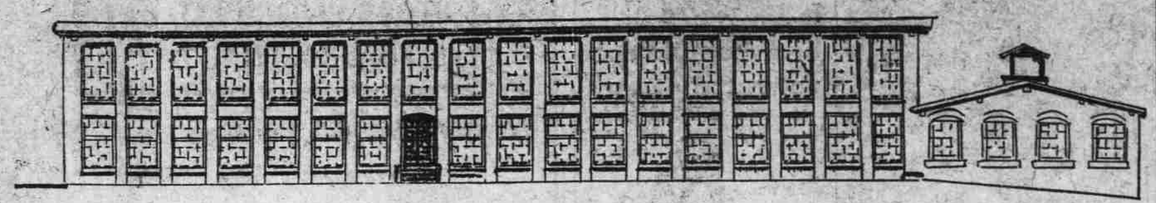
BUILDING ACTIVITY IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT

ADDITIONS TO BE BULIT AT TRADING COVE MILL



BUILDING AND BUSINESS.

Permits Show an Increase Over Last Year By a Third.

The record of real estate sales for the past week shows a very large increase over last year. Sales by warranty deed in the cities of the state reported by The Commercial Record numbered 413, with mortgage loans of $1,274,431, while in the third week of November last year there were 282 sales of real estate and the mortgage loans totaled $604,750.

The ten new companies formed in Connecticut last week have aggregate capital stock of $237,0000, a record which compares with five incorporations last year, which had aggregate capital of $170,000.

Petitions in bankruptcy during the past week numbered three, with total assets of $8,871 and total liabilities of $20,771. Last year during the corresponding week there were eight petitions, having assents of $889,156 and liabilities of $993,641, the large increase in the assets and liabilities, as will be remembered, being caused by the failure of Burr & Knapp of Bridgeport.

Building permits were issued during the past week in the cities of New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury and Stamford to the number of 132, for buildings costing $514,383, the largest gain being found in Bridgeport, where factory additions and many frame tenement houses are being erected. Last year in the same cities 100 permits were issued for buildings costing $421,780, caused mostly by new factory construction in New Haven.

Contracts awarded last week included factory construction in Bridgeport and New Britain, residences in New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport, power station in New London, public garage in New Britain, and many small houses of the one and two-family type throughout the state, and especially in Bridgeport.

New work reported included schoolhouses in Bridgeport and Waterbury, church in New Haven, addition to brewing plant in Bridgeport, large storehouse in New Britain, administration building and industrial building in Hartford for the Blind Institute, alterations to business blick in New Haven, apartment building in Hartford and frame tenement houses in all the larger cities of the state.

Norwich had ten sales of real estate last week to nine a year ago. The mortage loans for the respective weeks were $14,130 and $31,100.

At New London last week there were six sales of realty to five a year ago, while the loans for the two weeks were $26,600 and $12,792 respectively.

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ESTIMATES WILL BE OPENED TODAY

For Construction of New Buildings at Joseph Hall Woolen Mills at Trading Cove—Another New Cottage for Peck Street—Car Barn Nearly Done—Progress on Other Buildings.

The additional buildings to be built at Trading Cove for the Joseph Hall woolen mills are now being estimated by the several contractors, three being out of town firms, and the estimates are to be received and opened by Architect Preston, at his office this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock, the right being reserved to reject any or all bids. Batterboards have been placed for the contractors' use and the contract is to be awarded immediately. The southeast corners of two buildings adjoin tidewater and some sheet piling will have to be used to protect the footings of concrete until set. The large building is to be 130 feet in length, 50 feet wide, and two stories high, having Fenestra sash and glass. The window frames are 5 feet 4 inches wide and 8 feet 6 inches high, having 25 lights of 12x20 inch glass in each, and frames of steel. Each window will have ventilating sash in same, 36x40 inches in size, worked by chains. All timbering is rift best quality Georgia pine, planed on all parts. The roof cover will be Beehive brand five-ply papers, in slag, the brick pilasters between windows will be 20 inches wide. There will be a freight elevator, stairs, etc. The dyehouse will be 34x74 feet in size, this being one story high, the other mentioned building being two stories. The dyehouse will be of same brick construction as the main building. There will be two new boilers, each of 180 horse power, and a new brick boiler twopp stack for these, also a new Custodis radial brick chimney 100 feet high and 48 inch flue. The changing of the plant from four set to eight demands quite a number of other changes which are to be carried out later. Architect Preston has charge of the work, and made the plans.

