assurances resulted yesterday in the killing of eight or ten Dominicans in the Plaza of Santo Domingo city when rural guards attempted to break up a meeting at which speakers were denouncing the Government. The opposition accepted the "free speech" idea, but the Government apparently did not construe it that way and a conflict resulted.

The situation in the republic is described as volcanic. The Bordas Government, kept in its seat chiefly through efforts of the United States, represented by Minister Sullivan last summer, is very unpopular. Horatio Vasquez, Desiderio Arias, Elfredo Victoria and others prominent, both as revolutionary leaders and as officials of previous administrations, are all maintaining full control of their followers in the provinces. At a moment's notice, according to reports from Santo Domingo, they may renew the fighting against the Government.

In the last few weeks attempts to smuggle arms into the republic have been frequent. One vessel was detained at New York last week and arms and ammunition were found hidden in every nook and cranny, while another vessel returned to New York recently with thousands of rifles and cartridges which it had been unable to land in Santo Domingo.

The elections to be held on the 15th are for members of the new constituent assembly of Santo Domingo. Elections to this body are of more than usual importance, because it is pledged in advance to revise the constitution and make important changes affecting the election of a President. As soon as the new constitution is adopted Presidential elections are to be held.

To Seek Supervision Plan.

The devising of satisfactory methods for United States' supervisions of these Presidential elections is given as one of the purposes of the plan for sending American observers to watch the elections.

It has been heretofore a cardinal principle of the United States Government in dealing with Latin-American elections that no responsibility for results or methods will be assumed by this Government unless it can have a free hand to do everything necessary for making elections really fair. This was the case in Cuba and it required nearly two years for the United States to complete the task of making a census, compiling registration lists, promulgating an election law and otherwise preparing for the national elections.

In Panama, where the nearest parallel to the Dominican situation occurred, both sides in the last election asked this Government to supervise the voting. Because of the inadequacy of the arrangements the United States merely sent army and marine officers to the various districts to observe and accepted no responsibility for the fairness of the elections. Both sides were dissatisfied and accused the United States of favoritism after it was over.

The Dominican situation has been extremely unsatisfactory ever since the murder of President Caceres two years ago. Only last year a special commission went from the United States and arranged for the retirement of the Victoria Government, and the setting up of a provisional Government. Even this did not last, and another revolution took place last summer. It was strangled by notification to the rebels that the United States would not recognize any Government set up by them or give it the customs receipts of the republic, which are collected by the United States, and also by Mr. Sullivan's assurance of a fair election this fall if the fighting were stopped.

Persons here familiar with the Dominican situation are hopeless over the attempts to impose constitutional government upon a country of 600,000 inhabitants, 90 per cent. of whom cannot read or write, and in which there is but one road, thirty miles long, just built by the United States.

MORE PEACE TREATIES SIGNED.

Nicaragua and Santo Domingo Come Into Bryan Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Peace treaties with the Governments of Nicaragua and Santo Domingo of the kind proposed to the nations of the world by Secretary Bryan were signed at the State Department to-day. The addition of these two Governments makes a total of six—all are Central American countries—which have agreed to the proposed convention.

Mr. Bryan said that discussion of the treaty is proceeding encouragingly with the Government of Portugal and that he looks for ultimate success. He also hopes that the Dutch Government will agree to the proposed treaty, though he has not been advised officially of the announcement reported from Holland today to the effect that the Government is sending to Washington a proposed draft of a peace treaty similar to the one suggested by the United States.

The situation in the Senate is a great hamper to the efforts of Secretary Bryan to negotiate peace treaties. The Senate has refused to ratify any of the arbitration treaties renewed last spring and summer ever since it was confronted with the British arbitration treaty.

HOTEL MEN CHEER FOR MITCHEL AS "TROTTER"

Look for More Liberty After Mayor-elect Takes Office, Diners Hear.

Hotel men from all over the State dined with George C. Boldt at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, ate one of Oscar's best dinners and cheered the name of John Purroy Mitchel, not only because Mr. Mitchel will be the next Mayor but because he will be the first turkey trotting Mayor since the Indians made the worst real estate deal in the history of the world. The country hotel men congratulated their city brethren on the outlook for the next four years and predicted that Mayor Mitchel will forget about all the blue laws that harass tavern keepers.

The hotel men have a firm belief that legislators and Mayors stay up late at night to think up new ways to devil them, and they have decided to fight instead of appealing for consideration. The new president of the State association, it was said last night, will be Gustav Bauman of the Hotel Biltmore, and Mr. Bauman will lead the fight for more liberal laws and more liberality in law enforcement.

