The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL L. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910 NO. 18

INER AFTER DERELICT FOR S AND TWO NIGHTS

d Two Sons Had Terrible Experi-y—Their Little Schooner, It is ing Wreck During Heavy Gale—.

29. their and them Wil-John erelict yes-ondon Capt. that amer time. l, of illing iners. h an they dry that rs of waves story nown low t the close h the asted those r put help-n the ought foun-

d the enia, early liner with were they ecked d by ridge n the ment for her t, the be-

No. clock skip-later per-ched d as pfiell own cers. for able you the

box bout iday the her very and abin fire

on. I had taken off my rubber boots and was close up to the stove warming my hands when the vessel brought up almost short and I fell backwards. Without waiting to put on my boots I rushed to the deck and, seeing that the vessel was on her beam ends, shouted to my boys to get into the weather rigging, and I went back to the cabin to get my coat and a roll of money, a considerable sum. I was hardly inside when I saw water pouring in, and I saw that it was no use trying to save anything, and I went back to the deck. The schooner had struck what I believe to be the old derelict that has been drifting about the bay for some time. As she struck she had swung around and gone over on her side. As the stern settled into the water we were forced to crawl along the side of the vessel to the forward rigging, as the bow was pretty well out of water.

"We hung on in this position for some hours till suddenly the schooner freed herself from the wreckage and as the masts snapped off she righted herself. We had been able to get hold of the foresail and this we used to put over us as we crowded together near the bow. This kept the clouds of spray from breaking over us, though we had to stand in water all the time, and our clothes were wet to our skin. You can imagine how we felt as we remained in this condition from 5 o'clock Saturday morning, when we struck, till Monday morning, when we were picked up.

Nothing to Eat.

"We had not had anything to eat since supper time Friday night, and hunger was added to all our other miseries. I did not fear that the vessel would sink under us, as she had been rebuilt by me at a cost of $400, and was good and strong. With the huge seas running, however, we did not know when we would be carried overboard. As the tide was favorable we were carried toward the mouth of the bay, otherwise we might have been carried on the Wolves or on the Grand Manan shore. In fact, I feared that such would be the case during certain periods of the storm.

"When we struck the submerged object we were only a short distance from St. John, and in a few hours would have been in port. I have been thirty years on the bay, and fog or nothing else can bother me, as I know every nook and corner of it. This is the first disaster I have met with in all that time. I sailed with my father, who was also a master, when I was but ten years old, and have followed the sea ever since."

The loss of the schooner, exclusive of the $400 repairs put on her, was fixed by the captain at $1,000, and he had no insurance. He built high hopes on the picking up of his vessel by the government steamer Stanley, as he said that the hull was perfectly good, and he did not think the hole or holes in the bottom amounted to much.

Captain Coffell has a large family, grown up, and his oldest son, Daniel, has a wife and two children. Asked if he would tackle the coasting again, he instantly replied: "Well, I guess so. I would just as soon run across the bay, or in fact any place in the bay, as eat my supper."

The rescue was made by Chief Officer Held, of the Mount Temple, who was in charge of the boat's crew.

ANNUAL E WINTER FAIR

n at Amherst on Monday, De-er 5 Next.

s to this larger building: One hundred and ular forty-five beef cattle, 86 dairy cattle, 265 nces sheep, 136 swine, 41 fruit, 225 seed, 1,482 this life poultry, 206 dressed poultry.

This number of poultry is by far the largest exhibit ever shown in eastern Canada, and will be an attraction in itself.

arly ious how ent. d in For those who have never attended, we wish to say that the building is comfortably heated, the ladies' hospital aid supplies meals in the building, and the lodging bureau guarantee accommodations.

