

## IS COMMITTED ON MURDER CHARGE

Wm. Oscar King To Be Tried For Murder of Fellow German Named Hindahl in 1907

On strongly incriminating evidence of a circumstantial nature, William Oscar King, a convict undergoing a sentence of a term of years at the Edmonton penitentiary for horse stealing, was last night committed for trial at the May assizes on a charge of murder. King is alleged to have murdered a fellow German, Hindahl, by name, near Millet, Alberta, on Sunday, March 10th, 1907, to have hidden the body in the box of a sleigh and to have conveyed it to a point near the Clover Bar coal mine and buried it in a pile of manure where the remains of a man of small stature were discovered some time later by the R.N.W.M.P.

**Twenty Witnesses Examined.**—Almost a score of witnesses were examined at the preliminary hearing which began yesterday afternoon at one o'clock at the Mounted Police barracks before T. H. Wilson, J. P., and ended at nine o'clock. The proceedings in the evening when the presiding justice of the peace declared that a prima facie case had been established against King for the murder of Hindahl, were represented by H. H. Robertson, of Robertson, Dickson and McDonald, and Sergeant Nicholson conducted the prosecution. King, who is a middle aged man, bald headed and strongly built, bears out in appearance the reputation which he has with the police of being one of the worst characters who have fallen into their hands in recent years.

**Was Unconcerned.**—That he was not on a charge which might lead him to the gallows did not seem to concern him in the least. Guarded by a constable, his feet manacled together, he occupied a chair in the corner of the room and followed the proceedings with the concerned interest of a spectator. He smiled at portions of the evidence given by a woman with whom he lived for a number of years, and shook his head in emphatic denial of certain statements made.

**Speaking German as his native tongue,** he took occasion once to correct the interpreter for a misinterpretation of a number of the evidence of a witness, and was reprimanded by the court for so doing. The whole he resented as an insult, and during his chair back until it leaned against the wall he amused himself at times by bringing his hands together and then separating them quickly so that the chains which bound his ankles made a jangling sound. He did this he was told by the constable from the corner of his eye.

The witnesses were examined more closely by Sgt. Nicholson than by Mr. Robertson, counsel for the defense, who seemed to recognize from the start that the case was a difficult one to be committed for trial.

**Sgt. Phillips' Evidence.**—The first witness called to the effect of securing the blood-stained cap which had been found on the road near the short distance from Millet. He had brought it to the prosecutor and turned it over to the jury. The cap was found along the road where the blood stains had been seen and had traced them to a point where a sleigh had diverged from the trail for a distance of nearly 500 yards, returning further down the road.

**Emigrated With Him.**—Mrs. Parks the first witness to be called, stated that she had come over to Canada from Germany in the summer as King eight years ago. He had lived with her for about five years until August 1907, when she left him. He was a boarder with her in Sydney for some time where she lived when she first came to Winnipeg. She could not remember the name of the street on which she lived. Seven years ago they had moved to Winnipeg. After a year's residence there they moved to Regina. In Winnipeg she had made her living by washing for Jews. From Regina they moved to Lethbridge. After living there five months they moved to Bankhead. They remained there for half a year, moving out to a homestead near Red Deer next and after a year of farm life came to Edmonton and took a house in Norwood.

**Went to Ponoka Together.**—Mrs. Parks after being some time in the city went out to the Clover Bar mine where she made her living by washing the clothes of the miners. After being there for two weeks she met Hindahl, the man alleged to have been murdered by King. Hindahl and King she said were on good terms and went on a spree together once to her knowledge in the two weeks during which they had been boarding at her place. When Hindahl and King left for the homestead of the latter near Ponoka in March they took with them an outfit of implements, clothes, and bedding piled up in a wagon.

**Strong Piece of Evidence.**—She could remember well the clothes worn by Hindahl when he went away and described the cap which he had on. It was a fur cap with ear protectors and had a fur peak in the front. On the cap found on the Millet road being produced by Sgt. Nicholson, she readily identified it as the one worn by Hindahl.

