

JUROR'S ILLNESS STOPS McMANIGAL'S EXPOSE

Halt in Proceedings Against Iron Workers Worries Federal Officials.

TELLS OF BRIDGE WRECK

Repeated Attempts to Blow Up Structure Under J. J. McNamara's Orders.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—The sudden illness of one of the jurors caused court to adjourn at 11 o'clock today, but not before Ortie E. McManigal, the star witness in the dynamiting cases, had described further interesting details of the methods he employed in the destruction of property and his communications with officials of the iron workers' union.

The Government officers are plainly anxious over this interruption to the trial. Should Spalding's illness prove fatal, it would require going over all the ground that has been traversed by witnesses for the past forty days and the reading of all the letters and documents which have taken up so much time.

McManigal described the consternation of John J. McNamara when he learned that the cache at Rochester, Pa., had been discovered by some one and fifty-eight quarts of nitroglycerine that the witness had stored there had been removed. He disclaimed any knowledge of the removal and McNamara ordered him to purchase more of the explosive and carry out the programme of destruction for which the fifty-eight quarts at Rochester originally were designed.

This was the cache that the District Attorney referred to as having been betrayed by Herbert S. Hokin to the representative of an open shop contractor when Hokin, fearing for himself because of the frequency of explosions, was preparing to make his peace with the law by betraying his confederates. The man to whom Hokin revealed the presence of the explosive was Arthur Jewell, representative of the McClintic & Marshall.

McManigal had been to the cache to get nitroglycerine for a job in Kansas City, and having been supplied anew by McNamara with explosives and clocks and batteries, he went to Kansas City on August 20, carrying with him in a suit case twelve quarts of the explosive. McNamara told him before starting that he wanted three explosions pulled off in that city and as he was going out there himself, he wanted the work done before he got there.

The witness said he had provided himself with a camera and on the Sunday, after reaching his destination, he took pictures of a bridge that McClintic and Marshall were building and got one of the watchmen to pose for him at the bridge. He hid the nitroglycerine and several of the clocks. One of the cans he failed to recover, having forgotten where he had buried it. The witness said that the location of the McClintic & Marshall bridge, how he had buried the nitroglycerine in a swamp along the Missouri river, how he afterwards bought three quart cans and took them to the place where the nitroglycerine was buried, emptied the explosive into the three cans, throwing away the ten quart and the two quart cans.

He made the change, he said, because McNamara desired three explosions. He planted one of the cans and a clock and battery on the night of Monday, August 22, he said, but the battery was too weak and there was no explosion. On the following day at the works he recovered the battery and clock, and after testing it out bought a new battery. That night he attached the new machine to the cans containing eight quarts of nitroglycerine which remained between two girders, and an explosion followed.

The witness said the explosion was more effective than he had hoped it would be, and one span of the bridge was so badly damaged that it had to be completely rebuilt. He explained that the object of the explosions, as he understood it, was to force non-union contractors to employ union men and that the destruction was not great.

The Government had him enter into every detail of his life while in Kansas City. John J. McNamara had instructed him after doing the Kansas City job to go to Florida and see Edward Smythe, business agent of the Peoria and Pekin railroad. Smythe will take you on a trip through the corn fields, McManigal said. McNamara told him, arriving at Peoria, said that dynamite was used to blow up the bridge. He said that J. J. McNamara had sent him there to take a trip through the corn fields. He said Smythe took him across the river, along a charge of dynamite by corn fields and through a corn field to the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway yards. They came to a large pile of big steel girders, said the dynamiter, and Smythe said to him:

"This is material going to be used by McClintic & Marshall in putting up a bridge for the Peoria and Pekin railroad. I think it would be a good plan to put the explosion right in the material, wrecking the material before they put it into the work."

At this point in the testimony the illness of Juror Spalding was announced, and after some inquiry court adjourned for the day. A physician said that the juror had a severe cold and would be best to have him rest a few hours.