CAMPBELLTON RELIEF

80

Campbellton, Nov. 28—Following is a list of supplies and cash received to date for relief of fire sufferers: Mrs. A. Parsons, Walton (N. S.), clothing; Mrs. Woolover, Walton, clothing; Mrs. W. J. Seaman, Walton, clothing; Mrs. W. Madill (for F. M. & H. M. S. Milford Station (N. E.), one box clothing; Mrs. C. Jefferson, North Sydney, one box clothing; N. McLeod, Montreal, beds and bedding; Mrs. D. Ross, Oxford, one box clothing; Salem auxiliary, River John (N. S.), one box, one barrel clothing; Mrs. W. Fallis, Ottawa, one box clothing; Ladies' Aid Society, Dunn Methodist church, Toronto, four barrels clothing; C. H. F., Sussex, one case clothing; Miss Jenkins, Spring Park, one small box clothing; ladies of Glenholme (N. S.), one bale clothing and bedding; R. W. Steeves, Upper Dover (N. B.), one bag clothing; W. F. & H. M. S. Gay's River (N. S.), one bundle clothing; Charlottetown (P. E. I.), cannot trace shipper, one box clothing; Hawkesbury (Ont.), cannot trace shipper, one box clothing; Mrs. Sleith, Moncton, one bale clothing; Ladies' Aid Society, Handsford (N. S.), one parcel clothing; Mrs. J. A. Fraser, Dorchester (Mass.), one barrel clothing.

Fraser Bros., florists, Moncton, $15; citizens of Petitcodiac, $52; Winnipeg, $2; W. A. Wilson, Outremont, Montreal, $20; Rev. J. Prout, Shigawauke (Que.), $2.45; J. & F. Moore, St. Anthonym (Nfld.), $5; Jessie Dickson, Pembroke (Ont.), $5; dean of Columbia (per Chas. H. Legrin, Victoria, B. C.), $25; city of Kingston (Ont.), (per F. C. Ireland, city treasurer), $50.

BORDEN BEATEN BY 56 MAJORITY

Bourassa Shares Same Fate

Triumph of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Wildly Cheered

Borden and Many of His Followers Swallow the Bourassa Amendment, But Latter Fails to Reciprocate.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Dec. 2—Borden's sub-amendment was defeated by 70 to 126, Messrs. Nantell Blondin and Gilbert voting against it. Monk did not vote.

Mr. Monk's amendment was defeated by a vote of 67 to 120. Sam Hughes voted with the government.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Parliament has again declared for a Canadian navy, built in Canada, controlled by Canada and so far as possible manned by Canadians.

The debate, which has been in progress for nine sitting days, ended at an early hour this morning, with a cheering, shouting triumph for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government.

The amendment of Mr. Borden was first killed. Monk and the other Nationalists voting against it.

Mr. Monk's amendment was then defeated, though Mr. Borden and a majority of his followers voted for it, thus giving further proof of the tender feeling of the loyal Conservative party for the disloyal Nationalist party.

When Hon. Mr. Borden voted for Mr. Monk's amendment there were loud cheers and jeers from the Liberal side. The scene was one of loyalty and triumph on the Liberal side, and of shame and humiliation for the other side.

George E. Foster.

George E. Foster quoted speeches made before 1896 to establish his claim that Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Brodeur were as bad as Mr. Monk and Bourassa when out of office. He declared he had nothing to apolizge for in sending a telegram advising the Drummond-Arthabaska electors to vote for the Nationalist candidate. It was not a good thing that Quebec should be so dominated by Laurier.

He stood by the naval resolution of 1909 but declared the government naval bill did not give effect to that resolution. If Canada had done as Australia did in developing the navy there would be no question before parliament today.

"Today we are in confusion," said Mr. Foster, and there were loud Liberal cheers. "There is only one way out of this confusion," said Mr. Foster, "Vote your estimates, take your supplies and then dissolve this parliament."

E. M. McDonald.

E. M. McDonald (Pictou), declared Mr. Foster's speech unique. He had found the task of swallowing himself more difficult than ever before. Mr. Foster knew in his heart that tonight he would vote against everything he had declared for in 1909. Mr. Foster wanted to wait for the far off scheme of imperial federation before starting a navy, and in the meantime, Halifax and St. John could wait for the realization of the promised fruits of naval construction.

F. D. Monk said he would not support Mr. Borden's amendment, because it provided for an appeal to the people only on the question of a Canadian navy, while his amendment called for an appeal on any form of naval aid.

LaFortune, Liberal, in French, denounced Bourassa, the Nationalists and the Conservatives.

Gilbert, the new Nationalist member for Drummond-Arthabaska, declared he had been elected against the navy. He was a Liberal and would vote with them on everything except the naval issue.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said Canada was not committed to the general staff plan until parliament voted money to pay Canada's share. The Imperial despatch on the subject declared that the autonomy of overseas dominions was protected by the fact that to them was assigned full control of the local sections of the general staff.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth adjourned the debate at 2.30, as he wishes to speak on Hague award.

