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HAYTI REBELS WIN; NORD ALEXIS FLEES

GENERAL LEGITIME PRESIDENT OF NEW ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTRY.

CAPITAL CITY REVOLTS; VICTORY IS BLOODLESS

They Threaten Life of Aged Ex-Chief, Who, According to Information at Late Hour, Departs on Vessel Sent by the French Authorities.

Port-au-Prince, Dec. 3.—The people of Port-au-Prince have revolted against the government. They are now in possession of the city. There has been no fighting with the government troops.

A provisional government has been established, and Gen. Legitime has accepted the presidency of the new administration.

Unofficial information that President Nord Alexis fled the city Wednesday by a Haytian war vessel was received. The French minister put a war vessel of that country at the disposal of Nord Alexis.

Port-au-Prince has turned against President Nord Alexis. The palace was surrounded Wednesday night by an infuriated mob calling upon him to leave the country. Almost everybody in the crowd was armed. Haytian women, beside themselves with rage, called down curses on the head of the aged man who was Wednesday deposed from the presidency of the republic, and hurled coarse epithets at him and his family.

Americans Are Protected. Sailors from the American cruisers were present in the American legation, where they arranged a system of signals between the legation and the cruisers in order that a demand for a landing force might be communicated quickly should occasion arise.

Gen. Canal did everything possible to maintain order. The guards on the streets were increased, but it was with great difficulty that the populace was restrained. The people pillaged the Central market, and rifle-firing was heard from that section of the city as this dispatch was filed. A butcher in the market who tried to protect his stall from the looters was killed.

Events Come Thick and Fast. The events of Wednesday came before they were expected. Uneasiness was noticed throughout the night on the part of the people, but it was not thought that the outbreak would occur



Nord Alexis.

so quickly nor that the movement would be successful without the shedding of a drop of blood.

The deposed president, Nord Alexis, was at the palace. The members of the diplomatic corps held a conference for the purpose of taking measures to facilitate and hasten the departure of Nord Alexis from the republic.

The coup was remarkably successful. All the remaining ministers, together with the high military officials under Nord Alexis, took refuge in the various foreign legations.

Not a Shot is Fired. It is a remarkable fact that not a shot was fired. The soldiers of Nord Alexis saw that the rebels had the upper hand and they quickly let it be seen that they had no intention of starting a fight that undoubtedly would have resulted in much bloodshed. The presence of the American cruisers

Des Moines and Tacoma and the French cruiser Duguay Trouin undoubtedly had a restraining influence.

The citizens are in possession of the central police station and all the other police outposts, the arsenal, and the port. These bodies of men are all well armed and well supplied with ammunition. The fact that they are thus prepared shows the thoroughness with which the movement was organized.

Legitime Made President.

As soon as the success of the movement was established a number of prominent citizens held a meeting and formed a committee of public safety, and the maintenance of order in Port-au-Prince is now in the hands of this body.

Gen. Legitime, president of the provisional government, was at one time president of the republic.

The fact that Nord Alexis' ministers deserted him at the last moment did not come as a complete surprise. Their loyalty was suspected, and the defections of the last two or three days showed clearly what might be expected. Gen. Jules Delon, the military commander of Port-au-Prince, is among the refugees, as is also Gen. Yacinte. Delon is the man who caused the assassination of his own brother and two of his cousins last January for complicity in the unsuccessful revolutionary movement that broke out at that time.

PITTSBURG BROKERS ASSIGN.

John D. Armstrong & Co. Announce Suspension.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 3.—John D. Armstrong & Co., brokers, with offices in the Farmers' bank building, Wednesday made an assignment to Chapman & Rainbow, attorneys, located in the Park building.

Inability to realize on paper in their possession caused the suspension. The amount involved could not be ascertained at present, but it is stated the personal assets exceed the liabilities.

Submarine in Long Test.

