

INFAMOUS PLOT IS DISCOVERED

Hearst Campaign in Support of
Reciprocity in Canada Is
Aided and Abetted by Presi-
dent Taft.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—A profound sense of indignation was caused in Ottawa tonight through the following revelations published in the Ottawa Journal:

The Journal came into possession of sworn documents secured by the Thiel detective service of Canada which absolutely incriminate President Taft, being not only the sworn abettor but the secret originator of the infamous Hearst propaganda. The evidence is irrefutable and irresistible. The most damaging charge ever hurled against the chief executive of a supposedly friendly nation, it offers proof of its assertions to the very hilt.

One of the most prominent citizens of Montreal, a liberal by politics, a man well known in Ottawa, being duly sworn on Saturday last, makes affidavit of the following startling charges:

He became quite friendly with Mr. William Hearst, for the past ten years the executive correspondent in Washington for the Hearst newspapers. Hester told of his present work in Canada; he was sore at being sent to Canada at this time because he was enjoying a vacation at Beverly, Mass., with President Taft.

His Conspiracy

Hester said that he had been sent here at the instance of President Taft. His instructions for the trip, however, had been received from William Randolph Hearst, in whose employ he had been for the past ten years. Hearst, who is now in Europe, had called Mr. Taft that if the president wished it, Hearst would send his best man, namely Hester, to Canada to make a campaign in favor of reciprocity. Hester stated that Taft mentioned this to him at the time, and this was before he had been notified by his employer to proceed to Canada.

Hester said that he had wired Mr. Carvalho, who represents Hearst in his absence, to the effect that he preferred to remain at Beverly, where President Taft has a summer home. A copy of the telegram which came back to him from Carvalho was given to President Taft, and in discussing the matter with Hester, Mr. Taft told him not to be a "damn fool," that he would be paid for his work, and providing it was satisfactory, Hester added: "Evidently it is."

That Hester, the chief Hearst plenipotentiary, now in Canada, scraping up, raking up or digging up, whole reams of pro-Laurier and pro-British material for the Boston American and other campaign sheets designed for Canadian consumption, is not very proud of his composition is shown by the following statements made to the "forester deponent": "Hester said that since his arrival in Montreal from New York he had received letters daily telling him to give every argument in favor of reciprocity. He had sent in all such dope daily."

"I am told to deal out this stuff and I am doing it, and they say my work is satisfactory."

All of the conspiracy did not leak out. Hester expressed his chagrin in being allowed to proceed with President Taft on his long tour, which began on September 15. Being a close friend of Mr. Taft's, and also Mr. Hearst's chief associate, he was surprised to find himself spied upon, particularly when the president had asked him to accompany him on the tour, but because certain matters would come up before September 21, which would require his presence in Montreal, he was compelled to abandon that trip. Hester refused to state what these matters were, except that Hearst had personal knowledge of them.

Here in boldest outline is the story of a plot against Canadian independence which for consummate wickedness has no parallel in history. Hearst has been freely denounced and rightfully excoriated of late for his unblinking campaign for annexation, towards which goal reciprocity is a long step. But we now see Mr. Taft as the prime mover, the crafty originator of the agitation.

Questions for Canadians

What do Canadians think of this foreign interference in our elections? Are we a pack of ignoramuses that we need the guidance of a despicable brigand like Hearst, or the counsel of a scheming politician like Taft, who under cover of the smile of friendship snatches our birthright from us?

What business have the rapacious trusts of the United States, or their confederate, Mr. Taft, to meddle with our elections? Do we not know the duties of citizenship as well as the barons of the money barrel, who build themselves ivory mansions with the skulls of their greed-slain workers? Do not our liberties as partners of Britain larger and our responsible government more conversant with the popular will than the United States, that we need their official instructions?

But it is not help us in this election that Hearst and the President have acted as plenipotentiaries for the gigantic American mergers; it is to help themselves, and that too Taft, to our resources and then to our Dominion. The design is by any means fair or foul to decide the issue for us. With impious hand Taft would snatch away the sacred right of suffrage by debauching the electorate with his lot of pro-Laurier and his commercial pact with Washington. By despatching highly paid propagandists to Canada, by publicly bestowing his blessing on Hearst for his annexation screeds, and most of all, by himself instigating and abetting this shameless agitation President Taft stands before the world convicted of the

grosslest intermeddling in the intimate concerns of a friendly nation.

