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Bridgeport Evening Farmer.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

CROWD CHEERS MADLY FOR THAW IN COURT DECIDES IN HIS FAVOR

New York State Practically Ruled Out By Judge Globensky Today

His Honor Sustains Thaw's Counsel In Notice To Discontinue Habeas Corpus Proceedings, And Adjourns Court Without Hearing Other Side Of The Case

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 27.—New York State was ruled out of court here today, in a dramatic preliminary skirmish with lawyers for Harry K. Thaw, the Matawan fugitive fighting deportation.

Superior Judge Globensky, hearing arguments of Thaw's counsel on a motion to discontinue a writ of habeas corpus, absolutely refused to entertain the objection of Hector Verret, representing New York. This was greeted with a wild outburst of cheering by a thousand Canadian spectators.

Thaw, rising, bowed in acknowledgment.

"Hooray for the British flag! Hooray for Harry Thaw!" shrieked men and women standing on chairs waving handkerchiefs, parasols and hats.

Thaw bowed three times like a stage star taking a curtain call before a sympathetic audience. His cheeks were flushed, his big brown eyes shone with a strange light but he maintained his composure. Men and women struggling forward over chairs and benches to shake his hand, swept aside court attendants and uniformed Dominion police and swarmed up to the judge's bench.

But Thaw eluded them and slipped into an ante-room used as a press headquarters. Ten minutes later he was on his way back to the Sherbrooke jail. A great crowd on the courthouse steps cheered again as he descended.

Arguments in the matter of discontinuing the habeas corpus writ were put over until 3 o'clock, this afternoon, there being some doubt in the court's mind as to whether or not for Thaw proposed to proceed under the civil or criminal code.

New York's objections to having the writ vacated are due to the fact that such action in jail until the definite detention in jail until the blocking of deportation. Mr. Verret, arguing that New York wished to oppose the writ, said that Daniel Jacobs, chief counsel for the New York interests. He explained that technically he represented the man who made the charge, who is liable to damages should Thaw's detention be proved unwarranted. His hardship said he would "consider" a proposal of this kind but that he was absent from a second party was out of phase in that it was an expert proceeding. He pointed out, moreover, that Thaw was a man who had been instrumental in placing a man in jail to seek his release.

Here the crowds outburst and the adjournment was ordered.

When the New York lawyers and their Canadian lawyers got back their breath—they were fairly swept off their feet—they gathered in their hotel.

They brushed aside the reporters and carefully dictated this statement:

"We, who represent here the state of New York, are entirely unwilling to comment on the scene that occurred in one of His Majesty's courts, today. The relations between the bar of the United States and the bar of the Dominion of Canada are most friendly and cordial and we realize keenly the sense of humiliation experienced by our brethren in Canada who are assisting us. Mr. Jacobs, who is associated with us, is present and we would prefer not to say anything with reference to the occurrence of the evening."

Mr. Jerome paused and turned toward Mr. Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs hesitated. "There is nothing I can say," he stammered. "I will say though, that this is the first instance to my knowledge where such an outburst in any of our courts was not followed by the immediate clearing of the court."

"What will happen?" Jerome was asked. "If this writ of discontinuance is sustained, this afternoon, Thaw goes back to jail indefinitely."

"I hardly think," replied Jerome, "that there is any part of His Majesty's Dominion so destitute of laws as to hold in prison a criminal who is innocent under the circumstances in which Thaw is held. Therefore, I believe Harry Thaw will go back to New York."

for a magistrate or before the King's Bench at criminal side. In withdrawing the writ they contended that they were well within their legal rights. This was one situation up to 1 a. m. when Franklin Kennedy, deputy attorney-general of New York, hurrying here after a trip to Ottawa, where he conferred with the Dominion's deputy minister of the interior with reference to Thaw's deportation, announced that the Crown prosecutor would seek to force Thaw's court today. He maintained, moreover, that the move of Thaw's lawyers to abandon the habeas corpus writ was irregular and would at least have to be sanctioned by Superior Court Judge Arthur Globensky, who granted it last week. Judge Globensky arrived during the night from Montreal and it was expected that Thaw's lawyers would consult him about the writ as soon as he came to his chambers. It was not known in advance whether it would be necessary to take the matter into open court.

