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FORMER MUTUAL OFFICIALS INDICTED

Vice-Presidents Gillitte and Granniss Charged With Forgery and Larceny

Former on Many Counts--Grand Jury Makes Strong Presentment About the Way the Company Was Looted---Other Grafters to Get Their Deserts---Foreign Confidence in American Business Morals Gone---Will Have to Punish Some of Their Big Criminals Before it Can Be Restored.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, June 11.—The first criminal action resulting from the insurance investigation was taken today when the grand jury returned indictments against two former vice-presidents of the Mutual Life, Dr. Walter R. Gillette and Robt. A. Granniss.

There are six indictments against Gillette, five for forgery and one for perjury. Granniss is indicted for forgery. Indictments against other high officers of the Mutual will follow.

The charges against Gillette and Granniss are concerned with misuse of the company's funds.

When the grand jury filed in Henry F. Joyce, the foreman, arose and read a statement to the court. He began by saying that since the beginning of its inquiries the grand jury, in its examination of the Mutual's affairs, had devoted itself particularly to the manner in which one branch was conducted. Mr. Joyce continued:

Large Sums Taken.

"The evidence has shown that each year for many years large sums of the company's money have been obtained by means most irregular and fraudulent and applied to uses, thought to be for the benefit of the company. Such expenditures have been of so improper or questionable a character that no entries of them have been made on the books of the company, nor have any vouchers showing the character of the disbursements been taken.

"The system employed was confessedly designed to deceive and conceal and has rendered it very difficult to fix the responsibility. Moreover, the death of several persons, whose evidence might have been of great value, has apparently encouraged a tendency to throw the burdens upon the dead which others, perhaps, would have to bear had death not intervened.

"The court charged that the law required that we should not find indictments unless legal evidence satisfied us beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused. This injunction we have strictly obeyed but its observance has made it easier for us to become convinced of where guilt existed than to find indictments based upon legal evidence which, we could say, satisfied our minds beyond all reasonable doubt.

"In more than one case, crimes have apparently been committed, but some link in the chain of legal proof has been missing and there has not seemed to be any means by which it could be supplied.

"Investigations of this character necessarily require much time, if they are to be thorough, and the labor expended cannot always be measured by the results. We have gone as far as we could in the time available. We are informed that a subsequent grand jury will continue this investigation."

Foreigners Furious at American Methods.

A most remarkable warning, and arraignment of American business methods is cabled by the Sun's London correspondent. The cable, which is prominently displayed by the newspaper which has always been considered the especial friend of the "Interests" is in part as follows:

"Much has been cabled about the effect in Europe of the Chicago beef exposures, but it is difficult to give an adequate idea of the world-wide fury and horror created by Upton Sinclair's novel (The Jungle) and the daily despatches to the European newspapers.

"It is frequently said, here, that American memories are short and the American public the most tolerant of abuses of any in the world, but the manufacturers of American food products will not find either of these characteristics among European consumers. The effect of the recent disclosures will last, at least, half a generation.

"The prejudice, which has been created, makes no discrimination and no reform or protests will affect it. This is not due altogether to the specific scandal of the Chicago Packing Houses. The revelations have come as a climax to a long series of exposures with which American telegrams to English and European papers have teemed for many months.

Distrust Universal.

"The old world has come to believe, in gentle terms, that American business methods are rotten. It is a sad thing to write of the reputation of one's country, but it is the simple truth, and the truth better be told without disguise. It will take more than a paper reorganization of the great life insurance companies and a cleaning of the augean stables at Chicago to restore European belief in American honesty and fair dealing. It will be a long time before public opinion on this side of the Atlantic will have any confidence in American corporate reform.

"One thing, and one thing only, will have any real effect in Europe. When America begins to send its greatest criminals to jail Europe will begin to believe that there is a real standard of morality in the country. The administration of justice in the United States is today the subject of open ridicule and contempt throughout Europe. There is nothing an Englishman resents more than an intimation that the American judicial system is similar to England's and the chief argument adduced against the pending bill to create one court of criminal appeal is the danger that it will prove to be the opening wedge for American evils.

"It becomes the duty, however painful, of any conscientious correspondent to inform his countrymen of the indictment which the world at large is bringing against them and to warn them that it is not corporate criminals alone who are being arraigned. It is the whole American people who stand today at the bar of public opinion before their sister nations.

"Never before has American commercial honor been so attacked abroad. Never before have the American people been so criticized for neglecting their primary public duties. England and France and Germany and the other nations are waiting to see how America will vindicate herself before the eyes of the world."

