



PROMISES TO MAKE A SWEEPING INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK'S NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL TO LOOK UP CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Issues Statement Explaining Reasons for Summarily Revoking Davis' Appointment—Wants Him to Return Any Papers He Has in the Hearst Matter With Information as to the Status of the Proceedings.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—A sweeping investigation into the question as to the compliance with the new corrupt practices act by candidates and party committees concerned in the November election is promised by the new attorney general, William S. Jackson, in a statement issued to-night.

"I wish you would at once return to me any papers you may have in the matter, with information as to the status of the proceeding and any expense incurred."

"The reason for this action is that all of the work to be done by the attorney general, or his representatives in this proceeding will be under my administration, I deem it proper that the person representing the attorney general should be of my designation."

In the closing paragraph he assures Mr. Davis of his "most cordial sentiments." In connection with the announcement of his action, Attorney General Jackson said:

"The designation of Mr. Davis was revoked because I had decided the investigation into election receipts and expenditures during the last campaign should be broader in its scope than the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections apparently contemplated when it singled out Mr. Hearst's statement of election expenses as the only matter that should be probed."

"So long as an investigation of alleged violations of the corrupt practices act is to be undertaken at all by this department it should be comprehensive and general, and not partisan and personal."

"The campaign last November was the first conducted since the corrupt practices act went into effect. It strikes me that a sweeping investigation into the question as to whether its provisions were observed might have a wholesome effect. That is the kind of an investigation I shall make. Under these circumstances the attorney who represents this department in the matter should be of my selection."

REMARKABLE SCENE.

Paris Theaters Show No Sympathy for Marquis De Morny.

Paris, Jan. 3.—There was a remarkable scene to-night at the notorious Moulin Rouge when the Marquis De Morny, a daughter of the famous Duke De Morny, and a niece of Napoleon III, made her debut in an act called "A Dream of Egypt," written by herself in collaboration with Mme. Gauthier-Villars, the author of "Claudine" and other decadent novels.

The marquis, who is the divorced wife of the Marquis De Beaufort, has already achieved an unenviable reputation, and her heralded appearance on the stage brought out a storm of criticism. To this the marquis replied, in a letter published this afternoon, denying that her performance was intended to be suggestive and insisting that she meant to give an artistic reproduction of the manners of ancient Egypt.

"This does not constitute a disgrace to the French aristocracy, and a distinguished scion of this aristocracy, the Prince de Broglie, has been earning his living for some time past by conducting an orchestra in New York."

In spite of this statement a number of clubmen and Bonapartists got together and went to the Moulin Rouge to-night, where they conducted a demonstration the like of which seldom has been seen in this city.

For ten full minutes the curtain could not be raised on the new act owing to the pandemonium from galleries and boxes. When it finally went up disclosing the marquis working out a cryptogram of the chain of life, after the fashion of Galatea, and a beautiful Egyptian mummy in the person of Mme. Willy, the din was redoubled. This was followed by a rain of missiles of every description, the audience even throwing baskets and boxes at the women on the stage.

In spite of this vociferous demonstration the two women persisted in completing their act, which is as disgustingly indecent as anything ever seen on the Parisian stage.

When the curtain was rung down the crowd rushed toward the box occupied by Mme. Gauthier-Villars and Miss Polaire, who is starring in a stage adaptation of "Claudine," and literally drove them from the theater.

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Scranton's Total Reaches 970—Examination of Water.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 3.—Scranton's typhoid fever epidemic to-day shows a total of 970 cases since the outbreak six weeks ago. Thirty-one of these cases were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at noon. Thus far there have been seventy-two deaths, six of these occurring since last night. The cause of the epidemic is the water which was furnished from the Elmhurst reservoir of the Scranton Gas and Water company, which service had been cut off for three weeks.

State Commissioner of Health Dixon to-day furnished the results of an analysis of the water made at the University of Pennsylvania, which shows the presence of the typhoid bacilli.

There is no typhoid in the section where the new supply is obtained, except in the cases of persons who were employed in the central part of the city, where the epidemic is the worst.

CHILD LABOR BILL.

Senator Beveridge Reintroduces Measure in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Senator Beveridge to-day reintroduced his general child-labor bill as an amendment to the District of Columbia child-labor bill with a view of securing action during the present session, the District bill having already been reported. In the same connection he gave notice that he would speak on the subjects on January 14. The senator informed his friends that it was his intention to press the matter to a conclusion if possible.