W. R. McKeown, Thaw's chief Dominion lawyer, was indignant over the declaration of the New York lawyers that they would probably bring Thaw into court today.

"That might go in a Dutch court," he said, "but this is the Dominion of St. Francis, Canada. It is ridiculous. There must be some dignity in our court procedure. The State of New York cannot jump in and run things to suit itself at a moment's notice. We have precedent in our desire and right to withdraw the writ of habeas corpus. If we choose to let our client stay in jail it is our affair. Getting him out of jail is not our business, a public commitment on which he is held specifies no time for its return and we believe Thaw can demand trial by jury."

Thaw, in his hospital ward cell in the ancient jail on the hill, knew nothing of the approaching conflict over the increasingly complex phases of his case. He retired last night after a day spent in furthering his "publicity" campaign, now an obsession with him, he had been assured by his lawyers that he was to be secure in jail for several weeks to come and with a draw of the habeas corpus writ was a mere formality already consummated. Thaw pertinently fixed his signature on the prayer for discontinuance and asked no questions.

William Travers Jerome attended a banquet last night given by the Sherbrooke board of trade and let others do the worrying about the case. He had said that, not being a Canadian lawyer, it was "beyond him"—this contention of the defense that Thaw could stay in jail as long as he pleased—and he did not care to make any predictions. District Attorney Conger of Duchesne county, took the same stand. It was not until Mr. Kennedy's last arrival, that the New York State forces disclosed what they purposed—or at least what they hoped to do.

John E. Mack of Doughtyville, who returned last night from Ottawa, came prepared for any contingency. He brought with him Sheriff Drew of Berlin, N. H., and Sheriff Richard Beattie and Deputy J. Brown of Maldstone.

"If they put Harry Thaw across the border we want to be ready to seize him in either state," said Mack.

Mr. McKeown and J. N. Green-shields, Thaw's chief counsel, reached the courthouse shortly after 9 o'clock and went into conference with the judge. Crowds began to collect in the courtroom, waiting for developments. It was apparent that the first skirmish would be over the habeas corpus writ.

Hurrying from his chambers, the judge instructed the sheriff that while he was undecided whether to sustain the withdrawal of the writ, Thaw should be brought into court during arguments on the question. Nearly all the lawyers were in court when this announcement was made. The news spread swiftly and the crowd began to gather in front of the court at 10 o'clock. He was calm and wore a new gray suit. Thaw sat his back to the spectators and began talking with his lawyers.

Jerome came into court at 9:50 and took a seat in the front row directly in front of the judge's bench. He had to convince an attendant of his connection with the case before the latter would give him a chair. A touch of color was added to the scene by the presence of four Dominion federal police wearing spiked helmets. Mr. Conger stood talking to Jerome. Three hundred persons were standing up back of the seating area.

Thaw was brought to court in a cab in custody of a high constable and Gov. La Force, of the jail. He was not handcuffed. His hair was

FAMOUS TYPEWRITER MEN VISIT CONNECTICUT'S LEADING CITY AND BIGGEST RIBBON FACTORY

Officers, Department Heads and Branch Managers of Remington Company On Tour Of Factories

J. W. Earle, President of Great Organization and First Vice President Forrest Among 130 Men Who Are City's Guests—Luncheon at Stratfield

About 100 men, sales of whose typewriters and typewriting supplies cover the whole world, were guests of the Yost Typewriter works today as the third day of a week of typewriter factory inspection, and trade discussion.

Heading the body of visitors was J. W. Earle, president of the Remington Typewriter Co., and head of the wonderful sales organization of the typewriter combine. There were other men whose names are known wherever the mercantile side of typewriter business is familiar. A. A. Forrest, of

ribbons are cut from the roll at one operation.