Another Peck Street Cottage.

Contractor Charles I. Rathbun is about to commence the construction of a modern two-story cottage on a lot just west of his residence, No. 50 Peck street. The cellar is now being excavated and as soon as the foundation is completed the raising of the frame will be started. The house is to be 26x26 feet in size, two stories high and of wooden frame construction. There are to be eight rooms, electric lights, hot and cold water, bath, steam heat and other conveniences. The interior will be attractively finished off.

Working on Interior.

The cottage which C. I. Rathbun has erected on Peck street, west of the lot where the excavating is in progress, is now approaching the completed stage. The interior work is well along and the exterior of the house is now being painted.

Cottage at Thamesville.

At the present time C. I. Rathbun's men are at work on the shingling of a two-story frame cottage which he is erecting just off the city line in Thamesville for Joe Smith. The cottage is to be 26x28 feet in size and will contain eight rooms when finished. There is to be a bath, hot and cold water, hard wood floors and the building will be steam heated.

Church Repairs Nearly Done.

Fenton Bros. & Co. who have the contract for the repairs being made to the towers on St. Patrick's church expect that the work will be practically completed in a few days more, that is as far as the repairs to be made this fall are concerned, as the remainder of the work will have to go over until spring. Fenton Bros. & Company brought steeple Tom here from Boston several weeks ago to rig up the hoists for the men who have since been engaged in the repair work.

Plastering Pion Block.

Fenton Brothers & Co. are now plastering the new Pion block in Taftville and they expect to have the roof of the Marsan block covered in next week. The work on this block has been somewhat delayed owing to the late arrival of steel which is expected now daily.

Carn Barn Nearly Done.

Within a week or two more the new $10,000 car barn being erected by Contractors C. M. Williams and Son in Thamesville for the Shore Line system will be completed. The doors will be hung by that time and the interior work will be done. At the present time the Shore Line Company's workmen are relaying tracks from the main line into the barn.

PUTNAM.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 p. m., Nov. 29, at the Putnam Chamber of Commerce, in the Union block, for the new trade school. The plans provide for a building 60x100 feet, brick, mill construction, two stories and basement. An alternate bid will also be received for a building 50x90 feet. A separate bid will be received at the same time for the steam heating. The roofing will be slag and there will be no electric wiring.

WATEFORD.

Extensive improvements have been made at the Leverone farm at the foot of Mallory Hill. A large barn has been built and a veranda has been put across the front of the house, besides several other minor improvements.

Louis F. Sauter has sold a building lot at Riverside, Waterford, to Antonio and Nellie Joseph. The owners will build a summer cottage on the site at some future time.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND

Statistics of Building and Engineering operations in New England as compiled by The F. W. Dodge Company follow:

Contracts to Nov. 17, 1915	$156,498,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1914	147,005,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1913	156,783,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1912	175,301,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1911	159,132,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1910	143,781,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1909	147,155,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1908	96,103,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1907	119,897,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1906	113,256,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1905	99,712,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1904	88,083,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1903	96,613,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1902	108,227,000
Contracts to Nov. 17, 1901	106,807,000

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SOUTH MANCHESTER.

Edward J. Holl has started the foundation work for two more houses for himself at Pinehurst. One will be a bungalow and will be built on Hawthorne street and the other will be arranged for two tenements and will be built on Cambridge street.

Thomas Gorman is plastering John Clough's new four-tenement house on Knighton avenue.

Architect Burton A. Sellew of Hartford is preparing plans for an addition and alterations to a block at Manchester Center for E. J. Holl. The present building will have an addition in front one story high, and an addition at the side 19x37 feet. They will each be of frame construction, with concrete foundation and tin roof. The entire front of the present building will be finished in metal lath and stucco.

Edward C. Elliott is making alterations to a house on Hemlock street for James Trotter, house on Ridge street for Alex Miller and a house on Lincoln street for Mr. Walsh.

Edward C. Elliott has started the carpenter work for John Bulla's new house on Hemlock street. W. B. Palmer has the contract for the electrical work.

