Rossi Jury Once More Divided

Continued From Page One.

Minnie Jones, or Grigor, was the next witness. Nothing new was adduced from her evidence.

Joseph Jones, Chares McCain, Wilfrel Jones and Antonio Bendetto followed after which the court arose until the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

When the court resumed at half past two in the afternoon Detective Killen was sworn. Witness told about the arrest of Rossi at Welsford the Monday after the shooting. The detective said that he warned Rossi that he would take down in writing what he (Rossi) might say and it would be used in evidence against him at his trial.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baxter witness said that he thought that Rossi understood the nature of the warning.

Q.—Are you positive?

A.—No.

The attorney general—I submit that a proper foundation had been laid to receive the prisoner's statement.

Mr. Baxter in opposition cited authorities.

Mr. Baxter—At the previous trial Mr. Justice Landry said that he believed that the accused understood the questions, but doubted if he understood that his answers to the question would prejudice him. The learned judge had said he had reluctantly admitted the statement on the attorney general assuming the responsibility.

Mr. Hazen read his argument and the decision of Judge Landry on the point.

Evidence Admitted.

His honor admitted the evidence.

The remainder of the witness' testimony was the same as given at the former trial.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Logan witness said that the questions which he asked were not taken down along with the answers. No warning was given on the Marsh Road. The prisoner did not volunteer any information.

Deputy Chief Jenkins was the next witness.

Mr. Hazen offered the confession in evidence.

Mr. Baxter here interposed to cross-examine witness.

Mr. Baxter then submitted witness to a severe cross-examination as to what took place in the guard room.

Mr. Hazen offered the confession in evidence. Mr. Baxter objected to the admission of confession on grounds taken before.

His Honor admitted the confession subject to objection.

The deputy chief then read the confession.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Baxter.

Charles H. Rankine was the next witness. Officer Rankine, who discovered Siracusa dying, testified as to that phase of the case.

At the request of Jurist Seaton, Deputy Chief Jenkins was recalled and told what the vile epithet meant which counsel for the accused claimed was said.

This closed the case for the Crown.

Defence Was Manslaughter.

Mr. Baxter in opening, said that the defense was manslaughter.

Andy Rossi, the prisoner, was the only witness in his own behalf.

After some difficulty he was made to understand the nature of the oath.

Examined by Mr. Baxter:

"My name is Giovanni Rossi. I lived for about a month with Diego Siracusa on North street. I did not talk about Minnie Jones with him. I did not say Siracusa would not go with Minnie no more. I told Sullivan I would like to go to Boston when we were working in cold storage.

"I told John Wolfe we (Diego and witness) would not be here because Diego and I had made up we were going to Seaside Park.

"I took revolver from till and after I took the shots out, gave it to Minnie Jones. It was under the bed first Diego and I used to keep ours there.

"Siracusa came in the shop that night about half past eleven. Jones was wrong when he said that he saw us in the shop at half past twelve, because we (Siracusa and witness) locked up the shop at quarter to twelve. There was no argument in Italian. Between 5 and 6 that night Siracusa and I were talking about going to Sydney to work with the contractors. We had telegraphed them before.

Taken Minnie Jones Out.

"Minnie Jones and I have been together. We smoked cigarettes in a restaurant. I took her to the Nickle twice and she and her sister out driving in a buggy.

"I did not say I would cut Siracusa's throat nor did I say that Siracusa would never go out with Minnie again.

Q.—Why did you answer questions put by Killen or Jenkins?

A.—I don't know. I did not understand what they said.

Q.—Did you understand that you need not answer those questions?

A.—I did not understand what they told me.

"When Diego came in the last time, he was mad with me. He was looking cross at me. I was sitting on a table. I asked what was the matter. He had been drinking a little that night. I had been drinking between four and five o'clock that night.

"Siracusa said ha, ha, I am the man to——— (vile epithets).

"He kept this up all the time until I shoot him.

"I was writing a letter to my mother and he laughed at me. I told him to shut up. I then pulled my gun from my pocket and fired. I was outside the bedroom door."

Q.—The confession has it that you got the revolver from under the bed?

A.—I meant I kept it under the bed.

"I was sorry I was I shot him."

Cross-Examination.

Cross examined by the Attorney General.

"I did not intend to shoot him."

Q.—What did you fire the shot for?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you tell Siracusa you were going to shoot him?

A.—(After some hesitation) I can't tell.

"After I fired the shot I went in. I felt sorry for him. I took his watch and money."