The ribbons are then wound upon big spools, which are then fed into the linking process and rewound upon giant spools. Then they are rewound upon the typewriter spools, and automatically packed into individual boxes, placed in cartons and boxed for shipment.

The carbon paper is manufactured from vast rolls of tissue of the finest quality. These rolls pass through machinery which applies a warm mixture that automatically cools the coated paper.

A. Forrest, First Vice-President and Supervisor of Factories of Remington Typewriter Company.

J. W. Earle, President and Sales Manager of Remington Typewriter Company.

The rolls are then ready for inspection and for cutting. The company keeps millions of big sheets in stock which are cut into commercial sizes only as the orders require. Machines for the grinding of the coloring, and the mixture of the wax coating were shown in practical operation, and the entire plant was kept running through the noon hour to facilitate the inspection.

At 1:30 the visitors left the plant to board the auto buses which bore them to the Stratfield. After lunch at the hotel they departed on their special train for New York.

The remainder of the week will be devoted to a trade convention at the Oriental, Manhattan Beach. Here the typewriter men will discuss trade conditions.

Last Monday the visitors inspected the plant of the Remington Co. at Syracuse, New York. The Smith Premier and the Monarch machine. On Tuesday they are at the Iliac plant where the Remington machines are made. Today they are at the factory inspection, and it was so short that the factories where the Yost machines were made were not visited owing to lack of time.

The visitors here today were:

W. E. Ayres, Portland, Me.; B. W. Ayres, Worcester; R. G. Butler, New York; H. G. Brake, New York; H. C. Becker, New York; E. A. Barney, Iliac; G. B. Brand, Syracuse; H. Barr, New York; C. A. Beauchamp, Atlanta; U. T. Boldy, Detroit; F. W. Beck, Duluth; G. A. W. Bell, Harrisburg; A. C. Barlow, Pittsburgh; W. J. Bennett, St. Paul; M. R. Barlow, Joplin; J. H. Billington, Springfield, Ill.; W. Brand, Syracuse; A. L. Bennett, Salt Lake City; J. W. Bennett, New York; M. Crandall, New York; L. N. Caswell, New York; A. Cobb, New York; W. G. Cuthbertson, New York; M. H. Chapin, Bridgeport, W. C. Cook, Buffalo; A. M. Carroll, Little Rock; G. W. Dickerman, vice-president, New York; H. C. Dodman, New York; M. K. Deale, St. Louis; J. W. Earle, president, New York; H. A. Earle, New York; J. P. Forrest, New York; A. F. Greene, Baltimore; F. C. Gurnuth, Toledo; G. A. Garfield, New York; G. K. Gillyue, New York; L. J. Henry, Augusta; N. E. Hightower, Cincinnati; O. E. Hull, Davenport; J. F. Humphreys, Hartford; C. B. Heater, Montreal; G. E. Hancock, Denver; A. R. Hart, Scranton; S. Hindman, Wichita; S. B. Hall, New York; S. Johnson, New York; H. A. Johnston, New York; R. M. Jones, Memphis; G. E. Jacobs, Peoria; P. S. Jones, Winnipeg; R. McK. Thaw, New York; W. V. Kreitzer, New York; E. F. Keplinger, Birmingham; H. F. Moulton, Des Moines; J. W. Kennedy, Newark; W. C. Kellogg, Philadelphia; C. W. Kelsey, Providence; R. E. King, Richmond; W. J. Lozan, New York; J. M. Lund, San Francisco; C. Lambert, New York; P. C. Lonsbury, New York; J. P. McChin, vice president, New York; F. J. Miller, New York; W. R. Morse, New York; H. N. Mathews, New York; W. F. Miller, New York; T. G. Malone, Jacksonville; H. M. McKenzie, Spokane; S. L. Maxon, Syracuse; W. H. McNally, Washington; P. R. Mahony, New York; R. J. Nye, New York; E. C. Niles, Seattle; E. W. Pease, Los Angeles; B. E. Powell, Minneapolis; A. C. Pigg, Oklahoma; W. J. Pickering, Omaha; E.

