

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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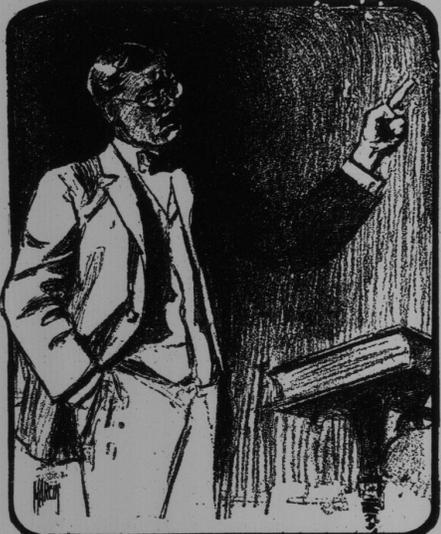
ST JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1906.

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, is a general law, and the court of 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 Tillman, 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 recorder, however, today went right ahead and charged the grand jury strongly in regard to investigating insurance matters. In his charge the recorder referred to the fact that an order for a special grand jury had been granted by the supreme court at the request of the district attorney to consider insurance matters, but he admonished the new grand jury that it was their duty to go ahead with the insurance investigation and in order to do so summon the district attorney before them and demand whatever available evidence he might have which would tend to show that crime had been committed by the insurance officers.

A Strong Charge.

"There is but one grand jury in this country," said the recorder emphatically, "and no other grand jury can usurp its powers, or have any different powers than you have. It is within your power and it is your sworn duty to inquire into all crimes in the country. If you need instructions on these matters at any time, the court will cheerfully give it to you."

The recorder called the incoming grand jury's attention to the insurance matter. He said because Judge O'Sullivan had written him a letter about what transpired in part one, during the March term (when District Attorney Jerome and Judge O'Sullivan clashed in instructing the March grand jury on points of law asked in their presentment about campaign contributions).

"When the court has once been set in motion it should not be allowed to stop," said the recorder. "The purpose of the recorder's charge was taken to mean that he has taken up the cudgels against the district attorney where Judge O'Sullivan left off and some future suits in court are expected. It is understood that Mr. Jerome is anxious to file all future inquiry into insurance matters to the special grand jury which will sit in the May term and devote its whole attention to this particular line of investigation."

If the present grand jury undertakes to take up insurance matters, as the recorder told the jurors it was their duty to do, it is expected the district attorney will have some strenuous objections to offer.

The value of the transportation franchise of New York now monopolized by Belmont and Byan, was shown today by the report of the state railway commission. Last year the passengers carried on each fare on city lines numbered 1,700,000,000, representing a cash payment of five cents for an average of 2,908,673 cash fares a day.

Ottawa Plasterers and Plasterers Threaten Strike. Ottawa, April 2.—(Special)—From fifty to seventy of the local branch of the Plasterers, Decorators and Paper Hangars International Union of America, went on strike today for higher wages. The plasterers of Ottawa will be out on strike Wednesday unless the masters consent to forward with forty cents an hour. The employers will be given an opportunity Tuesday night to make an agreement with the workmen. The plasterers' union was formed a month ago.

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

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. 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 carry the usual ordinary amounts. It is the business of the Hill lobbyists, no doubt, to remedy this state of affairs, if possible. Discussing the matter with a representative of The Telegraph, a New Brunswick member of parliament said: "I have been asked by the Hill interest to assist them at Ottawa and I refused. Then I was further urged by a Northwestern member of parliament to reconsider that refusal; and I declined to do so. One argument used by the Northwestern member was that the road for competitive and development purposes; we need the money that the building of the road would put in circulation; we need the interest of a man like Hill in the west." I replied that the people of Eastern Canada had financed the road and given it its start. The east had enthusiastically sanctioned federal support in respect of a broad immigration policy. Having gone further along this line, I ventured to say that the legislators of the west were committing a great national blunder in granting charters and assistance to any railway enterprise that would build up competing shipping ports to the detriment of the Canadian outlets. "Therefore, I concluded, I am unable on any broad ground of public interest or national policy to support the Hill projects, or to support the granting of charters or subsidies for such projects. Indeed, I would almost go so far as to say that such legislation coming from the provinces in Ottawa for concurrence should be vetoed, inasmuch as it is inimical to the commercial interests of the country as a whole. At any rate, I assured the Ontario and Quebec members—particularly the latter to regard the Hill projects with distinct disfavor."