REPORT THAT CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE HAS BOUGHT AMHERST BLOCK

Amherst, Dec. 1—(Special)—It is currently reported in town today that the Canadian Bank of Commerce has purchased the Douglas black, situated at the corner of Church and Victoria streets. The building was formerly occupied by the Union Bank prior to its merger with the Royal Bank. It is one of the best sites in Amherst. It is owned by J. R. Douglas, of Amherst.

Toronto Bank President Retires.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—Owing to failing health, W. H. Beatty will retire from the presidency of the Bank of Toronto and be succeeded by Duncan Coulson, as president and general manager. Mr. Beatty has already retired from the presidency of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, and Vice-president W. G. Goderham succeeds to the presidency.

SUICIDES FOR FEAR SHE WILL INFECT OTHERS

Woman Afflicted With Tuberculosis, Leaves Letters Stating Reason for Her Rash Act.

Washington, Dec. 1—As a human sacrifice Mrs. Lena A. Shunk, wife of Alonzo W. Shunk, a clerk in the office of the adjutant general of the war department, deliberately killed herself at her home here by inhaling illuminating gas.

Mrs. Shunk, who was 36 years old, was afflicted with tuberculosis. Every possible means to cure the malady had been resorted to without success. The woman had been to many health resorts and on several occasions had met with difficulty in obtaining accommodations because of her condition. This greatly worried her.

When her husband returned home late yesterday, he found his wife seated in a chair dead, with a tube from a gas jet in her mouth. Letters to her doctor and her husband revealed the motive for her suicide—the fear that she would be the means of spreading tuberculosis infection to others.

MAN KILLED IN STREET DUEL IDENTIFIED AFTER TWO MONTHS

Philadelphia Mystery Cleared Up by Father of the Victim.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—"That is my boy," said Leon Wiener of Roxbury (Mass.), tonight, when he viewed the body in the morgue here of the man who shot and killed special Policeman Barnett in a pistol duel in which he himself met his death.

Hyman Weiner, whose body is in the morgue, left his home in Roxbury about two months ago. He was 26 years old and had served two terms in the reformatory and a term in the house of correction in Boston, it is stated. His identification helps to clear a mystery on which the detective force of this city has been working ever since the double killing on Nov. 28. He had carefully removed all clues from his clothing and more than 100 possible clues were run down before the body was positively recognized.

Assistant Director of Public Safety O'Leary said tonight that photographs of the dead man, in which the eyes had been painted on in the negative to give a lifelike resemblance, had done more than anything else to lead to the final identification. This was the first time such photographs had been made for police work.

SAYS SUFFRAGETTES MUST BE SOCIALISTS

Mrs. Philip Snowdon, at Boston Lecture, Declares Peace on Earth Will Not Prevail Till Women Get the Ballot.

Boston, Dec. 1—"Government, editors and men will have no peace until the enfranchisement of women comes," declared Mrs. Ethel Annakin Snowden, wife of Hon. Philip Snowdon, M. P., in a speech in Tremont Temple tonight on Women Suffrage in England, delivered under the auspices of the Socialist party. Mrs. Snowden deplored the lack of chivalry among the men in this country and England, and declared they would not be bound down by the trusts and corrupt politicians.

"Premier Asquith is a typical John Bull. He won't acknowledge he is wrong except under strong pressure. Two out of three leaders in the suffrage movement are Socialists, one cannot be a suffragette without being a Socialist," said Mrs. Snowden.

BOURASSA, AT ENGLISH PORT, DENIES HE WILL VISIT ROME

Montreal, Dec. 1—(Special)—The Star's London corespondent cables: The steamer Rotterdam, on which Henri Bourassa is a passenger, touched at Plymouth this morning. Interviewed on board, Mr. Bourassa flatly declined to make any statement for publication. He denied that he was going to Rome. He said his trip was purely to Paris.

The suggestion that he is in ill-health caused him a good deal of annoyance. He said: "I am as well as I ever have been in my life."

TARIFF REFORM IS ONLY SIDE-TRACKED

Balfour Denies That Party Has Abandoned Protectionist Policy

Premier Asquith Calls Latest Tory Proposal Indecent and a Trick to Catch Votes--Churchill Conducting a Strenuous Campaign, Under Heavy Guard to Protect Him from Suffragette Attacks --Chamberlain Says There Are More Fiscal Reformers Than Unionists in Britain.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Dec. 1—Balfour, speaking at Reading today, said his reward for replying to the Liberal challenge and offering to put tariff reform to a referendum was that he was told it was impossible. It was perfectly possible and it would be done. (Cheers). They were told, while the challenge was being repeated and reechoed in every newspaper and from every platform, that they dared not refer tariff reform to the people. They had agreed to refer it to the people. Now they were told they were running away. Their opponents might be very excellent gentlemen, but they surely were very hard to please. (Laughter).

