SAYS KRUPPS KNEW OF BRIBERY SCANDAL

Ex-Agent of Firm Shows Letters Contradicting Statements of Directors.

SENSATION AT TRIAL

Officers Said to Have Been Paid for Information on Army Contracts.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Von Metzen, formerly Berlin agent of the Krupp Armaments Company and dismissed, according to the directors, for having "disclosed the firm's secrets," was called to the stand to-day at the trial of Maximilian Brandt and otto Eccius on a charge of bribing German army officers to supply information by which the Krupps could obtain ordnance contracts by bidding below any rival. The witness caused a sensation by accusing the directors of the company with being fully aware of Brandt's methods and with having retained him in the service of the firm despite the knowledge that he was using money to bribe ordnance officers.

Von Metzen produced letters which passed between himself and the firm as far back as 1909 bearing out his testimony which flatly contradicts the statements of the directors that they became aware of the methods employed by Brandt only last year. He said the nature of these methods had been explained to him by Eccius, who formerly was a director in the firm.

Reads Letters From Eccius.

It was expected that the testimony of Von Metzen would be sensational, but nobody was prepared for the surprising statements which he made after outlining his relation with the Krupps until he became chief Berlin agent at a salary of $[illegible] a year. Von Metzen related conversations with Eccius in which he said he told the director Brandt could not be retained in the service of the firm on account of his record and he declined to have the money used by Brandt pass through his hands and be vouched for.

Von Metzen did not actually say he believed that the money was used as bribery, "but," he said, "that lay in the very nature of the transaction." Brandt, he said, was "employed for three years exclusively in the obtaining of so-called 'confidential reports.'" He asked the court to allow him to refer to a notebook. The request was granted and to the amazement of the president of the court, the prosecution and the lawyers for the defence Von Metzen began to read extracts from letters which passed between himself and Eccius at various dates from 1909 to 1912 in reference to the mode of procedure used by Brandt in obtaining reports on Germany's armament plans.

Told of Army Official's Receipt.

One letter referred to a receipt handed to Eccius by a military official.

The president asked Eccius whether he was aware that this correspondence existed. He replied that it was possible that such letters passed between them, but he would like to see the originals of the letters. The president sharply censured Von Metzen for keeping secret the correspondence at the time of the preliminary investigation and springing a surprise on the court. Von Metzen said that at that time the correspondence was in possession of his lawyer. Much bickering between the contending lawyers followed, and finally the court adjourned, while one of the judges and a policeman accompanied Von Metzen to his house.

On their return more documents of a similar nature were laid before the court and the president began to deal with them when counsel on both sides protested and an adjournment was taken until Thursday to enable the lawyers to study the documents.

It is recalled that Von Metzen was accused of giving to Dr. Karl Leibknecht, the socialist leader, the "cornrollers," which started the whole row about the Krupps in the Reichstag.

RIOT AT MADRID MEETING.

Police Clear Hall Where Senor Lerroux Was to Speak.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—Grave disorders followed the suppression by the police to-day of a meeting at the Casa del Pueblo, where Senor Lerroux, the Republican Deputy, was scheduled to speak. The police cleared the hall and many shots were fired.

The departure of Senor Maura after his refusal to form a Cabinet is the engrossing topic of conversation in the clubs of Madrid. His whereabouts are unknown, but friends, although they profess ignorance of his plans, say he will return to Madrid when the necessity for his presence arises.

HIGH PRAISE FOR RALPH ROSE.

Paris Newspapers Call Olympic Champion a Great Athlete.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Paris press pays a tribute to the late Ralph Rose, the Olympic athlete who died last week. The *Figaro* and the *Matin* give him high praise and *L'Excelsior* refers to him as a "great athlete and a royal prince of friends."

SHACKLETON PLANS NEW TRIP.

Explorer Preparing Another Expedition to Antarctic.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, whose dash to the south pole took him "furthest south" until the actual reaching of the pole by Amundsen and Scott, is arranging another Antarctic exploration trip, for 1914. He will take with him the same companions as he had on his last trip.

The expedition will start from South America and expects to return by way of New Zealand.