**Deceased's Watch.**—The next witness to be called in the Queen's Hotel, identified a watch produced by Sgt. Nicholson. It had been sold to him by a man named "Dick" who worked out at the G.T.P. round house. He had had it three months before giving it to Sgt. Nicholson.

The same watch was identified by William Parks, husband of Mrs. Parks. King had given it to him as a present in June 1907, when they had been living together. King had said that he had bought it. He had kept it for a year and then had traded it to a fellow who worked at the round house. Later he saw it in the possession of the bar-tender of the Queen's Hotel.

**The Watch Identified.**—A link in the chain of evidence pointing to King's guilt was forged

when Mrs. Amanda Borg, who lived on a homestead near Hindahl's about thirty miles west of Ponoka, identified the watch as one which the deceased had carried. He had left it with her for several days and she knew it by certain scratches which she had made on the case to bring out the worn engravings. She also identified a photo of Hindahl produced by Sgt. Nicholson.

The cap, the watch and a photograph are the three main clues in which the crown relies to prove the guilt of the accused.

**Identified One Man.**—Adam Eckard, who lives seven miles south east of Leduc, told how one Sunday afternoon three years ago, on the tenth of March, he saw a team of big black horses passing south on the unused road which passed his farm. A man was driving and another was walking in the rear of the sleigh. A wagon as piled in the back of the sleigh and a lot of split rails. A couple of hours later he saw the team returning, this time there was only one man in the sleigh and he was driving. On the following Thursday when he was driving to town he found a blood-stained cap by the roadside. He left it and went on. On the way back he looked at it more closely but left it when he found it.

**Identified the Cap.**—"That's the very cap I saw," he said when the cap was produced by Sgt. Nicholson. He had seen it on the snow before he saw the cap. For about a quarter of a mile beyond the place where he saw the cap, he saw the blood marks continued. There was the track of a sleigh all along the road which at that time was little used by the farmers, and by them alone.

Eckard told of seeing the team of black horses go along the road past his place on Sunday, March 10th, 1907. The man walking was about the size of the accused, he said. King was ordered to stand up that he might judge of his stature.

**Edmund Lessing,** who lives six and a half miles south east of Leduc, told of seeing a similar almost identical sleigh and team of horses. The cap was lying south of this place. Further south still there was a mark as if something had been laid in the snow. Blood had percolated through to the ground at this place, and there were tracks about as if a sleigh had been coming down. This was on Tuesday. From the place where there were steps north and south of the road, the sleigh had been lifting something heavy onto the sleigh the blood marks followed the sleigh. He had seen the sleigh and as if scraped by a wagon bog, wet with blood. The road was a winter road and could not be used in summer.

**Saw Sleigh and Cap.**—Edmund Lessing, who lives six and a half miles south east of Leduc, told of seeing a similar almost identical sleigh and team of horses. The cap was lying south of this place. Further south still there was a mark as if something had been laid in the snow. Blood had percolated through to the ground at this place, and there were tracks about as if a sleigh had been coming down. This was on Tuesday. From the place where there were steps north and south of the road, the sleigh had been lifting something heavy onto the sleigh the blood marks followed the sleigh. He had seen the sleigh and as if scraped by a wagon bog, wet with blood. The road was a winter road and could not be used in summer.

**The Star Witness.**—The most incriminating evidence about the case is that of the star witness, who lives west of Leduc. In March he had been working in the mine who had come to the mine and had a man coming to the barn just before dark on Sunday, March 10th. He had seen the man and had aroused his curiosity. Mr. O'Donoghue described the team and rig, his description tallied with essential details with that given by the other witnesses who had seen it on the Millet road.

**Had Been to School.**—He explained that he had been to school in Winnipeg and had been taught there. When asked about the graph of King by Sgt. Nicholson, he readily identified it as that of the man who had come to the mine on the night of the tenth of March. Gus Redmond and J. Grapenstedt, two other homesteaders on the Millet road, corroborated the evidence given by the other witnesses in telling about the sleigh and team which they described driven down the road with two men and returning with one. They wondered greatly about it at the time.

