

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLIV.

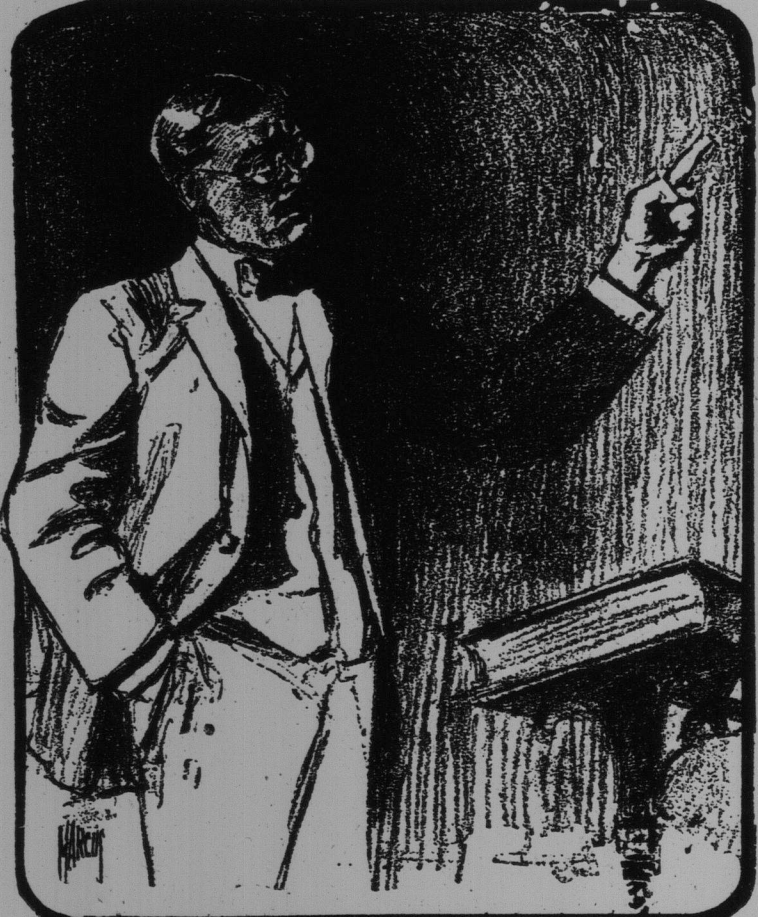
ST JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1906.

NO. 55

RECORDER GOFF IS AFTER JEROME

Charges Grand Jury to Investigate Insurance Scandals This Session

Tells Them to Send for District Attorney and Ignore the Fact that a Special Panel Has Been Summoned for Next Month--Roosevelt's Latest Move in Railway Rate Bill Makes Senators Don Their War Paint, and Lively Times are Foreshadowed.



(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, April 2.—The acceptance by the president of the amendment to the railroad rate bill, which was introduced into the senate today, has started another stormy clash between Roosevelt and the senators. The amendment was agreed upon at a conference at the White House on Saturday. It provides for a judicial review of the findings of the rate commission in special cases. The new rate bill, which is the subject of the review as provided in the amendment, but want the entire action of the rate commission referred to the courts. The Herald correspondent at Washington says this morning:—

"In making his latest move in the railroad fight, President Roosevelt has struck a blow at his best friends and his bitter enemies. Senators Don War Paint.

"Mr. Roosevelt has justified Senator Knox as badly as he has justified Senator Aldrich. He has thrown a firebrand into an August clearing. He has the whole senate by the ears. Where all was decorum yesterday, all now is confusion and anger. The breakings and bouquets are flying once more. The senate is lining up for the final struggle as to whether the president or the senators shall control. There is more Republican war paint in the national capital than would have served to decorate a national convention in the eighties.

"It is all because of the conference at the White House yesterday, when Mr. Roosevelt, Senators Allison, Delivers, Lusk, Cullion and Clapp, Attorney-General Moody, and Commissioners Knapp and Proby agreed on an administration amendment to the rate bill, providing for a limited court review. The president surrendered on the question of having the Hepburn bill amended, but, perhaps unconsciously, used high explosives when he did so.

"The damage to his opponents in the senate may be as great as that which is done by his opponents in the house when the bill, on motion of Senator Billman, of South Carolina, the noise has been just as loud, and its demoralizing effect has perhaps been greater.

"Judged purely from a technical standpoint, the president has succeeded in separating Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and getting Senator Allison on his side. These two senators wield the greatest individual influence in the senate. Senator Allison has been there thirty-three years, Senator Aldrich twenty-five. Senator Allison is chairman of the committee on appropriations. Senator Aldrich is chairman of the committee on finance.