LONDON POLICE FORM UNION.

Expect to Enlist Every Man Below Rank of Superintendent.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The police of London have formed a trade union and the men are joining in such numbers that it is believed that by Christmas it will be strong enough to force recognition.

There are about 20,000 policemen below the rank of superintendent in the London force. Superintendents are not eligible for membership of the union.

ARGENTINE LOAN AUTHORIZED.

32,000,000 Pesos Mortgage Cedulas to Be Issued.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 28.—A presidential decree was issued to-day authorizing the issue of Argentine mortgage cedulas up to 32,000,000 pesos.

IDLE MONEY

Uncertainty as to the future prices of stocks and bonds is causing much money to be idle just now.

Why wait? The best investment in the world is at your door. Our Guaranteed Mortgages hold the investment record—not one dollar ever lost by the investor or any interest payment delayed.

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DUKE OF CROY TAKES BRIDE BEFORE ALTAR

Couple Leave on Automobile Tour of France After Religious Wedding.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

GENEVA, Oct. 28.—The religious marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Croy, the latter formerly Nancy Leishman, was celebrated here this morning in St. Joseph's Church by the Abbe Blanchard.

An immense crowd struggled vainly to enter the edifice and those who found their way inside fought for places near the altar. Chairs and benches were broken in the struggle. The church was overcrowded and the people displayed the utmost irreverence, paying no heed to the appeals of Abbe Blanchard.

Neither the bridesmaids nor the bridegroom's brother and sister were present. They were indisposed and forced to remain at the hotel.

The bride wore a gown of ivory chiffon and velvet trimmed with rose point lace and pearls. She wore her mother's bridal veil, which was edged with pearls to harmonize with the rest of the costume.

Coming from the Hotel National in brilliant sunshine the Duke and Duchess entered the church at 11:30. The ceremony lasted one hour. Both the decorations, consisting of flowers, and the music were of the simplest kind. The bride's Brussels veil was greatly admired.

Ten relatives of each family and a score of friends were present. Twelve persons signed the marriage register. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Leishman entertained the party at luncheon at the Hotel National.

The couple left at 4:35 on an automobile tour of France and Spain, after which they will go to Duelmen, Westphalia, the Duke's home. The bride's travelling dress was of gray velvet with gray furs.

It is stated that the Duke has resigned his commission as Lieutenant in the Kaiser's garde du corps and intends to devote all his time to his estates.

NEW ZEALAND TO HAVE NAVY.

Dominion Government Plans to Order a $2,000,000 Cruiser.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 28.—Disappointed at the failure of Great Britain to live up to her agreement of 1909 to keep two cruisers of the modern type in New Zealand waters, the Dominion bearing the cost of their upkeep, Premier Massey announced to-day that it is proposed to discontinue the New Zealand subsidy to the imperial navy and build a navy of its own.

The Premier said the Government will ask the Dominion Parliament to order the construction in England next year of a cruiser of the Bristol type of 4,800 tons displacement, at a cost of about $2,000,000. He said the New Zealand navy would be under the jurisdiction of the Dominion in time of peace, but would pass automatically into the control of the Admiralty in case of war.

LARKIN'S PLAN ABANDONED.

Children of Poor Strikers Will Remain in Dublin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—The sending of the children of impoverished Irish strikers to English workers' homes, the plan started by the followers of Jim Larkin, the strike leader, and fought with energy by the Catholic clergy here, has been abandoned.

Archbishop Walsh has started a fund to feed and cloth the children of the strikers. The committee of the Irish pilgrimage to Lourdes has subscribed $10,000 to the fund. The fund will be in the hands of a committee of fourteen, including three women.

MAD KING MAY BE DETHRONED.

Bills Introduced to End Regencies in Bavaria and Brunswick.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The only two regencies existing in Germany—those of Bavaria and Brunswick—will be ended if bills introduced in the respective Diets to-day become law.

Prince Regent Ludwig of Bavaria consented to the introduction of a bill making him King in place of the insane King Otto.