Edward M. Tierney was glad that 1913 was nearly done with, because blue laws and police officiousness had nearly put an end to the hotel business.

"Oh, for the good old days when one could go to Parker's, O'Neil's or Burns's, eat a lobster and drink a toby or two of musty ale without having a man in blue uniform stand on a chair and order us out of the place because some people want us to go to bed with the chickens and drink buttermilk for our kidneys' sake!"

There were 500 at the banquet. President Sweeney of the association was toastmaster and with him at the guest table were Police Commissioner Waldo, William Sohmer, the Rev. James H. Wasson, George C. Boldt, Edward M. Tierney, John McGlynn, Francis N. Bain, John J. Irving, Dr. Eugene H. Porter and A. A. Day.

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MASONS HUNT GIRL AND HALF-BROTHER

Mystery in Disappearance of Child of 10 and Man, 40, From Herkimer, N. Y.

SHE MAY BE CLAD AS BOY

Father Files Kidnapping Complaint and Lodge Offers Reward.

Masons throughout New York State were asked yesterday through the general secretary of the Grand Lodge to aid Herkimer (N. Y.) lodge in finding the ten-year-old daughter of a member of that lodge who is believed to have been kidnapped by her half-brother, a man 40 years old, and who is thought to be in New York city, possibly disguised as a boy.

The missing girl is Helen Burns Whitehead, and her half-brother is Oscar R. Whitehead, who has been representative at Herkimer of a furniture manufacturing company. Both are the children of William H. Whitehead, a wealthy retired druggist of 506 Church street, Herkimer.

William H. Whitehead has lodged a complaint of kidnapping against his grownup son before District Attorney Farrell of Herkimer county and an effort will be made to have Oscar R. Whitehead arrested. District Attorney Farrell said that the girl's parents think that the half-brother decided suddenly to leave home and was so attached to his half-sister that he couldn't leave her.

Facts Made Public Here.

The facts of the unusual case, so far as they have been learned, were made public here yesterday by T. von Petersen, head of a detective bureau at 1 Liberty street, who is a Mason and who was retained to hunt for the Whiteheads in New York city by Herkimer lodge. No report has been made to the New York police, but Mr. Petersen learned enough to convince him that Whitehead and his young half-sister are in the city.

Whitehead has been devoted to his half-sister from the time she was born, Mr. Petersen said, and in the last few years was jealous even of the affection shown to her by her father and mother. He left home alone in his automobile on November 24 and came to New York city, ostensibly to sell his car. He wrote home later from the Hotel Van Cortlandt, in West Forty-ninth street, that he had sold the machine to a man from the South.

On Thanksgiving Day the girl complained to her parents about her teeth and said she wanted to see a dentist. She disappeared during the day, and as suspicion was not directed against her half-brother at the time the Herkimer police borrowed two bloodhounds from the Syracuse police the next day and traced the girl's footsteps to the outskirts of Herkimer. Where the dogs lost the scent it appeared that the girl had entered a vehicle. The Herkimer Masons immediately took up the search and offered a reward of $100 for the finding of the girl. Mr. Petersen said that the day after the girl left home her parents got a letter from her, mailed in Syracuse, in which she said:

"DEAR MAMMA AND PAPA: I couldn't think of letting Oscar go without me. I must remain with him. He tells me he will send for you and the rest of the family as soon as he gets located."

Half-Brother a Theosophist.

The girl also wrote that she and her brother expected to go to Los Angeles. That statement was believed at first, as Oscar Whitehead had always been a believer in theosophy, and it was thought he had decided to take his sister to the California colony. A search of the girl's room disclosed a letter addressed to her brother at Herkimer which told the girl to go to Syracuse on Thanksgiving Day and meet her half-brother. She was told to meet him in the public square at Syracuse and that if he missed her she should go to 612 East Genesee street and give the name of Mabel Cumnor.

SLAIN WOMAN'S CHECK CASHED.

Storekeeper Says Chef, Sought for Crime, Got the Money.

Detectives of the West Sixty-eighth street police station are searching for Oscar Vogt, the chef, who they believe killed Mrs. Agnes Guth in her apartment at 206 West Eighty-fourth street on Wednesday afternoon.

A storekeeper on Amsterdam avenue near Eighty-fourth street who knew Mrs. Guth identified Vogt from a photograph as the man who cashed a check for $44, drawn on the Montclair (N. J.) Trust Company at his store on Wednesday night. The police say that the check was stolen from Mrs. Guth's body, together with a sum of money.