President Roosevelt's most recent achievement, in telegraphing to the governor of Massachusetts that he thought Tucker was justly convicted and that the governor should show no clemency is bound to arouse a world of comment. In some ways it is the most extraordinary thing the president has done yet.

STRONG DEBATE ON UNION IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Principal Patrick of Winnipeg Champions the Amalgamation in Convincing Speech---Rev. John McKay of Montreal Makes a Slashing Address in Opposition, and Cites the Scottish Church Trouble as a Warning---Principal Falconer and Others Take a Hand---Will Be Continued.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

London, Ont., June 11.—The report on union was taken up this afternoon and Principal Patrick of Winnipeg may be called the champion of church union. He demonstrated today that he is one of the greatest debaters in Canada. Cool, clear and direct were his varied arguments and after an hour in which the closest attention was given, he finished, what will be called, a famous speech.

Dr. Milligan was so impressed that, although an opponent of the proposition, he declared that it was the most momentous occasion in all his ministry of more than thirty years.

Dr. Patrick is a Glasgow man, now only fifty-four years old. His learning embraces both classics and philosophy, prior to theology. As an author his gifts are recognized and thus comes well equipped for any church council. Speaking to a motion to proceed in the union deliberations he said:

Strong Speech for Union.

"Two years have been shown the leaders of the three denominations that great things are possible to him that believeth. Few of us imagined that such unanimity and progress could have been possible." They were only at a tentative period still and as the next step anticipated is for the joint committees to review the whole deliberations, they would now welcome both criticism and suggestions.

Doctrine being the first consideration, was given the prominent place. Two documents, both Presbyterian, proved of great service, they were the summary prepared by the Presbyterian church north, in view of a possible union with the Cumberland church of the United States. The other was that of the Presbyterian church in England. Because the Cumberland church is Presbyterian in policy but Methodist in doctrine, any negotiations with them, amounts to the same thing as with the Methodist. Hence the value of the document.

Administration came next. They have agreed on a scheme which is aimed to be better than any existing. There is to be a combination of both permanence and itineracy, in fact both sides have been able to approach each other by certain sacrifices of non-essentials.

Then it must be a movement supported by the laity of both churches. An indication of their attitude was given by a remarkable meeting lately held in Winnipeg. A Presbyterian session invited the official laymen of the three denominations to meet to consider the finding of the committee. There was no pre-arrangements and the aim was to come together

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TUCKER, SLAYER OF MABEL PAGE, PAYS THE PENALTY

Execution Took Place at An Early Hour Tuesday Morning

He Walked to the Death Chair Unassisted and Unconcernedly---Made a Brief Statement at the Last Moments---Left Letter to His Lawyer Declaring His Innocence---Governor Guild Refused Another Request Yesterday for Clemency, and Roosevelt Wired His Approval of the Death Sentence---A History of the Crime and Trial.

Boston, June 12—Charles Louis Tucker, of Aburndale, was electrocuted at the Massachusetts state prison at 12.12½ o'clock this morning, pursuant to a sentence of death issued against him as the penalty for having murdered Miss Mable Page, who was found dead, stabbed to death at the secluded home of her father on a Weston highway, on March 31, 1904.

The condemned murderer, whose case had aroused the public interest and public discussion unparalleled for many years in the history of Massachusetts crime, and to save whom the most extraordinary measures had been undertaken both by his counsel and as a result of the aggregation of opinion of a great body of people who believed him guiltless, walked from the death cell to the death chair unassisted, and even without the guiding arm clasp of a prison guard. His manner was solemn, yet careless. He walked with precision, yet with indifference.

The prison guards had opened his cell door and said: "Tucker, we are ready." The condemned man stepped quickly from his cell and almost before the legal witnesses to the execution, who numbered but six persons, had realized that the moment of the death punishment was at hand, he had appeared before them in advance of the prison officials. Just before reaching the electric chair he drew from the right hand pocket of his trousers a piece of paper. From this paper he read mechanically, in a tone so low that the witnesses heard but a few words, the following:—

Tucker's Last Words.

"I hope that God will forgive me for all the wrongs I have ever done in my past life. I forgive everybody who has ever wronged me. I am at peace with my Maker. May God have mercy on my soul."

The exact phraseology was only learned when the paper which Tucker had replaced in his pocket with wonderful deliberation and calmness when he had concluded its reading, when the document was removed from his clothing subsequent to his death.