The Bavarian Government is empowered to declare the throne vacant if the occupant is mentally or physically incapable for a period of ten years. The Diet will undoubtedly pass the bill, as a medical commission which examined King Otto yesterday declared him to be incurable. The Prince Regent will ascend the throne as soon as the bill is passed into law.

NABBED AS CAMPUS THIEF.

Princeton Prisoner Had $600 Worth of Valuables When Arrested.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—It is suspected that in the arrest of William Rapp of New York city Proctor William J. Coan of the university has captured the thief who has been operating about the campus for the past ten days and has stolen from students valuables worth approximately $1,500.

When Proctor Coan arrested Rapp to-day the prisoner had on his person six gold watches, stickpins, diamond studs, silk handkerchiefs, kid gloves and other articles valued in all at about $600. The man is about 30 years old and well dressed. Mayor Phillips held him for further hearing.

Robberies have been going on since October 17 and it is estimated that $1,000 worth of goods, not counting to-day's haul, has been taken. J. A. Baker, president of the class of 1915 during the sophomore year, and H. P. Elliott, president of the Triangle Club, are among the victims. The goods that have been stolen previous to to-day included eleven gold watches, three gold watch chains and several medals won by athletes. Proctor Coan put the entire campus under special guard and Rap was followed by his men.

Charles G. Gates and His Wife

CHARLES G. GATES DIES IN STATION

Continued from First Page.

his father. The moment he left school he turned to financial fields as the proper place for his activities, and it was often said of him that had he not been the son of John W. Gates he would still have made a name for himself.

Charles G. Gates was born at Turner Junction, now a part of Chicago, on May 21, 1876. When he was 22 years old he married Miss Mary W. Edgar of St. Louis despite the opposition of her foster parents. In 1893 he began as a clerk to his father, who was then chairman of the board of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company.

Four years later young Gates began his career as a partner in Baldwin, Gurney & Co., who were stock and commission brokers of Chicago. From then on he was always in the financial game, and he played it hard. When this firm was dissolved in 1900 it was reported to have made profits of $2,000,000.

Always Welcomed on Broadway.

For some months after the dissolution Mr. Gates amused himself. Wherever he went he distributed cash with a free hand, and Broadway always wore a glad smile when the tip went around that "Bet you a million's son" was out for a good time.

It was not long, however, before Gates was back at his money making. He was elected to membership in the New York Stock Exchange on March 1, 1901. The firm of Harris, Gates & Co. was formed, and Gates began to do big business, sometimes with his father, sometimes alone. Two years later, having bought a seat on the Cotton Exchange, he created a sensation by helping William P. Born and Sully to bull the cotton market.

From that time on the financial world began to take him seriously. On March 1, 1904, the new firm of Charles G. Gates & Co. made its debut and took up the work of Harris, Gates & Co. John W. Gates put a million into the new firm to get it started. The firm was dissolved in June, 1907, and the Gates people retired temporarily from Wall Street.

A year later young Gates sold his seat on the Stock Exchange for $53,000, the lowest price paid for a seat in twelve years, and it was reported that for the first time Charles G. Gates was near to being put out of business altogether. Gates and his father devoted themselves to Western enterprises more studiously after this event.

Charlie Gates continued to visit New York whenever he felt like it, however, and there never was any indication that he lacked funds. He had gained a reputation as a practical joker, as a poker player and as a judge of horseflesh.

His love of a bet got him into trouble one night at the New York Athletic Club. He insisted on betting against a man who was playing billiards and a fight resulted. Gates, who was very jovial, was overpowered as he stood with a cue in his hand inviting any one to come on.

Lecture From Police Magistrate.

On one of the numerous occasions on which Mr. Gates was arrested for exceeding the speed limit with his automobile he was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Morrisania police court. He got one of the severest lectures ever delivered in a police court and when he laughed at the Magistrate for his strictures he was held in $300 bail for trial.

Mr. Gates asked the reporters not to say anything about the case because every time he was arrested a lot of anarchists began writing letters to him.

In February, 1911, Mr. Gates made a sensational trip from Yuma, Ariz., to New York in a special train. He had been poisoned, it was said, through a bruise on his knee made by his automobile crank. The trip of 3,000 miles was made in 74 hours and 19 minutes.