DENCKER SURRENDERS HIMSELF

Charged With Blasting Judson When He Called on Wife.

Otto Dencker who, it is alleged, slashed Frederick Judson when he found him calling on Mrs. Dencker in the Dencker apartment at 3 West 104th street, Monday afternoon, was held in \$500 bonds yesterday to appear in the West Side court today on a charge of felonious assault. His bail was set low because Magistrate Murphy learned that Judson was not so badly hurt but that he would be discharged from the J. Hood Wright hospital during the afternoon, probably, and because Dencker surrendered himself to the police voluntarily, having disappeared after Monday's affair.

Detectives Wilber and Fay of the West 104th street station arrested Dencker. It seems that after the difficulty with Judson in the room of Mrs. Dencker's maid, Dencker went to New Haven in his automobile. From there he called his attorney for advice. Wilber told the lawyer that Dencker should return immediately and the lawyer so advised. Dencker got back yesterday morning and went with his lawyer to meet the detectives at Broadway and Forty-third street. They arraigned him on Wilber's short affidavit.

Mrs. Dencker was not in court.

Dead Premier and Scene of Killing



Jose Canalejas, PREMIER OF SPAIN

SAYS SHE WAS HOAXED BY "DE LUXE" EDITIONS

Mrs. Bird Seeks to Recover Fortune and Books Bought From Farmers.

EMPLOYEE AIRS SCHEME Claims Fictitious Offers to Buy Woman's Collection Were Sent to Her.

James J. Farmer, president of the Anglo-American Authors Association of 225 Fifth avenue, whose activities in the sale of "rare de luxe" editions of famous writers have brought him into the limelight more than once, appeared before Judge Hunt and a jury in the Federal District Court yesterday as one of the defendants in a \$50,000 suit brought against himself, his company, his son, Glen Farmer, and others. The plaintiff, Mrs. Emma Bird, a wealthy widow whose name stands high in the social register of Salt Lake City, seeks to recover the small fortune she claims to have sunk in bibliophile investments on the advice of Glen Farmer.

One of the sensational features of the hearing was the statement made on the stand by Irving Nemerov, an ex-employee of the Farmers, that Isaac Weil, of court street, about the only rare old editions in demand were the early eighteenth century copies of the "Decameron" of Boccaccio.

One copy, printed in Paris in the year 1757, sold to S. D. Smith for \$1,200. Another edition, published in 1761, sold to G. S. Holman for \$1,450. Both were elaborately bound and contained illuminated engravings and tailpieces by Lempreur, Le Mire, Boucher and Cochin.

The evening sale contained more valuable as well as more antique editions of sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century publications. A third edition of "The Courtier of Count Baldeasar Castillo," by Castiglione, done into English by Thomas Hobbes and published by John Wolfe, containing the assurance that the volume was "verily necessary and profitable for young Gentlemen and Gentlewomen abiding in Court, Pallace or Place," was bought by Mr. Smith for \$525.

A rare letter signed by Catherine de Medici sold to A. H. Hills for \$1,350. Letters signed by the deposed Queen are almost unknown and in this epistle she refers to the affairs of one of her sons, the Duc d'Alencon, brother of King Henry III, and to many of the noted leaders of that time, when the wars of the league were devastating France, such as M. de Villeroi, M. de Montpender and her brother, the Duc de Guise, and others. The letter is thought to have been written about 1580.

The highest bid received yesterday was \$2,025, which Mr. Smith paid for a very rare volume of Cicero, done in Italy in 1472. The lettering of Roman characters is brilliantly colored on vellum and there are thirty-three lines to the page.

Shoots Own Legs Climbing Fence.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 12.—Wounds inflicted to-day by his own shotgun may prove fatal to Carl Newman, 17 years old, only son of Superintendent Newman of the Hackettstown Telephone Company. He is in the Eastern Hospital in a critical condition from loss of blood. It was cutting his gun across his back, and as he climbed a fence it was discharged, literally tearing the flesh from his legs.