Detectives also found a set of false teeth, apparently belonging to a man, in the Guth apartment yesterday afternoon near the bed on which Mrs. Guth's dead body lay, and they believe that the teeth will be identified as Vogt's

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PRENDERGAST QUITS PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Too Much Armageddon, He Says—But He's Still Progressive.

WELCOMED TO G. O. P. FOLD

Hint Roosevelt May Now Head Republican-Bull Moose 1916 Ticket.

Comptroller William A. Prendergast, who nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President at the Progressive National Convention in Chicago last year, quit the Bull Moose party yesterday.

He said he was out of sympathy with leadership which thinks that "Progressivism really constitutes a vendetta against the Republican party," and that "the time has come when there should be less talk of Armageddon and more thought of the future of our own United States."

In his opinion the Progressives and Republicans must amalgamate interests and elect the next Congress instead of making continual Democratic success sure by fighting hopelessly with each other.

Mr. Prendergast's renunciation was variously received. Republican County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig happily welcomed him back to the Republican fold. Other Republicans were sure that this was an important step toward uniting the two parties.

Progressive County Chairman Francis W. Birds remarks were in effect, "Good by and good riddance." He said that the Progressive party had never been able "to share Mr. Prendergast's enthusiasm for himself," and that "he takes no strength from us, because he gave none and had none."

William H. Hotchkiss, ex-Progressive State chairman, would not talk. It seemed to visitors that he had decided he had no language suitable to the occasion.

It was Theodore Roosevelt, a long time friend of the Comptroller, who carried him into the third party movement. There are those who believe that Col. Roosevelt knew of his friend's intention to quit before he went to South America. Certainly Mr. Prendergast's secession was no surprise either to Progressives or Republicans who have remarked his inactivity in Progressive affairs in the past few months.

Mr. Prendergast's statement yesterday was written in response to a question as to why he did not enroll as a Progressive this fall. In part it follows:

"I did not enroll as a member of the National Progressive party for the reason that I am not in sympathy with the policy of the party organization. I felt that to enroll as a Progressive would be assuming in a sense the responsibility for the action of that organization, and dissent from those actions would place me in the position of being a party rebel. I do not object to being a rebel, but I do not care to put myself in a position where continuous rebellion is necessary.

Long Out of Sympathy.

"I have been out of sympathy with the course of the Progressive party since its meeting in Chicago held subsequent to the last national election. I was disappointed in that meeting as I considered that the result of the Presidential election made it evident that the third party idea was not acceptable to the American people and that the continuation of a third party movement could have no other effect than the permanent success of the Democratic party. It was never my intention to make the Democratic party the practically undisputed ruling force in this country, and I feel less reconciled to any such condition now than I ever did before.

"It was argued by many Progressives that if there was to be any amalgamation or absorption it was the Republican party which should be absorbed by the Progressive party. I endeavored to look upon this question as upon all others—in a practical light. The votes cast for the respective Presidential candidates of the Republican and Progressive parties cannot be accepted as indicating the relative strength of the two organizations. The votes cast for the Congressional candidates would be a much safer test of party strength, and this vote undoubtedly shows that while many Republicans had voted for either the Progressive or Democratic candidate for President they had maintained their party loyalty as far as other candidates upon the Republican ticket was concerned.

"For one I have never believed that the vote received by the Progressive Presidential ticket was any indication of third party strength. With many others I have always believed that its vote represented the great popularity of Col. Roosevelt and the influence of his tremendous personality. My views on these questions I explained to the leaders of the Progressive party a year ago, and since then when the subject has been discussed I have never concealed my opinions from any of them.

"The question has been asked if I am still a Progressive. I am now and have always been a Progressive. I advocated progressive doctrines and policies in the Republican party when some of the men now most active in the Progressive organization were accepting offices and seeking nominations from the Republican machine, and they were not very particular as to the type of machinist they dealt with.

"Some people imagine that Progressivism consists in shouting 'Onward, Christian soldiers,' and prattling about 'social justice.' They have yet to learn that Progressivism is an attitude of mind. It is political modernism. Some of the men in Congress who have done the greatest service for progressive legislation have remained in the Republican party. No party has a complete monopoly of progressive principles or ideals.

Against "Vindictive Policy."