Mr. Gates on the way across the continent filed many messages assuring his wife, who was in their home at 667 Madison avenue, that he was doing nicely.

It was the month after this that Mrs. Gates sued for divorce. The testimony was taken before a referee and no defence was made by Mr. Gates. The divorce decree was approved in August of that year.

During this same month John W. Gates died. His son went to Paris to be with him and was accompanied by Miss Florence Hopwood and Miss Hopwood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Hopwood of Minneapolis. Mr. Gates and Miss Hopwood were engaged at that time.

A few days after the death of the elder Gates their engagement was announced. They were married at Uniontown, Pa., on September 27, 1911.

Engagement Creates Sensation.

The announcement of the engagement created a sensation because it was believed that Miss Hopwood had jilted Harold Sims Carter, son of the wealthy ink manufacturer. This was denied both by Miss Hopwood and by Mr. Gates.

Mr. Gates's first wife married Romeo Malietta of Florence, Italy, three months after her divorce from Gates. She died last month at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in this city.

Mr. Gates's second wife desired to live in Minneapolis, and the home which he built there was one of the most magnificent in the country. There was connected with it a museum into which Mr. Gates moved the greater part of his father's collection of art objects, said to be valued at $2,000,000. When in New York Mr. Gates lived at the Plaza, where his mother has a suite of twenty-four rooms.

Mr. Gates made a trip to New York in July of this year, coming as usual by special train. When he left the train he took time to deny the story that his father-in-law had trounced him, and then went to the Plaza.

He was remarkably quiet while here and declined to see reporters or to tell his plans. He hurried back across the country. Going into Portland, Ore., from Vancouver, B. C., with Mrs. Gates, he changed a number of big bills into gold pieces and passed them around liberally.

A few days later in Minneapolis he spent $100 for dinner and handing a $1,000 bill to the waiter, told him to "keep the change." The waiter turned the money over to the proprietor and the proprietor sent it back to Mr. Gates.

Mr. Gates came to New York again last month with Mrs. Gates and was booked to sail for Europe on the Imperator. He had become somewhat run down and decided to take a hunting trip instead. Mrs. Gates remained here with her husband's mother at the Plaza. Those who accompanied Mr. Gates were J. M. Williams in George Mathersell, Albert Morrow, his secretary, and a valet. They went to Cody, Wyo., and were guests at the Frost & Richards ranch.

Mother Hears of Son's Death.

Mrs. Gates was first told of the death of her son by a reporter. She was not inclined to believe it until a telegram confirming the news arrived some time later.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral. The body will be brought to New York in a private car and will arrive here on Friday.

By the will of his father Mr. Gates received $1,000,000 outright and the income from a trust fund of $2,000,000. While the bulk of the estate was left to Mrs. Gates, it was the dying wish of her husband that she should so arrange matters that eventually their shares in the estate would be nearly equal.

Mr. Gates was interested in a score of large financial undertakings, but lately had devoted most attention to the affairs of his Texas company.

He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, Automobile Club of America, Atlantic Yacht Club, Westchester Country Club, Columbia Yacht Club, Chicago Athletic Club and Calumet Club of Chicago.

WHISTLE TO PROTECT MINERS.

German Inventor's Device Gives Warning of Pressure of Gas.

BERLIN, Oct. 28. Prof. Haber announced to-day that Dr. Leiser has invented a "firedamp whistle," to give warning of the presence of gas in mines. The invention is a result of an appeal made by the Kaiser to the scientific society he formed in 1912. In view of recent mine disasters in Prussia in which scores of lives were lost the Emperor asked scientists to take up the problem of finding a method of safeguarding the lives of those who work underground.

The "firedamp whistle" is virtually a safety lamp with an attachment operating a continuous whistle which instantly alters to a tremolo when there is the slightest adulteration of the air surrounding it and becomes staccato when combustion is difficult. It is audible one hundred yards away.

Dr. Leiser was formally presented to the Kaiser at a meeting of scientists this evening.

