

PAPE'S DIAPESPIN FOR INDIGESTION OR BAD STOMACH

RELIEVES SOURNESS, GAS, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA IN FIVE MINUTES

Sour, gassy, upset stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia. When the food you eat ferments into gases and stubborn lumps, your head aches and you feel sick and miserable...

CAPITAL WEALTH OF BRITISH EMPIRE IS \$130,000,000,000

And Its Yearly Income is Estimated at \$20,000,000,000

London, Nov. 23, 3:42 p. m.—At a rough estimate the capital wealth of the British empire is \$130,000,000,000 pounds sterling (\$130,000,000,000) and its yearly income 4,000,000,000 pounds sterling (\$40,000,000,000)...

CHILD GETS SICK CROSS, FEVERISH IF CONSTIPATED

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS CANT HARM TENDER STOMACH OR BOWELS

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour...

Look at the tongue mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless and in a few hours all this constipation, poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels...

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

Advertisement for a four-room house for \$399.00, including floor plan and details of the building.

Form for requesting a free book of Modern Homes No. 1765 from Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Dr. E. J. Agnew, M.D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 10-12; 7-8 except Wednesday and Saturday.

DENTIST DR. E. J. JONES Suite 46 Shannon Building

LARGE FEES FOR SALE OF B. & M. STOCK

Boston Banking Firm Made Ostensible Profit of Between \$300,000 and \$400,000—This Fact and a Further Re-citation of Billard Dealings Brought Out at Trial of Former New Haven Directors.

New York, Nov. 23.—An ostensible profit of between \$300,000 and \$400,000 to the banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & company of Boston, gained from transactions with Charles S. Mellen in connection with the sale to him of stock of the Boston and Maine railroad, figured in the testimony today at the trial of the eleven former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Charged More Than Market Price. The testimony was brought out in an effort by government counsel to show that the seeming profit was allowed in connection with the fact that Mellen and Robert Winsor, head of the banking firm, were co-operating in legislative affairs in Massachusetts. Winsor, according to the testimony, charged from 10 to 20 points more than the market price of Boston and Maine stock which he purchased from Mellen. Mellen testified that he and Winsor were co-operating in legislative affairs at the time, but he would not admit that the high price paid for the stock had any reference to their activities before the legislature.

Phase of Billard History. The transaction was a phase of the history of the New Haven's relations with the John L. Billard company, the concern alleged to have been used by the New Haven to hold its acquisition of Boston and Maine majority stock until the Massachusetts legislature had passed an act permitting the road to hold the stock itself. It was brought out that Billard, a Meriden, Conn., coal merchant, had in June, 1908, shared the New Haven's 109,900 shares of Boston and Maine stock at \$135 a share without putting up a cent of money of his own, having been financed in the transaction by the New Haven, and that nine months later the New Haven, in response to an inquiry from the Massachusetts legislature, reported that it did not control the stock directly or indirectly. A year later, June, 1909, the legislature passed the Boston Railroad Holding company act which permitted the New Haven to hold the Boston and Maine through that company.

Netted Billard \$2,750,000. The New Haven then bought the stock back from Billard at \$150, which netted him a profit of \$2,750,000 in the deal. Meantime, although the New Haven had presumably divested itself of its Boston and Maine shares, Charles S. Mellen, according to his testimony, authorized Kidder, Peabody & company to acquire 25,000 shares additional for Mellen's account. He admitted that he used the resources of the New England Navigation company, a New Haven concern, by authority of the directors, and that Kidder, Peabody & company got for him 2,750 shares of Boston and Maine preferred at 160 and 14,182 shares of common at 140. The common stock at that time was selling, Mr. Mellen said, at between 125 and 130 a share, while the figure at about \$2,000,000, or between \$300,000 and \$400,000 in excess of the market value of the securities.

Stock Difficult to Get. "Mr. Winsor told me," said the witness, "that the stock was difficult to get and that he'd have to charge me more than the usual commission. He named the price and they were accepted." "Was there any calculation as to how much this was costing you?" asked R. L. Batts of government counsel. "Yes," the witness said, "he discussed it with the executive committee and that a kick developed" and "the comment was severe."

"Did you make any statement to the committee as to legislative matters you had in hand with Winsor?" "I never did."

"Had you and Winsor co-operated in legislative matters at that time?" "Yes," conceded the witness. Mellen said he was advised by the executive committee to take up the matter of his disposition of the stock with the committee appointed by the New Haven to deal with Boston and Maine matters and that the committee advised him "to see if Billard would buy it."

Billard bought it at the same price, the witness testified, without any discussion as to whether the price were excessive. This, it was brought out, was hardly a month after Billard had bought the 109,000 shares at \$135.

No Discussion of Market Price. "There was no discussion of the market price," said Mr. Mellen. "Billard was told that he could keep it or leave it as he chose." "And that was the substance of the conversation?" was asked. "Yes, except that he said he was very glad to buy it. Billard was a very benevolent looking old gentleman but as sharp as a razor and he knew what the market price was."

Sharp as a Razor. "I said he was as sharp as a razor?" retorted the witness. "The New Haven, however, it was elicited from the witness, financed the purchase. The New England Navigation company deposited in two New York banks in which Henry K. McFarland and William Skinner, New Haven directors, were interested, \$2,800,000 from which Billard borrowed and gave his down note for the rest of the purchase price.

Inquiry of Massachusetts Legislature. The inquiry of the Massachusetts legislature as to whether the New Haven had any interest in Boston and Maine stock and the New Haven's reply denying it, dated February 15, 1909, were then taken to the Mellen case. In a written memorandum he had placed the facts of the Billard transaction before the board of directors. Louis Cass Ledyard and Edward D. Robbins, defendants, had collaborated in drafting the reply. "Ledyard," he continued, "put me through the third degree on the Billard company. I felt that he didn't believe in the bona-fides of the transactions. I explained it all and assured Ledyard that it was clean cut, straightforward a transaction as he had ever had anything to do with."