F. M. Robinson has work well along on the erection of a new cottage at Homestead Park. He is also building an addition on a house on Blake street for Mr. Sanford, making alterations to the Ferris block on Main street and alterations to Mrs. Walker's house on Main street.

The new house being erected on Hemlock street for Thomas Henderson is now ready for plastering.

Mrs. Marion Hubbard has been granted a permit for a two-family house to be erected in the rear of her property on Ridge and Pine streets.

MIDDLETOWN.

The Joseph S. Annino Co. have been awarded the contract for the mason work for a new house to be erected on Russell street by Henry Ehlers. The house will be of frame construction, arranged for two tenements, with all modern conveniences. The owner will build.

A meeting of the buildings and grounds committee of Wesleyan University was held in New York city Tuesday. The erection of a new chemical laboratory was considered and plans were discussed for alterations to the chapel.

The Joseph S. Annino Co. have started work on the entrance to the Grand Theatre on Main street. The front will be of pressed brick, with limestone and bluestone trim and hard plaster finish.

NEW LONDON.

Contract Awarded for Changes In Goldsmith Block—Another Story To Be Added.

J. A. Dolan & Co. has been awarded the contract for rebuilding the Goldsmith block at the corner of State and Main streets which was damaged by fire several weeks ago. Work on the building will be started immediately. The contract calls for another story which will be four instead of three stories high, as formerly. A large addition will be erected in the rear. The addition will be of brick and the construction of the additional story will be of metal studs and wire laths with stucco exterior.

Contract for Four Houses.

Oliver Woodworth has been awarded the contract to build four houses on School street for W. A. Smith. Sub-contracts for the plumbing and heating will be let soon. The houses are to be of frame construction, each arranged for one family, fitted up with improvements, including furnace heat.

Figuring Plans.

Local contractors are figuring plans for the proposed changes to the Y. M. C. A. property on State street recently purchased by H. D. Barrows. Mr. Barrows plans to bring the building on the site out to the sidewalk line, raise it and build one or more stores on the ground floor. Offices will be fitted up on the upper floors. New plumbing and heating will be required.

Will Build Block.

The property at the junction of lower Bank street and Truman street has been purchased by Mrs. Vincenza Caracausa. In the spring the frame building now on the site is to be removed and a four-story brick building erected. Three stores will be fitted up on the first floor and the upper floors will be arranged for apartments.

Alterations to Building.

J. A. St. Germain will have the contract for the proposed changes to the building on Bank street owned by Arthur Keefe. It is planned to erect a three-story brick addition in the rear and make interior changes.

Foundation Completed.

The foundation has been completed for two houses on Perry street for M. P. Shea. Both houses will be of frame construction, the exterior being succeed and the roofs shingled The heating will be by hot air, and every convenience will be provided.

New Power House.

The Shore Line company's electric power house which is being erected on the southern extremity of the Connecticut college property is rapidly progressing, and it is anticipated that the exterior work will be completed before severe weather arrives. The piece of land, which was leased by the trolley company from the college, is located west of Williams street and extends to the new road which is now being built which when completed will practically be a continuation of Connecticut avenue extension.

The building, which will be erected on the north side of this road, is to be of terra cotta and brick, with circle top windows, and monitor roof over the center part of the building. Two wings on either side of one story height add to the length of the building, which is to be 88 by 48 feet. The body of the building will be 33 feet high. The power house will not only be artistic in design but is to have every possible sanitary equipment.

The power supplied from this substation will be to supplement the present supply, which is not at all times adequate for the demand made by the trolley service, and will be valuable when extra service may become a necessity on the line between New London and Norwich.

There is an unusually large amount of building going on here now.

The contract for the erection of the power station on William street for the Shore Line Electric Railway has been given to H. R. Douglas, Inc.

County Improvement League Data

By County Agent F. C. WARNER

PROFIT IN LARGE FARMS.

Survey Indicates That Incomes Usually Vary Directly With the Sizes of Farms.