PRESIDENT WILSON REARS HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON MEXICAN SITUATION

CONNECTICUT COMPANY HOLDS UP STRATFORD AVENUE PAVING—NO ORDER ISSUED TO THEM

City Appears Not To Have Taken Necessary Legal Steps To Compel Company To Do Its Share-Of The Work

It doesn't look very much as if the paving of Fairfield avenue would be hastened. The Connecticut Company isn't prepared to do the work, hasn't ordered the material, and don't intend to move until the Common Council has acted upon its petition for ten foot centers.

These facts materialized at a consultation between representatives of the Connecticut Company, members of the Paving Commission and Mayor Clifford B. Wilson.

It further transpired, upon inquiry today, that the city is not in a position to enforce an order to pave Stratford avenue, against the company, because it has never taken the proper legal steps to order the company's share of the work done.

All the other property holders upon Stratford avenue due notice has been sent, to set back curbs, cut down trees, fix water and gas connections and so on.

The right given to the city to require the Connecticut Company to pave a portion of Stratford avenue, is given under Section 3337. The statute pro-

vides: "Such municipal authorities shall keep records of all orders as to such repairs, and shall serve a copy thereof upon the company, and every such order shall state the time in which the repairs are to be completed, which time shall not be less than thirty days from the service thereof. Upon failure of such company to make the required repairs within the time fixed by the order, such repairs may be made by the municipal authorities interested, and the cost thereof recovered from the company in an action under this statute."

In the office of the city clerk today, it was said the only notice sent out relative to the Stratford avenue paving, was a notice by advertisement, July 1, which was merely a notice to interested parties to attend a public hearing upon the proposal to pave the street.

"It was not a compliance with the statute, and unless it shall appear that more adequate notice has been sent, the city cannot legally demand that the Connecticut company lay any pavement whatever, on Stratford avenue."

City officials who had been more successful in having cases steered their way than apparently those whom Officer Simons was unjustly accused of attempting to sidestep. "Had a busy permitted," said Gray, "I would have shown this court just how this matter has been adjusted."

During the trial much difficulty was experienced in the interpretation of answers from the witnesses for the defense who spoke Polish, Slavish, Lithuanian and Russian dialect. In the case of the prisoner who was Russian much apparent evasion to questions was noticeable and Interpreter Stanislaus Hirscher was compelled to withdraw, admitting that he could not interpret that dialect.

Attorney Stewart in rebuttal said: "This only case where your honor has bound over one man for assault with intent to kill and they are trying to save him and charge another man with the crime in his place."

Judge Coughlin refused to accept this statement as true, saying full evidence had been presented against the man now awaiting trial and that the prisoner at the bar was merely charged with simple assault in having kicked Baleda. He found him guilty and imposed the crime in his place, high and much recrimination is heard.

CLIENT STEERING SCANDAL BREAKS IN CITY COURT

Interesting Sidelight On How Some Lawyers Get Business

August Brill, for the first time since his being barred from the City Court by Judge Carl Foster, appeared in the role of associate counsel in that tribunal, where he assisted Attorney Jesse Stewart in the defense of John Santosky, a Russian, accused of assault upon Stanislaus Baleda.

The case was not only sensational in the charges made that the police testified for the prosecution that a crime were the scape-goats for a gang who wished to place an innocent man in the place of the man now awaiting trial before the court, but resulted in intimations of crooked practice upon the part of a police officers as well as others semi-officially connected with court practice.

John Santosky, 18 years old, living on Hallett street is accused of assault. The assault previously resulted in one John Masovitch being bound over for assault with intent to kill and bonds of \$1,000. The fight, which took place after a christening at Church and Hallett streets on the night of July 31, resulted in Stanislaus Baleda being sent to a hospital with severe bruises and contusions about the body. It was alleged by the police that Santosky kicked the victim when prostrate upon the ground.