Legal Reply of Purchaser. The document was to the effect that the Boston and Maine stock had been sold to Billard, without any understanding with him, "direct or indirect as to its disposition," and that \$1,000,000 was in the treasury of the New England Navigation company as the result of the sale. "It added that while Billard was believed to be friendly toward the New Haven, there was nothing understood which would 'limit' the legal right of the purchaser."

The \$1,000,000 according to the testimony today, was obtained by Billard on the Boston and Maine stock itself, through a loan which Mellen said he arranged with the National City bank.

The reply also asserted that the New Haven had disposed of all its rolling properties in Massachusetts, to "individuals."

CONSPIRACY CASE OF HAMBURG LINE

(Continued from Page One) renzo, at the time they were chartered to the Hamburg-American line. According to an indemnity bond was furnished by the Hamburg-American line for \$250,000 in the case of the Lorenzo and for \$260,125 in the case of the Berwind. The Hamburg-American line went on the bond with two sureties, Edward J. Berwind and John A. Berwind, millionaire coal operators. This was in case anything should happen. It was testified, in case the steamers should not be delivered back to us."

Both Steamers Seized. Both steamers were seized by the allies' warships, it developed. The Berwind got back under the same proceedings, but the Lorenzo was confiscated and sold under prize court orders.

Get Full Value. "And did you get her full value, as set forth in the indemnity bond?" Mr. Wood asked Richard D. Wrigley, of the firm which owned the Lorenzo. "We did."

Later Mr. Wood asked Mr. Mooney from whom the \$350,000 was received. "We got it through our attorneys," he said, "I understand it came from the Hamburg-American line."

Edward J. Berwind, head of the coal company bearing his name, testified that his firm was the largest of the Hamburg-American line for more than 20 years and that he did not hesitate to become a surety on the bond when requested.

Carried Sealed Instructions. Both the Lorenzo and the Berwind, witnesses testified, sailed with supercargoes placed aboard by the Hamburg-American line. The supercargoes, the government charges, carried sealed instructions, to be opened after sailing, in the case of all 16 ships on which the charges based, and it is charged, in some cases these instructions were opened and the supercargo assumed command before the steamer had passed out beyond the three-mile limit over which the United States exercises jurisdiction.

Twelve Vessels Mentioned. Although the government's witnesses today testified mostly concerning the Berwind and Lorenzo, the names of other steamers sent from American ports on the same errand figured in some of the testimony. There was little variance except as to sailing dates and destinations of any of these vessels. Twelve vessels were mentioned by name in Mr. Rand's concession of facts which the government rejected.

Captain Boy-Ed's Communication. Captain Boy-Ed's alleged connection with the relief plan for German warships was told by Kullenkampff. After he had got back under the control of his hands, the witness testified he went back to his business and for nearly a month thereafter heard nothing more. To messenger bearing news that a large sum of money was deposited to his account at Speyer and Company's here, called on him. Other messengers came afterwards and by the fifth of September he had \$750,000 on deposit at Speyer and Company, none of which was owing to him and all of which was entirely unexpected.

Called on the Telephone. "A man called me on the telephone," Mr. Kullenkampff replied, "and told he was Captain Boy-Ed and that the money was to be spent as he said. I told him to present proof that such was the case and not long afterwards the representative here of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin called on me and told me that the man was Captain Boy-Ed and that the money was to be spent as he said."

Did you spend it as Captain Boy-Ed told you to? Mr. Wood asked. First Disbursement \$350,000. "I did. The first disbursement was \$350,000. I was told to telegraph it to the Nevada National bank at San Francisco and I did so. Kullenkampff then told me that the \$250,000 paid by disbursements, all of which, he said, he had been ordered by Captain Boy-Ed. The government will make no great effort to bring me in, Mr. Wood said, what was done with the \$350,000 telegraphed to San Francisco. It would attempt to show, however, he asserted, that the \$250,000 paid by Kullenkampff by Boy-Ed's orders to the North German Lloyd also went to San Francisco and was there expended in chartering and supplying steamers for relief of German cruisers in the Pacific.

More Than Fifty Witnesses. More than fifty witnesses probably will testify in the government's behalf during the remainder of the week. Nearly 100 in addition to those testified to today are expected subpoenaed from Washington, Miss Florence Bennett from Washington, Miss Enolla W. Hale

The Boston Store The Business Center of Norwich

Ready for Thanksgiving

Advertisement for stylish suits, coats, blouses, and neckwear at reduced prices. Includes images of a woman in a coat and a woman in a blouse.

New Veilings. You don't have to be a Turk to wear a veil. Almost every occasion demands a veil of some sort, and we have all the many kinds at prices which are right.

Advertisement for silk hosiery, including hose, boots, and veils. Includes an image of a woman's legs in stockings.

Advertisement for women's and children's gloves. Includes an image of a woman's hands in gloves.

Advertisement for linens, including damask tray cloths, hemstitched tray cloths, and linen table scarves.

The Reid & Hughes Co. Advertisement for Thanksgiving Special, featuring trimmed hats for \$1.98.

NORWICH TOWN School Pupils Contribute Thanksgiving Supplies to City Poor—Students Returning for the Holiday—Local Guests at Franklin Wedding. Over two barrels of good things brought by the pupils were taken down to the city Tuesday afternoon from the Town Street school and nearly as large a quantity from the West Town Street school. The Thanksgiving recess begins at noon today (Wednesday). In the storm of wind and rain on Friday afternoon a window was blown in in the senior room at the West Town Street school, so that the pupils were dismissed for the remainder of the afternoon.