NEGRO PROBLEM IS VITAL

SENATOR CULBERSON DEFENDS PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

Discharge of Colored Troops Upheld—Senate Devotes Almost Entire Session to Discussion of the Matter—Senator Foraker Replies Briefly to Culberston.

Washington, Jan. 3.—After two weeks of vacation the senate sat for two and a half hours to-day and then adjourned until Monday. The session was devoted almost entirely to further discussion of President Roosevelt's order dismissing the negro troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry for "shooting up" Brownsville, Texas.

Senator Culberston defended the order, bringing to its support many quotations taken in connection with the affair. He closed with an impassioned statement of the position of the south on the negro, which he declared to be the most vital and dangerous problem before the American people.

Senator Foraker replied briefly, expressing his intense interest in having speedy action on his resolution for an investigation. Senator Lodge proposed an amendment to his resolution for an investigation, which had the effect of admitting the president's authority as commander-in-chief of the army and navy to take the action he did, and of restricting the investigation to the occurrence in Brownsville. On motion of Senator Hale, the resolution was given the right of way Monday.

NEW YORK STATE BAR.

Annual Meeting Will Discuss Very Important Question.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—At the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association in this city January 15, one of the most important matters to be discussed has reference to the "law's delays," the following being, as the programme state, "suggested by President Roosevelt's recent message to congress."

"No judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence or for any error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless, in the opinion of the court to which the application is made, after an examination of the entire case, it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of resulted in a miscarriage of justice."

Other subjects and speakers includes "Savings Banks Life Insurance for Workingmen," by Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston.

MILFORD TOWN MEETING.

Votes for \$50,000 Bond Issue for New School House.

Milford, Jan. 3.—A special town meeting to-night authorized the board of selectmen to lay an extra three mill tax and to take steps for the issue of bonds of \$50,000 redeemable in twenty-five years at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent, for the purpose of building a new school house, which is to be located on the plot of ground where the old "pericler's" house stood and which is to cost about \$70,000. Work on the building will be started in March and it is hoped to have it ready for occupancy by the fall of 1908.

To Ask Wage Increase.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of textile workers in this city to-night it was unanimously voted to ask for an increase in wages of from 15 to 25 per cent. Delegates representing about 60,000 were present from the following organizations: Cloth Weavers, Upholsterey Weavers, Rug Weavers, Loom Fixers, Weft Weavers, Turkish Towel Weavers, German Textile Workers, French Textile Weavers, Damask Weavers, Beaman, and Twisters and Weavers.

Fatally Stricken at Banquet.

Boston, Jan. 3.—While attending a banquet to one of his successors at the Quincy house to-night, former Mayor John B. Henderson of Everett was stricken with apoplexy and died within a few minutes. Henderson, who was the chief executive of Everett in 1877, had been street commissioner of that city since 1900.

ASSASSINATION OF HEAD OF ST. PETERSBURG POLICE

OFFICIALS HAVE FAILED THUS FAR TO IDENTIFY THE MAN.

Crime Traced to the Fighting Organization of the Social Revolutionists—Organization Issues Customary Proclamation Avowing and Justifying the Crime—Assassin About Twenty-two Years Old—Belongs to Intelligent Class of Workingmen.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—The police have not yet succeeded in identifying the terrorist who shot and killed Major General Von Der Launitz, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, at the institute of Experimental Medicine, this afternoon, and who coolly turned the revolver against himself while he was falling under the sabre of the prefect's escort. The authorship of this crime, however, like the recent assassination of Count Ignatieff and the unsuccessful attempt to blow up Premier Stolypin with a bomb, has been traced to the fighting organization of the Social Revolutionists, who recently resolved to resume full terrorist activity. The organization to-night issued the customary proclamation avowing and justifying the killing of General Von Der Launitz, which was accomplished with an ease and simplicity that has struck terror into the hearts of all other officials on the revolutionary death list.

The man who committed the crime was about twenty-two years old, and apparently belonged to the intelligent working class. The police affirm he was a Jew. He was provided with a card of admission to the dedication of the church, but this card bore no name. The authorities have not been able to learn how he obtained this invitation to the ceremony, which was extremely select, only about 150 invitations having been issued.

Prince Peter Alexandrovitch, duke of Oldenburg, is a patron of the institute. Among the guests present were his wife, Grand Duchess Olga, youngest sister of Emperor Nicholas, Princess Eugenia Emilianova, and a number of other persons prominent at court.

