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PRESIDENT CACERES SLAIN BY ASSASSINS

Head of Santo Domingo, Shot Down by Enemies, Dies in American Legation.

WAYLAID LEAVING HOUSE

Wounded, He Seeks Shelter in Stable, Pursued by Slayers, Who Escape—Republic Is Quiet.

San Domingo, Nov. 20.—General Ramon Caceres, President of the republic, was assassinated yesterday afternoon by two men presumed to have been actuated by personal enmity. The President died of his wounds in the American Legation, where he was taken by friends. So far nothing has developed to indicate a rising. The country is quiet.

A decree published to-day summons Congress to meet on November 30 to provide for the election of a President. It also orders nine days' mourning.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 20.—Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic, was shot and killed by two assassins supposed to be political malcontents late yesterday afternoon, according to advices received at the State Department to-day from Francis M. Endicott, chargé d'affaires of the American Legation.

The President, according to the dispatches, while leaving the house of Leconte Vasquez, where he had been making a call, was fired upon by two men, Luis Tejera and Jaime Mote. Although wounded, he ran into a stable next to the American Legation. The assassins followed and fired again, wounding him fatally and leaving him unconscious. He was brought to the legation, where he died shortly afterward. The assassins made their escape from the city and fled to San Cristobal. The chargé d'affaires reported that the city was quiet and was patrolled by guards.

Minister Russell, who has been in Washington for some time, will leave for his post at once. He will go by way of Guantanamo, sailing from there in all probability on the gunboat Wheeling.

State Department officials are of the opinion, which is also held by Minister Russell, that the assassination of President Caceres has no connection with any political intrigue or revolutionary conspiracy. It is believed rather that the two men acted from motives of personal animosity. Apparently the assault was not followed by any other disturbance, and so far as is known at the department there has been no recent revolutionary activity in the republic.

It is pointed out at the War Department that this is the first serious trouble that has occurred in Santo Domingo in four years, whereas the history of the country showed an average of at least one revolution per annum.

Secretary Stimson believes this satisfactory condition to be a direct result of the assumption by the United States of the collection of the Dominican customs. He declared that the American customs administration there, after paying all the expenses of collection, all the interest on the foreign debt, making allotments for the sinking fund and in addition making payments on the principal of the debt for three years out of four, was now able to turn over a net revenue that is greater than the gross revenue collected before they took hold. In addition the governmental salaries had been increased and were promptly paid. All of these facts, it is suggested, ought to make for the maintenance of tranquillity and the continuance of constitutional government.

Secretary Stimson made the acquaintance of President Caceres last summer in connection with a trip to Panama. He sent a cable dispatch of condolence to the widow of the deceased President.

As the constitution of the Republic of Santo Domingo makes no provision for a Vice-President, it was necessary for the Cabinet to call an extraordinary session of Congress to provide for a special election. In the interim the Cabinet will discharge the duties of the President. According to those familiar with Dominican affairs, it is possible for Congress to convene, set a date for an election and have a new President in a little more than two weeks.

President Caceres lost his life by the same means that raised him to power in the politics of the Dominican Republic. About twelve years ago Caceres was a cowboy. He and a number of companions, including his cousin, Horacio Vasquez, later President of the Republic, got together one day and decided that they would end the long tyranny of President Ulysses Heureaux, who laid tribute on every industry and killed all who dared to thwart his plans.

The conspirators decided that the only way to end the despotism was to take the life of the negro ruler. The young men in the plot drew lots to see who would carry out the deed. To the one who drew the slip of paper that appointed him execution Caceres said: "Give it to me; you cannot kill him. I shall do it myself." And he did. Caceres met Heureaux in the village of Moca, where the despot had gone to levy more tribute. Caceres fired, and Heureaux, after some effort, pulled his own revolver. But it was too late. He was able only to say "Assassin!" as he breathed his last, to which Caceres replied: "You murdered my father."

That act was the beginning of the political life of Ramon Caceres, and in the revolution that followed the killing of Heureaux he became General Caceres. After the fall of the Heureaux government General Juan Isidro Jiminez became President, and he appointed Caceres as his delegate to the northern part of the country. Later Caceres became Minister of War. He was vice-president in the administration of President Carlos Morales, who later became his enemy and who is regarded as a probable successor of Caceres as President. Caceres became President of Santo Domingo in 1905, after General Morales had left the Presidency on account of the existing political conditions. Two years later he was elected for a term of six years, of which he had two years yet to serve.