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CELESTINS

NOISY WELCOMES ALONG WILSON'S WAY

He Cuts Out Nearly All Stops on His Return From Long Southern Trip.

A "WILSON DOCTRINE" NOW

Telegrams of Congratulations Received on Mobile Speech All Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Wilson got to Washington at 10:30 o'clock to-night from Mobile, Ala., with his private car laden with tobacco, floral wreaths and loving cups, all tributes from his Southern admirers, who flocked to the stations on the route cheering him as he went by. For "going by" was President Wilson's chief occupation on his 1,000 mile run northward. Early to-day he gave orders that his train be rushed past all stations as rapidly as possible so that he might avoid the pressing requests for speeches.

At Charlotte, N. C., Gov. Craig and a bevy of frock coated aids managed to rush through the car, grab the President's hand and jump off. Several of the aids were nearly carried along.

At Evington, Va., a small way station, the President alighted and took a little stroll, climbing into the engine cab with the engineer, N. S. Hunter. As he was leaving him Hunter, blushing with delight, said: "You have to back out of an engine cab, Mr. President."

"I never back out of anything," responded the President, negotiating the steps face forward.

As he was approaching his car a group of women rushed excitedly forward crying that they wanted some of the flowers that were massed against the window as a remembrance. The President gallantly ordered that an elaborate basket of chrysanthemums and roses be given to them.

One woman grabbed them and started away, only to be caught by her companions. One of them dashed back to the President, and taking his arm firmly said: "Mr. President, you said they were to be divided, didn't you?"

The President nodded smilingly and his word became law.

But it was at Culpeper, Va., that Dr. Cary Grayson, his personal aid, had the humiliation of his life. Culpeper is his native heath and the President out of courtesy to Dr. Grayson made the only extra stop of the trip there. Of the 2,201 inhabitants just one lounged out of the station enclosure marvelling that at last a regular train had stopped there. He caught a glimpse of Dr. Grayson surveying the station and the general store from the platform of the President's car.

"Hello, Doc," he yelled in a husky voice, dashing up to the car.

Dr. Grayson beamed and introduced the President to Cooney Hambrough, one of his boyhood companions. Cooney was so astonished he just gasped and fell back into the darkness.

"There's a great fellow," said the doctor. "He has a sad end awaiting him, though. Every Christmas he manages to break some part of his anatomy and now he has not anything but his neck left. He's got to either break that next Christmas or forego a long established custom."

No Mexican developments were reported to the President to-day.

Telegrams and cables from every part of the western hemisphere came flooding in on the President to-day congratulating him on the new "Wilson doctrine" toward Central and South America, which he expounded before the Southern Commercial Congress on Monday.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 28.—The train bearing President Wilson stopped here to-night long enough for the Chief Executive to greet 600 students from the University of Virginia, his alma mater.

An invitation was formally extended to him to attend the Vanderbilt-Virginia football game here on Saturday.

"I thank you, gentlemen, and appreciate the invitation," was all the response those nearest the car could hear, for the crowd of over a thousand broke loose in a rousing cheer and before it ended the train pulled out.

ARSON SQUAD AGAIN ACTIVE.

Militants Set Fire and Partly Destroy Historic Shirley Manor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Shirley Manor, near Bradford, the house mentioned in Charlotte Bronte's novel "Shirley," was set on fire by militant suffragettes to-day and partly burned.

The Claridge Opening Saturday

SATURDAY EVENING, November 1st, the new Claridge Dining Room and Lounge will be formally opened to the public, and reservations may now be made upon application to the management.

Hotel Claridge

(Formerly Hotel Rector)

BROADWAY and FORTY-FOURTH STREET

JOHN HILL EDWARD H. CRANDALL

PRAISES 'MOBILE DECLARATION.'

Daniels Calls It Necessary Addition to Monroe Doctrine.

ATLANTA, Oct. 28.—"President Wilson made an epochal speech at Mobile Monday," said Secretary of the Navy Daniels as he passed through Atlanta to-day en route to Raleigh. "The speech will go down in history as the 'Mobile declaration.'