"The combined influence of these two men can easily sway the senate. They have never been divided on any question approaching in importance that of the railroad rate legislation. But they are certainly divided tonight, and each appears to be doing his best to have the senate adopt the particular form of review amendment he favors."

Goff Hits at Jerome. Recorder Goff has entered the lists against Jerome in the insurance matter. The recorder is sitting this month in part one of General Sessions. It is to this court that the grand jury will report, and from which it will receive its instructions. Judge O'Sullivan, who sat there last month, tried to get the March grand jury to act in insurance cases, but Jerome blocked him. Jerome apparently didn't want Goff to have anything to do with insurance matters, for he has applied for a special grand jury to consider them in May, when the recorder will be off the bench, and Judge Warren W. Foster, who is amenable to discipline, will be sitting in part one. The

HILL'S PROJECTS IN CANADIAN WEST CAUSE SERIOUS ALARM, AND ARE OF TRULY MENACING PROPORTIONS

American Railroad Magnate Plans to Gridiron Our Territory With Feeder Lines and Drain the Freight to United States --- Ottawa Discussing a Situation Calculated to Cause Uneasiness Throughout Canada--An Outline of the Situation.

Ottawa, April 2.—(Special)—Increasingly noticeable is the interest being created here over the announcements and rumors respecting the J. J. Hill programme of gridironing the Canadian west with new railroads. At first sight a proposal to build a line from, say, Edmonton to St. Paul via Regina, would seem to carry very little interest to the citizens of St. John, or of Halifax, or to the people of the maritime provinces generally, but a little consideration will put the matter in another light. If the people of the lower provinces are sympathetically interested in the developments and operations of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific and the Mackenzie & Mann systems, because of their avowed intention to carry Canadian products to Canadian seaports for shipment, how much more should they be concerned when it is stated that the operations of the Hill lines will divert Canadian Northwest products to Duluth, Buffalo and New York? For these new lines the usual subsidies will be asked from the provincial legislatures and the federal parliament. That, too, is a matter of keen interest to the taxpayers of the maritime provinces. Hill lobbyists are at Ottawa in force. They have the support of many of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia members of parliament. The projects are voted under a variety of names. Local companies stand sponsor for the enterprises in a majority of cases. As they are presented here, under the guise of provincial authorization, the charters do not contain the usual ordinary amounts. It is the business of the

UPROAR IN PARLIAMENT OVER NATAL EXECUTIONS

Laborites and Irish Nationalists Declare the Shooting of Twelve Assassins a "Bloodthirsty Murder" --- Exciting Debate All Monday Evening.

Pretoria, Natal, April 2.—The twelve natives condemned to death for the murder of policemen during the uprising in February against the collection of the poll tax, the postponement of whose execution led to a dispute between the imperial and colonial governments, were shot this morning. The circumstances leading to the trouble were as follows: A party of police were engaged on February 8 in collecting the national poll tax at Byrne, a town in the Richmond district of Natal. They were ambushed by forty natives, and a lieutenant and a trooper were killed. Twenty natives were arrested and court-martialed. Twelve of them were sentenced to die. The court, composed of British officers, the prisoners were legally represented. The sentences were confirmed by governor-in-council. The opponents of the executions contended that the offence was committed before martial law was proclaimed, and therefore the prisoners ought to have been tried by a civil court. The British government precipitate withdrawal from the position which it first took up on the question of the execution of the natives, the natives occupied the evening session of the House of Commons, but no new features were developed. Mr. Macdonald represents a strong contingent of the government supporters who are exceedingly angry at the government's precipitate withdrawal from the position which it first took up on the question of the execution of the natives, the natives occupied the evening session of the House of Commons, but no new features were developed.

WILL LIKELY AWARD G. T. P. CONTRACTS TODAY

Ottawa, April 2.—(Special)—The contracts for the Winnipeg and Quebec sections of the Transcontinental Railway will likely be made known tomorrow. It is understood that the section from Quebec west, 150 miles, will go to the Grand Trunk Pacific. The western section from Winnipeg east, 245 miles, will go, as already stated, to J. D. McArthur of Winnipeg. However, until the official announcement is made there can be no certainty on the matter.

ANYONE CAN PUT ALIEN LAW IN MOTION

Ottawa, April 2.—(Special)—Hon. A. B. Aitworth has telegraphed to the Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg informing that body that any one can put the alien law in motion by laying his information before the attorney general of the province, in whose hands is the administration of justice, so that it is not necessary to send an officer from the department in Ottawa to do this. The Trades and Labor Council asked that an officer should be sent from Ottawa to put the act in force against imported strike breakers.