**Swan Borg,** a homesteader, identified the sleigh shown him by Sgt. Nicholson. He had known it before to Hindahl. One year after Hindahl's disappearance, witness rode to Zimnic, Minn., for information regarding the whereabouts of Hindahl.

**Sgt. Nicholson's Evidence.**—The last and most important witness called was Staff Sgt. Nicholson, who has been largely the chief factor in gathering the evidence against the accused. When sworn, witness recounted the story of King's coming to him in the guardroom at Fort Saskatchewan and telling him of the killing of a lad at Clover Bar. He accused offered to show witness the place where the body was buried. Witness accompanied him to the place and King made the trip to the Clover Bar bridge, in the vicinity of which they found the remains as King had stated. Witness gathered up what remains were left and conveyed same to Edmonton. The prisoner stated that he had been to the place where the crime in the Clover Bar coal mine, money being the motive. This being the case it was necessary to transport the body through the mine, which witness thought very improbable. Accused told witness that in 1908 he had lived in a shack nearby the place where the body had been found. He had also been to the mine. After a short cross-examination by Mr. Robertson regarding the evidence furnished by the other witnesses, the Hindahl case, Magistrate Wilson summarily committed the prisoner for trial at the forthcoming criminal assizes.

The binder that works the best places the most and lasts the longest, is the Massey-Harris.

## A. & G. W. RAILWAY INQUIRY

Bulletin Staff Special.

Winnipeg, May 4.—The commission met its first distinct refusal of a witness to give any evidence today, in the closing hours of its session here. The deft of the powers of the tribunal was given by the local manager of the Royal Bank, which is handling the funds of the construction company, and whose Edmonton manager, J. Frank McMillan, is a director of the construction company. The witness in question was Thomas R. Whitley and he did not appear, but, instead, wrote the following letter to Mr. Walsh:

"I have been advised by counsel that the subpoena served upon me is issued without jurisdiction, and I am therefore unable to give evidence respecting the business of the bank's customers."

It is improbable that the commission will take any definite action further than reporting contempt of court to the Manitoba bench. To press the case would mean considerable litigation, which would extend over some days and would result in delay till the decision was reached.

**May Have Decision Before Return.**—It is possible that arrangements may be made to press the case, however, in order to have a decision before the commission passes through Winnipeg returning from the east. The commission has instructed their counsel, Isaac Pishlado, to report the case to the Manitoba bench and follow up any action for punishment that may be advisable.

This morning E. A. James, general manager of the A. & G. W., gave further evidence as to the place for the railway in answer to questions from O. M. Biggar and F. Nolan.

**Traders' Bank Insurer.**—H. P. McMahon, inspector of the Traders' Bank, told of discussions had with G. D. Minty and J. D. McMahon relative to financing the bonds and the establishment of the construction company. He did not hold a high opinion of W. R. Clarke as a financier, but said he had a reputation as a promoter and what he lacked of a hot air artist.

George Munroe, manager of the Merchants' Bank, said he had seen the original syndicate map, which had been used to obtain a guarantee and the arrangements with Mr. Clarke when he secured the charter from them.

The last witness was N. G. Leslie, manager of the Imperial Bank. He will spend Sunday with friends in this city and will return to Toronto, where they will meet on Monday. They will go via St. Paul and expect to stop in Chicago.

The members of the commission, as well as the lawyers, will spend Sunday in various towns in the province. Justice Beek will go to Peterboro, Justice Harvey to Orillia and Justice G. D. Minty to Toronto. Mr. Harvey, clerk of the commission, will also pay a short visit to his home in Orillia. The clerk is a son of the company, the commission will be Messrs. Walsh, Johnstone, Bennett, Biggar and Nolan. It is expected that the commission will be in Edmonton about Monday week. It is possible they may pick up in Innisfail, where they will be going under the latter he had cashed a bill draft for Mr. Clarke with old bills when he was on route to Edmonton.