"I have never had any patience with the vindictive policy which has unquestionably animated many of the leaders of the Progressive organization. They have endeavored to set up the idea that Progressivism really constitutes a vendetta

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against the Republican party. They dance with joy over election returns that indicate what—that their party has been successful? No. Simply that the Republican party has lost. They look upon the defeat of Judge Werner in New York and Mr. Stokes in New Jersey as great Progressive victories, but what have they accomplished for social justice? I want to say that this vendetta policy is not acceptable to thousands of men who voted for Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 and will gladly vote for him again.

"In less than a year we will elect a new House of Representatives. There are men who now propose that the Progressive party should nominate straight Progressive candidates in every Congressional district. Is it not evident that any such plan will mean the return of another overwhelming majority for the Democratic party in the next Congress? The people are best governed when the margins of strength of the two dominant parties are slight. No one will dispute that the Republican party presents to-day the most cohesive, effective force with which to combat the Democratic party. The question before us is, shall we concentrate our strength upon this most effective fighting force and make a real effort to carry the next Congress or dissipate our strength upon unnecessary candidacies and organizations? I for one am emphatically in favor of the first course, and shall work to accomplish it. The time has come when there should be less talk of 'Armageddon' and more thought of the future of our own United States.

"I believe there must come an amalgamation of interests upon the part of Republicans and Progressives. The movement for the accomplishment of this purpose must be started now in order that due preparation may be made for next year's elections. I trust that the Republican party in the meetings of its National Committee and proposed national convention to be held in the near future will exhibit a full appreciation of the requirements of the times. It certainly will do so if it is inspired by the same patriotic spirit which has always brought it success in the past."

WHEELER TO GO, BENSON STAYS.

Latter Is Reprimanded, However, for Rome Embassy Quarrel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The investigation of conditions in the American Embassy at Rome, which was recently concluded by the State Department, has resulted unfortunately for the men most concerned, Post Wheeler, ex-secretary of the embassy, and Alexander Benson, ex-second secretary.

Mr. Benson has been reprimanded by the Department for his contribution to what was discovered as an "intolerable situation." He really gets off with a lighter sentence than Wheeler, however, for while it is intended to reassign him to some other place in the diplomatic service it is unlikely that Secretary Bryan will find any other post for Mr. Wheeler. It is understood that Department officials feel that Mr. Wheeler has had too many unfortunate controversies with his colleagues in the diplomatic service.

Successors have been named and confirmed for the two posts which Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Benson held at Rome.

This is the final outcome of an antagonism which has existed between Wheeler and Benson since they first met at St. Petersburg in 1911. They were brought together again at Rome in 1912 and the friction grew worse, finally involving the entire embassy staff and being a source of great regret to the entire American colony in Rome.

The matter was brought to a head by the lodging of a charge to the effect that Wheeler had been guilty of abuse of the privilege accorded him as a diplomat of importing a certain amount of gasolene without payment of duty. This charge was thoroughly disproved when investigated by the present Administration under former Third Assistant Secretary Malone.

MORE INDORSEMENTS FOR PRIMARY PLAN

Of 5 National Committeemen Answering "The Sun's" Inquiry, 3 Are For It.

Five more national committeemen replied last night to the inquiries sent out by THE SUN, asking whether or not they are in favor of President Wilson's recommendation that legislation be passed to bring about Presidential primaries. Three are in favor of it, one non-committal and one flatfootedly against it. The total now stands:

FOR PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES.
Democrats, 19.
Republicans, 4.
National Progressives, 23.
AGAINST.
Republicans, 3.
NONCOMMITTAL.
Republicans, 4.

The following expressions of opinion were obtained:

E. F. Goltra, Dem., Mo.

I am in favor of bringing the selection of Presidential nominees as close to the people as possible. As regard whom the convention shall consist of, I have not yet thought that out.

Tom Taubman, Dem., S. D.

Am in favor of primary advocated by Wilson for the reason that I favor the intent of all primaries.

A. Y. Moore, Prog., N. D.

I am in favor of direct nominations of President. It will give free and unhampered desires of the voters. I would also be in favor of direct elections.

Simon Guggenheim, Rep., Col.

I am conservative about this matter. I would not like to say that I am opposed to Presidential primaries, but I think it would be well to see how other primary laws that are now being tried out in many States work before trying an experiment on the highest office in the nation. All primary laws are more or less experimental now and I think it would be well to wait a while before raising this question.

H. F. McGregor, Rep., Texas.

Nominations for other than municipal and county officers should be made by representative bodies in order to preserve the stability of our institutions and secure the best possible ability and integrity in all positions of importance in State and nation. The cost of campaign expenses to win under general primaries, for other than local offices, is more than the salary of the offices, and operates in favor of wealthy candidates, demagogues and rascals.