His party had not altered its view as to the importance of tariff reform and the place which it held on their programme and they would find themselves uncommonly mistaken. (Cheers).

There was not the slightest intention of altering the position in which tariff reform stands. All we say is that while it is now what it always has been, a leading part of the constructive policy of the Unionist party, and while we mean to carry it out (cheers) we mean to get the formal and explicit consent of the people to what we believe to be for the people's interest.

For his own part he considered tariff reform one of the questions on which the country is now being asked to give a verdict, but he claimed the support of every man who agreed with him about home rule, even on the constitutional issue even if he had doubts of tariff reform.

Calls It Indecent.

Premier Asquith, speaking at Wolverhampton tonight, repeated his former arguments against the referendum and described Balfour's promise as indecent and for the purpose of vote catching.

Sir Edward Grey, at Portsmouth, said a tariff referendum, so hastily offered, was the counsel of desperate men and was nothing better than a pig in a poke.

Austen Chamberlain, at Coventry, said: "If you want tariff reform you must put a tariff reform government in power. If you do, you will have tariff reform in the shortest possible space of time. In order to meet the radicals we are not afraid to take the verdict of the people. I wish we could have got a straight vote any time during the last five or seven years and tariff reform would have had a majority. There are more tariff reformers than there are Unionists."

Tariff Reform Only Side-tracked.

Associated Press.

London, Dec. 1—There is a possibility of an unlooked for result in the attempt of A. J. Balfour, the opposition leader, to remove tariff reform from the immediate field of politics. The question looms larger than ever in the campaign tonight, insomuch as that Mr. Balfour, himself, in a speech at Reading, was fain to explain that his party had not altered its views on this subject and that tariff reform was still a chief plank in the party's constructive policy, but, he explained, the Unionists needed to obtain the formal and explicit consent of the people thereto. The policy of referendum, he said, was consistent with the true idea of popular government.

The fact is that Mr. Balfour's pronouncement on Nov. 29, that he was willing to submit tariff reform to a referendum, has rather sundered than knit his party and supplied the Liberals with another effective argument against tariff reform, namely, that Mr. Balfour has been compelled to sidetrack it.

Asquith Scoffs at Referendum.

The interest in the speeches tonight centered in Premier Asquith's reply to the opposition leader. This was delivered at a great meeting at Wolverhampton. The premier said: "We are living in times of rapid movement, when it is a relief to wake any morning and not find some fresh part of the constitution reconstructed."

He described Mr. Balfour's "turn about face" on the question of the reform of the House of Lords and tariff reform, as unique—almost indecent. He said that he could not imagine a greater caricature of the referendum than a putting a few abstract questions to the people without concrete embodiment of their proposals. If any one but a sane and responsible statesman had contemplated such a scheme, he would be called a madman.

After a study of the working of the referendum, in foreign countries, the premier continued, he had arrived at the conclusion that it had proved a most unsatisfactory and disappointing method of obtaining public opinion.

PROMINENT CARLETON COUNTY MILLMAN DEAD

Robert McElroy, of Grafton, Passed Away Suddenly Yesterday; Three Tramps Arrested in Woodstock.

Special to The Telegraph.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 1—Robert McElroy, one of the leading millmen of Carleton county, died at his home in Grafton this afternoon. Mr. McElroy has been in poor health for some time but was able to be about the house. Today at noon an ill turn occurred, resulting in his death in a few hours. His wife died about two years ago. He leaves three sons—George, Everett and Harry—and four daughters—Mrs. Wallace Gibson, Mrs. Warren Hale, Miss Louise and Miss Jennie.

Mr. McElroy was born in Benton and was in his 61st year. For many years Mr. McElroy did business alone, but about ten years ago his eldest son, George, entered the business and the firm became known as R. McElroy & Son. More recently, however, owing to Mr. McElroy's delicate condition, he sold his interest in the business to Edward Murchie, formerly of St. John, and the firm is now known as McElroy & Murchie. Mr. McElroy was well known throughout the upper end of the province and was everywhere respected for his straightforward qualities. He was a good business man and will be much missed in the community.