The United States Department of Agriculture in a recent article says: Under the conditions which prevail on the average American farm, the opportunity for making a satisfactory profit varies directly with the number of acres farmed, according to farm management specialties in the department. This statement is substantiated by figures gathered in the course of a survey which has recently been made by the department of a portion of Chester County Pa. This survey, in the opinion of the specialists, emphasizes what has been called "the small farm fallacy", which is discussed at some length in a bulletin soon to be issued. Farm Management Practice of Chester County.

In the territory surveyed farms of from 30 to 40 acres required for each crop acre $15 worth of machinery on an average, as compared with less than $9 worth on farms of 160 acres and over. The small-sized farms needed one horse for every 9 acres, as compared with one horse for more than 17 acres on the larger holdings. In spite of this increased investment per acre, the small farms were not so well equipped with labor-saving machinery.

On the farms of from 13 to 40 acres the average labor income—that is to say, the money which the farmer receives for his years work after the interest on his investment has been deducted—was only $240, while on farms of 160 acres the average was $1,575. From these and other figures which convey the same lesson, the investigators concluded that the small farm, carrying on a general business, labors under a fixed handicap that is inherent in its size.

This relation of the size of the farm to the opportunity for profit is declared in the bulletin already mentioned to be of vital interest "because of the notion which so widely prevails that the ideal of American agriculture is the small farm. Numerous real-estate promotion schemes are based on this idea. It is a distinct fallacy. Very small farms are difficult to make successful anywhere, and it is only the exceptional man who is equal to the task. They must always be devoted to the most intensive types of farming, and the products of most kinds of intensive farming fluctuate greatly in volume and price, so that the business is very insecure. The danger is greatly magnified if the small farm is situated a long distance from market, for prices for their products do not have to fall very far until the transportation charges wipe out all profits. Even in the vicinity of the better markets these small farms succeed only in localities where they have distinct advantages for the particular type of farming which they follow."

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

DRY MASH AS POULTRY FEED.

Experiments Show Its Value As Egg Producer.

For many years wet mash was regarded by all poultrymen as the only way of obtaining eggs in cold weather but there has been a great evolution in feeding poultry in the past few years, so that now most all progressive poultrymen believe that heat should be generated by exercise rather than by warm feeds, and that hens will thrive just as well, and in many conditions better, on a dry mash kept before them the greater part of the day. Many colleges have carried out exhaustive experiments to determine the comparative value of these two methods of feeding, and one of the most striking results of these experiments was one obtained by the New York state experiment station a few years ago, when a pen of 20 white Leghorns fed a wet mash paid a profit of $21.70, while a pen of birds under the same conditions and cared for by the same person in the same house and fed a dry mash from 10 o'clock in the morning until night paid a profit of $28.90. This profit was figured entirely on the increased egg production, not taking into consideration the saving of labor in feeding the dry mash which would have increased the profit of the birds fed by this system at least $1.

One of the greatest objections to feeding the wet mash regularly is that some hens will eat too much, while others will not get enough. Dry mash kept before the birds the greater part of the day provides an opportunity for every individual to get all that she needs. Birds which overeat of the wet mash day after day for several months frequently contract some digestive or other organic troubles and become a total loss to their owner as far as egg production is concerned. The difference in the mortality of fowls fed wet mash and dry mash has frequently been as great as 10 to 1 in favor of the dry mash.

In order to force pullets at this season of the year to lay a lot of eggs it is undoubtedly wise to feed a limited amount of wet mash in addition to the regular dry mash kept before them all of the time, because pullets do not take to dry mash readily, and therefore do not eat enough to provide the necessary material for making eggs. Feeding a wet mash as a supplement to a dry mash, but not in sufficient quantities to satisfy the fowls, will frequently result in a good egg production where it could not be obtained in any other way.

As the spring approaches the birds come to eat heavily of dry mash and the feeding of and extra labor required in mixing the wet mash at noon is hardly profiable. Whenever wet mash fed to fowls it should be just moistened sufficiently to make it crumbly. Mash which contains too much moisture cannot be digested properly, and is not relished by the fowls. Yearling hens which are being kept for breeding purposes should not be fed mash in any other form but dry. They will respond soon enough to this system of feeding, and it is not wise to attempt to force them with artificial foods.

SHADE TREES.

Should Be Properly Cared For If They Are to Grow Well and Make Good Appearance.