BRIDE DRUGGED WITH NEEDLE IN THEATRE

Brooklyn Girl the Latest Victim of Hypodermic Poisoning.

MAN NEAR HER ARRESTED

Newark Police Suspect White Slave Trick—Other Cases Reported.

A young married woman, bride of a week, was jabbed in the hand with a poisoned needle while watching moving pictures in the Lyric Theatre, Newark, yesterday afternoon.

Detectives arrested the man who had slipped into the seat next to her and, although only a charge of assault was made against him, they believe this is another in a series of hypodermic poisonings that the police and anti-vice societies of New York and New Jersey have had to deal with recently.

The latest victim is Mrs. Marjorie H. Graff, wife of William H. Graff, a civil engineer of 414 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, who is employed by the Graves Engineering Company at 35 Pine street. They were married a week ago, but before their honeymoon ended Mr. Graff was called back to New York. They decided not to return just yet to their Brooklyn home and have been at the Belvidere Hotel, 899 Broad street, Newark.

Done While Theatre Was Dark.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Graff went to the Lyric Theatre, Market street, and got a seat in a box. Toward the end of the performance, when the theatre was dark for the pictures, the occupant of the seat next to Mrs. Graff, a stranger to her, left the place and a young man from the next box took the vacant seat.

Mrs. Graff dropped her wrap to the floor and felt a sharp sting, like a needle prick, on her right hand as she stooped to pick it up. For a few minutes she paid no attention, but her hand and arm began to feel numb. She went to the retiring room, where she fainted.

Meanwhile the theatre management telephoned the Newark police and two policemen were sent over on the run. The young man was still in his place in the box.

"The captain wants to see you," said the policemen.

Prisoner an Ex-Drug Clerk.

The young man went to headquarters. There he said he was Armand Megaro, 24 years old, a clerk of 26 Halsey street, Newark. He explained that he was a nephew of Dr. Pancrazio Megaro of 315 High street, Newark, a well known physician. The prisoner denied having pricked Mrs. Graff. He had moved into the other box, he said, because he could see the pictures better. No poison or needle was found on him, although he admitted that he had been employed as a drug clerk and had studied at the New Jersey College of Pharmacy.

Mrs. Graff identified Megaro as the man who had taken the seat next to her. She made an assault charge against him and he was locked up. Police Surgeon Clarke, who examined her, said that he believes a hypodermic needle was used and that the drug it contained was choral.

Two Similar Cases.

Mrs. Graff's experience comes on the heels of two instances reported to the police and vigilance societies in which young women have been drugged with the needle. The first was a young woman who a week or more ago had agreed to meet her sister at a Sixth avenue department store.

She was a little ahead of the appointment and went to a moving picture show to pass the time. A man dropped into a seat at one side and another man took the seat at the other side. The woman felt a sharp pain in one arm and a second later experienced the same sensation in the other arm.

She began to feel bad and staggered out of the theatre. One of the ushers helped her.

"That's my wife," one of the men sitting next to her explained, "I'll call a cab."

Just at that minute the woman's sister, coming for the appointment, appeared and the two strangers disappeared.

The second instance was that of a Brooklyn girl who felt a needle prick while she was standing at a bargain counter in Manhattan. Following the sting of the needle she became dizzy. A young man stepped up and said that he was her brother and offered to take her "home in a taxi."

Chance brought the young woman's mother to the store and she met her daughter and the stranger going out. "I'm that girl's mother," she announced. Confusion followed, the store detectives not knowing where the truth lay. While the mother was assuring them of her identity the young man disappeared.

LOSES FORTUNE ON TWO PLAYS.

W. P. Cullen, Theatrical Manager, in Debt to New Yorkers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—William P. Cullen, a theatrical manager, filed to-day a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. He placed his liabilities at $95,661 22 and his assets at only $108.

According to his attorney, Mr. Cullen lost a fortune in the last three years, on "The Alaskan," a musical comedy, and "The Red Rose." The estate of Richard Mansfield is named as a creditor for $75, a balance on a debt of several thousands of dollars.

Richard Carle is scheduled as a creditor to the amount of $7,500 for author's royalties. Richard F. Carroll of New York is a creditor for $6,000 for author's royalties and Frank Pixley, New York, is another for $9,000.