**The Company's Intentions.**—Winnipeg, May 4.—Before the Royal commission the local manager of the A. & G. W., J. Frank McMillan, gave further evidence as to the place for the railway in answer to questions from O. M. Biggar and F. Nolan. He said that the company had no authority to issue a subpoena. Mr. Walsh produced the order of Justice McMillan and also submitted an affidavit of service.

Harry Parsons, member of the Athabasca syndicate, to Mr. Johnstone, the next witness. He identified the produced document as a memorandum addressed to Premier Rutherford in 1908, setting out the arguments in favor of a guarantee of bonds of the railway that the syndicate proposed to build. This was read by Mr. Walsh.

"Was this draft accepted by a meeting of the syndicate?"

"Yes," said the document of this shape was next witness to Mr. Johnstone. He was very badly out of his element. He was apparently a young man, dressed in blue overalls, and was very nervous. He was asked to read a letter from Mr. Walsh to Mr. Johnstone, which was a letter of introduction to the syndicate. He read it with some hesitation.

"Did you know anything about the syndicate?"

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a chance. I told him there would be some 'fat' tried in the construction and asked who was to get it. Minty replied that Holt, of the Royal bank, was looking into the matter."

Later a meeting between witness, McArthur and Clarke was arranged in August or September last. McArthur told him the proposition in Edmonton looked good to him and he would like to get next to it. Witness told McArthur to tell that to him. Later he understood McArthur and Clarke met in Chicago "accidentally on purpose."

McMahon said he had heard of Clarke five years ago as a promoter. He heard he was brilliant as a promoter but that he himself had little to do with it. He had an abundance of not

"Do you know anything of the financing of these bonds?" asked Johnstone.

**Offered to Take Bonds.**—"I told Minty we would take the bonds at a discount," continued McMahon, and I suggested the Alberta government would not stand for that. "A bunch of Tory promoters could not get away with a Grit government. He replied that everything was all right."

"What is your view of the guarantee of the Province?" asked Judge Beek.

"In the value of the bonds? We would eliminate the earning power of the road, entirely and would accept them on the guarantee alone, apart entirely from the road."

"Do not some financiers look at the earning power of the road apart from the guarantee?" asked Beek.

"Yes, in some southern states," said McMahon, "but not in this country. The bonds would be different, not the same."

To Mr. Nolan, the witness said, "I have heard that he had left an estate of \$150,000 among four sons."

"Would you be surprised to know that he left an estate of over a million?"

"I don't know what it is. What I heard was one hundred and fifty thousand."

There was nothing wrong in the fact that a man who had done nothing different it would have been some big railway, either railway company in the country."

**Mr. Munroe.**—G. D. Munroe, manager of the local bank, said he had seen the original syndicate map, which had been used to obtain a guarantee and the arrangements with Mr. Clarke when he secured the charter from them.

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## ELEVATOR COMMISSION.

Will Go Into Grain Handling Problem In Saskatchewan.

Regina, Sask., May 3.—Professor McGill, of Dalhousie University, J. R. Green, of Moose Jaw, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and George Langley, M.L.A., who constitute the elevator commission, appointed by the government of Saskatchewan to enquire into the whole question of elevators and grain handling conditions generally in the province, are now in the city preparatory to commencing sittings for the receiving of evidence. It is possible, however, that the next day or two will be occupied in preliminaries and that no public sittings will be held until either the end of the present week or the beginning of next.

Today the commissioners were engaged in going over the terms of reference embodied in the order that council under which the commission was appointed. As soon as they have been thoroughly considered, lines of inquiry will be drawn up and the itinerary mapped out, the commission will proceed in its work of collecting evidence throughout the province on which to base its report. While not as yet definitely decided, it is probable that the first sitting will be held in Regina.

**REGINA STREET RAILWAY PROJECT**

Public Opinion, Formerly Favorable to Granting a Franchise, Now Seems Hostile to the Idea.