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.

JAMES HAVEMEYER.—In a will dated November 12, 1907, James Havemeyer said, "I hereby expressly declare that I do not intend to give any portion of my estate to any child, wife, or my heirs or to be born." Mr. Havemeyer died on August 15, 1912, and his will was offered for probate yesterday by his son, Carl Newman. The son said in his petition that although he is not in the will and his father's \$12,000 estate went to his mother, Mrs. Sarah Cordelia Havemeyer, his mother has died and SAMUEL BINN, member of the Stock Exchange firm of Binns, Binn & Co., at 115 Broadway, New York, is the executor of the will. The net value of the estate is \$127,322. The assets include \$125,000 deposited with Sternberg, Binn & Co., a seat on the Cotton Exchange appraised at \$2,000, most of which is in the form of a loan of \$10,000.

IRABENA W. TUBOY, who died June 12, 1910, left a total personal estate of \$28,680, of which \$12,230 was taxable in her estate. Among the beneficiaries are the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, \$1,000; the Talbot Memorial Building in Hiltoria, Md., \$1,000; the American Unitarian Association, \$5,000; and the Boston Floating Hospital, \$500.

MICHAEL LARKIN, who died on January 12, 1912, left an estate of \$108,063, all of which goes to his son. Most of it is real estate and the bulk of it is the property of the Larkin family.

AUGUST BRAKMAN of 550 Longwood avenue, who died on April 7, 1912, left a gross estate of \$139,744, the most of which goes to his widow. The estate consists of property at 555 Longwood avenue and 55 West 110th street.

ASSASSIN KILLS SPANISH PREMIER

Continued from First Page.

that the assassin was a man of anarchistic leanings who came to Spain from Buenos Ayres. They say that he was incited to his act by inflammatory speeches made at a meeting held last Sunday in memory of Francisco Ferrer. Senora Canalejas for some time after the shooting was ignorant of the tragedy, but a friend decided to break the tidings to her gently, saying that the Premier had met with a serious accident.

Finally the news was communicated to her by Deputy Saint-Aubin, the dead Premier's son-in-law. During the afternoon Infante Fernando and other excited personages visited the Ministry and paid homage to the dead man. Among those who journeyed to the Ministry were the American and the other foreign Ambassadors. The dead statesman's widow came at 5 o'clock this



Puerto Del Sol, Madrid, Spain

RARE "DECAMERONS" PUT UP AT HOE LIBRARY SALE

A. H. Hills Pays \$1,350 for a Letter Signed by Catherine de Medici.

At the third sale of part four of the library of Robert Hoe held yesterday afternoon at the Anderson auction rooms, Madison avenue at Fortieth street, about the only rare old editions in demand were the early eighteenth century copies of the "Decameron" of Boccaccio.

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progressive concentration of all land in the hands of the few. He said that the tenant system in Spain would be as harmful as it had been in Ireland. In 1907 he made a speech which rang through Spain in defence of the Parliamentary immunity which the Conservatives were trying to have suspended in order to further their reactionary programme.

It was at the Academy of Jurisprudence in 1905 that King Alfonso, who previously had looked upon Canalejas in the light of a dangerous man, heard him make a speech which caused the King to revise his opinion, and this change of heart was responsible in part for the election of Canalejas as president of the Cortes in 1906, while the Liberals were in power and during the Ministeries of Morot and Lopez.

There was a decided sensation in Spain in February, 1910, when King Alfonso asked Canalejas to become Premier and form a ministry, because he favored the reduction and control of the excessive number of orders and religious congregations without impairing their independence in spiritual matters. Nearly all the trouble was due to Canalejas's programme for the separation of the church and the State, and his determination to put this programme through eventually brought about a rupture of the relations between the Vatican and the Government.