The American forestry association at Washington, D. C., has issued circulars giving expert advice on the proper care and repair of shade trees. The forestry association will be glad to send to any one interested circulars relative to this subject. The following is taken from the first part of the circular:—

As the lower branches of the trees will cause a more rapid growth in trunk diameter, these branches should be pruned from shade and street trees at intervals of a year or more, as they interfere with street traffic, until a clean stem of 10 or 12 feet is reached. Lawn trees require little attention, since low branching and unsymetrical form give them character. If possible, trees should be left with single leaders, since crotches are likely to split in later years. If two or more main stems develop, leave the central stem and severely trim or entirely remove the others. When it is necessary to restrict the spread of trees within certain bounds on narrow streets and roadways, the ends of the branches should be shortened so as to develop a compact symmetrical crown. At a time after midsummer is suitable for pruning. Shaping can best be done while the foliage is on the tree. Heavy pruning is better done in fall or winter.

Old, neglected trees should first have all dead and imperfect limbs removed. Thin out dense tops by leaving main limbs and the branches immediately radiating from them and limit cutting to the third and fourth divisions in branches. As far as possible preserve the character and natural shape of the tree, making the finished tree look as if no limbs had been removed. Start pruning at the top of the tree and work downward. All cuts should be made smooth, close to the base of a limb and parallel to the axis of the stem. At all times avoid unnecessary wounds by cutting or tearing the bark in making the necessary cuts and in climbing the trees. The surface of scars should be smoothed and painted with a mixture of two parts coal tar to one of creosote. It is safer to follow this with a heavy coat of coal tar (the kind used for roofing is best). Large scars should be recoated every few years.

VETCH.

Found To Be An Ideal Substitute For Clover as Green Manure.

Most farmers understand the value of humus and organic matter in the soil, and would add more to their land if they could do so with a reasonable outlay of money and labor. Vetch commends itself strongly for such use, because it remains in condition to grow at every favorable opportunity during the autumn, winter and early spring, when the land is usually idle and unproductive. Clover and alfalfa are also valuable for this purpose, but they usually make less growth during the most inclement season of the year.

Many renters and small land owners have not the capital, experience, or buildings necessary to maintain live stock whereby such crops can be consumed advantageously and the manure returned to the land. In such cases vetch, as green manure, offers an ideal substitute for clove. Vetch may be followed, if desired, by late cabbage, cauliflower, soy beans, millet corn and many other crops.

If the weather is rainy during the season when vetch must be removed from the land it may be cut and placed in the silo, provided it is mixed with some non-leguminous crop. Vetch, like clover, alfalfa and other highly nitrogenous plants, does not make the best of silage unless mixed with plants of an opposite character. It is well to grow it mixed with oats or rye, so that both can be placed in the silo together. If the weather permits, these mixed crops may be used for hay or silage, but if rainy, they may all be put into the silo at once.

DANGER OF FALL PRUNING.

Cuts Leave Trees Unprotected Against Ravages of Winter.

Fruit growers and others interested in the pruning of fruit trees are not agreed as to the advisability of fall pruning over spring pruning. Personally the horticultural adviser of the league is not in favor of it,—in fact, he warns people against possible injury that may come from it. He does this because many trees have been seen which have been injured by fall and early winter pruning. On the other hand many trees have been pruned at this time of year and have not suffered a great deal. It is an advantage to have the work done, but owing to the fact that there is a great likelihood of injury from this precedure, it is much more advisable to be on the safe side and wait until the latter part of the winter and early spring when all danger of sever cold weather is over.

The cambium layer or live part of the tree is exposed to the elements after the cut is made, and if the cut is made at this time of year or later the cambium layer will in most cases be killed back beneath the bark from one-quarter of an inch to in some cases one inch. This means that the cambium layer has to grow over this additional surface before covering the wound made by the cutting. Even though the wounds are protected with dressing, the winter killing may come.

WEEDS THAT HAVE GONE TO SEED.

Those who have taken pains to study and observe the nature of many of our plants which are considered as weeds in our cultivated fields know that most of them bear hundreds and thousands of seeds when given opportunity. It is well to take a look over the fields and notice whether any plants have matured or not, and produced this number of seeds, and to estimate roughly the number of weeds which are likely to come forth next spring. One of the principal costs of growing crops is cultivation caused by the presence of many weeds. To lessen this cost one can see the importance of thorough cultivation.