About a month ago it was announced from Santo Domingo that President Caceres would resign and install in the presidency Federico Velasquez, his Minister of the Treasury.

President Caceres, who already was unpopular because of his disregard for the constitution and the liberty of his compatriots, became the object of even more bitter opposition because of his friendship for Velasquez and his support of his Minister of the Treasury in many acts of the latter which had been freely criticised by the people.

The news of the assassination caused much excitement in the Dominican colony in this city, but after this had died down there was a discussion as to the successor of President Caceres. There are at least half a dozen candidates for the office, notwithstanding the danger that surrounds it. Perhaps the foremost candidate is ex-President Morales. He had plans already well under way to invade his country and start an insurrection when he was arrested in Porto Rico on the charge of violating the neutrality laws. He was recently tried and acquitted, and is now at Jacmel, Hayti, not far from his own country, where he commands a strong following. Ex-President Horacio Vasquez, who is at St. Thomas, also within easy reach of Santo Domingo, also is a candidate, as is ex-President Jiménez, who is at Ponce, Porto Rico. There is a receptive candidate in this city in the person of General Eugenio Deschamps, formerly Vice-President. The chances seem to favor Morales, who is said to be well and favorably known at Washington.

It was agreed in Dominican circles that the assassination of President Caceres was a forerunner of an insurrection, and the fear was expressed that the disturbance might demand some action by the United States.

Señor Alfonseca, Dominican Consul General in this city, sailed for home last Saturday on a leave of absence. J. Esteban Bunols, consul at Kingston, Jamaica, came here to fill the office until the return of the consul general.

RAMON CACERES.

President of the Dominican Republic, who was assassinated Sunday as he was leaving a house where he had made a call.

RED SEA VILLAGE SHELLED

Akabah Bombarded—Turks Prepare for Decisive Action.

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—An official dispatch received by the government announces that Akabah, a fortified village of Arabia, has been again bombarded by the Italians. Several buildings were destroyed.

Tripoli, Nov. 20.—Arabs declare that the Turkish troops have received orders from Constantinople to make a decisive attack on the Italians in the city of Tripoli very shortly. In case this should fail the Turkish troops are to withdraw into the interior of the country, after which the Sultan, it is said, will proclaim a holy war.

Rome, Italy, Nov. 20.—The Austrian steamer Kassa, having on board 200 Arab emigrants from Tripoli, has proceeded to Trieste. From there the Arabs will take passage on another steamer sailing for New York, where they intend to search for work.

'QUAKES HIT WEST INDIES

Martinique, Scene of Mount Pelee Disaster, Is Shaken.

Fort-de-France, Martinique, Nov. 20.—Two severe earthquake shocks were felt here to-day. The movement was wavelike. No damage is reported.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Nov. 20.—Two sharp and prolonged earthquakes were experienced here at 5:45 o'clock this morning. The movement was also felt in Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent and Dominica islands. At Dominica the shock was less severe than at other points.

An earthquake that lasted from 8:51 to 9:29 a. m. was recorded yesterday morning on the seismograph at Brooklyn College. The maximum shock was at 9:12 o'clock. The disturbance was recorded by both the North, South and East-West needles, but the former showed the widest oscillation. The observers at the college estimated that the earthquake was about fifteen hundred miles distant. The disturbance was of only average severity.

The seismograph at Fordham University recorded the earthquake at 8:58 a. m. The instrument was moderately affected for twenty minutes, with the heaviest shock at 9:10 o'clock. The Fordham observers estimated that the disturbance was about three thousand miles distant.

OLYMPIC AGAIN IN SERVICE.

Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 20.—The White Star liner Olympic, which sustained considerable damage in a collision with the British cruiser Hawke on the northern coast of the Isle of Wight on September 20, has completed her repairs and sailed for Southampton. She will resume her service to New York from that port on November 29.

MUSHROOMS KILL SEVEN.