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M'ADOO ACCUSES POLICE TO WHITMAN

Charges His Warrant for Palm Reader Wolf Was Ignored.

PRICE PUT ON PROMOTIONS

From $25 to $50 a Month Said to Be Cost of Rise to Detective Grade.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo announced last night that he would turn over to Police Commissioner Waldo and District Attorney Whitman the evidence brought out at a hearing before him as to why a warrant for grand larceny had not been served on Frank Henry Wolf. Wolf, a palm reader with a police pull, according to his confession to the District Attorney, is now in Fordham Hospital, where he is being treated for cancer. He says he was allowed to walk around the streets, although a warrant for stealing from Mrs. Frances Groenhert of Astoria was hanging over him.

The warrant was issued by Magistrate McAdoo on September 12, 1912, and turned over to Detective Kalbfleisch, then of Capt. Tunney's command. In the investigation by the Magistrate he had as witnesses Mrs. Isabella Goodwin of the Central Office detective squad, Lieut. Costigan, Capt. Tunney and Kalbfleisch. All were examined separately. Later Mr. McAdoo said the investigation had developed that Kalbfleisch kept the warrant four weeks in violation of the police rules, when he said he gave it to Mrs. Goodwin, who told him that she thought she had located Wolf in Boston.

Kalbfleisch, said the Magistrate, did nothing further until the next spring, when Capt. Tunney ordered him to look for Wolf in a Bronx apartment house. After a cursory call, it is said, he reported failure to Capt. Tunney and nothing further was done.

The arrest of Wolf finally was brought about by Mrs. Goodwin, who was assisted by Detective Jessup of Costigan's staff. A duplicate warrant had to be issued, as the old one has not been found, and Mr. McAdoo said Kalbfleisch made contradictory statements about its whereabouts.

District Attorney Whitman struck a new lead on police graft in his investigation yesterday. It reveals that men in the detective service have been victims of the avarice of their superiors. This has been going on, so the story runs, in the new building at Centre and Grand streets where Commissioner Waldo spends a great deal of his time.

For some years past it has been the department rule to promote patrolmen to the position of first and second grade detectives from the rank and file of the department.

It now is charged that these men, or a great number of them, were not promoted on their records or through pull, but because they were willing to pay for the privilege of being known as detectives. The prices are said to have ranged from $25 to $50 per month.

A list of names of twenty men who, it is said, were reduced because they refused to be blackmailed by one of their own was handed to Assistant District Attorney Groehl. He will endeavor today to get corroboration of the information that came along with the list.

It is expected that the case against a former official at headquarters will be in shape to be presented to the Grand Jury early next week. Mr. Whitman said last night that no overtures had been made to him to accept a confession from any one named or suggested for indictment in his crusade.

WILSON MOVIE FOR POSTERITY.

Pictures of President Preserved by Historical Association.

The Modern Historical Records Association, which is preserving motion pictures of historic persons and events and phonographic records of notable voices, received last night a motion picture film of President Wilson. A duplicate film will be sealed in an airtight, watertight and fireproof container and placed in the society's vault in the New York Public Library and another will be set aside for the association's records kept in the Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt.

One hundred years from now the container will be opened and many records already stored will be seen and heard. Former President Taft is honorary president of the association and Herbert W. Bridgeman is president.

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ADMITS POISONING HORSE.

"John L." Says It Was His Business for Several Years.

John M. Levison, known in the underworld as "John L.," told Justice Davis and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday how he had engaged in the horse poisoning business, from which he derived a good income, for two or three years. He testified in the trial of Max Swersky and David Kalhoter, charged with having arranged for the killing of a horse the property of Henry J. Kolchin, an ice cream maker under the name of the Royal Ice Cream Company.

Levinson, who is now under indictment for attempted extortion, on his direct examination by Assistant District Attorney Weller swore that he knew both defendants for three years. He told of a talk he had with Swersky about three weeks before Kolchin's horses were poisoned. At that time, he swore, Swersky wanted him to arrange to have the job done and he had refused. Some weeks later he met him and Swersky told him the work had been done and that it had cost him about $100.

On cross-examination by Abe Levy Levinson said he did not poison the horses himself but hired men to do it. One of these was named Harry Rose and another he knew as Pipes. Arsenic, he said, was the poison used.

Levinson then told of having been at the head of a "crowd of boys" who took orders from Swersky to extort money from merchants under threat of losing their horses. One of the boys was known as Jigger, who, according to Levy, was tried in the Supreme Court for murder.

Levinson was still under cross-examination when court adjourned.

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