The mine has exploded. Despite the utmost caution and the closest secrecy, the "infernal machine" which was being laid in order to assist Canada's independence has been set off. In the lurid light of that explosion stands the massive figure of the arch-plotter—President Taft. The intrigue which the Journal exposes today is the most damnable conspiracy ever concocted against Canada. The Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870 bear no comparison. They were not hatched in Washington. The war of 1812, when the powerful United States tried to bully our feeble and sparsely settled country into submission, was the essence of honor compared with this plot of 1911. That was at least open war—this is an underhanded and underground plot.

Flood of Hearst Organs

The flooding of Canadian cities with the Hearst organs has stirred up the passionate resentment of every self-respecting citizen. Thousands upon thousands of Boston Americans, for example, have been imported as far from the border as Ottawa. With such calculating effrontery has their distribution been carried out that not only within the city limits but with littered with these sensational sheets, filled with pro-Laurier and pro-reciprocity concoctions. Montreal, Toronto, and other Canadian communities have been similarly flooded. For this it is that the illustrious heroes of our British history fought their age-long battles and freely gave their lives? Was the soil of England emburied by a hundred wars to vouchsafe to succeeding generations the right of the subject to this priceless jewel ballot only to have this priceless jewel torn from our grasp by the magnates and the designing demagogues of the United States? And did Canadians resist the armed violence of the vociferous southerners, hurling back, by God's help, force ten times as great as ours in 1775, in 1812 and 1866, only to witness in 1911 by Taft's own machinations, and our British heritage bartered for less than a meas of potage?

Much has been said of "unholy alliances" supposed to exist in the present election, but every other union appears righteous contrasted with the black spectre of Canadians and foreigners linked together for the undoing of their native land.

Every other alliance is composed, to say the least, of Canadians. By joining Taft and Hearst, Laurier cannot evade responsibility for membership in this triad of evil. Hearst has preached from the housetops the damnable heresy of Canada's annexation. Taft, more cautious in his public utterances, has still committed himself to open consent for the Hearst harangues. And now, to cap the climax, we know for a certainty what was hitherto a matter of shrewd conjecture, that Hearst's godfather in this undertaking is the President himself.

To these reiterated insults, crying aloud to Heaven for vengeance on the would-be despoilers of a happy and prosperous nation, Laurier's only reply is the bantering remark: "I don't know what they are talking about." With this host of wily foes making a desperate assault upon the citadel of our national existence, is it the time for a patriot to coin frivolous jests? Is it a matter of little concern that at the dictation of alien rulers, and abetted by alien gold, the protecting folds of the Union Jack are to be torn from our masthead to make room for the black flag of pirate trusts—America's real rulers?

With Canada aroused, the plot will surely fail. The annexation wolf tried to array itself in the clothing of the reciprocity sheep, but the sham is fortunately discovered in time.

Surely in vain is the net spread in sight of any bird.

A party question, yes, if the salvation of Canada for the British Empire in 1812 was a party question.

Laurier is sharing in the boodie-aided-Taft-Hearst propaganda for annexation the means, share their overthrow. Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Canada!

DYNAMITED TO SAVE HER CARGO

Ship Benjamin F. Packard Brings News
of the Unusual Salvaging of the
Wrecked James Howes

The ship Benjamin F. Packard, which has reached Seattle from Chignik, Alaska, brought details of the dynamiting of the ship James Howes, of the Columbia River Packers Association, which was blown ashore in a gale at Anchorage Bay, April 25th, while bound for the association's cannery on the Alaska coast with supplies and provisions.

The Packard grounded in the same storm in which the Howes was lost, and was refloated without damage. As the Howes was entirely submerged and it was impossible to get to her cargo, large charges of dynamite were placed halter hold and exploded with electric fuses, thus sharing their overthrow. As each charge was set off tons of water were thrown high in the air and the vessel reduced to wreckage. In this manner the greater part of the cargo, which consisted of cannery supplies and provisions, was recovered.

Officers of the vessel brought the news of an epidemic among the Indians of the Chignik bay district, which has resulted in many deaths. Nearly one-third of the population, which numbers Chignik has been wiped out by the disease, which does not seem to have affected the whites.

Cannisters' Big Cargo

What is claimed to be the largest cargo of canned goods ever shipped from San Francisco to the United Kingdom was in the hold of the Harton line freighter Candidate, Capt. Rushforth, which steamed for London and Liverpool. The mammoth consignment consisted of 203,000 cases, 175,000 of which are made up of various California fruits. The balance consisted of new seasonings, in addition to this the Candidate had shipments of wine, honey and lumber, the entire cargo being valued at \$750,000.