He had not been Premier long before a royal order was issued whereby non-Catholic religious organizations were permitted to display emblems on the walls of their churches. In the following June the King in a speech to the Cortes practically said that the Government favored the reduction and control of the excessive number of orders and religious congregations without impairing their independence in spiritual matters.

Then followed negotiations with Rome for the suppression of convents where they were not necessary, and after a bitter controversy in which a bill was introduced in the Spanish Senate for the organization of new religious organizations the Council recalled the Ambassador to Rome.

Canalejas was left in control of the troublesome situation when King Alfonso went on a visit to England and he maintained a firm hand. There were many demonstrations by Catholics throughout the country and the Prime Minister even went so far as to suppress meetings held by Catholics.

He declared that the religious congregations "cannot possibly be allowed to continue playing an important part in the public life without public responsibility or control," although he had nothing against them as religious communities. He said they had served useful functions in various spheres, but their "fitness for administering the requirements of the present or future had

been questioned." "The congregations," he said, "alone are absolute and irresponsible, wielding a social influence incompatible with the interests of the State. They powerfully affect the intellectual and moral temper of the nation, more powerful than the State can safely permit. They are equally opposed to prevail. Society now ripe for the transition from this medieval condition."

On December 23, 1910, the entrance of any new religious congregation into Spain was forbidden for two years, or until the Concordat of 1851 was revised. Then came Government acts which authorized religious societies, without admitting the validity of personal vows, but prohibiting them from holding real estate in excess of what was necessary for their actual requirements. All congregations were liable to taxation and no foreigners were permitted to organize religious bodies until they first took the oath of allegiance and became Spanish citizens.

Negotiations with Rome, which had been broken off in the recall of the Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican, were resumed and the association's bill was submitted to the Cortes without any reference to the wishes of the Pope. This occurred on May 8, 1911.

The Canalejas Cabinet became divided about this time over an attempt to revise the decision in the Ferrer case and the Premier resigned on April 1, 1911. He was succeeded by a new Cabinet, the Government standing out against revision.

Canalejas had serious troubles on his hands with the Moroccan question following a sharp division of public opinion. The republicans and socialists joined with him in his programme. In the doctrine of anti-militarism was preached throughout the country, and in August, 1911, Spain was struck by a long series of strikes involving railroads, mines and industries. Canalejas charged that the radicals, socialists and anarchists were at the bottom of the plots to bring about trouble and he again showed his fearlessness by putting down disorder.

It was reported more than two months ago that many Liberals were about to ask King Alfonso to oust Canalejas from the premiership and support a candidate with Honor Morot if peace continued, or with Gen. Weyler if revolutionary troubles should break out.

Premier Canalejas was a large man physically and a big man mentally. He belonged to a wealthy family of considerable culture, but despite his wealth he was a man of many simple tastes, preferring to spend the little leisure time he had with his books or hunting. He was an advocate of the strenuous life and enjoyed nothing more than to hunt for rabbits and other small game on his estates, or occasionally to trail the bear to his lair in the fastnesses of the Pyrenees.

Canalejas came to New York in 1897, just before the Spanish-American war, for the ostensible purpose of learning just what the American people and the Administration thought about the then existing situation in Cuba. While in this country he denied that he was on a secret mission to make a financial offer to the Cuban leaders which might stop them from being rebellious.

RESEMBLED STOLYPIN'S DEATH

Russian Premier Also Was Murdered by an Anarchist.

The killing of Premier Canalejas by a supposed anarchist will make as great an impression on official Europe as the assassination of Prime Minister Stolypin of Russia last year. Stolypin was shot by an anarchist lawyer, Dmitry Bogrov, at a gala performance in the Municipal Theatre, Kiev, on September 14, 1911, and he died of his wounds four days later.