Q.—Why did you take the money?

A.—I was scared. I was going to send money back to his father.

The Attorney General.—"You intended to send the watch and money back to his brother. Then you just took them for safe keeping.

The prisoner then identified the revolver from which he fired the fatal shot.

Rossi deniel that he threatened to cut Siracua's throat, nor that he said he would not sleep in the house.

Q.—Did you ask Minnie Jones to go out?

A.—No.

I shot Dago at half past twelve.

Q.—Did you see any blood?

A.—No.

Q.—Then why did you run away? No answer.

Question not pressed.

Q.—Have you told us everything that Siracusa said to you after he came in.

A.—Yes.

Prisoner said his relations with Minnie Jones were proper.

Prisoner said he and deceased were good friends up to the time he shot him.

Re-examined by Mr. Baxter.

"At time I shot him I had one dollar of my own.

"When I went in to room after I shot him I heard him groaning."

This closed the case for the defence.

At half past five the court arose until 7.30 when counsel addressed the jury.

Evening Session.

Recorder Baxter addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. After referring to the rapidity of the trial, counsel for the prisoner said that the defence admitted that Saracusa met his death by the hand of Rossi.

Mr. Baxter then made a distinction between murder and manslaughter, and contended that the Crown had failed to prove that the accused had committed the crime of murder.

Mr. Baxter in a powerful plea asked for a verdict of manslaughter. His address lasted half an hour.

The attorney general followed and in an eloquent address asked for a verdict of murder which, he claimed, would be justified by the evidence.

In conclusion counsel for the Crown asked the jurymen to put their sympathies aside and carefully weigh the evidence.

The attorney general's exhaustive address occupied three-quarters of an hour.

Judge's Charge.

At five minutes to nine Mr. Justice Barry commenced his charge to the jury. His Honor complimented both the recorder and the attorney general on the able presentations made of their respective sides.

After referring to the unpleasant duty the jury were about to perform, the judge analyzed the evidence.

Continuing His Honor said that the foreigner should have the benefit of British justice, just the same as if he was a native born.

"The only real question," said His Honor, "is whether the killing of Siracusa was done under circumstances which would warrant a verdict of murder or a verdict of that lesser crime, manslaughter.

His Honor said that there was no evidence to show that Minnie Jones or Griggor was of bad or loose character.

The judge complimented the police officers Jenkins and Killen on their fairness, but while his honor considered the confession admissable, he would suggest that they go further and inform the accused that he (the prisoner) had nothing to fear or hold out any inducements of favor. His Honor then pointed out the difference between murder and manslaughter.

The Distinction.

He said, "If you believe the evidence as given by the accused you will find him guilty of manslaughter; if on the other hand you believe that Rossi was not telling the truth, find a verdict of murder."

At 9.45 o'clock the jury retired and at eleven o'clock returned to court, and through Foreman John R. Green, announced that they stood ten for murder and two for manslaughter.

Foreman Green:—"We cannot agree."

His Honor:—"I'll have to send you back, gentlemen."

The Foreman:—"Could we have the confession read?"

His Honor read the confession.

The Foreman (after consulting with several of the members of the jury): "Could we have the evidence of the prisoner read?"

S. Dow Simmons, the court stenographer, read the evidence of Rossi, after which the jury retired at 11.40.

At twenty minutes to one this morning the jury returned and announced that they were unable to agree. They stood ten for murder and two for manslaughter. The attorney general consented to their discharge.

The case of the King vs. John W. Allen, charged with obtaining money under false pretences will be tried this afternoon at half past two. The attorney general will prosecute and E. C. Weyman will defend.

TEBO TRIAL FOR MONDAY

Youthful Prisoner Arraigned Yesterday At Digby And Remanded—Stoutly Maintains Innocence.

Special to The Standard.

Digby, N. S., Nov. 23.—John Tebo, Jr., charged with the murder of Edward McGregor, was arraigned today before Stipendiary Havey, and remanded without bail until ten o'clock next Monday morning, when his preliminary examination will begin. Harry K. Dennison, K. C., is the Crown prosecutor, and Frank W. Nichols is defending the prisoner.

The story was current today that the youthful alleged murderer had made a confession, admitting his guilt but Sheriff Smith assured your correspondent that Tebo had made no confession, but on the contrary the sheriff said Tebo strongly proclaimed his innocence.

The Sheriff further told your correspondent that no person is allowed to converse with the prisoner except in the presence of Tebo's lawyer. The sheriff even denied detective Hanrahan the privilege of conversing with Tebo.