When Tucker had placed this document in his pocket he turned quickly, gave one swift glance toward his death chair, and then, feeling for its foot-rest so that he might easily find the seat of the instrument of death, he closed his eyes and did not open them again. Carefully and surely he sat himself in the chair. He rested back his head, stretched out his arms upon the sides of the chair, there to be strapped in preparation for the execution. A half dozen men were quickly bending over him adjusting the straps, baring his left leg for the application of the electrode, securing him tightly, legs, arms and body, while the electrician placed upon his head the mesh net filled inside with water-soaked sponges and surmounted by the head electrode. A wide strap opened in the centre to permit a view of the nose and eyes of the victim was then fastened about the front of the head from the back of the chair.

The body lunged forward against the enclosing straps as Warden Benjamin F. Bridges raised his right hand and the electrician threw down the electric switch. No sounds came from Tucker's lips after his final words which he read from the paper.

Three Shocks Given.

The current was applied at 12.12 1-2 and maintained at various voltage for fifty seconds. At the end of this time Dr. Joseph L. McLaughlin, the prison surgeon, examined Tucker and reported that his pulse was still beating. The current was turned on a second time and then after the physician had declared "his heart still beats" again for the third time. Tucker was pronounced dead at 12.14 and at 12.19 after all three legal medical witnesses had examinined the convicted man, he was pronounced officially dead.

The repeated application of the electric current was made, the physicians explained, not because Tucker was not dead after the first shock, but because of the involuntary muscular action of the heart and of the pulse which emanated from the heart action. The medical witnesses agreed that the electrocution was successful and they agreed that he was unconscious, if not quite dead, at the very moment that the 1,820 volts of electricity shocked his body.

In addition to Warden Bridges, his son, five guards and the electrician the witnesses were the following: Joseph P. McLaughlin, the prison surgeon; Dr. W. H. Devine, surgeon general of the Massachusetts militia; Dr. Wm. MacDonald, medical examiner for Suffolk county; Dr. R. E. Rutley, attached to the Middlesex county house of correction; Sheriff Fairbairn, of Middlesex county and a press representative.

Tucker Asserts Innocence.

Tucker's letter to James H. Vahey follows:—

"I will take the liberty to write you a few words before this awful thing is executed. Before I go any further I wish to express my feelings in this matter.

"First, I have been misjudged and wrongfully accused of a crime that I know nothing about, one that I am entirely innocent of.

"Second, this peculiar case was purely circumstantial, and I did not get the benefit of the doubt.

"Third, some of the members of the jury signed a letter to the governor for commutation, which shows that they had a doubt in their minds, and it also shows that if they heard this new evidence over again in court they would have no doubt brought in a different verdict.

"Fourth, the stickpin that was produced in court as evidence by the government was my own property.

"Fifth, the governor had no right to bring up my past life to connect me with this crime. A man may steal but there are limits to everything.

"Sixth, I have had good and faithful counsel and my innocence would have been established if witnesses for the commonwealth did not testify against me in regard to my own property.

"I want to thank you, James, for what you have done for me and also your associates. You fought awful hard. If something would only turn up to save me how happy I should be.

"It is awful when one is innocent, and when one is so young, good-hearted and healthy. Oh, I am so glad that I am innocent, dear James. One feels much better when one's conscience is clear. I would tell you willingly if I were guilty, and I would make my peace with God, but I am not, James, and I die innocent as a child unborn of this crime.

"I am so glad, too. I have my faults, dear James, and I may have good courage, but I never could have the courage or the heart to do such an awful thing to a woman. God alone knows my heart, and He knows that I did not commit this awful crime.

"The governor who, I think, is very unjust, has gone against me and if nothing turns up to interfere I will have to die and I assure you I will die brave and like a man. I have nothing to confess. I am entirely innocent. I have never spoken to you before this.

"I have been asked, if guilty, to confess, but the people that asked me that, I told them this: I have nothing to confess; do you want me to tell a lie? That is what I told them, James, and I really got real angry about it. It would be a lie through and through if I said anything of the kind. Now, dear James, after this terrible murder happens I want my folks to have my little body so I can be near my dear parents.

"It will be a hard blow to them, but, dear James, it will be a comfort to them to live knowing that I died an innocent boy.

"I am so sorry for them, they are so good and faithful. I cannot say any more, James, tears fall from my eyes so fast that I can hardly see to pen these words to you.

"Before I close, though, I want to thank everybody that tried to help me prove my innocence, and I also thank you again for being so kind and faithful.