TWO SISTERS STRUCK BY AUTO AND KILLED

New York, April 2.—Mrs. George J. Kuchler, who was struck and severely injured by an automobile at New Rochelle yesterday, died today as a result of her injuries. Her sister, Mrs. Alma Stem, of St. Louis, who was injured at the same time, died last night.

Yarmouth Dwelling Burned

Yarmouth, N. S., April 2.—(Special)—A dwelling in the north end of the town, which was in the automobile at the time of the accident, was destroyed by Thomas Gear, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. No insurance on house or contents.

NO MORE COAL FOR GREEDY DEALERS

Mine Presidents Loud in Their Denunciation of Exorbitant Prices

Mitchell and His Lieutenants in New York Ready for Conference with Magnates Today, but Neither Side will Predict the Outcome--About All the Anthracite Collieries Idle Yesterday, But Little Trouble is Looked for in Bituminous Fields.

New York, April 2.—The eve of the second meeting of the committee representing the anthracite mine workers and their employers finds the situation, so far as the hard coal fields are concerned, unchanged from that disclosed in the communications that have passed between the contending forces and which have been made public. Neither miner nor operator tonight will venture a prediction as to the outcome, as neither party is aware of what the next move of the other will be. Both sides are hopeful, however, and there is a feeling among those vitally interested in the struggle that some way out of the present difficulty will be found. This feeling is based on the fact that each side has only played its first card, and that the real negotiations have not yet begun.

Philadelphia, April 2.—There was a complete suspension of mining operations in the anthracite region today in accordance with the orders issued last week by President Mitchell of the mine workers of America and the scale committee of that organization, with the solitary exception of the Oxford Colliery, a small independent operation, near Scranton, which employs about 100 hands with a daily capacity of about 1,200 tons. This mine was kept in operation during the strike of 1902. Every colliery was open, as usual, and in readiness for the workers, but there was no response to the blowing of the whistles other than the appearance of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and others whose presence at the mines is necessary to preserve them from injury and who were exempted by President Mitchell's order.

The action of the miners occasioned no surprise on the part of the operators who, while they offered work and protection to any who might decide to go into the mines did not anticipate the acceptance of their offer. A better feeling between miners and operators is reported from all sections and the hope that a satisfactory agreement may be reached at the conference in New York tomorrow is expressed on both sides. Significance is attached by the miners to the fact that there is no apparent attempt on the part of the operators to import non-union labor which they regard as a favorable sign. The miners' leaders are careful to assert that no strike has been declared, the suspension they claim, being merely a business necessity as the miners have no agreement with the operators until the scale is voted.

During the day, in several of the districts, groups of men picketed the approaches to the collieries in the order to send operators away. In the vicinity of Scranton most of the washeries were operated today and it is said more will be worked in various sections tomorrow. The collieries produce only steam steam from collieries run through the breaker and screened and it is not likely that there will be any opposition from the miners to the operation of these washeries, as their production is considered by them just normal.

There are 400 collieries in the anthracite region, employing 140,000 men and boys. Miners' officials tonight estimate the number of about 1,200 tons. This mine was kept in operation during the strike of 1902. Every colliery was open, as usual, and in readiness for the workers, but there was no response to the blowing of the whistles other than the appearance of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and others whose presence at the mines is necessary to preserve them from injury and who were exempted by President Mitchell's order.

Some of the operators, who are permitted to continue to work to prevent the mines from flooding. The only disturbance that marked the resuming of the mines today occurred at Moose, a small town near Scranton, where John Shepherd, a civil engineer at the consolidated colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was shot in the hip by Anthony Copiak, a mine worker. Copiak had an argument with a mine guard during which he shot at the latter. The bullet went wild and struck Shepherd, who was standing nearby.

During the day squads of the state constabulary patrolled various sections of the coal region but found no disorder. Soft Coal Outlook Promising. Indianapolis, Ind., April 2.—Information received at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America tonight indicates that the strike of soft coal miners will not be extended for any length of time, many operators already having expressed a willingness to grant the increased wages asked by the miners' union.

As today was a holiday, nothing definite was done to determine the exact status of the mines today occurred at Moose, a small town near Scranton, where John Shepherd, a civil engineer at the consolidated colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was shot in the hip by Anthony Copiak, a mine worker. Copiak had an argument with a mine guard during which he shot at the latter. The bullet went wild and struck Shepherd, who was standing nearby.

During the day squads of the state constabulary patrolled various sections of the coal region but found no disorder. Soft Coal Outlook Promising. Indianapolis, Ind., April 2.—Information received at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America tonight indicates that the strike of soft coal miners will not be extended for any length of time, many operators already having expressed a willingness to grant the increased wages asked by the miners' union.