THE COST OF MILK PRODUCTION

According to Bulletin 357 of the New York (Cornell) Station, from a study made of the costs incident to milk production for 834 dairy cows with full year's records in 58 dairy herds in Jefferson County, N. Y., it was found that seven of the 53 herds, comprising 97 cows, were kept at a loss of $1,335.71. On the basis of net cost and actual receipts, 161 cows, or 19 per cent. of the total number caused a loss to their owners of $1,799.87, or $11.18 per cow. The average production was 6,621 pounds of milk and 241 pounds of fat. The milk was produced at a net cost of 1.21 cents, and the fat at 33.3 cents per pound. The average selling price of the milk was 1.52 cents per pound, and the net profit per cow was $20.39. The net cost per cow was $80.24, and the receipts were $100.63. The average cost of feed per cow was $51.57, and the labor cost $23.12. The average cost of delivering 100 pounds of milk 2.14 miles was 11.7 cents. The profit from cows yielding 10,000 pounds of milk a year was 51 per cent greater than from those yielding 6,000 pounds.

BETTER BRED AND GROOMED THAN EVER.

Indicated by Performance of Hens In Egg Laying Contest at Storrs.

The performance of the birds in the laying contest at Storrs seems to be prima facie evidence that the pullets are better bred and better groomed for the race than ever before. The total production for the third week amounted to 1340 eggs which is 210 more than the production last week and 301 eggs more for the corresponding week last year.

For the third successive week a Long Island pen of Barred Rocks owned by Jules F. Francais of West Hampton Beach has enjoyed the distinction of outstripping all other pens in the contest; their record for the third week was 42 eggs. Will Barron's pen of White Leghorns from Bartle, England was second for the week with a yield of 41 and A. B. Hall's pen of t he same breed from Wallingford, Conn., was third with a yield of 40 eggs. During the week there were three additional pens in which every one of the ten birds were working and all three of these were Leghorn pens, namely, Tom Barron's from Catforth, England; Will Barron's from Bartle, England and Bonnie Brook Poultry Farm's from Saratoga, N. Y.

The feeding formulas used in the laying contest since its inception four years ago have given very satisfactory results. These formulas, however, have been subjected to at least one adverse criticism; they contained fourteen different ingredients which is of course to large a number for the convenience of the average poultryman. The management of the contest has simplified the formulas by reducing the number of different feeds by about one-half, endeavoring at the same time to maintain the same high efficiency as has prevailed heretofore. The plan of feeding has remained the same, that is to say the grain is hand fed and the mash is hopper fed.

DRY MASH

Wheat Bran	100 pounds
Corn Meal	100 pounds
Ground Oats	100 pounds
Flour Middlings	100 pounds
Fish Scrap	50 pounds
Beef Scrap	50 pounds

SCRATCH GRAIN

Wheat	100 pounds
Cracked Corn	100 pounds

The three best pens in each of the principal breeds are as follows:

Plymouth Rocks.

Pen.		
4	Jules F. Francais (Barred) W. Hampton Beach, L. I.	119
6	Fairfields Farms, (Barred) Short Falls, N. H.	56
15	Hollston Hill Farm, (White) Holliston, Mass.	47

Wyandottes.

Pen.		
33	Dr. N. W. Sanborn, (Buff) Holden, Mass.	67
20	Obed G. Knight, (White) Bridgeton, R. I.	60
27	Tom Barron, (White) Catforth, England	57

Rhode Island Reds.

Pen.		
43	H. W. Sanborn, Attleboro, Mass.	56
35	Colonial Farm, Temple, N. H.	53
45	A. W. Rumery, Danville, N. H.	47

White Leghorns.

Pen.		
56	A. B. Hall, Wallingford, Conn.	109
73	A. P. Robinson, Calverton, N. Y.	100
69	Will Barron, Bartle, near Preston, England	100

Miscellaneous.