Three tramps caused some excitement in town today. Judging from their actions they wanted to take up winter quarters in the meat packing concern of Phillips & Co. Upon being ejected by an employe the three set upon him and would have beaten him had not Mr. Phillips appeared on the scene. The three were gathered in by the police and no doubt will still secure quarters for the winter.

Taft's Message Ready.

Washington, Dec. 1—President Taft today completed his message and sent it to the government printing office in its final form. The message is said to be an unusually long one, the estimates running from 30,000 to 40,000 words.

Miss Taft is "Out."

Washington, Dec. 1.—The president and Mrs. Taft formally presented their daughter, Miss Helen Taft, to society today, at one of the most brilliant receptions ever seen at the White House.

STR. MERCEDES, ASHORE AT DIGBY, FLOATED

Steamer Arrives at Port Wade and Will Carry Away 6,000 Tons of Iron Ore.

Digby, N. S., Dec. 1—(Special)—The Norwegian steamer Thode Fagelund, 6,000 tons, Captain Neilsen, of Tonsberg, arrived at Port Wade yesterday. She is loading iron ore at Port Wade, and an hour after her arrival had taken in 1,000 tons. A break in the machinery then caused a delay.

The schooner Mercedes, which dragged ashore at Battery Point, in Saturday night's gale, was floated today by the tug Moto and docked at Turnbull & Co.'s wharf. Her deck load has been discharged and she will go on the marine blocks at Bear River for repairs.

NEW BRUNSWICK APPLE GROWERS WIN PRIZES IN LONDON

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Dec. 1—The awards at the Colonial Fruit Exhibition were:

Gold Hogg Memorial Medal, British Columbia government collection of apples.

Silver Gilt Knightian Medal, Salmon Arm, British Columbia, apples, and Gilman & Son, New Brunswick, fruit.

Silver Gilt Banksian Medal, Grand Forks District, British Columbia, Vancouver Island District.

Silver Knightian Medal, W. C. Stables, New Brunswick apples, West Kootenay District apples, Okanagan District apples, Kamloops District apples, Keremos District apples, New Brunswick government, fifty boxes apples.

Silver Cup, first prize, R. H. Fortune, British Columbia dessert apples; 2nd prize, J. W. Cockle, of Kaslo (B. C.)

Silver Banksian, J. W. Clark, New Brunswick apples; G. H. Kaws, British Columbia apples; Kootenay District apples.

Bronze Banksian Medal, British Columbia Development Association apples.

DR. COOK WRITES A CONFESSION

He is Not So Sure Now That He Reached the North Pole

A PLAUSIBLE EXCUSE

Suggests His Mind May Have Been Unbalanced by Arctic Regions—From London He Sends Complete Story of His Exploits—Has Never Been in Hiding.

Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 1.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn explorer, in an article which will be published in Hampton's Magazine, confesses that he does not know whether he reached the North Pole or not. Dr. Cook, who has been in hiding for over a year, has informed the editors of the magazine publishing his story that he shall return to the United States with his wife and children Dec. 22 in order to spend Christmas here.

Dr. Cook, in his story, deals with the psychology of his adventure and says: "Did I get to the North Pole? Perhaps I made a mistake in thinking that I did. Perhaps I did not make a mistake. After mature thought I confess that I do not know absolutely whether I reached the Pole or not. This may come as an amazing statement, but I am willing to startle the world if, by so doing, I can get an opportunity to present my case. By my case I mean not my case as a man. Much as the attainment of the North Pole once meant to me, the sympathy and confidence of my fellow men mean more. Fully, freely and frankly I shall tell you everything. Tell you everything—and leave the decision with you. If, after reading my story you say, 'Cook is sincere and honest; half-crazed by months of isolation and hunger, he believed that he reached the Pole; he is not a fakir,' then I shall be satisfied."

Dr. Cook tells the story of his life and pictures what he calls the overpowering ambition for exploration that beset him until it finally culminated in his effort to reach the Pole. Dr. Cook declares that at the time he convinced himself that he had discovered the Pole he was half mad. He spent two years in his quest and during that time endured hunger and privation that, he says, would unbalance any mind.

The explorer states that it would be impossible for any man to demonstrate beyond question that he had been to the North Pole. He characterizes the region as a region of insanity where one cannot believe the evidences gathered by one's own eye. He says that he has always looked upon the discovery of the Pole as an achievement for his own personal satisfaction, for the satisfaction of a craving and desire that was greater than any other factor in his life. When he found how tremendous a sensation his statement that he had attained the Pole created, he was overcome with bewilderment.