Regina, May 3.—As the day for voting on the street railway franchise approaches, opposition to the scheme grows stronger. Had the vote taken last week been in favor of the public meeting of Friday last, there is little doubt the blow would easily have been carried. However, feeling is strong against it and it is questionable whether it will secure the necessary two-thirds majority. Two factors have been working against the scheme, and these are the feeling that Regina should adhere to its policy of municipal ownership of public utilities, which has proved successful in connection with both its electric lighting and waterworks. The second factor is the feeling that the project is a local people on the inside have information as to the location of lines and that behind the whole proposition is a big real estate speculation.

This has been denied by Mr. O'Grady, the Winnipeg man who figures as the story still circulates and will not down. At a largely attended public meeting tonight, of those adverse to the scheme, it was decided to fight the bill in every possible legitimate way. It is stated that a number of local men are themselves prepared to pay the city \$50,000 for such a franchise as they are prepared to give Mr. O'Grady, by which the city would be able to take over the franchise at a later date.

Mr. O'Grady said that the situation is one of considerable interest, though the outcome is not easy to forecast.

**CORSETS IN THEATRICALS.**

Students Who Play Girls' Parts Must Not Wear Stays.

New York, May 3.—Corsets for young college students who must take the part of girls in college theatricals have been officially tabooed by the dramatic director of New York university academy.

The prohibition against tight-lacing follows an incident which broke up the dress rehearsal of a college show last night when W. H. Judd, an undergraduate, who was playing a girl's part, suffered an attack of syncope and was carried to the hospital.

A fatal dose of strychnine, he said, was about one-half grain, although persons have recovered from larger doses than this.

"The amount I took from Colonel Swope's liver," he said, "was more than enough to cause death—certainly."

Here the state turned to typhoid and asked how typhoid is usually contracted. Dr. Vaughan said that usually the bacilli entered the body through the mouth. The period of development would be seven to ten days.

**Unknown Man Killed.**

Waterloo, May 3.—An unknown man was killed on the Elmira branch of the Grand Trunk about a mile from town. He was very badly out of his element. He was apparently a young man, dressed in blue overalls, and was very nervous. He was asked to read a letter from Mr. Walsh to Mr. Johnstone, which was a letter of introduction to the syndicate. He read it with some hesitation.

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## MISSIONARIES EATEN BY TONGA ISLANDERS

News Reaches Seattle That Natives on Savage Island Have Reverted to Cannibalism.

Seattle, Wash., May 2.—Details of the eating by cannibals on Feb. 5th, of Rev. Horatio Hopkins and his assistant, Rev. Hector Laurie McPherson, missionaries of the Presbyterian church, on Savage Island, were brought by the barkentine Mary E. Winkelman which arrived yesterday at Mukilteo, Wash., from the Tonga Islands, in the South seas.

While the barkentine lay at Tanagerabu, in the Tonga Islands, a canoe load of mission natives from Savage Island, arrived at Tanagerabu, news of the butchery. The natives said that Hopkins and McPherson were teaching in the mission building, which stands on the beach in the little harbor of Savage Island, when two hundred unconverted savages, howling war cries and brandishing clubs and spears, descended on them and took them prisoners. The missionaries had twenty converts in training at the time, and only nine of them escaped.

Both missionaries were bound with thongs and left lying on the beach in the tropical sun for several days, while the savages took the native captives inland.

The cannibals then returned to the beach and carrying the missionaries a litter to the crater of the extinct volcano Vanu in the centre of the island. There for two days and nights they held a celebration and their dancing and revelry could be seen plainly by the fugitive Christian natives.

While most of the cannibals were sleeping the captive natives escaped. Their going was hastened by the sight of two of the cannibals' chiefs burning the missionaries' clothes.

The Winkelman brought news of a general revival of the old time customs in the Tonga. The natives are holding dances and feasting on human flesh as they did in the days before the white man interfered.

