amount to be rid of his influence.

The police believe they have unearthed one case in a series in which peculiar methods under this guise have been applied to persons with peculiar and horrible results.

LEADING CITIZEN A SAFE BLOWER.

GALENA, Kansas., March 13.—Harry Davis, a merchant, was shot and captured to-day while blowing open the safe in the Miners' State Bank. Davis' confederate escaped. Davis was a leading citizen. His family is wealthy.

WOMEN MUST NOT WEAR HATS IN CHURCH

NEW YORK, March 13.—A Boston despatch to The Times says:

The First Baptist Church of Somerville has officially barred from public worship all women who refuse to remove their hats before entering the church auditorium. The church is one of the important ones of New England.

"The fancy millinery of the present time attracts so much attention," said one of the trustees, "that women spend more time examining hats than they do to listening to the sermon."

An Invention To Dispel the Fog Nuisance

PARIS, March 13.—M. Dibos, a French engineer, is at present conducting a series of experiments on the English Channel which have given rise to the hope that New York harbor may ultimately be kept free of fog.

Attracted by the English experiments for dissipating fog by means of electrical discharges, M. Dibos conceived the idea of a combination of Hertzian waves. Beneath a powerful Hertzian plant which emits waves of 40,000 volts, he placed four huge blowpipes directed to the four points of the compass. Simultaneously with the discharge of the Hertzian waves the blowpipes each giving a temperature of 2000 degrees centigrade were lighted. In from 20 to 30 minutes a thick fog was dispersed over a zone of 200 yards.

Encouraged by this success the experiments will be continued.

THE SAP IS RUNNING.

In the Donlands sugar bush on Saturday the men completed tapping 1450 trees and about 4 o'clock the sap began running at a great rate. It looks as if there might be syrup on Monday.

FEAR OF INVASION BY AERIAL FLEETS

Extent to Which Airships Could Play a Part in Event of Hostilities Against England.

LONDON, March 13.—Whilst so much attention is being given to the invasion of England by the naval forces of an enemy, we must not in our scheme of defences omit to provide for the possibilities of attack from aerial fleets also, writes R. P. Hearne in The Sphere. Just now French writers have taken up the theme with true Gallic enthusiasm and have pushed the subject in several instances almost to the point of absurdity. At the same time one or two French writers have thrown valuable light on the matter, and their conclusions are developed with admirable lucidity and with no small amount of expert knowledge.

That airships will play an important part in any raid on or invasion of England is being gradually admitted, even by that section of the British public which has only just begun to accept the airship as a fact. In France and Germany, on the other hand, the idea has been long entertained, tho it has been generally felt that the over-sea passage would set up special conditions which so far have not been carefully studied.

Similar Distances Covered.

No dirigible balloon or aeroplane has yet crossed the channel, and save the Zeppelin no airship is specially fitted for work over water. But the distance equivalent to that separating England from France has already been covered many times by dirigibles and flying machines, whilst the bee-line distance from Germany to England has been traversed by French and German dirigibles. It is worthy of note that England has never had an airship which could be relied upon to journey even from London to the south or east coast.

For the nonce we must dismiss the aeroplane as a practicable instrument of invasion since no nation has a sufficiency of machines or men for the task even if all other conditions were favorable. The aeroplane as we know it to-day can at most only carry two people, and nothing in the way of provisions, stores and ammunition. To convey 10,000 armed men to our shores 10,000 machines would be needed, as only one soldier could be taken on each machine and the aviators would not be available for fighting, as their time would be fully occupied in attending to their machines.

Each aeroplane being over 40 feet wide, would require almost as much

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NEW MONTREAL HOTEL

Will Be Ten Storeys High on Phillips' Square.

MONTREAL, Que., March. 13.—Ground will be broken in a short time for a new uptown hotel i nthe shopping district. The site selected is Phillips-place, close to the square of the same name, on which front the Morgan and Birks' establishments, two of the largest in the city.

The site is now occupied, having formed the garden of what was at one time one of the most fashionable residences in the city, the Dow residence of brewing fame. It is now occupied by the Engineer's Club.

The new hotel will be 10 storys in height and will extend from the club to the row of stores, fronting on Phillips-square.

A. J. Higgins, the present lessee of the St. Lawrence Hall, is one of the principals in the scheme. It is not improbable that the Old Hall, famous in its day, will soon disappear as an hotel property, it being now owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SUICIDE AT PARRY SOUND

Frank Mosley, a Prominent Merchant, Shoots Himself.

PARRY SOUND, Ont., March 13.—J. Frank Mosley, a prominent citizen and merchant of this town, shot himself dead at nine o'clock this morning.

He had shown symptoms of mental peculiarities for some time.

Mosley was the eldest son of the late Rev. D. Robt. Mosley, formerly Anglican minister here. He was a prominen member of Masonic and Oddfellows societies.

He is survived by his widow and family of one son and five daughters.

MUST GET STAMPS

Notice to Dealers in Patent Medicines.

The inland revenue department are reminding small dealers in patent medicines that they are under compulsion to label, by April 1, with inland revenue stamps, all stocks of patent medicine on hand. After that date the medicines will be stamped by the manufacturer.

Stamps can be had from the local collectors of inland revenue.

THE MYSTERY.

The Rural Cop: We've follered the' footprints uv th' man an' th' horse from th' barn tuh this stump, an' now there's only the frotmarks uv th' horse. Now, by Jing, what's becum uv th' man? That's what I'd like tuh know.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Mostly cloudy; light snow in some localities.

THE AEROPLANE OF THE BRITISH ARMY AT ALDERSHOT AFTER ITS RECENT READJUSTMENT