Trevoux, Department of the Ain, France, Nov. 20.—Seven persons have died, thirteen are critically ill and seven others are indisposed from eating poisoned mushrooms here to-day.

ERIE RAILROAD ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning December 1, 1911, New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. trains will depart from, and arrive at, Erie Railroad Station, foot of Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, instead of Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Jersey City, and N. Y., S. & W. R. R. tickets to and from New York will be valid via Erie R. R. Ferries.

TO SQUEEZE OUT "WATER"

English Rubber Shareholders Ask for Return of Shares.

London, Nov. 20.—The shareholders of the United Malaysian Rubber Company, Limited, a concern floated in London in 1910 by the American Malaysian Rubber Company, passed a resolution at a meeting to-day to invite the American venders to return to the company treasury 1,000,000 out of the 1,600,000 shares paid to them at the formation of the company.

When the company was floated with the names of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Robert W. Goelet on the prospectus there was an enormous rush of subscribers. The prospectus promised a profit of $800,000 for the first year, but the actual result of eighteen months' working has been a loss of $205,000.

The meeting was a stormy one. One of the shareholders, Mr. Souter, of Capel Court, declared that if the true facts had been stated in the prospectus no sane man would have invested a penny in the company. He threatened that unless the directors accepted the resolution demanding restitution he would insist on an investigation by the Board of Trade.

CRITICISES FOREIGN POLICY

British Public Wants Explanation of Recent Dealings.

London, Nov. 20.—No statement regarding Great Britain's dealings with other nations has for many years been awaited with such great interest as the one Mr. Asquith, the Premier, has promised the House of Commons that Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, will make on November 27.

The admitted certainty that England was recently within a hair's breadth of going to war against Germany to support France and the government's apparent consent to Russia's advance upon Persia have raised a storm of criticism. This takes the form of a denunciation of the extreme secrecy with which the foreign affairs of the empire have been conducted during the last decade and more particularly since Sir Edward Grey took charge of the Foreign Office.

An important fact in this agitation is that almost all the Liberal newspapers which are the government's strongest supporters are leading it, while the Conservative journals either join in the outcry or maintain silence. The demand is made that Parliament and the country should immediately be put in possession of explicit information regarding recent dealings with Germany and as to the extent and nature of the Anglo-French agreement; also concerning the attitude of the British Cabinet toward Russia's threatened incasion of Persia.

John Dillon, the Irish member of Parliament, has given notice of a motion embodying the demands of the Liberal newspapers.

Since the conclusion of the Moroccan agreement the country has been asking whether war would in any way have been justified, and also whether the entente cordiale with France amounts to an alliance is not altogether for the benefit of France.

The revelation in the Reichstag of the intensity of Germanys anti-English feeling was a surprise. One or two of the jingo organs are even asking whether it is not possible for England to keep on good terms with German, without impairing the Anglo-French entente cordiale, and suggesting that assurances be given to Germany so as to disabuse the minds of the Germans of the belief that the entente cordiale is really against her.

Mr. Chamberlain's old proposal for the formation of a foreign affairs committee with which the Cabinet should consult, thus giving Parliament some share in the conduct of foreign affairs, is now being revived.

BATHTUB TRUST SUIT JAN. 30

Criminal Action Against Firms and Individuals Will Begin Then.

Detroit, Nov. 20.—The government's criminal case against the firms and individuals in the Bathtub Trust will begin in the Federal Court here January 30, it was announced to-day.

Representatives of the Department of Justice recently appeared before District Judge A. C. Angell and urged that the criminal case be delayed no longer than December 15 or January 1. Counsel for defence, however, wanted the case postponed until the United States Supreme Court gives a decision in the civil case decided against the bathtub concerns by the circuit judges at Baltimore on October 12.

In fixing the date of the trial Judge Angell made no reference to the positions of counsel on the respective sides, and it is not known here whether counsel for the defence in the Baltimore case have entered an appeal. They have sixty days after entering of the court's decree in which to do this.

An important point in the case concerns the debated rights of the defendants to use their ownership of a patent in controlling the manufacture and sale of enamelled ware made with patented tools.

PERSIA'S CRY FOR HELP

Russian Regiment Sets Sail with Full Field Equipment.