The fact that General Von Der Launitz was to attend the consecration of the church of the institute was generally known, and the terrorists must have learned this from sources within the police department. It has been ascertained that the prefect was accompanied to the church by his usual bodyguard of secret service men, but not one of these had the slightest suspicion of the murderer, although his toll-stained hands were completely out of harmony with his faultless evening clothes, a garb which everybody attending official ceremonies in Russia must don.

The fall of General Von Der Launitz was followed by a scene of indescribable hysteria and confusion. The Duke of Oldenburg who was one of the few men who retained their composure, seized the assassin's hand after he had fired twice and the succeeding shots were discharged into the ceiling. But before the duke could disarm him one of the officers who had accompanied the prefect drew his sabre and struck the assassin a powerful blow which completely cut out a portion of his skull. As the man was falling he shot himself in the stomach with the last bullet in his revolver. His death was instantaneous, but several officers continued to hack frantically at his prostrate body until the duke of Oldenburg struck up his sword and forced them to desist.

In addition to two persons arrested within the church, the doors of which were closed after the shooting, several others were taken into custody in a neighboring factory, which is believed to have served as headquarters for the terrorists.

It was during the time that General Von Der Launitz was governor of Tambov that there occurred the terrible repression of the agrarian disorders in Tambov province, and it was in retribution for those repressions that Maria Spiridonova, the Russian Joan of Arc, shot Chief of Police Bushonoffsky, one of the subordinates of General Von Der Launitz.

POLICE OUT OF POLITICS.

Annual Report of Commissioner Bingham—Over 8,000 Men.

New York, Jan. 3.—An increase of 1,400 men, a radical reorganization of the detective bureau, which he described as "seriously defective," and complete divorce of the police department from all election work are among the recommendations made by Police Commissioner Bingham in his annual report, made public to-day. The department now has 8,817 men available for active duty.

Charged With Embezzlement.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Jay Cady Wemple, treasurer of New Hope Lodge, No. 730, P. and A. M., was arrested this afternoon on the charge of embezzlement of \$2,000 of the society's funds. He is held under \$2,500 bail to await a hearing. He had been treasurer of the lodge for seven years, and was given every opportunity to make good the alleged shortage. He lost heavily in the failure of the Schenectady Engineering & Contracting Co., which recently went into bankruptcy.

Mangled Body Found.

Plainville, Jan. 3.—The horribly mangled body of an unknown man was found to-night beside the tracks of the Highland division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad near the Plainville station. Parts of the body were strewn along the tracks for a distance of about a rod. Coroner Wright of New Britain was called and ordered the body removed to the rooms of a local undertaker.

New Trial Ordered.

Hartford, Jan. 3.—One decision was handed down by the supreme court of errors to-day at its adjournment after a two days' session here. The case is that of Gilbert L. Dickerson vs. the Consolidated railway. Error is found and new trial ordered.

COUNTER ATTACK STARTED.

New York Cotton Exchange Prepares to Bring Suit.

New York, Jan. 3.—The board of managers of the New York cotton exchange prepared to make a counter attack upon Congressman Livingston of Georgia and President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton Growers association because of their application to the postoffice department for a fraud order against the exchange. The managers of the exchange agreed to consult their counsel as to the advisability of bringing a suit of libel against Congressman Livingston and President Jordan.

The following resolution was adopted by the board of managers to-night, and was made public by Superintendent King:

"Resolved, That the counsel of the exchange, Mr. Henry W. Taft, be consulted as to the advisability of bringing suit against Leonidas L. Livingston, congressman from Georgia, and Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Growers association for libel, and, if possible, for criminal libel, in the affidavits which they have addressed to the postoffice department at Washington requesting the issuance of a fraud order against the New York cotton exchange."

DR. WEAVER'S BODY FOUND

DISCOVERED HANGING FROM A TREE IN THE WOODS.

Evidently Took His Life Shortly After Disappearing From State Hospital at Central Islip, L. I.—Native of Hartford and Resided in New Haven a Number of Years.

New York, Jan. 3.—The body of Dr. William Myron Weaver, a patient at the State hospital at Central Islip, Long Island, was found to-day hanging from a tree in the woods a mile from the hospital. Dr. Weaver had suffered from homicidal mania, but had so far recovered that he was allowed the freedom of the grounds. He wandered away from the hospital some days ago. He had evidently hanged himself shortly after he disappeared, as the body showed that death had taken place several days before it was discovered. Dr. Weaver was a native of Hartford, Conn., though he had lived in New York city for a number of years.