"My last words to you are that I am innocent and they will be the last words that I will have on my lips when I die.

"I am, yours very truly,

"CHARLES LOUIS TUCKER.

"Charlestown prison, Charlestown (Mass.), Sunday, 10 a. m."

Governor Refuses Again.

Boston, June 11.—One more effort was made today to prolong the life of Charles L. Tucker through legislative clemency, but after hearing the appeal of his clergyman as well as his counsel, Governor Guild, at half-past seven o'clock tonight declined to interfere with the execution of the sentence.

After baptizing Tucker this afternoon, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. Thomas Bishop, convinced

(Continued on page 4, sixth column.)

FOUR PERISH IN NEW YORK FIRE

Two Firemen Are Badly Injured and One Is Not Expected to Live

OTHERS ARE MISSING

Tenement Was Occupied by Twenty-one Families and the Building Was Ablaze from Cellar to Roof When Department Reached the Scene—Many Thrilling Rescues.

New York, June 11—Four persons are known to be dead and several others are missing as a result of a fire in a five story tenement house at 209 East 97th street today. Two firemen were injured by falling from the building and one of them is not expected to live. All of the bodies were so badly burned that they cannot be identified.

The firemen injured were: James Tauher of engine No. 36, fractured ribs, and internal injuries; will die.

Wilber Cahill, truck 34, fractured leg, possible fracture of the skull.

Starting on the ground floor, in a real estate office, the fire spread rapidly through the building which was occupied by 21 families. Several women and children were taken from the fire escapes by policemen before the firemen reached the scene. The house was then ablaze from cellar to roof and persons clinging to the fire escape near the top of the building were rescued with the greatest difficulty. The ladder which had been placed again the side of the building slipped when Fireman Tauher was near the top and the fireman plunged to the sidewalk. Fireman Cahill fell from a fire escape platform at the third floor.

The four persons who lost their lives in the flames occupied a tenement on the top floor, and apparently had been overcome by smoke before they could reach the fire escapes.

HACKETT ON TRIAL FOR MURDER OF EDITH MAY AHERN

One of Crown's Witnesses Fails to Identify Prisoner as Man He Had Seen Throw Child's Clothes Away.

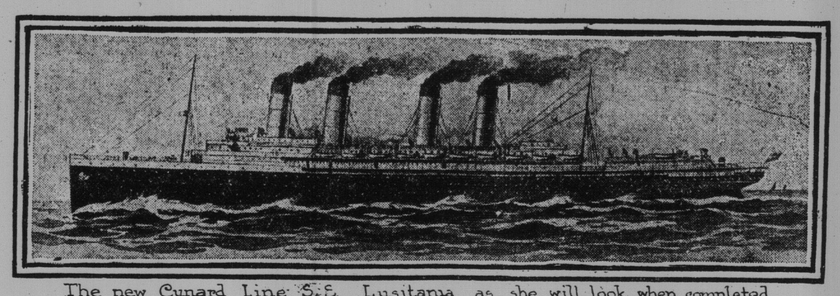
(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, June 11—James Hackett was placed on trial today for the murder of Edith May Ahern, the little girl whose lifeless body was found in a thicket near Cote St. Paul last April. The only feature of today's proceedings was the failure of Adelard Brisette, a crown witness, to identify Hackett as the man he had seen throw the little girl's clothes into the basement of a church near the spot where the body was afterwards found. The prosecution had attached considerable importance to this man's evidence, but it turned out to be that, in Brisette's opinion, the man he had seen at the church was shorter-necked and stouter than the prisoner.

FIGHT OPENS FOR CONTROL OF ZION

Chicago, June 11—Representatives of the Dowie and Volva factions in the Zion City controversy filled the court room of Judge Landis, of the United States District Court, today to listen to the trial of the issue of ownership of the Zion City property. The first move in the court was the issuance of an injunction asked for Dowie, preventing Mrs. Dowie and her son, Gladstone Dowie, from taking away from Shiloh House, in Zion City, $6,000 worth of table silver intended to be conveyed to the Dowie home in Michigan.

Giant Turbine Steamer Which is Without a Rival



The new Cunard Line S.S. Lusitania as she will look when completed.

Glasgow, Scotland, June 10—The new Cunard line steamship Lusitania, the world's largest liner, was successfully launched at the Clyde bank Thursday and was christened by Dowager Lady Inverclyde. Hundreds of visitors from all parts of the country, besides thousands of the local population, witnessed the ceremony.