Pen.		
95	Claude Clinton, (Mottled Anconas), Red Hook, N. Y.	53
98	Oregon Agricultural College (Oregons), Corvallis, Ore.	51
97	Obed G. Knight, (White Orpingtons), Bridgeton, R. I.	53

BOY-ED PROMINENT IN CONSPIRACY TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

Rican steamer Marina Queseda, to Hochmeister, advising him that the steamer was sailing that afternoon and that Suhren, needing money, had drawn on him for $1,000. Hochmeister was told to take the matter to "Room 801 at 11 Broadway," and Roger B. Wood, for the government, brought out that this was the room which Captain Boy-Ed occupied as his New York headquarters.

The second time Captain Boy-Ed's name was connected with the case it was likewise brought in by one of Captain Suhren's telegrams. This message was addressed to "Philip Volz, care Nordmann, Room 801, 11 Broadway," and related to the Queseda's contemplated departure.

Mr. Wood informed the court that Mr. Volz, thus addressed, was the Baltimore agent of the North German Lloyd, which operated, till the war began, a large number of trans-Atlantic vessels under the German flag. It was possible, Mr. Wood added, that the North German line were "among the other conspirators, unknown to the grand jury," mentioned in the indictment.

Other Vessels Used.

After having established in the forenoon session that the defendants had succeeded in loading coal and supplies aboard at least two of a fleet of five German warships and convoys in the Atlantic in September, 1914, by means of the Berwind and an American ship flying the Stars and Stripes, the government proceeded to deal with the Marina Queseda, which sailed from Newport News Dec. 16, 1914, for Valparaiso, Chile, and the Thor, which sailed Aug. 3 for Buenos Aires. The government charges that they were two of the sixteen boats chartered by the defendants in their alleged unlawful practice.

Chartered Twelve Steamers.

While the defendants admit that they chartered twelve steamers for the purposes charged by the government—denying in their donsessions that by doing so they were guilty of conspiracy—they do not admit that they had anything to do with the Queseda. On the contrary, William Rand, their counsel, announced that his clients had nothing whatever to do with this vessel and strenuously opposed all testimony concerning her.

By the testimony of Norman Hamilton, collector of the port of Newport News, Bruce McIntyre, an employe of the Berwind-White Coal company at Newport News, Elliott M. Parker, connected with the Pocahontas Fuel company at Newport News, and John F. Harper of Norfolk, the government sought to prove their contention.

Carried Provisions and Coal.

From their testimony it developed that the Queseda was formerly the Norwegian steamer Gladstone and that she changed her colors after the war started. She sailed on a clearance granted by Mr. Hamilton after she had been tied up for some time at Newport News and Norfolk. Her manifest stated that she was loaded with coal, but the government sought to show that she also had provisions aboard. Testimony on this point was incomplete at adjournment.

The steamer Thor was granted clearance by Mr. Hamilton after McIntyre had sworn to her manifest. This simply detailed coal as her cargo and gave her destination. McIntyre said he was informed that her cargo was coal from Hasler Brothers, shipping agents. Later it developed that she had aboard $3,700 worth of provisions and stores paid for by the Hamburg-American line. This Mr. Rand admitted.

McIntyre Had Been Deceived.

McIntyre said he had been deceived and that the falsity of his oath was unwitting. There was nothing to show that Hasler Brothers, either, knew that she had stores aboard. Later Hamilton, asked if he would have cleared her had her manifest detailed these stores and had he known she was bound for German ships at sea, replied:

"I would have denied clearance and instituted proceedings against her master for taking a false oath."

Paid No Attention to British Vice Consul.

Mr. Hamilton was asked by counsel for the defense if the British vice consule at Norfolk and Newport News had not come to him with their information and fears and suspicions and demanded that he do what they termed his duty in preventing supplies from leaving port for German warships at sea.

"There was no demand from the British vice consul at Norfolk," he replied. "There were some demands from the British vice consul at Newport News. I considered these impertinent paid them no attention and gave the vice consul no information."

STATUS OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

Will Be Determined by the State Department on Broad Lines—Brought Up by Boy-Ed Case.

Washington, Nov. 24.—All questions affecting the status of diplomatic and cosnular representatives of belligerent countries in the United States will be determined by the state department on broad grounds of policy, with especial reference to the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign governments.

This was made known today by Secretary Lansing when his attention was drawn to testimony given in the federal court at New York that Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval attache, furnishing funds whereby a conspirator was alleged to have been conducted by agents of the Hamburg-American line to supply German warships at sea.