Many friends in New Haven will be sorry to hear of Dr. Weaver's death. He lived in this city several years, and was a successful newspaper man. His work as police court reporter attracted attention at one time. He was a graduate of the Yale Medical school.

BIG FIRE IN NEW YORK

Half Million Dollars Damage to Copperwalle & Son.

New York, Jan. 3.—Fire destroyed the big furniture store of Copperwalle & Sons at Third avenue and 121st street to-night entailing a loss of half a million dollars and causing injury to four firemen, none seriously. The blaze, which started a few minutes after 6 o'clock, quickly developed into the most spectacular fire seen in Harlem in a long time. It blocked the Third avenue elevated line for hours at the time of its heaviest traffic and drew such immense crowds that many police reserves were called out to maintain order. For a time the fire threatened the entire block and it required three hours' hard work by the firemen to bring it under control. The Copperwalle establishment, a big five story structure, was destroyed. The stock was valued at \$200,000, fully insured, and the building at as much more.

SHIP ARRIVALS IN NEW YORK

During Past Year 11,706 Vessels Sailed Into Harbor.

New York, Jan. 3.—During the year 1906 the total number of vessels which arrived in the port of New York, according to the books of the government at the barge office, was 11,706, of which 6,312 were steamers, and 5,394 were sailing vessels. This shows an increase of 307 vessels over the year 1905. There was an increase of 348 in the number of steamers, and a decrease of forty-one sailing vessels.

Manuscripts Negroes Appeal.

Boston, Jan. 3.—A petition signed by nearly a thousand negroes in this state, was sent to Senator W. Murray Crane to-night urging him to co-operate with Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio in the effort to obtain a hearing for the soldiers of the 25th infantry who were discharged on account of the affair at Brownsville, Texas, on August 13, 1906. Signatures for the petition were obtained by the New England Suffrage league.

Held on Charge of Horse Stealing.

Woodbury, Jan. 3.—Frank Robinson was held in \$500 bonds to-day on a charge of horse stealing. The horse was owned by Michael Keeley, a junk dealer of Waterbury. It was alleged that the animal was taken from Waterbury last Saturday, driven to this place and turned over to Robinson, who disposed of it in New York state. Robinson refused to say where he sold the horse. His case will probably come up January 11.

Yale Team Wins.

Pittsburg, Jan. 3.—The Yale hockey team defeated the Western University of Pennsylvania team to-night at Duquesne Garden by a score of 2 to 0.

OPERATOR SHIFTED FROM POST TO POST

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY TENDING TO FIX BLAME FOR B. & O. WRECK.

Detroit Sure That No. 66, the Local Express Train Smashed Up, Had Cleared the Block at Takoma Park Before He Displayed White Target for No. 2120—Eight Witnesses Examined—Testimony Relates Mostly to Block System.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The most important testimony in connection with the investigation by the coroner's jury to determine the cause and to place the responsibility for the disastrous wreck at Terra Cotta on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad last Sunday night was that given by W. M. Detroit, who was the operator at Silver Springs. He said he was sure that No. 66, the local express train that was smashed up, had cleared the block at Takoma Park before he displayed the white target for No. 2120, known as the "dead" train, which crashed into the local. It was brought out by the coroner that Mr. Detroit was an extra operator and had not worked at Silver Springs regularly, but was shifted from post to post, according to the needs of the service. The witness said that because of the foggy weather last Sunday night he had taken unusual precautions to see that a red light was put up early. He testified that the local was about thirteen minutes late when it passed him, and that when No. 2120 came through it was running about thirty miles an hour. Detroit will be examined further.

At to-day's session eight witnesses, all employees of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, were examined. The testimony mostly related to the block system and the signal lights. Coroner Nevitt demanded that the railroad officials give a definite answer as to why the first relief train for Terra Cotta was delayed at University station for thirteen minutes and a fast passenger train allowed to pass it, and why the railroad company took it upon itself to arrange for the removal of the dead before he had seen the bodies. The coroner charges several of these railroad witnesses with being evasive in their answers to his questions. The coroner declared that when he went to the Baltimore and Ohio station immediately after hearing of the accident and asked how he could get to Terra Catta a railroad official told him the only way was to take an ambulance or patrol wagon.

"That was all the satisfaction I (the coroner) could get at the station, and finally I ordered a second relief train sent out, and after some delay the train was started."

J. W. Kelley, trainmaster of the Baltimore division, in his testimony pointed out that it was not an unusual thing for No. 66 to be from ten to twenty minutes late in reaching Washington. Asked whether the engineer of No. 2120 had a right to suppose he would be protected by the block signal and by the use of torpedoes, the witness said that the block signal system is absolute, and that for that reason No. 2120 should not have been in the block at the same time with No. 66.

