

MADE MURDER HIS PROFESSION

Medical Experts Tell of Pantchenko Securing Deadly Disease Germs—Has No Denial.

Count Bouturlin Died From Effects of Diphtheria Toxin—Brother-in-Law Implicated.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—Dr. Pantchenko, whose specialty he admits, has been the removal by poisoning of undesirable relatives and enemies of those who could pay his fees, told at today's session of the murder trial of how he secured his instruments of death. The admission were brought in connection with the testimony of medical witnesses.

Pantchenko, in common with Count O'Brien De Lassy is charged with the murder of De Lassy's brother-in-law, Count Bouturlin, the heir to several millions which it is alleged De Lassy coveted for his wife.

Dr. Henrich, a veterinary employed at the pest laboratory in Kronstadt, testified that the poisoner twice visited the laboratory where he obtained several tubes of cholera anti-toxin, which he represented were required for scientific purposes.

At this point Pantchenko explained to the court that De Lassy had furnished him with money for the trip to Kronstadt and he added that he gave the tubes of poison to the count.

Dr. Seholotny, the plague expert, who recently returned from an inspection of China, was then called. He testified that Pantchenko had applied to him for diphtheria germs.

The witness gave him diphtheria in a fluid form. Later on he ascertained that the fluid killed lacking power, but this was unknown to Pantchenko.

Then the counsel asked the prisoner what he did with the fluid, and the latter replied that he threw it away.

Another to whom Pantchenko went for poison was Dr. Dzhuzhevski, the latter being called testifying that the doctor came to the institute of experimental medicine and asked for diphtheria toxin. The witness gave him several assay tubes and told him the minimum amount of toxin.

The presiding judge interrupted to inquire what Pantchenko did with this supply of poison.

For a moment there was the first silence in the court room, as the notorious murderer hesitated. Finally he evaded the question saying that he could reply to it later.

The results of the autopsy and a microscopic examination of the internal organs from the body of Bouturlin were then laid before the court.

Public prosecutor addressing the medical experts, asked whether they could determine the cause of Bouturlin's death, what poison had been employed, and the effect of the treatment given by Dr. Cogan who had attended the count after he had received poisonous injections at the hand of Pantchenko. The professors retired for a consultation.

A half hour later they returned to the courtroom and Prof. Tchistovich on behalf of himself and colleagues, said:

The picture of the malady and death as revealed in the autopsy on the body of Count Bouturlin speaks of death by poisoning. The poison employed could have been diphtheria toxin. If the blood infection had been due to the use of an unsterilized hypodermic needle, the picture of the illness and death could have been entirely different.

After receiving this report the court was adjourned until evening.

Evening Session. A commission of medical experts testified that Bouturlin's death was due to poison and that the poison could have been diphtheria toxin. Throughout the report of the experts, Pantchenko's face lost its color and he fidgeted nervously in his chair, as he watched them. The prisoner's agitation heightened when the prosecutor announced the result of the medical evidence. In addressing the presiding judge he said:

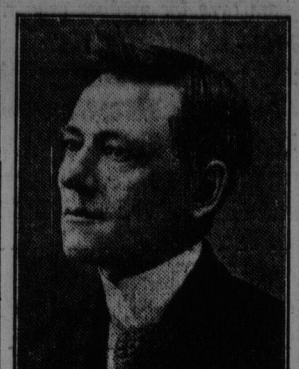
"Pantchenko during the trial postponed his explanations until the testimony of the medical experts had been concluded. Perhaps Pantchenko now will find it possible to answer the question whether he injected diphtheria toxin into Count Bouturlin."

All eyes in the court room became focussed on Pantchenko, who slowly rose from his seat and stood silent for several moments plucking his patriarchal beard with his trembling fingers. Finally he clasped both hands to his forehead and answered in a hollow voice:

"I don't want to."

This reply caused a commotion in the court room. A typewritten letter in French sent by De Lassy to Pantchenko next was submitted to the court. This letter seemed a strong bit of evidence against De Lassy, but he declared he did not send it.