INFORMER MAKES MANY DENIALS

Trial of John Day Begins in
County Court—Witnesses
From England Give Evi-
dence.

The trial was begun yesterday in the county court before Judge Lammiman of John Day, who is charged with having goods obtained from the Royal Navy by theft, and Frederick Bullock, the informer, was put on the defensive with regard to his character in cross-examination by Mr. Stuart Henderson, K.C., for the defence. Bullock gave similar evidence to that given in the preliminary hearing in his direct evidence, with the exception that while he had denied examining the goods seized at the Victoria Machinery Depot in the preliminary hearing he now stated that he had examined the goods and while he had previously stated that he could not identify the boxes containing the goods, he now stated that he had seen them when seeking to be placed on the voters' list he denied having made the affidavit which was taken before Mr. Harvey Combe, and produced. Bullock denied that it was his signature appended to the document and said he could not say how his name came to be signed there. He refused to write his name so that his writing could be compared with the signature. The affidavit was made on March 28, 1908. His name was on the voters' list.

Bullock denied that he was tried in Toronto on January 30, 1887, for uttering a forged cheque for \$300 and found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He also denied that he was known at Kingston penitentiary as "Prisoner X554." He denied that he was in Toronto more than three months at any time, although accused of conducting a business at 611 Queen street, west, for a number of years.

Mr. J. A. Alkman objected at length regarding the manner of cross-examination, holding that these questions impugning the character of the informer could not be asked. He quoted a number of authorities and Mr. Henderson quoted several authorities. Judge Lammiman permitted the cross-examination.

Benjamin Reid, who was chief carpenter's mate of H. M. S. Egeria, and who was brought from England by Inspector Collins to give evidence, was the first witness called. He stated that he had twelve boxes of candles to the accused at \$2 per box. Reid said he had known accused for 18 years and one day accused had asked him if he had any goods to dispose of. He said he had not. Day then said: "Well, some of my goods may have." Sometime between January and March 1910 he had sold Day a dozen boxes of candles. He took three at a time and placed them on the navy dock from where Day took them and paid him \$2 per box. Day took his boxes and took them and he obtained the money a week later. These goods were surplus stores, not entered in his book. Cross-examined Reid said he had also sold goods to the Victoria Machinery Depot and he had left the depot when Admiralty officers came to him and told him four men were charged with having naval goods in their possession and he then owned up to his share in the transaction. He considered that he would be punished later for his share in the matter. He said he could not identify all the boxes produced in court, but maintained two were similar to those which he sold to Day. He had left them on the dock and they were gone in the morning.

Reid stated that he was not in charge of Inspector Collins, and that he was at liberty on board the Shearwater and worked anything like a free man. As he had dealt with the day, as he said, at his request, in order to protect him from attack, as "he feared his life might be taken by the people he had sold to give evidence against."

Stewart Williams, a seaman, who held the naval sales gave similar evidence as at the previous trials regarding the sales held by him and under cross-examination stated that he had sold a number of boxes of candles to George Henshall, R. Hetherington, former employees of the Machinery Depot, and Detective Carlou and Constable Cox gave evidence similar to that given at the preliminary hearing regarding the seizure at the Machinery Depot.

The case was adjourned until 10.30 a. m. today.

HUNTER INJURED WHILE SHOOTING

J. Kennedy Struck in Face With Scatter-
Shot Charge of Small Shot on
Sunday

It is doubtful whether ever before in Victoria's history such a large number of sportsmen turned out at a season's opening as left the city, with dogs and guns, last Saturday. The E. & N. and the V. & B. trains were thronged, a number of special cars being requisitioned for the convenience of the excursionists, and even at a preliminary accommodation was at a premium for the most part the weather was not a fruitful one. Only those who are well acquainted with the surrounding country and who are familiar with the favorite haunts of the blue and willow grouse were able to bring back creditable bags. The majority who disembarked at the local depots on Sunday night were tired, hungry, and not particularly triumphant.

There was another shooting accident. Fortunately it wasn't very serious, but nevertheless the indignation among veterans of the chase as the news was discussed en route home was deep and sincere. The opinion

was unanimous that something would have to be done to minimize the danger to life and limb to which those who go hunting at the season's opening are subjected. The victim on this occasion was J. Kennedy of 308 Russell street. He was tramping through the brush on Mount Finlayson on Sunday afternoon when struck on the face with a fairly spent and scattered charge from the gun of a man with which the injured party received. The man responsible hurried away, taking absolutely no notice, although it is stated that he could not have but heard the boy's exclamation.