UPROAR IN PARLIAMENT OVER NATAL EXECUTIONS

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

Petersburg, 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 native 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 militia 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 on Thursday that the government had received explanatory telegrams from Natal and that it had been decided to leave the colonial government free of action in regard to the execution of the rebellious natives. Call it Murder. London, April 2.—The announcement of the execution of the Natal natives was received with angry cries of "shame" from the Irish Nationalists and Laborites, and from some Liberals in the House of Commons this afternoon. One ministerial amid cheers and some pro-republican cries of "shame" were heard. The British government, secretary to the labor represented on the committee, promptly moved an adjournment of the house to discuss the manner in which martial law was being applied in Natal, and to "imminent and great danger to which the native subjects of the Crown are involved in its administration." The debate on Mr. McDonald's motion occupied the evening session of the House of Commons, but no new features were developed. Mr. McDonald 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 on Thursday that the government had received explanatory telegrams from Natal and that it had been decided to leave the colonial government free of action in regard to the execution of the rebellious natives.

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.

HOODEY'S INJURIES MAY PROVE FATAL

Montreal, April 2.—(Special)—Fred. Brophy, goal keeper of the Wanderers Hockey Club, was struck on the nose by a hockey stick in the Stanley Cup match at Ottawa on March 3, and is now in a critical condition. Brophy has since undergone several operations. Now, however, a growth is feared on the brain, which may prove fatal.

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.

President Mitchell arrived here tonight from Indianapolis, and established headquarters at the Ashland House. He was accompanied by his secretary and Thomas Haggerty, of the Central Pennsylvania district of the miners' union, who is a member of the international executive board. Others who arrived tonight were Presidents Nichols, Fahy and Dettrey, and Secretaries Dempsey, Gallagher and Hartigan, all of the anthracite region. The remaining members of the Shamokin scale committee, to which has been referred the matter of a settlement with the mine owners, will arrive tomorrow.

One Colliery Working Full

None of the district leaders had been quoted as to a situation as shown by the first day's suspension, but they all admitted privately that the utmost harmony prevailed in the region and that rumors that thousands of men would not obey the suspension order have proved groundless. They report that the only colliery working full handed is the Peoples Coal Company's Oxford operation, in the northern field, which is run almost exclusively by non-union men. The charter of the local union at this colliery was annulled some time ago. The washeries that were in operation today employ, the district leaders say, only a small number of men, and they are not well organized.

Tomorrow's meeting between the sub-committee of the miners and the operators of the anthracite region, which is expected to be held at noon, and is expected to be of short duration. It is believed that nothing will be definitely agreed upon. According to information obtained today, the operators are anxious to renew the counter-proposition made to the miners early in March—that is, the continuation for another term of three years of the award of the anthracite strike commission. The operators, it is understood, will not make any extended argument, but will content themselves with calling attention to the reasons they set forth in their reply to the miners' general demands. The miners' representatives to accept the miners' position or even consider it at the present time, but rather expect the union leaders to renew their original demands. If this programme is followed out, an adjournment will probably be taken for twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

Operators Indignant

The conciliatory spirit shown in the first meeting of the two committees is not expected to obtain tomorrow. The operators are indignant over the action of the miners' union in forcing a suspension of operations, and from information gathered today it is not unlikely that the miners will be told that their action was "extremist" as President Baer has already told Mr. Mitchell by telegram. The district leaders of the mine workers, in defending their course, say the action of the Shamokin scale committee was justified, that no agreement or contract between the operators and the men existed after midnight Saturday.

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 miners' strike today occurred at Moores, 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.

Indiana—Nearly all operations in the south end of the state and many in the north end will sign the advance wage scale according to the miners; but the operators' chairman says only a few will grant the advance. All mines are idle today.

Ohio—Six coal companies have declared their willingness to pay the 1903 scale. These companies control one-sixth of the total output of the state. A number of other operators have intimated that they may pay the 1903 scale. Ohio executive board of miners' union meets tomorrow to decide whether individual contracts shall be signed. State President Green says he will urge favorable action and probably at least half of the Ohio miners will soon resume operations.

Illinois—Many mines will be in operation tomorrow. Operators all over the state have expressed a willingness to sign the 1903 scale. Illinois operators will meet tomorrow.

Western Pennsylvania—Almost all bituminous coal mines in Pennsylvania will grant the 1903 scale and resume operations soon.

Central Pennsylvania—Meetings will be held tomorrow with prospects of favorable settlement.

West Virginia—No strike on. Iowa—Operators and miners meet tomorrow with goal prospect of settlement.

Kentucky—No strike. Southwestern district—All the coal mines of Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma are idle, the 25,000 miners having struck. It is expected that numerous operators will sign the scale soon, although some have done so yet.

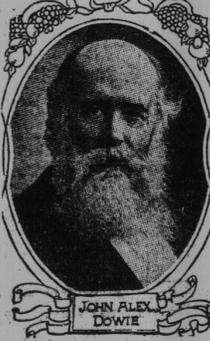
DOWIE SHORN OF POWER AND MONEY

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 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.



JOHN ALEX. DOWIE

The first move toward the leadership of Dowie was foreshadowed yesterday when a Overseer Volva, who had been placed in charge of the church, Volva hastened to announce 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.

Mr. Dowie's long 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 Waikoa, 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.)"