Hasn't Been Hiding.

Dr. Cook then tells the story of the days in Copenhagen and later in New York, and of the crisis in his life that led to his flight from New York, and his voluntary exile from the United States. The explorer says that notwithstanding the fact that he was followed by the shrewdest newspaper men in the world day after day and that sums ranging up to several thousands of dollars were offered for a clew to his whereabouts he has never worn a disguise and has never taken any unusual precaution to conceal his identity. Part of the time, he says his wife has been with him and part of the time his children.

Dr. Cook and his wife are now in Europe and the children are now in a convent in France. Most of the time during his exile, Dr. Cook has been in London. He says that he has gone about among Americans there with the utmost freedom and at times has registered under his own name and that only a few have guessed his identity. Those who did guess it, Dr. Cook says, were turned away with ease by the remark: "Why, yes, I have been told that before."

With the opportunities for thought that his exile has given him—Dr. Cook says he never even had time to sleep more than three or four hours between his arrival at Copenhagen and his disappearance in New York—he has found growing stronger and stronger the desire to return to his own country, to be understood by his own people. He realizes better than anyone else the esteem in which he was held. "I have been called the greatest liar in the world; the most monumental impostor in history," says Dr. Cook. "I believe that, in every undesirable way I stand unique the subject of such suspicion and vituperation as have assailed few men." With this realization Dr. Cook wrote his story and says that to him the honor of discovering the North Pole no longer means anything. The explorer has been working on his story since last August and says, according to the editor of Hampton's Magazine, "that his sole desire is to make the people of the United States realize just what he went through during his two and a half years in the Arctic fastness, and to make them see what processes of thinking—or lack of thinking—it was that led him to do the thing which confirmed to the average mind the worse suspicions against him."

Visited New York Recently.

New York, Dec. 1—It was learned today that Dr. Frederick A. Cook was in Europe in November and came here to conclude the arrangement with Hampton's Magazine for the publication of his story. The Brooklyn traveler came by the way of the Canada and after concluding the arrangements for the publishing of his confession, Dr. Cook returned to Europe. It is stated he has been in seclusion in an obscure boarding house in Bloomsbury, a London suburb, and there had written the story which he hopes will restore him to a degree of public favor.

MRS. GLOVER GIVEN A HARD GRILLING

CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL AT TORONTO BURNED

Ninety-two Patients Rescued in the Dead of Night--Loss is $100,000; Insurance $30,000.

Special to The Telegraph.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—The infirmary of the Toronto free hospital for consumptives, near western nurses residence, and the help cottage were destroyed by fire early this morning.

The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which the insurance is only $30,000.

All the patients were rescued in the dark. The coldest night of the season, ninety-two patients in the sanaitarium were driven out of their beds. A feature of the conflagration was the heroic manner in which the nurses, men helpers and even some of the stronger patients turned in to rescue those who were helpless. None this morning were apparently any the worse for their experience.

ONTARIO BANK SHAREHOLDERS PAY $600,000 LIABILITY

As Much More is Due and Has Not Yet Been Paid.

Special to The Telegraph.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—Nearly $600,000 has been recived by the Royal Trust Company from the shareholders of the Ontario Bank under the double liability clause. Today was the last day of the term which the shareholders were given to respond to the order of the court. The total call, at the rate of 95 cents, amounted to $1,227,400. All those who have not answered the call will have to pay interest at the rate of six per cent on their outstanding contributions.

PORT ELGIN STORE BURGLARIZED

Premises of Dickson Taylor Entered Sunday Night and Jewelry and Money Stolen.

Special to The Telegraph.

Moncton, Dec. 1—Chief Rideout today received a letter from Dickson Taylor, of Port Elgin, stating his place had been burglarized last Sunday night and a large quantity of rings had been stolen. A sum of money was also secured by the thieves. The store was entered by a key.

HARVARD HAS 32,192 LIVING GRADUATES

Over 400 of Them Canadians--Lawyers Lead the List in Numbers.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 1—Of the army of men who have had some connection with Harvard University during its long history, 32,192 are now believed to be living according to the new University directory, issued today. Of these professions the law claims the largest number, there being 5,300 Harvard graduates now engaged in that work. Education claims 3,554; medicine, not including dentistry, 3,337; finance, 1,716; manufacturing, 1,600, and the ministry more than 1,000.