"It was a logical and necessary addition to the Monroe Doctrine. That doctrine still is our pillar of cloud, but since the United States acquired Porto Rico, the Philippines and the Panama Canal Zone there has been suspicion that we were falling into the ways of some other nations; that we were using the Monroe Doctrine to keep other nations out of the Latin American republics, but would go in ourselves whenever we felt like it.

"The 'Mobile declaration' effectually has put an end to any such thought; it has shown Europe where we stand, and it should allay suspicion for all time and bring us into closer spiritual relationship with the countries to the south. It also puts would-be exploiters of Latin America on notice as to the position of the United States.

"No one nation, however, can control its own programme," he added. "The United States cannot do so; neither can England. It will be necessary for the great nations to act in unison. I am sure that the nations will cooperate with the United States."

RUNAWAY FALLS ON POLICEMAN.

Gaffney's Bravery in Stopping Horse May Cost His Life.

Policeman William F. Gaffney of the East 126th street station is in the Harlem Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries received in stopping a runaway at Third avenue and 126th street yesterday afternoon. He is not expected to live.

The horse was hitched to a two wheeled cart owned by Nauss Bros., butchers, at 2289 Third avenue. The driver, George Hatten of 223 East 124th street, had gone into a store at 123d street and Third avenue, leaving the horse unhitched.

Gaffney caught the horse's bridle. His weight threw the horse into an elevated railroad pillar and both went down, Gaffney striking the pavement on his head with the horse upon him.

The policeman is 24 years old, unmarried, and lives at 252 East Sixtieth street. He was appointed to the department in February, 1912.

KILLED DURING FIRST FLIGHT.

French Army Aviator Hurled to Earth From His Machine.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

REIMS, Oct. 28.—Sergt. Canal, making his first flight alone here to-day after a course of instruction at the military aviation school, was killed by a fall of 200 feet from his machine, which lurched suddenly and threw him out.

'KIEVLIANIN' PROCLAIMS INNOCENCE OF BEILIS

Says Majority of Russian Society Does Not Believe Ritual Murder Charge.

KIEFF, Oct. 28.—Prof. Sikorsky of Kieff University was a witness to-day in the "ritual murder" trial. At the preliminary hearing Sikorsky strongly supported the contention that "ritual murders" are widespread among the Jews and he took that attitude in his testimony to-day.

Much of the court's time has been taken up with the reading of depositions and the minutes of the preliminary hearing. The deposition of the Archimandrite Ambrosius, of the Orthodox Church, set forth many hearsay cases of "ritual murder" but failed to cite any actual occurrences.

The anti-Semitic newspaper *Kievlianin* despite the action of the police is keeping up its condemnation of the court proceedings. In an article to-day the paper warns the anti-Semites that if Beilis is condemned the Jews will be made to appear as the victims of racial hate, as almost everybody concedes that he is not guilty. The article says:

"A considerable portion of Russian society has discarded the idea of the guilt of Mendel Beilis, and whatever the verdict of the court may be it will not modify the conviction of society. If Beilis should be condemned those who do not believe in his guilt will turn in horror from anti-Semitism and the Jews will once more appear in the light of wronged and oppressed brothers."

The lengths to which the anti-Jew fanatics are going is shown by the fact that a pamphlet was widely circulated in Kieff and its environs to-day pretending to explain the peculiar wounds on Yuschinsky's head as cabalistic sacrificial signs, calling the marks the "celestial alphabet of the Jews."

There is growing fear of general pogroms here. The Black Hundred organization is suspiciously active. Two Jews were killed and two wounded to-day by drunken landowners who were arrested after firing at the police and wounding several of them.

WORKING ON A POISON BILL.

Mann Gets Expert Opinion on Protection for the Public.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. It is probable that as a result of deaths from bichloride of mercury a law will be enacted to protect the public in the use of such poisons.

The public health service and the bureau of chemistry are making an inquiry to aid Representative Mann in framing such a law.

Mr. Mann has been in correspondence with chemists and medical experts, all of whom advise that such poisons shall be packed in distinctive containers, that the tablets shall be of distinctive size and form and all of a uniform color.

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