NO GENERAL STRIKE YET.

Firemen's Trouble on Southern Railway Not Extended.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 3.—Grand Master John J. Hannahan and members of the executive board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, after three days' consideration of a plan by which the brotherhood may win the strike begun several days ago by 350 firemen of the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific company, to-night went to Chicago to continue negotiations. It has not been decided to call a general strike of firemen on the Hannahan line, but Hannahan to-night said that he would win the struggle or lose it after a hard fight. Advice from Texas and Louisiana say that the strike situation is unchanged.

FELL OUT OF CAB

Remarkable Escape of Fireman on the Gilt Edge.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 3.—Shortly after the "Gilt Edge" express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad left Providence for New York to-night, the engineer discovered that Fireman H. G. Preston was missing from the cab. At the first station west was sent back to this city. Preston was found wandering in a dazed condition beside the railroad track a short distance outside the Providence yard. He was removed to a hospital, where it was found that the only injury he had sustained was a slight cut on the head. Preston said he fell from the cab at a curve in the road.

Might Have Ended Her Life.

Woodbury, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Herbert Griswold, wife of a farmer, took a dose of hellebore this afternoon, mistaking it for licorice powder. Heretic treatment was used, and although her condition was serious, it is believed she will recover.

Waterbury 5, New Britain 0.

Waterbury, Jan. 3.—Waterbury easily defeated the New Britain team of the Connecticut Roller Polo league here this evening by a score of 5 to 0.

ROCK ISLAND WRECK.

Inquest Postponed—Operator Will be Principal Witness.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 3.—The inquest to be held over the bodies of the men killed in the Rock Island wreck at Volland, Kan., yesterday, was to-day postponed until Monday. John Lynes, the nineteen year old operator at Volland, will be the principal witness. The officials of the railroad company say that the total number of dead will not exceed thirty-two. There are twenty-eight bodies at Topeka and Alma, including those of persons who were killed outright, bodies of victims who have died since the wreck and the charred corpses that were recovered from the smoking car after the fire. Of these twenty-three are bodies of Mexicans.

COURT MARTIAL POSTPONED

Major Penrose Not to be Tried Until Next Month.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The war department has been advised that the trial by court-martial of Major C. W. Penrose and Captain E. A. Macklin, Twenty-fifth infantry, on the charge of neglect of duty in connection with the Brownsville affair, which was to have been begun at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., to-morrow, has been postponed until February 4 on account of the disability of Captain Macklin, who recently was shot by a supposed robber at Fort Reno, Oklahoma. Should Captain Macklin's condition on that date be such as to make it impossible for him to stand trial the date will be further postponed.

DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED

COMPLAINT FILED WITH INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Standard Oil Company Charged With Getting Better Rates Than Other Concerns—City Council of Atchison, Kan., a Party to the Complaint—Board of Trade of Kansas City Also Makes Allegations.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil company by railroads against other oil shippers is charged in a petition and complaint filed to-day with the Interstate Commerce commission by the National Petroleum association against the Ann Arbor Railroad company and fifty other lines, constituting the Central Traffic association, the Trunk Line association and the New England territory. E. L. Rogers & Co., merchants of Philadelphia, complain that the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company has placed an unjust embargo on their shipments of hay and straw from Philadelphia. They ask damages in the sum of \$10,000 and request the Interstate Commerce commission to order a discontinuance of the alleged embargo and discrimination.

The city council of Atchison, Kan., has filed with the commission a complaint against the Missouri Pacific and other western railroads alleging that the defendants operate free of charge elevators in Kansas City, Mo., Leavenworth and Coffeyville, Kan., but refuse so to operate elevators in Atchison.

The board of trade of Kansas City, Mo., alleges to the commission that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway and other lines running into Kansas City charge \$2 a car for the reconsignment of grain shipped out of the city. The board requests that the commission prohibit the levying of such a charge or that the charge, if levied at all, be made just and reasonable.

The allegation is made to the commission by the Southern Grocery company of Moultrie, Ga., against the Georgia Northern Railroad company and other lines that the defendants levy higher rates of freight upon shipments to Moultrie from Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis than they levy upon like shipments to other contiguous points in Georgia.

The complaints request that the discrimination be abated.

ABUSED HER DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Martha Main of Ledyard Sentenced to Jail.