After the launch Sir Charles McLaren presided at a luncheon, at which there were 500 guests. Sir Charles said the launch of the Lusitania placed Great Britain far ahead of the rest of the world in marine architecture.

The Lusitania is the first of the giant Cunarders to be launched, and her sister, the Mauritania, will follow her into the sea a month hence. The Lusitania is 790 feet long and her greatest breadth is 88 feet, while her depth moulded is 60½ feet. Her displacement is about 40,000 tons, and powerful turbine engines will drive her through the water at a sustained speed of from 24 to 25 knots. When finished fully 35,000 tons of material will have been wrought into her hull, including machinery and completed equipment. The cabin accommodations are for 550 first class, 500 second class and 1,300 third class passengers, and the crew will number about 800.

EMMERSON SAYS I. C. R. IS NOW PAYING

Tells Parliament That Increased Rates and Good Management Did It

Has Raised Salary of Deputy Minister Butler to $7,500 a Year and Created a New Department---G. W. Fowler Charges That Moncton Lawyer Made $5,000 in Recent Purchase of Land for New Shops---Government is Considering the Chicago Packing House Scandal.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, June 11—Hon. Mr. Oliver introduced a bill rearranging the terms to facilitate the surrender of lands held as reserved by Indians.

Mr. Monk called the attention of the government to an advertisement in a Montreal newspaper from the Quebec government offering for sale some fifteen water powers on the St. Lawrence, St. Maurice and others rivers. These were navigable streams and he did not consider the local government had power to sell them.

Hon. Mr. Hayman said that his attention had been directed to this matter and he referred the question to the minister of justice. This was also a subject which would come up at the inter-provincial conference which was to be held during the recess.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth moved his resolution providing for the salaries of the court of appeal for Manitoba. The chief justice gets $8,000 and three puisne judges $7,000. The provisions of the act respecting the judges of provincial courts with respect to superannuation allowance to judges of superior courts shall apply to the judges of the court of appeal. The increase of the juliciary by one chief justice and two puisne judges was necessary because of the provincial legislation at the last session of the legislature.

Dr. Sproule on third reading of the bill to incorporate the Grand Trunk. Pacific Telegraph Company moved to refer it back and amend by inserting two clauses designed to prevent amalgamating with or acquiring stock of any other company possessing similar powers. This was done to prevent monopoly.

Mr. Aylsworth said this was not done to other telegraph companies or railway companies, in fact they were encouraged to amalgamate. He considered the amendment was not desirable. The amendment was lost 29 voting for and 60 against. A majority against of 31.

Imports of Canadian Canned Meats.

Hon. Mr. Paterson informed Mr. Chisholm (Huron) today in regard to the canned meat trade with the United States, that imports to Canada in 1903 were $96,750; 1904, $136,219; 1905, $100,164. The imports of meats, fluids beef and unmedicated soups were, 1905, $59,283; 1904, $67,647, and 1905,869,660. The duty in each case was 25 per cent.

The attention of the government, Mr. Paterson said was called to the Chicago disclosures and the whole question of canned meat was now receiving their attention.

The Intercolonial estimates were taken up in supply.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson pointed out that the revenue of the I. C. R. up to the 30th April was $6,265,854, or $82,000 less than the working expenses. This, however, was a great improvement over last year.

Says I. C. R. is Now Paying.

"It is my pleasure," said the minister, "and pride to say that the result of the operation of the I. C. R. for the month of May not only wipes out this deficit of $82,000, but leaves a considerable surplus."

Dr. Reid—How did you do that?

Mr. Emmerson—By magnificent management. In this connection he pointed out the excellent work done by his deputy, Mr. Butler.

Mr. Henderson—(Halton)—Why didn't you start this work earlier?

The minister stated that the increase in revenue for the month of May over May of last year was $118,000.

Dr. Daniel—How much is this due to the increase in rates?

Mr. Emmerson—It is no doubt due partly to the increase in freight and passenger rates. I was in the martime provinces and I heard no complaints on that score. The people realize the necessity of it. It must also be remembered that the increase in wages since 1900 is in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. In other words there is distributed today among the employes $1,000,000 more than there was in 1900. In regard to the financial improvement of the government road it has come to stay. The next fiscal year upon which we shall soon be entering will show better results than the present.

Dr. Reid—When do you intend running trains over the G. T. R. as far as Georgian Bay?

Mr. Emmerson—I hope some day to show that it will be in the interest of the road and the people, as well, to run our trains to Georgian Bay.

New Department Created.