The detective returned to Halifax today and from there goes to Truro where his presence is required in the Perry murder case. He will return to Digby in time for Tebo's preliminary examination. The electric lights in the cells of Digby jail are turned off at nine o'clock, but Tebo has requested the jailor to turn off his light at eight o'clock, claiming that he can sleep only when his cell is in darkness. At night and most of the day Tebo is confined in a steel cage within his cell.

Re-Count Ordered.

At the finish of today's declaration proceedings a re-count of votes was demanded on behalf of W. E. Vanblarcom, who received 292 votes less than Allan E. Wall in the bye-election of a week ago for the vacancy in the House of Assembly. Sheriff Smith accordingly gave notice that a re-count would be held at the Court House at ten o'clock Thursday morning.

Serious Charges in Minority Report

Continued From Page One.

The report admitted that there were grounds for Mr. Barr's charges, but did not censure anyone, the committee apparently being satisfied that the conditions of the contract permitted the architects to allow departures from the specifications.

Trustee Day's report conveyed that the plans prepared by Architect Mott when calling for tenders had been subsequently tampered with.

Majority Report.

The report, signed by the majority is as follows:—

Regarding the 1st section of Mr. Barr's letter dated Aug. 17, 1910, reading "1,000 ft. ceiling radiators on coils specified to be placed in basement hall and passage way between main building and annex were not there. 1st finding:—

The finding of the committee is that Mr. Barr's statement is correct and that the said 1,000 feet of coil were not in place at the date of the letter nor when the committee visited the building.

The second section of Mr. Barr's letter taken up by the committee stated "that 84 square feet (equal to 240 ft. 1 inch) of radiators were missing." This was subsequently altered by Mr. Barr in his evidence given Oct. 4, to 64 feet instead of 84 feet.

Second finding:—The committee find that both Mr. Mott and Mr. Barr agree that the total number of square feet of radiation actually installed in the 1st and 2nd floors is 3,408 square feet, whereas the official plan (that certified by Mr. Mott to be the original), submitted to the committee shows that we are entitled to 3,400 square feet, making 8 square feet or 24 lineal feet, installed beyond the amount called for on said plan.

Affidavits Filed.

Mr. Mott sent in an affidavit that the heating plan which he submitted to the committee is the original plan as figured on by the different contractors at the time of the tendering, and stated in his evidence that the total number of feet of radiation called for in said plan was 3,733 1-3 square feet.

Mr. Barr sent in an affidavit that the plan he figured on was not the same as the one submitted to the committee by Mr. Mott, but that the original plan showed 3805 1-3 sq. feet as detailed in Mr. Barr's evidence. F. S. Walker also appeared before the committee and stated that he had figured on 3805 1-3 sq. feet.

3rd finding: In the third section Mr. Barr also stated that other details of specifications in connection with the job were not carried out. For these details Mr. Barr specified in his evidence (a) the asbestos; (b) the valves; (c) the flue.

(a)—The committee are of the opinion that what was furnished for steam pipes is not the best quality of asbestos pipe covering.

(b)—We find that according to the specifications there are two check valves short.

Better Devices.

The architect explained that other devices which he considered an improvement over the valves originally specified had been substituted at greater expense to the contractor.

(c)—We find that the architect had power under the contract to arrange for the size of the flue.

4th finding—The committee finds that in the specifications the following clause appears: "Should any error appear in the drawings or specifications the contractor shall refer the same to the architect for correction. No deviations are to be made from the drawings and specifications without written authority from the architect."

And in the agreement dated Nov. 17, 1908, for the heating and plumbing, signed by contractor J. H. Doody and the chairman of the Board of Trustees, the following is embodied: "The architect shall be at liberty to make any deviations from, alterations in, or deductions from the plan, form of construction described or exhibited in the specifications, or on the drawings, without rendering void or rescinding this contract."

6th finding—The committee further finds that at the date of Mr. Barr's letter of complaint the Winter street annex premises had not been taken off the contractor's hands. At the same time we find that on Mr. Mott's authority the school board had given J. H. Doody, the contractor for the heating and plumbing, a cheque dated January 17th, 1910, for $150, as a final payment in full of account; but against this we find that the architect had in his possession an uncertified cheque dated Nov. 19, 1908, payable to the order of the school board for $325."

Respectfully submitted,
M. COLL,
T. H. BULLOCK,
JAMES RUSSEL,
M. E. AGAR.

The Minority Report.