Massachusetts, with more than 12,800 graduates, has the largest representation of any state in the union, while New York is second with 4,700.

Of the foreign countries Canada comes first with 411 graduates, and England is second with 146.

Parries Pointed Questions

Admits Indifference About Husband's Fate

Also Confesses That She is Withholding Letters for Hattie LeBlanc—Says She is Handy With a Revolver—Her Ordeal Resumes Today.

Associated Press.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec 1—A verbal duel between Mrs. Lillian M. Glover, widow of Clarence F. Glover, and Melvin M. Johnson, the leading counsel for Hattie LeBlanc, who is on trial for the murder of Glover, held the interest of the court room for the whole of today's sessions, and was not concluded when court adjourned.

The cross-examination by Mr. Johnson, who had announced yesterday that he intended to show that Mrs. Glover had the motive, the capacity, and opportunity for the murder of her husband, covered today much of Mrs. Glover's life since she came to Boston from Cape Breton, and dealt minutely with her actions and feelings on the day and night of the murder and the few days that followed.

Mr. Johnson brought out the fact that Mrs. Glover was twice married to Glover, once in Boston in 1890, and a second time in Providence ten years later. She said the second ceremony was because she understood that the first was not legal. She admitted certain falsehoods regarding her birthplace and her name, and certain discrepancies in her testimony, with that given at other hearings were pointed out.

She said that she sent for Hattie LeBlanc, who lived near her own birthplace, clothed her, and finally found her husband with her. She sent the girl away for a week, but took her back, and on the fateful night, Nov. 20, 1909, Mr. Glover took both women to a football game.

Held Up Hattie's Letters.

One of the liveliest incidents of the day was over some letters, said to have been written by Hattie's relatives, which Mrs. Glover admitted holding. These letters had apparently disappeared, but Mr. Johnson was very anxious to get them and became so insistent that the district attorney started to defend the woman. Judge Bond, however, ordered the district attorney back to his seat. Just before the close of the forenoon session Mr. Johnson asked:

"Do you know any reason why Hattie Leblanc should have shot your husband?"

Mrs. Glover replied that she did not.

Mrs. Glover told of being in nearly a dozen occupations from the time she reached Massachusetts until she bought the Waltham laundry in 1898, with her own money. She admitted that she was familiar with firearms and had used a revolver at a target.

Coming to the night of the murder, she said she went to the hospital where her husband was dying, accompanied by a police officer, but after starting up stairs to see Mr. Glover, she retraced her steps, because she felt faint, and also because she heard Mr. Glover vomiting. She further understood that he was to be operated upon. An hour later she left the hospital without seeing him, and a few minutes after reaching her home, she was told of his death. She accounted for the greater part of the time on the fatal evening, saying that she was in the house until called to the hospital.

A great part of the day was spent in denials. Mr. Johnson asked the woman a hundred questions which contained insinuations and all were denied with more or less vehemence. Mrs. Glover throughout the day, was cool and collected, but Mr. Johnson many times seemed exasperated and raised his voice until he was shouting his questions.

When the fencing between the widow and the lawyer closed for the day, Mr. Johnson was still unconvinced that Mrs. Glover did not know the whereabouts of Hattie LeBlanc's letters, and she was urged to go home and find them. She promised to look for them, but said that nearly everything of any value had been taken from her house.

Mrs. Glover on the Grill.

Before Mrs. Glover was cross-examined, the assistant district attorney asked her a few more direct questions. She admitted that she was familiar with firearms and that Hattie LeBlanc was with her husband and herself in an automobile at a football game on the afternoon before the shooting. Mrs. Glover said that in past years she had sent money and clothing to Hattie LeBlanc's family at West Arichat and had aided two of Hattie's sisters to come to the United States.

The witness and Mr. Johnson gazed steadily at each other when the leading counsel for the defence rose to conduct the cross examination. Mr. Johnson began by asking Mrs. Glover her name.

"Lillian Marie LeBlanc Glover," was the reply.

"Did you ever have any other name?"

"No."

"Were you ever known as Lillian Walker?"

"No."

"Did you not receive letters from Maud Halliday Glover under the name of Minnie Everett Clark?"

"Yes."

By further questioning Mr. Johnson brought out the fact that Mrs. Glover was

(Continued on page 8, fourth column.)