THE HAGUE MAY HEAR CASE

Commerce of Country Partitioned by Two Powers Without Her Consent Being Obtained.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—A message from Baku says that a steamer has left there for Persia with a Russian regiment and full field equipment aboard.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Russia's aggressive action against Persia has brought about a crisis which has driven the latter country to an appeal to the powers for assistance. Persia desires an investigation of the Russian entanglement or a chance to submit the entire case to the Hague court.

It is understood Russia has ignored both requests and is continuing a policy which threatens to endanger the independence and integrity of Persia before the case can be presented to the world.

It is believed the note sent to England asking for assistance in having the matter adjudicated has been sent also to the United States and to other nations. Thus far this country has taken no hand in the Persian situation although the crisis has developed largely around W. Morgan Shuster, the American treasurer general, who was recommended to Persia by the State Department at Washington.

The action of Russia in continuing her threatening attitude without waiting for the formation of the new ministry is evidently the factor that has brought Persia to the point of asking for outside intervention. Although Russia's demands for apologies and indemnities in connection with the seizure of the property of the deposed Shah's brother are considered unjust and improper by Persia, the latter country has apparently decided that it will be necessary for other countries to stay the hand of Russia if the Persian case is to be fairly heard.

Convention of 1907 Not Recognized.

No basis for indemnity or for apology to Russia is recognized by the Persian government. Persia has never recognized the right of either Russia or England to any voice in the control of her commerce and has officially refused to recognize the power of Russia and England to make the convention of 1907, by which the two countries partitioned the commerce of Persia, Russia agreeing not to encroach on England's commercial activities in the south.

It is asserted that the independence of action given to the treasurer general by the new Persian Parliament was particularly aggravating to Russia. The seizure of the property of the brother of the deposed Shah was made at Mr. Shuster's direction after the former had been declared an exile for having attempted by military force to recapture the throne. The Persian government insists that it has the right to an apology from Russia for the activity of Russian consular agents in attempting to prevent the seizures.

Russia, on the other hand, made and has vigorously pressed demands for apologies and has threatened the seizure of the provinces of Guilan and Mazindran if Persia does not comply. All diplomatic relations between the two countries have now been severed by Russia, but previous to such action it is said that she had refused to recognize the authority or official position of high Persian officials.

Demands Commercial Concessions.

The demands made in the name of the Czar have included many important commercial concessions which the Persian government contends Russia has no semblance of right to ask. Every effort has been made to conciliate Russia, it is asserted, even to the point of giving up Persian rights and independence of action. The promise was given that the new ministry now in process of formation would give full consideration to the Russian demands, but Russia has not waited for the completion of the ministry.

The position of the American official whom Persia has put at the head of its finances has apparently become exceedingly delicate. Thus far the Persian Assembly has expressed full confidence in him and has indorsed his determined stand in opposition to Russian encroachments. A cablegram received by the Persian-American Educational Society in Washington to-day from "the Persian citizens of Calcutta" is as follows:

"Persians assembled protest against the foreign aggression in Persia and expect the American nation to support Mr. Shuster."

London, Nov. 20.—Persia, reiterating that she has been badly treated in the crisis with Russia, has placed her case in the hands of Great Britain, as diplomatic relations with Russia have been interrupted. Persia has asked Great Britain to advise her as to the course she should follow, and has promised to abide by the advice given. If necessary, Persia is prepared to comply with the demands of Russia, on condition that the Russian troops, if they have already started for Persia, return to Russia.

YALE STANDS BY STUDENTS

Dean Jones Exonerates Men Seized in Theatre Riot.

New Haven, Nov. 20.—The cases of six Yale undergraduates arrested in the disturbance outside the Hyperion Theatre on Saturday night were not called in the City Court to-day. It has been arranged that the hearings, if held, shall be on Saturday. Meantime an inquiry has been opened by both the police and college authorities, and it promises to be a thorough one. Among college men the belief is held that the charges against the students will be nolled. They are demanding that th inquiry into the whole affair be without fear or favor.

Repairs are being made in the Hyperion Theatre, and the estimate of the damages has risen above $1,000. Mr. Eldridge, the manager, is ill at his home from the effects of the trouble. He maintains that his theatre did not get sufficient police protection, and states that he has consulted counsel on the question of bringing suit against the city.