George E. Day submitted the following report:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is the desire of a minority of your committee appointed to investigate these charges, to present the following report.

At the outset is might be noted that one of the peculiarities that would suggest itself to an impartial observer, is the number of explanations given by Mr. Mott for certain transactions that explain little or nothing and leave the mind in an uncertain state as to their absolute correctness.

Whether there was any intention to finally supply the missing 333 1-3 sq. feet of pipe, admitted to be short in the basement, (and the ordinary individual would be reasonably excused if he failed to discern such intention from the state of the building as presented at the investigation.)

Whether paper asbestos pipe covering, less than 1-16th of an inch thick complies with the specification, which calls for "asbestos pipe covering" and which is understood by the trade to be nearly one inch thick. (And this paper has already fallen away from the pipe in several places.)

Whether there should be check valves on the boiler as called for by the specifications (and they are not there.)

Whether the uncertified cheque, in favor of the school trustees (which the members of the board knew nothing about) dated Nov. 15th, 1908, was all right in a business sense, after the contractor had received a certificate for a final payment in full of account.

The Figures.

All these, though serious enough in themselves, are of secondary consideration as compared with the allegation contained in Mr. Barr's affidavit, that certain figures on (what is claimed to be) the original plan have been changed.

On Tuesday, Oct. 4th, Mr. Barr presented a plan, which he claimed he took off the original plan submitted to the trade to figure on. He afterwards made affidavit to that and also that the one presented to the committee by Mr. Mott was not the same as the one the contractors were called upon to figure on.

On Wednesday, Oct. 12th (eight days after Mr. Barr pointed out just where the shortage occurred) Mr. Mott presented his plan to the committee.

Mr. Barr claimed there should be 3,805 1-3 sq. feet.

Mr. Mott's plan called for 3,733 1-3 sq. feet.

Mr. Mott claims there is now in 3,741 1-3 sq. feet, or 8 sq. feet more than the contract called for.

Mr. Walker, an unsuccessful tendered, submitted his figures to the committee and they called for 3,805 1-3 sq. feet, or exactly the same as Mr. Barr.

Close Observation.

The difference between Mr. Barr and Mr. Mott is 64 sq. feet. This occurs in the second story and is confined to three sets of figures. These figures Mr. Barr claims should be 144, 360 and 240 respectively. Mr. Mott claims they should be 144, 240 and 144. What is there oin 48, 350 and 144. Only one of these sets of figures need be critically examined. To the eyes trained for such particulars they appear to be on Mr. Mott's plan more deeply impressed than any other set of figures.

And the impression can be felt with the finger on the other side, but the other figures cannot be so felt. When these particular figures are subjected to a microscopical test it can be readily seen that the surface of the paper at that place was rough as if it had been scraped and the figures 144 written on that rough space. The ink is fresher, of a different shade and built up as compared with the ink of the other figures. They are ragged, irregular and filled up in their formation. They are larger in size than the other figures of a like nature on the plan. In one little spot the ink comes clear through the paper and can be detected on the other side.

The attention of all of the other members of the committee was drawn to this important matter, but it was not deemed necessary to have an expert make a test.

Mr. Mott, in his affidavit, sworn before the police magistrate of the city, swears that this plan is what the contractors figured upon and in his evidence he is very emphatic: "Not a figure of that plan was made by myself or my boy. They are made by an assistant, and you will note that not a figure has been changed." That assistant referred to was Garnet W. Wilson, who refused to affirm that those particular figures were made by him, although he signed the plan a day or two before his examination. He would affirm that the plan in general was the one he made up.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE E. DAY.

The meeting lasted about an hour and a quarter. As the reporters were denied admission, the nature of the discussion could not be ascertained, but it is understood that considerable indignation was expressed over the action of Mr. Day in bringing in a report on his own account.

Chairman Emerson presided, and there were present Trustees Bullock, Coll, Day, Mrs. Dever, Lochhart, Nase, Russell and Smith with Superintendent Bridges and Secretary Leavitt.

Failed to Escape.

Shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning Charles Smith, one of the prisoners on the chain gang, who were at work on Courtney Hill in the West End, attempted to escape. He was pursued by Guard Beckett and captured. He was returned to the jail and will now have to answer the charge of attempting to escape.

"Fighting" Kennedy, of New York, will take the place of Joe Hirst against Tommy Quill at the Rhode Island A. C., Thornton this afternoon.

Tony Marengo will meet Johnny Glover, at Manchester, N. H., Dec. 2. In the preliminaries Johnny Gallant will box Al Limerick and Haywood Briggs will tackle Joe Brown.