"Two more shots was the only answer," the sportsman who has been keeping their eyes in for a play-groom shooting during the off season and have been enough in good form, bagged enough of the feathered tribes to furnish themselves and friends with a few days' supply of one of the choicest of table delicacies. The grouse are by no means scarce, but as sportsmen put it, they have been overwhelmed by the army that took the field against them, and are prudently keeping to cover for a short time.

Fire in Stokelohd.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Captain Prowse, of the British tanker Oberon, here from Ancon, reports that August 29, when about 250 miles north of Ancon, fire broke out in the stokehold. It burned for four hours, and he estimates the damage at about \$7,000. John Nichols, first assistant engineer, suffered some burns, but had recovered and was on duty when the tanker arrived here. The Oberon is under charter to the Union Oil company, and is engaged in carrying oil from here to the isthmus, where it is pumped to the Atlantic side through the company's pipeline.

Mexicans and Indians Fight
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 18.—A number of persons were killed and many wounded today near Rio De Grujalva. Chapias, in an encounter between state and federal troops, the rebels of Chapias, according to dispatches received here. It was stated at the president's office that soldiers would be sent to Chapias tomorrow.

WRECK GAVE PLANTER GRIST MILL

Old Gunboat Wrecked Landed Ashore by
Tidal Wave Also Destroyed But Fate
Also Took It Away

How fickle fate attended Antonio Elcarate, an industrious Chilean planter, with a small tide mill, and several years ago, the tide mill was a little different. They in nearly every case had a wire around the top of the box, but it was cut out at the corners.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 18.—The three miners, imprisoned by a cave-in in the shaft of the Morning Star mine for sixty hours, were brought to the surface tonight, none the worse for their experience.

LAND ACT
Cowichan Land District—District of
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Take notice that John Halley, of
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BALLOT BOXES CAN BE OPENED

Liberal Plans to Steal Seats in
Northern Alberta Shown by
Actual Experiments—Many
Improper Boxes.

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 18.—Revelations of the extent to which ballot boxes in Northern Alberta are constructed so that they can be opened without touching or injuring in any way the cover or seal are being made daily. So great is the number of these improper ballot boxes that have been seen and examined, and in some cases actually opened, as they lay locked on the station platform while on their way to the various deputy returning officers, that political workers are staggered.

Perhaps the most dramatic and extraordinary scene of the present campaign occurred at Tofield on Saturday last, when a number of the ballot boxes piled on the station platform awaiting trans-shipment to the various polling sub-divisions in Strathcona constituency. As is natural, a crowd collected and curiously began to examine the boxes. Mayor Griesbach had stated that thirty ballot boxes had been constructed in this city in such a way that by cutting a wire that runs around the bottom of the cover, or rather the top of the box under the cover, it was possible to pull out this wire and so lift up the lid without touching the lock or removing the seal.

Some of those in the crowd began to examine the boxes more closely. They wondered how these boxes were made. They speculated as to whether it would be possible to open them. This on the face of it looked rather impossible, as they were locked and were supposed to be opened only by election day. But, imagine the amazement of the crowd when one of the boxes was actually opened, not by unlocking it, but simply by removing the wire at the back. Then it was a simple matter to lift up the lid, and several looked into the box and saw inside ballots, instructions to the returning officers, pencils and such other things as are sent to deputy returning officers for use in the polls on election day.

It appears that there were about 50 boxes piled on the platform. Most of these were old boxes. The new ones had a continuous wire running around the top of the box, to which the hinges of the cover were attached. The old boxes were a little different. They in nearly every case had a wire around the top of the box, but it was cut out at the corners.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 18.—The three miners, imprisoned by a cave-in in the shaft of the Morning Star mine for sixty hours, were brought to the surface tonight, none the worse for their experience.

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of the coastline to the point of com-
mencement, with the rocks adjacent and
appertaining thereto, the foregoing
forms one of the charted "Chain Is-
lands."

September 5th, 1911. JOHN HALLEY.

LAND ACT
Cowichan Land District—District of
Salt Spring Island
Take notice that John Halley, of
Ganges, Salt Spring Island, occupation
artist, intends to apply for permission
to purchase the following described
lands: Commencing at a post planted at
the south east corner of a small island
known as "Sister," situated at the
mouth of Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring
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