As today was a holiday, nothing definite was done to determine the exact status of the mines today occurred at Moose, a small town near Scranton, where John Shepherd, a civil engineer at the consolidated colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was shot in the hip by Anthony Copiak, a mine worker. Copiak had an argument with a mine guard during which he shot at the latter. The bullet went wild and struck Shepherd, who was standing nearby.

During the day squads of the state constabulary patrolled various sections of the coal region but found no disorder. Soft Coal Outlook Promising. Indianapolis, Ind., April 2.—Information received at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America tonight indicates that the strike of soft coal miners will not be extended for any length of time, many operators already having expressed a willingness to grant the increased wages asked by the miners' union.

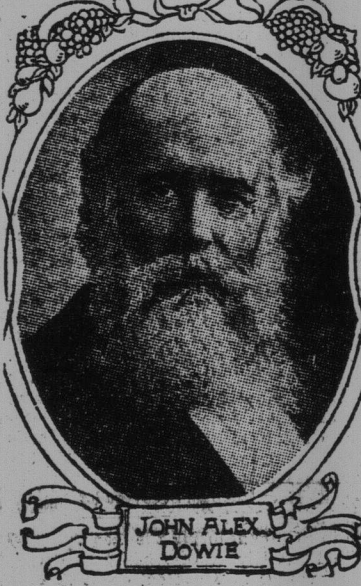
DOWIE SHORN OF POWER AND MONEY

Zion's People Take Drastic Action Against the Self-styled Elijah

WIRE HIM THE NEWS

After Transferring All His Property They Tell Him of It and Threaten to Fight Him if He Attempts to Fight--Wife and Son Join in the Meeting.

Chicago, April 2.—John Alexander Dowie, head of the "Christian Catholic Church in Zion," was today deposed as a religious leader, suspended from membership in the church he founded, shorn of his temporal



JOHN ALEX. DOWIE

possessions as far as they are located in Zion City, the home of his church, and warned to accept the situation quietly lest worse things befall him. The active revolt against the leadership of Dowie was foreshadowed yesterday when a Overseer Volva, who had been placed in charge of the church, had announced that he would no longer accept the orders of Dowie, who had, he declared, grossly mismanaged the house and care of the church. The members of the church, including the wife and son of Dowie, agreed to stand with him.

The first move looking to his overthrow was made early today by Overseer Volva, who holds a power of attorney from Dowie. In company with several other officers of the church, Volva hastened to Waukegan, the county seat of Lake county, in which Zion City is situated, and filed a warranty deed, ironing for Alexander Grainger all the real estate held by Dowie in Zion City. He also executed a bill of sale to Deacon Grainger, putting him in possession of all the personal property of Dowie, including his horses and carriages, books and even his bed. Later in the day Grainger conveyed, to Volva, and at nightfall the overseer appointed by Dowie had not only succeeded him as head of the church, but was the holder of all his property as well. The following day he hereby suspended from office all members of the church, and informed him of the change in the situation.

Wires the News to Dowie

"Dowie, Oskoda, Janico (Mex.) Telegram received here and Chicago. Practically all, including Cincinnati representatives, endorse Volva's administration. Spokesman's resignation, and Grainger's retention, enthusiastically protesting against your extravagance, hypocrisy, misrepresentation, exaginations, tyranny and injustices. You are hereby suspended from office and membership for polygamous teachings and other grave charges. See letter. Quickly retire. Further interference will precipitate complete exposure, rebellion, legal proceedings. Your statement of stuporously magnificent financial outlook is extremely foolish in view of the present situation. Zion and creditors will be protected at all costs."

The message was signed by W. G. Volva, general overseer; William H. Piper, overseer for Chicago; H. E. Gantel, overseer for United Kingdom; H. D. Brazier, vice-president; Zion vice-overseer; John Sedell, general ecclesiastical secretary, and John G. Speicher, overseer for Zion City.

After sending the cablegram to Dowie, Overseer Volva consented to discuss the proceedings of the day. He said:—"I have acted in this matter under the power of attorney which I possess. What has been done I believe to be for the good of the church in Zion City and for its creditors. Legal counsel has been retained and everything was carried out in accordance with their advice. We shall go ahead and put the affairs of Zion City in good order. If further steps are taken, it will depend on what is done by Dowie. The situation is up to him as it stands."

Dowie Taught Polygamy

Regarding the polygamous teachings mentioned in the message to Dowie, Overseer Volva declared that he would issue a statement regarding them later when Dowie had been given an opportunity to reply. He said, however, that the teachings had not been public, but were of a private character.

"Will Dowie be received in Zion City if (Continued on page 2.)