A Whirlwind of Amazing Bargains

At the Going Out-of-Business Sale at The Union Store, 223 Union Street

All the season's most favored styles and the most durable fabrics now on sale here at less than half price. Buy your wants now and save many dollars. Nowhere else will you find values the equal of these.

Ladies

Ladies' Suits, all colors, former price $15 to $18, now $8.48 to $9.98.

Ladies' Long Coats, all colors and styles, former price $10 to $18, sale price $4.48 to $9.98.

Ladies' Skirts, all colors and designs and sizes, former price $3 to $6, now $1.79 to $2.98.

Ladies' Sweater Coats, former price $2.25 to $3.00, now $1.49 to $1.98.

Ladies' Underwear, former price 25 to 35c., now 17 to 22c.

Ladies' Flannelette Waists, all sizes and colors, former price 75c., now 43c.

Ladies' Night Dresses, Silk, Lace and Lawn, Waists at HALF PRICE.

Ladies' Underskirts, Wrappers and Furs at HALF PRICE.

Gents

Men's Pants, all designs, former price $1.50 to $4, now 79c. to $1.98.

Men's Fleece Underwear, 43c.

Men's Woolen Underwear, 43 to 69c

Men's Overalls and Jumpers, AT HALF PRICE.

Men's Woolen and Cotton Top Shirts at HALF PRICE.

Men's Flannel Night Shirts, former price $1.00, now 69c.

Men's Braces, former price 35 to 50c., now 19 to 27c.

Men's Wool Sox, 17c to 23c. Value double.

Men's Caps, 75c. to $1.00, your choice 37c.

Boys

Boy's Two Piece Suits, value $2.50 to $4.00, now $1.48 to $2.48.

Boy's three piece Suits, value $5 to $10, now $2.98 to $3.98.

Boy's Knee Pants, all sizes, 45 to 63c.

All our stock of dry goods including Stocking Caps, Clouds, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Bed Spreads' Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, all at half price. Come quick while it lasts.

THE UNION STORE, - 223 UNION STREET.

A Customer's Reasonable Wish is This Store's Pleasure

DYKEMAN'S

A Sale of Fancy Linens at Most Exceptional Prices : : : :

We have secured a small lot of these goods from a linen concern at less than half their regular price, and as the quantity is not large you will do well to be the first to get here. They are most suitable for Christmas presents and, while the present will be a nice one, the necessary outlay to procure it will not be great.

Pure Linen Doilies, six inches, ... 40 cents a dozen.
Pure Linen Doilies, nine inches .. .. 60 cents a dozen.
Pure Linen Doilies, twelve inches .. .. $1.00 a dozen.
The regular prices of these are 75c., $1.35 and $2.00 a dozen.
Pure Linen Tray Cloths, 10, 15, 18 and 25 cents each.
Pure Linen Sideboard Scarfs, 29 and 39 cents each, regular 75 cent goods.

Five o'clock Covers, two makes. One is a satin damask linen cover, regular price, $1.00, Sale Price 45 cents. The other lot is a plain hemstitched and drawn thread work Table Cover, extra large size, regular price $1.00, Sale Price 45 cents.

Also a sale of Handkerchiefs. Your choice of the lot of Handkerchiefs that are worth from 10 to 15 cents. On sale at 5 cents each.

Another lot is priced 10 cents, contains handkerchiefs up as high as 25 cents.

These are just clearing lots and when they are gone we cannot get more at the price.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.,
59 Charlotte Street.

MANY KILLED IN MEXICO

Continued from page 1.

of Americans have been ordered to shoot down any one attempting to molest Americans or their property.

Reports from the southern parts of the State of Talaulipas, which is thickly settled with American farmers show no disturbances there.

Movements of Madero.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 23.—Francisco I. Madero, who is leading the revolution in Mexico, completed his plans in relation to the present outbreak since his arrival in this city on October 7. He left here the night of Nov. 18, and crossed the Rio Grande to his own ranch in Mexico Sunday morning, November 20, where he took command of 600 men, mounted and armed.

Immediately upon his arrival at San Antonio last month, he was surrounded by revolutionary leaders, although he disclaimed warlike intentions until he left the city.