Mr. Emmerson explained that a new permanent statistical branch was to be established at headquarters with J. L. Payne, his present private secretary, in charge at a salary of $2,800. The salary of the deputy-minister of railways has also been increased from $6,000 to $7,500.

Mr. Morin and several others said that there were too many hands on the I. C. R.

Mr. Emmerson—My friend from St. John (Dr. Daniel) will not say that the I. C. R. is overmanned there.

Dr. Daniel—St. John is not overmanned.

Mr. Emmerson—And it is the same all over the road. No man is engaged unless the manager asks for him.

Mr. Haggart raised the old question of capital account, saying that Mr. Emmerson was not following the lines laid down by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in his letter to the minister showing how the principle of capital account was dealt with on the C. P. R., although Mr. Emmerson insisted that he was doing this.

Mr. Foster insisted that while Mr. Shaughnessy said that the difference in weight of replacing old rails should be charged to capital account, he (Shaughnessy) did not say anything about changing the difference in value.

Mr. Emmerson said that Mr. Foster was playing upon words. He (Emmerson) did not see any other way of charging it than from the value which was the betterment effected. In regard to the criticism of Mr. Haggart, Mr. Emmerson said that the member for Lanark was in the habit of speaking of the I. C. R. as "a sink hole."

Mr. Carney—He starved the road when he was minister of railways.

Dr. Daniel, with a desire to get away from the threadbare discussion and hair splitting arguments as to capital account

(Continued on page 4, seventh column.)

BISHOP KINGDON'S CONDITION IS ABOUT THE SAME

No Hope is Held Out for His Recovery --Body of Mrs. Winslow Arrives From New York--News of Fredericton.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Fredericton, N. B., June 11—There is no material change this evening in the condition of Bishop Kingdon. He is reported to be resting comfortably, although a change for the worse is liable to occur at any time.

The remains of the late Mrs. E. B. Winslow will be brought from New York tonight. Tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock her funeral will take place from her late residence. Mrs. E. Dudomaine and her husband arrived from Halifax today.

Postmaster Edwards on Saturday night presented Donald Cameron, junior clerk in the post office, with a handsome gold plated card receiver and parlor lamp on behalf of himself and staff. Tomorrow Mr. Cameron will marry Miss Annie Ross.

Graduation exercises in connection with Victoria Hospital will take place at the church hall on Tuesday evening of next week. Addresses will be delivered by Mayor McNally, Rev. J. R. DeWolfe Cowie and Dr. J. W. Bridges.

Wm. Aitken, who was in charge of the stream driving operations of his father, Robert Aitken, on the Allegash, has returned home. He reports that only about 200,000 of the drive of about 2,000,000 feet were left behind. The water fell off very fast on the river, and Mr. Michaud, who was bringing out about 12,000,000 for the St. John Lumber Company, had about 3,000,000 tied up by a jam at the Allegash Falls.

The body of the late Mrs. E. Byron Winslow arrived from New York by late train tonight, accompanied by her sons, Jasper and Robert N. Winslow. The funeral will be held from the homestead, Church street, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PATRICK DENIED ANOTHER TRIAL

Recorder Goff Scores Witnesses Who Testified at Hearing—No One Could Believe Them, He Says.

New York, June 11—Recorder Goff today denied a motion for a new trial in the case of Albert T. Patrick, the convicted murderer of William Marsh Rice.

The recorder, in his decision, declares that on no one of the grounds urged in the motion is there sufficient cause to grant a new trial. He believes, the decision says, that no matter what testimony Jones, the former valet of Mr. Rice might give at a new trial, it could not have any effect upon the jury other than that which Jones testimony may have exerted upon the jury which convicted Patrick. Of the witnesses who testified at the recent hearing concerning alleged denials by Jones of the testimony given by him at the Patrick trial the decision says:

"It would be taxing human credulity to a point beyond forbearance, to even men in a jury box, to give credence to the witnesses who have testified to the alleged admission of Jones. From the first witness, who confessed he perjured to the last, there was little difference in either degree or kind."

"To set aside the verdict of a jury," the opinion says, "and the solemn judgment of a court on such testimony would in my opinion be an abuse of judicial discretion rather than a promotion of justice."

AMERICAN CANNED MEATS FIGURE IN SWISS ELECTIONS

Berne, Switzerland, June 11—The disclosures in the United States relative to canned meats figured in yesterday's election on the new food inspection law. The returns show that the law was carried by a large majority. A number of interpellations have been introduced in the national council concerning the measures which the government intends to take relative to American canned meats.