Vallejo, Cal., Dec. 3.—The submarine boat Pike, which has just been overhauled and repaired at the Mare Island navy yard, the work costing \$20,000, was put through a series of tests. The boat was submerged several times, on one occasion staying under water for 20 minutes.

Salt Firm Fined \$10,000.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 3.—Judge Knappen in the United States district court Wednesday fined the Stearns Salt and Lumber Company of Ludington \$10,000 for accepting rebates from the Pere Marquette on shipments from Ludington to Toledo. The Stearns Company pleaded guilty.

Cattlemen Face Loss.

Denver, Col., Dec. 3.—Thousands of cattle on the ranges in Colorado are reported to be starving, with the prospect that there will be an unprecedented loss to the cattlemen during the winter which opened early and has caught the majority of stockmen unprepared.

Mine Dead Now 148.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 3.—Twelve additional bodies were recovered from the mine at Marianna, Pa., bringing the total number of dead up to 148. The bodies were found close together under a heavy fall of slate.

English Women Are Taller.

That American women are considerably shorter than their English sisters was the dictum laid down by a ladies' tailor in a lawsuit in London in which Sydney Lyons sued a Canadian dressmaker for gowns he had supplied. The Canadian contended that the dresses were not "of American size." Some experts called to give testimony declared that models for gowns for English, French and American women are the same, but Dressmaker McKay of Toronto averred: "The English stock size would not fit anyone in America. They might fit giraffes, but not the women of Hamilton, Ontario. The length from the neck to waist of the American model is 14 1/2 inches and of the English 16 inches. The American shoulder seam is six inches and the English 4 1/2 inches." Unimpressed by these measurements the court gave judgment for the English dressmaker.

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THEY ARE RIVALS STILL



SAYS BENI SPENT \$11,000,000

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY IN THE DE SAGAN-CASTELLANE SUIT.

Paris Feasts on Dark Side of American Woman's Married Life While in France.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The suit brought by Count Beni de Castellane against Princess de Sagan, his former wife, for the custody of his three children, was continued in this city Wednesday. The princess, before her marriage to Count de Castellane, was Miss Anna Gould.

M. Clemenceau announced that the princess formally joined with her husband in the allegations against the count numbered from four to twenty, inclusive. These deal with de Sagan's charges that the count, in order to



Princess de Sagan.

prevent the marriage of Mme. Gould with Prince de Sagan, caused forged letters and documents, purporting to have been signed by de Sagan, to be sent to Mme. Gould.

Counsel for the princess raked the count fore and aft when he reached the subject of the fashion in which he had dissipated his wife's fortune, spending at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year for 11 years. M. Clemenceau revealed the exact terms of the settlement his client offered to make at the time of her divorce. These terms refused, on the ground that they were insufficient, and in so doing, said counsel, he proved himself eligible for an insane asylum. These terms were \$200,000 cash, or an income of \$30,000 a year, this income to be increased when the estate of his former wife was out of the hands of the trustees, she to take over all the debts then pending.

M. Clemenceau then railed at the count for reproaching de Sagan with having two mistresses. "The count,"

he said, "had more than two when he married Miss Gould." The count was accused de Sagan with ingratitude because he (the count) had once loaned him \$12,000. "Where did this money come from?" asked the lawyer. "Went from Anna Gould, who is now princess de Sagan."

M. Clemenceau took up one by one the accusations made against the princess by the count regarding her travels in Italy with de Sagan before their marriage. It should be remembered, the lawyer declared, that the princess was not a young girl traveling with her fiance, but a divorced woman in the company of the man she was going to marry. Furthermore, she is an American, M. Clemenceau said. "Conduct that would appear to be out of the ordinary in France," he said, "is perfectly proper on the other side of the ocean." M. Clemenceau came to the more serious charge of misconduct at Versailles. He admitted that de Sagan had stepped out of Mme. Gould's window at the Hotel de Reservoir at 11 o'clock in the morning, but he pointed out that this was not the window of her bedroom, but of her salon, and as the salon was situated on the ground floor of the hotel, it was quite natural for the prince to emerge into the garden by way of the tall window that in French houses often serves as a door.