The secretary made it clear that while he had full knowledge of the evidence on which the cases were being prosecuted in New York, the state department had not given its approval or disapproval to the opening statement by Assistant District Attorney Wood, according to Captain Boy-Ed. Officials at both the department of state and of justice explained, however, that there was no controversy over jurisdiction between the two branches of the government. At the department of justice it was made clear that all this evidence in their possession had been brought to the attention of the state department as rapidly as it was gathered, but that action affecting diplomatic officers immune from prosecution lay naturally within the province of the state department.

The position of the secretary is that diplomatic representatives not only are immune from criminal prosecution, but that nothing that may be done by the department of justice in the development of other cases binds the state department to ask for the withdrawal of any diplomatic officer. In the cases also of consul-generals and others accredited agents of foreign governments, even though these do not enjoy diplomatic immunity from prosecution, the attitude of the state department is that there are important questions of policies involved, which guide it in deciding whether a recall should be asked for.

In the case of Captain Boy-Ed, Secretary Lansing's view is that so far as he is able to judge from the information in his possession, the German naval attache did not violate any law in supplying funds to obtain coal and provisions for battleships at sea, since this fn belief is not a commercial offense. The secretary declined, however, to indicate what might be the attitude of the department if it should be proved that Captain Boy-Ed had knowledge of or directed the alleged falsification of manifests and clearance papers by the agents of the Hamburg-American line.

Legal proof, however, it was pointed out at the state department, is not necessary in any event in deciding whether the personal acceptability of a foreign diplomatic officer is terminated. Action, it was stated, could be just as well based on presumption. Questions of policy must be given for consideration, however, officials said, because in endeavoring to supply German warships at sea Captain Boy-Ed was acting in compliance with the expressed views of his government in the United States. At the time the alleged offenses occurred no penalty had been provided in municipal law against the provisioning of belligerent warships and only in the closing hours of the last session of congress was such a measure enacted.

Previously the question was a moot point between the governments of the United States and Germany. The latter served notice through Count Bernstorff in a note dated December 15, 1914:

"The position taken by the government of the United States as to the delivery of coal and other necessaries to warships of the belligerent states constituting a violation of neutrality is in the opinion of the imperial German government untenable in international law. * * * Only when contraband trade would turn the ports into bases of German military operations would the unilateral stoppage of the trade of these vessels become a duty. Such, perhaps, would be the case if the Germans kept coal depots in the port or if the vessels called at the port in regular voyages on the way to German naval forces, but it stands to reason that one merchant vessel occasionally sailing with coal or supplies for German warships does not turn a neutral port into a German point of support contrary to neutrality.

"In answer to this, secretary Lansing denied that any merchant vessels had been refused clearance, as complained of by the German ambassador, although certain detentions had been made to investigate the bona fide character of destinations and intentions of the vessels. He added that "essential ideas of neutrality becoming a base for naval operations by a belligerent is in the opinion of this government repeated departure from such territory of merchant vessels laden with fuel or supplies for belligerent warships at sea."

In commenting today on the position of the United States Secretary Lansing said he had no knowledge that the vessels concerned in the New York cases had repeatedly left American ports to supply belligerent cruisers or commerce raiders.

CORRESPONDENT WAS DETAINED IN EDINBURGH CASTLE.

St. Louis Man Taken Off Danish Ship by British Officers.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—Karl Eugene Schmidt, who left here for Austria late in the summer to serve as correspondent if a St. Louis paper, and who was taken off the Danish ship United States by British officers and detained in Edinburgh castle, has been released.

News to this effect was received here today by Congressman Meeker in a telegram from Secretary of State Lansing.

The telegram says that Schmidt was released on Nov. 20 and intended to start that day for Hamburg. Schmidt was a prisoner more than a month before news of his detention was received here.

MAN FATALLY INJURED WHILE SAWING WOOD

Clothing Caught in the Belting and He Was Drawn to the Saw.

South Britain, Conn., Nov. 24.—Walter Church was perhaps fatally injured this afternoon while sawing wood with a saw operated by an engine. His clothing became caught in the belting and he was drawn to the saw, a long wound from his head to the breast resulting. He was taken to a Waterbury hospital.

The yield of California's gold mines last year was the greatest, with the exception of one year, 1854.

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