Detective George Simons was placed upon the witness stand. He was asked to tell what statements or conversations he had made upon his arrest. Attorney Stewart objected to the acceptance of Simons' testimony upon the grounds that it had been stated Simons had attempted to influence the prisoner in securing consideration before the court. Simons was temporarily excused and two witnesses testified for the prosecution that Santosky had been seen to kick the prisoner. Officer Simons was again placed upon the stand and denied that he had made any such statements as alleged to the prisoner. He had merely been asked by the prisoner if he should retain a lawyer and had advised the prisoner that under similar circumstances he (Simons) would secure counsel. He had made no attempt at suggesting any particular lawyer.

Witnesses for the defense were then heard and intimations of the prisoner that an attempt had been made to "steer" him to a lawyer were resented both by the court and prosecuting attorney had influenced the prisoner and Absolute confidence was expressed in the honesty and practice of the detective. Attorney Stewart wished to place further witness upon the stand to tell what he knew of the attempt. Gray stated that he would like to have this done and would show conclusively why he had influenced the prisoner and who really was involved in the actual "steering." Judge Coughlin ruled that the case before the court was that of simple assault and that he would not consider any impeachment of Officer Simons' testimony.

In summing up for the prosecution Gray said that Officer Simons was apparently in bad odor with some law-

He Urges All Americans To Leave Mexico At Once

NO ARMED INTERVENTION

Volleys of Applause Greet President Before and After Reading of Message

Washington, Aug. 27.—President Wilson appeared in person before Congress, today, and laid bare to the world the details of this nation's efforts to bring about peace in Mexico, the facts concerning Huerta's rejection of the peace proposals and the policy to be pursued now by this government.

The President announced the position of the United States to be as follows:

No armed intervention.

Strict neutrality, "forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico."

Under no circumstances to "be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

To urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once and assist them to get away in every way possible.

To let everyone in Mexico who assumes to exercise authority know that this government "shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away and shall hold those responsible for their suffering and losses to a definite reckoning."

"That can and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding," declared the President.

Negotiations for the friendly mediation of the United States are open to resumption at any time upon the initiative either of this government or of Mexico.

Accompanying the President's address was the reply of the Huerta government rejecting the American proposals. It was written by Foreign Minister Gamba. It suggested the following alternative policy for the United States:

Recognition of a Mexican ambassador in Washington. That the United States send a Mexican ambassador to Mexico without restraints.

Strict observance of the neutrality laws and "see to it that no material or monetary assistance is given to the rebel."

Unconditional recognition of the Huerta government.

The occasion had not been paralleled in more than a century. No other President since George Washington has appeared before Congress on a foreign affair. The Senate and House assembled in the House chamber, the Senate in the Senate chamber. As the President mounted the platform where Speaker Clark and Vice-President Marshall were waiting, the big chamber was hushed. Attired in a conventional frock coat and the President stood at the clerk's desk and read his address in the easy, conversational tone for which he is noted. Scarcely a sound interrupted.

First pointing out that it was his duty "without reservation" to lay before Congress all the facts concerning the relations of the United States with Mexico, the President declared that "the United States had done so 'a friend and neighbor.'" Asserting that this nation was glad to call itself the friend of Mexico and hoping for many future occasions to show the distinguished friendship, the President declared that "we shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves."

Describing Mexican conditions and the events that led up to the negotiation of the Huerta government, the President outlined how "war and disorder, devastation and confusion seem to threaten to become the settled fortunes of the distracted country." As friends, he said, this country "could wait no longer for a solution of things in the sister republic."

President Wilson read his instructions to John Lind.

"All America cries out for a settlement," read the note Mr. Lind bore to Mexico. "A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on: An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed; Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part; The consent of General Huerta to the execution of his mission by Mr. Lind and election as President of the Republic at this election; and The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration."

The President emphatically praised the execution of his mission by Mr. Lind and said he was led to believe the Huerta government rejected the American proposals because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled regarding the spirit of the American people in the matter "and upon a mistaken belief that the present administration did not speak for the people of the United States." So long as such

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