LEAPS 100 FEET TO HIS DEATH

Student in the Yale Graduate School Commits Suicide.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 3.—John Alan White, 20 years old, of Wallingford, N. Y., a student in the Yale graduate school, committed suicide Tuesday night by jumping from the top of West Rock to the ground below, a distance of 100 feet. The body was found by White's room-mate, Harry Agard, and was badly mangled from having come in contact with the rocks at the base of the huge bowlders. When found White had been dead about three hours.

That White contemplated taking his life is borne out by a letter which was found in his room, addressed to his father, and which was taken to a relative living here, and who opened it. It is believed his mind was temporarily deranged from overwork and worry over the illness of his brother and sister with typhoid fever.

Fire Burns Business Section.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 3.—Advices from Beekville, Gregg county, state that the business section of that town was destroyed by fire Wednesday. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Love is blind, consequently it is necessary to turn up the gas.

STEAL \$14,000; ESCAPE IN AUTO

PEPPERELL, MASS., NATIONAL INSTITUTION IS LOOTED BY BOLD BANDITS.

DESPERADOES BAR DOORS FROM INSIDE

Lone Witness of Their Departure Fires Several Shots at Them, But None Take Effect—Muffled Explosions When Safe is Blown.

Pepperell, Mass., Dec. 3.—Burglars blew open the safe of the First National bank here Wednesday, took \$14,000, and escaped in an automobile.

The thoroughness and skill with which the work was performed has convinced the police that the burglars were professionals. Three were in the party, and although they were seen escaping in the auto, all trace of them was soon lost, and the authorities were unable to ascertain in what direction they departed. It is believed, however, that the burglars went in the direction of Groton.

The bank vault was blown open about two o'clock, at which time the last of three explosions was heard by Ernest Tarbell, who was sleeping next door. The two earlier detonations had aroused him, but he was uncertain as to their origin, as the sound was muffled. The third explosion, however, was less guarded and was followed by a crash and rattle, as the vault door fell away and interior glass fittings were broken.

Starts with Revolver; Barrad.

Tarbell armed himself with a revolver and started to investigate, only to find the door of his house barred from the outside. He succeeded in breaking open his door and immediately started for the bank. Tarbell reached the bank just as the robbers were leaving in an automobile. After shouting an alarm, Tarbell fired several shots at the burglars. The shots were fired at a distance of about 20 feet, but there is no indication that any of them took effect. Tarbell, who followed the automobile for some distance along the main street, is certain that the machine took the road to Groton.

Cashier Henry F. Tarbell, who was at once notified of the robbery, came to the bank immediately. He found a quantity of bills and silver scattered about the vault, giving evidence of the hurry with which the burglars secured their booty. The large quantity of gold stored in one of the inner recesses of the safe was untouched save for a single ten-dollar coin, which was missing.

Explosions Are Muffled.

Before beginning their work on the bank vaults the burglars took the precaution of barring the street doors of all the buildings in the vicinity of the bank. The first two explosions were so effectually muffled that the noise was heard only a short distance from the bank, but apparently the burglars became excited and in preparing for the third effort to take precautions. Their hurried exit shortly after indicated that they were aware of their mistake. The explosives used were centered upon the door of the vault, and did little damage. The third explosion shattered the entire front of the wall, behind which the vault was located. The counters and windows and some other fittings of the office were broken, but beyond this no damage was caused. The Pepperell police appealed to the police of other cities to aid them in capturing the robbers.

Two country youths were on a visit to London. They went into the British Museum and there saw a mummy, over which hung a card on which was printed "B. C. 87." They were very mystified, and one said: "What do you make of it, Bill?" "Well," said Bill, "I should say it was the number of the motor car that killed him."

We can finish nothing in this life; but we can make a beginning, and bequeath a noble example.