He came from Mexico disguised as a peon, having forfeited bonds for his appearance on a charge of sedition growing out of a speech delivered at San Luispotosi, May 29, prior to the election in which he was a candidate for the presidency against Diaz. Madero was met here by Juan Sachen Azcona, former member of the Mexican Congress, who is also a brother-in-law of Juan D. Casasus, former ambassador to the United States, and by Enrique Bordez Mangel an orator for the anti-Diaz party in Mexico. Ascona is a graduate of Harvard and Madero of Ecole Centrale, Paris.

Madero showed himself freely and was a good advertiser, professing to be opening his campaign for the presidency six years hence. He has close friends here and through them he was enabled to purchased quietly large quantities of arms and ammunition. The Madero family is the wealthiest in northern Mexico. It owns thousands of acres of good land in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon and carries considerable bank accounts in New York and Paris. The leading banks in the states named are controlled by the Maderos and their ability to raise ready money is said to be unlimited.

During the more than 40 days that Madero spent in this country he was in constant consultation at one of the leading family hotels here with visitors from all sections of Mexico. His family is still at the hotel.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 23.—One hundred and fifty boxes of rifle cartridge were found in the yards of the union passenger station here today concealed in valises. It is supposed they were abandoned by persons trying to smuggle ammunition into Mexico.

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 23.—For the first time since the revolutionary movement against Mexico assumed definite form troops today moved along the United States side of the Rio Grande. On the Mexican side everything is officially reported as tranquil. The territory covered reached from Matamoras to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, a distance of about 800 miles. General Lauro Villaris in command of the Mexican force from Matamoras to Nuevo Laredo and Col. Ricardo Pena is in charge of the territory extending through the states of Nuevo, Leon and Coahuila. The border patrol consists of more than 5,000 soldiers.

The border is well guarded on the American side a cordon of soldiers extending from Brownsville to Eagle Pass. Detachments are located at Brownsville and Fort Ring-Gold while four companies of infantry are stationed at Laredo. In view of the rumors regarding the mobilization of an armed force of 200 insurrectionists at Minera, Col. Brewster wired the war department at Washington today and received a reply that the U. S. military forces at Fort McIntosh would be placed under orders to co-operate with him. As a result Col. Brewster requested that a company be sent to Minera, Tex., and this afternoon Company A, of the 19th infantry under command of Capt. Heaton, departed by train for that place. This body of men at Minera has been under surveillance and secret agents of the Mexican government were on the watch in conjunction with the United States authorities.

OPERA HOUSE
Nov. 30th, Dec. 1st and 2nd
THE FINEST YET.
THEODORE H. BIRD
PRESENTS 65 OF ST. JOHN'S BEST PLAYERS IN
The Pearl of Savoy
The big 5 act Costumed drama
BEAUTIFUL STAGE EFFECTS.
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES.
ELABORATE SPECIALTIES.
PRICES.. .. ..25c., 35c., and 50c.
Box office opens on Saturday for exchange ticket holders. Monday for general public.

TAYLORS — LARD HAM BACON HEAD-CHEESE SAUSAGE — Ask Your Dealer — TAYLORS

AUTO STARS IN RACE TODAY AT GUTTENBURG

New York, Nov. 23.—Announcement was made yesterday that an automobile meet will be held at the old Guttenburg race track, at North Bergen, N. J., on Thanksgiving Day. Six races are on the programme, one at ten miles for amateurs, and five professional events at five, ten, fifteen twenty and twenty-five miles.

The feature event of the day will be the fifteen mile race, in which "Bob" Burman and Arthur Chevrolet, with Marquette-Buicks, and Ralph De Palma, with the Fiat "cyclone," will take part. De Palma made his entry last night through the Newark agent of the Fiat company. The race will give local enthusiasts an opportunity to see in action three of the leading figures in the recent Grand Prize race at Savannah. It is understood that De Palma will go after the fifteen mile record on this occasion. He also will be seen in the twenty-five mile race.

"If this meet is a success," says the promoter, O. D. Corbett, "the Guttenburg track will be made into a two mile board track, considered the fastest kind of track in the world, and automobile enthusiasts will have a chance to see the crack racing cars and drivers of the country."

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

Nov.	.. ..	.. ..	14.62	65
Dec.	14.71	62	69	70
Jan.	14.74	62	70	72
March	14.95	79	93	95
April	.. ..	.. ..	14.99	15.00
May	15.10	14.94	15.08	10
June	.. ..	.. ..	15.04	06
July	15.06	14.89	15.04	06
Aug.	14.65	61	62	64

Spot—14.95.

Joe Hollis, of New York, has been substituted for Mickey McDonough to meet Andrew Morris at Lawrence, tonight.