Dean Jones of the college, in a statement to-day, officially exonerates the students arrested from responsibility in the disturbance. He will investigate to ascertain who were the ringleaders in the riot, and says it is an injustice to throw the brunt of the affair upon the men arrested.

"The Yale News," in reviewing the disturbance from the point of view of Yale men, deplores it, and adds that "for once at least in the history of the world it seems as though the students of Yale have explanations and apologies coming to them."

U. M. ROBERTS SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Jeanne Roberts has filed a suit for divorce against her husband Ulysses Munroe Roberts, vice-president of Chase, Roberts & Co., manufacturers of varnish with a plant in Long Island City.

Roberts is now in Philadelphia, having left the state on the advice of his father, according to Mrs. Roberts. She has not seen him since October 9, and he told his wife then that he was going to Europe. Mrs. Roberts obtained an order yesterday to serve her husband by publication in her action. They were married in 1909.

LAURIER DEPLORES VOTE

Says Canada Missed Chance to Promote Friendship.

CRITICISES THE PREMIER

Objects to Borden Taking Three Quebec Nationalists Into the Cabinet.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—"I think that the people of Canada by refusing to indorse reciprocity missed a great oportunity of promoting fellowship between the United States and the British Empire," declared Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader, in Parliament to-day. "If war should break out in that armed camp which we call Europe the friendship of the United States would be one of the most useful things that Britain could have. I do not say that the verdict of the Canadian people against reciprocity has disturbed the friendly relations which so long have existed between the United States and the Dominion, but it certainly did nothing to augment them.

"Reciprocity was defeated by the false appeal to prejudice which the Conservatives made to the electors. The appeal to prejudice was stronger than the appeal to logic. I believe that the Candian people will one day regret their decision and will visit with wrath those who so successfully misled them."

The ex-Premier made a fighting speech, criticizing Premier Borden for taking into his government three Nationalist members from Quebec, who in the recent campaign were against the Canadian navy and against closer British connection. He moved a want of confidence resolution declaring it the duty of Canada to make provision for national defence and declaring that there should be a speedy organization of the Canadian naval service. The resolution declares that there are men in the Borden government who during the last political campaign denounced naval defence in any form, and that the presence of such men in the government of Canada with those who hold opposite views is contrary to the principles of responsible and government and should not receive the support of Parliament.

Premier Borden declared that, in his opinion, the rejection of reciprocity would not lose for Canada the respect of the United States in the slightest degree. The best way to preserve the friendship of the United States was for Canada to maintain its autonomous independence, he said. He had no doubt but that the centenary of peace between Canada and the United States would be celebrated with as much genuine feeling as it would had reciprocity been adopted.

"I did not choose my Cabinet with the idea of pleasing Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and I am not surprised that he does not approve of it," said Premier Borden. "The naval policy of the late government was a wasteful one. We propose to drop that policy and substitute for it a well considered plan which will give Canada and the British Empire an effective fighting force."

Have You Tried John Jameson Three Star Whiskey

The Quality Whiskey

WHITMAN GIVES FIGURES

Says More Indictments Have Been Disposed Of than Ever.

In the controversy between the judges of General Sessions and District Attorney Whitman as to who is responsible for the overcrowded condition of the Tombs, the District Attorney gave out the information yesterday that more indictments were disposed of from January 1 to November 1 of the present year than ever before in the history of New York County.

In that time 4,142 cases have been tried. The nearest approach to this record was made by District Attorney Whitman for the corresponding months in 1910, when something like 3,942 cases were tried. There were 737 prisoners in the Tombs yesterday, of which only 496 were charged to the District Attorney.

In defence of the "time table" which he issues to show how much time the judges spend on the bench in General Sessions District Attorney Whitman said the custom was handed down to him by his predecessor.

NURSES RECEIVE DIPLOMAS.

Eighteen nurses received their diplomas at the annual exercises of the Beth Israel Training School held last night at Tuxedo Hall, Madison avenue and 59th street. Dr. L. J. Madinski presided. Among those who spoke were Abram I. Elkus, Dr. J. E. Reinthaler, Joseph H. Cohen, president of the hospital; A. E. Rothstein, Abraham Nelson and Mrs. Janet Lander Nicol.

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