Under Canalejas's rule great strides for progress were made in Spain, while in 1902 he accepted Premier Sagasta's invitation to become Minister of Agriculture and among the other reforms he brought about was the creation of a Department of Labor. Many of his declarations concerning the relations of capital and labor caused the aristocrats to shudder. He fearlessly denounced the

Both affected the strenuous in life

B. Altman & Co. commencing this day (Wednesday) will place on Sale an additional lot of

ORIENTAL RUGS individually selected in the interior of Persia, Turkey, the Caucasus and Asia Minor by their own buyers. The assortment comprises Oriental Rugs in small, medium and large sizes, Hall Runners and Rugs in odd shapes. ORIENTAL RUGS will be offered at \$9.00, \$14.00, \$18.00, \$35.00 to \$90.00. ORIENTAL RUGS in room sizes, \$85.00, 150.00, 200.00 to 1,000.00 and up. 5th Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK. Loans from \$1 to \$1000 upon pledge of personal property. INTEREST RATES: One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof. One-half per cent. (1/2%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

and were possessed of indomitable will backed up by the necessary courage to carry on their programmes. Both were cordially hated and cordially liked in their respective countries, although the situation which continually confronted Stolypin in Russia gave him the greater cause for worry. He was twice attacked by would-be assassins before he got his fatal injuries.

Canalejas had the utmost confidence of his sovereign, and it was said of Stolypin as Prime Minister that the Czar trusted him implicitly in all things.

FELIX DIAZ, EX-REBEL LEADER, ESCAPES TO U. S.

Bolts From Vera Cruz Prison With Aid of Guards—Hiding Place Unknown. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 12.—Andres Garza Galan, one of the leaders in the Mexican revolutionary junta in Texas, to-day confirmed the report from Mexico that Gen. Felix Diaz, the Vera Cruz rebel leader under sentence of death, has escaped and now is in the United States. Galan's first information came in a letter written by a physician in Vera Cruz to another physician in Monterey and forwarded by the latter to the junta here. The names of these doctors are withheld for obvious reasons.

According to the Mexican refugees here, who belong to the old Diaz following, Gen. Diaz escaped from San Juan de Ulla military prison at Vera Cruz last Friday. The condemned prisoner succeeded in evading his guard and boarded a launch, proceeding at night northward along the Mexican coast to a point a few miles north of Tampico. After disembarking he was met by friends, who provided him with a disguise and he then took a train on the National lines for Matamoros. At that point he is said to have crossed to Brownsville, Tex., and then proceeded to Galveston or New Orleans.

It is intimated by members of the junta that Diaz did not "evade" the guards, but that the guards purposely allowed the condemned man to get away. They also admit they know where Diaz now is, but decline to divulge his hiding place for fear he will be captured by United States officers.

THE SEAGOERS.

Those Who Sail To-day for Europe and the Indies. Sailing to-day on the Red Star line Finland, for Antwerp, are: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edward W. Byron and Mrs. Hiram J. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Hiram J. Lewis; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. M. and Mrs. L. G. J. Edgar; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Starr. By the United Fruit Company's liner Tacapa, for Jamaica and the Canal Zone, are: Mr. and Mrs. R. E. M. and Mrs. A. L. Kirk; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. M. and Mrs. Arthur L. Perry.

ASSASSIN A PROFESSOR.

Premier's Slayer Known to Paris Police as Anarchist. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Nov. 12.—The man who assassinated Premier Canalejas in Madrid to-day is a professor and a sculptor. He is known to the police of Paris and Bordeaux as a pronounced anarchist.

ANARCHISTS HERE ELATED.

Say Assassination Should Have Happened Long Ago. The members of the anarchist groups in this city did not hesitate to say yesterday that they were highly pleased with the assassination of Jose Canalejas, Premier of Spain, by a supposed anarchist, and their leaders said that they regarded it as a matter for rejoicing. Alexander Berkman, the anarchist who served fourteen years for shooting Henry C. Frick, said last evening that all the anarchists were glad to hear of the assassination and that it would be looked on by the anarchists over the world as an event to congratulate themselves on. "The country where the assassination took place," he continued, "was the home of Francisco Ferrer, the anarchist teacher and leader of modern thought, Ferrer

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