## FOUND STRYCHNINE IN DECEASED'S LIVER

Doctor Who Examined Organs Gives Striking Testimony in Hyde Murder Trial at Kansas City on Tuesday.

Kansas City, Mo., May 3.—Testifying as to his analysis of the liver of Colonel Swope, in the trial of Dr. C. Hyde this afternoon, Dr. V. C. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, said that in the liver he had found fifty-two sixths of a gramme of strychnine. This is nearly a grain. He analyzed the liver in the presence of the jury. The product, derived from these tests on the liver—identified by chemical tests and by injecting some into a frog. The frog died with every typical symptom of strychnine poisoning.

In the stomach contents of Colonel Swope, Dr. Vaughan said he found a very small amount in the stomach contents of Colonel Swope. There was a small trace of strychnine in the kidneys. A fatal dose of strychnine, he said, was about one-half grain, although persons have recovered from larger doses than this.

"The amount I took from Colonel Swope's liver," he said, "was more than enough to cause death—certainly."

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**Strike Riots in New York.**

New York, May 3.—Four men were stabbed hundreds of loaves of bread were destroyed in the streets, bakers' wagons were held up, more than a dozen men were injured, and many strikers bakers were arrested for rioting to day. Six thousand bakers are on strike in New York city, and recognition of their union. The bread supply of the city will become a serious problem soon unless the strike is settled.

**Another Quebec Challenge.**

Quebec, May 3.—D. O. Leperance, a well-known broker, issued a challenge to C. Roy, M.P., Montgomery, to resign his seat in the House of Commons, on the ground that he was not a Canadian citizen. He issued a letter to Roy declaring the latter was elected at the last election under false pretences and suggests that Roy's challenge of Senator Choquette is prompted by the belief that if the Senator defeated him he would get the vacant seat in the senate as a reward.

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## COMBINES BILL PASSES SENATE

Canada's Trust Busting Measure Receives the Formal Endorsement of Upper Chamber

Ottawa, Ont., May 3.—The Senate passed the anti-combines bill today. The bill, as it passed the House of Commons, in its penalty clauses, 22 and 23, had the word "unduly" before the words "to restrain or injure trade or commerce." The Senate has amended these sections by striking out the word "unduly" where it occurs in this connection.

The amendment was passed in order to make these sections conform with similar sections in the criminal code where the word "unduly" is not used. The effect is to render combines, that may restrain or injure trade or commerce, more easily liable to the penalties of the act. The measure is thereby strengthened.

The Senate also amended section 32 by adding the words "from any part of Canada," to the words "enforcing their attendance," referring to the powers of boards of investigation to summon witnesses. This is to make it plain that a board holding an enquiry in one province, may compel the attendance of witnesses from other provinces. The bill was passed without a division in committee or on any reading in either the House of Commons or the Senate.

Senator Belcourt's bill to amend the criminal code in such a manner as to restrict the operations of American labor organizers in Canada was taken up. Senator Coffey making a motion for six months' adjournment. Senator Poirer seconded the motion, declaring that the bill of Senator Belcourt to the disadvantage of Canadian working men, and would therefore be to the injury of Canada. Sir Macdonald, however, suggested that the time that some action as taken to prevent Yankee interlopers coming to the Canadian coast, and that both the workmen and their employers as was the case in North Sydney, N.S., were thoroughly convinced that the bill would not come to that conclusion when they had thoroughly considered it. He begged leave to withdraw the bill which was granted.

**STEAMERS MET IN A FOG.**

Oil Tank Steamer Missing With Forty-five Aboard.

Boston, Mass., May 4.—The freight steamer Santurice and the oil tank steamer Ligonier crashed in a dense fog last night off Cape Cod. Early today the Santurice was beached, a wreck, in Provincetown harbor. The Ligonier, a Provincetown harbor tug, was transferred while it was thought the Santurice was going down, the Ligonier dropped anchor and began unloading blanketing the coast, after Capt. L. A. Cates had flashed by wireless the news of the disaster. The two today fleet tug wreckers had taken up the hunt for the Ligonier.

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