Norwich, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Martha Main of Ledyard was sentenced to six months in jail in the criminal superior court here to-day for abusing her seven year old daughter. George E. Main, father of the child, and George P. Main, grandfather, testified to the ill treatment of the little girl. D. W. Thrall, state agent of the humane society, said that Mrs. Main had admitted to him that she had broken the girl's arm and nose and destroyed the sight of one eye.

STATS BLIND.

Seventy-Two Cases Were Cared For Last Year.

Hartford, Jan. 3.—Steady progress and improvements of a healthy and permanent nature in the work under title, is the belief expressed by the state board of education for the blind in its annual report to the governor. The whole number of pupils under state charge during the year was 72. Eight of these were at the Perkins institute, forty were at the Connecticut Institute for the Blind at Hartford and 24 were in the department of trade.

Shipping News.

New York, Jan. 3.—Sailed: Steamers La Lorraine, Havre; Cassell, Bremen; United States, Christiansand; Copenhagen, etc.; Petersburg, Rotterdam and Libau.

New York, Jan. 3.—Steamer Etruria, Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, in communication with the station at Cape Race, N. F., when the vessel was 1,086 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10:30 a. m. Will probably dock at 8:30 a. m. Sunday.

Cape Race, N. F., Jan. 3.—Steamer New York, Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, in communication with the Marconi station, 1,099 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10 a. m. Will probably dock at 8:30 a. m. Sunday.

Stonner La Bretagne, Havre for New York in communication with the Marconi station 240 miles southeast at 2:30 p. m. Will probably dock at 3:30 p. m. Sunday.

Havre, Jan. 3.—(2 a. m.)—Arrived: Steamer La Province, New York.

PROSECUTION CLOSES IN LICORICE PASTE CASE

CONTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED BY JUDGE HOUGH.

Case to Go the Jury on All Three of the Counts Specified in the Indictment—Continental Tobacco Company Owns Seventy Per Cent. of the MacAndrews & Forbes Company Stock.

New York, Jan. 3.—The prosecution in the case of the MacAndrews & Forbes company, the J. S. Young company and Karl Jungbluth and Howard E. Sherman, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law, in an attempt to monopolize the sale of licorice paste in this country, was concluded to-day. Judge Hough sustained the government's contention that the case should go to the jury on all three of the counts specified in the indictment. One of the counts charges the defendants with effecting a "combination," another that it "entered into a conspiracy," and the third "that it attempted to monopolize the paste industry." Counsel for the defense contended that the government should elect which of the counts of the indictment it proposed to rest its case upon, but their contention was overruled by the court.

Among the spectators in the court room when Attorney Junius Parkes made the opening argument for the defense was James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco company, of which it is charged the MacAndrews & Forbes company and the J. S. Young company are subsidiaries.

Mr. Parkes, in his argument, declared that the defense would show that the defendants had at no time violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

The facts were, he said, that the Continental Tobacco company owned 70 per cent. of the stock of the MacAndrews & Forbes company, and therefore controlled the Young company and the other plants named in the indictment. The Continental company, said Mr. Parkes, made 80 per cent. of the plug tobacco produced in the country. The Continental company had simply handled its own business as it saw fit, with the idea of protecting its source of raw supply of licorice root. Because of the situation prevailing in the Orient, Mr. Parkes contended, the company took steps to control that source of raw supply. At every turn the sultan of Turkey might, at his discretion, place an export tax on the raw root, placing it beyond their ability to secure.

The Continental company could have legally declined to supply any of its competitors with licorice paste, he contended, but, on the contrary, it had freely sold to them. He said in conclusion that the Continental company owned the MacAndrews & Forbes company and had a perfect legal right to administer its own business in its own way, and as it saw fit, without violating any of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, or without being guilty of "conspiracy," "combination" or "monopolizing." They could not conspire or combine with themselves, he said, and the proof would show the defense had made no attempt to monopolize or control anything but the supply of the raw root to protect its own business.

Mr. Duke was the first witness called by the defense. He said he was the president of the American Tobacco company, and had been since its formation.

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UNKNOWN SCHOONER ASHORE.

Four Master on Bench Near Cape Henry Light.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 4.—An unknown four-masted schooner went ashore last night half a mile south of Cape Henry lighthouse. Surmen at the Cape life-saving station say distress signals and went out in the surfboat.

Early this morning they were still standing by the vessel. There was a fifteen-mile wind from the south at the Cape and a light sea. Wrecking companies have been notified, and it is probable the vessel will be floated easily.

STATS BL