OH, TO BE THERE; Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 3.—All high temperature records for February were broken here this afternoon. At one o'clock the thermometer registered 94 degrees.



O. S. CROCKETT, M. P. He has unearthed another dredging scandal. A. & R. Loggie were paid \$30,000 for work that was not authorized.

MORE LIGHT ON DREDGING

Mr. Carvell Gets Huffy When Damaging Revelations Are Made—Inspector At Bathurst Could Not Write.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—The Dalhousie dredging case was before the public accounts committee again this morning. This was the case where a telegram sent by the Public Works department authorizing work at "Bathurst" read "Dalhousie," where it was received, and the contractors, A. & R. Loggie, continued the previous season's work. This cost the sum of \$20,000.

Geoffrey Stead, district engineer of the department, was examined by Mr. Crockett. He said on May 25, he received instructions from the Public Works Department to appoint Louis Alain an inspector for the work at Dalhousie early in July. He learned that the work was to be done on and only on August 2 did he discover that the work at Dalhousie had been authorized.

On August 4 he was instructed to inform Andre Loggie that the work was not authorized and that there was no appropriation for it. He did so. Two reports of the work which he received during August he sent to the department. On Sept. 25 he was ordered to forward the accounts and the work continued until Nov. 2.

Mr. Carvell the Bully. An altercation here arose between F. B. Carvell and Mr. Crockett. The former objected to some questions which the witness had been asked. Mr. Crockett suggested that Stead had "got a tip" as to how to answer. Hon. Mr. Pugsley claimed that the witness had been insulted.

Mr. Crockett resumed this construction upon his examination. Mr. Carvell said he would not allow the witness to be bullied as last year.

W. H. Smythe, sitting behind Mr. Carvell warned him that he was the biggest bully around and that they intended to have no more of his tactics. All the committee wanted was the truth.

Mr. Crockett asked Mr. Stead if he took the letter Sept. 24th as authority for the telegram of Aug. 4th, and so the work went on until the end of the season.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Stead said Louis Alain, inspector, who had been appointed by order of Mr. Pugsley, could not write and had to have his reports made out by some one else.

BAR RUSSIAN EGGS FROM MONTREAL. Consignment Worth \$1,000 Condemned By City Authorities And Will Have To Be Removed From Province.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—Following closely on the controversy as to the fitness for use of a quantity of Chinese eggs, a consignment of Russian hen fruit valued at \$1000 has been condemned by the city. The Board of Control this morning told the owner to have them removed from the province by Wednesday.

The analysis showed that the Russian eggs contained a large amount of bacteria, that there was only one and one fraction per cent. of the preservative, boric acid, where representation indicated there was two per cent, and that while perhaps not as dangerous as the Han Kow eggs, they were nevertheless of such a nature that the city refused to have them offered for sale.

FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZED IN CARLETON CO

New Association Formed At Enthusiastic Gathering At Woodstock Yesterday—Ambitious Programme Ready.

350,000 BARRELS EXPORTED SINCE 1876

Woodstock, Feb. 3.—A number of gentlemen representing the fruit growers and allied industries of Carleton county, met today and organized the Carleton County Fruit Growers' Association. They elected an officers:

President—S. A. Thomas, of Lindsay, fruit grower. Vice-Presidents—Sheriff John R. Tompkins, of Florenceville and Harry Cochrane, Victoria equity, fruit grower and shipper.

Treasurer—Jarvis J. Bull, managing director Maritime Co-operative Co., Woodstock. Secretary—Edwin Tappan Adney, representing the Sharp Fruit interests.

Additional members of executive board—Coles J. Dugan, Woodstock, shipper of apples, and Judson Briggs, Lindsay, fruit grower.

The objects of the association are as follows: 1. The collection of information regarding the improvement of the fruit industry and its dissemination in quarters where it will not only encourage the home grower, but cause the intending settler or investor to perceive the advantages of Carleton county as the present commercial apple section of New Brunswick.

2. The promotion of exhibitions of fruit at such times and where it will serve to illustrate the present production and resources of Carleton county.

3. The promotion of fruit growing in the county by encouraging the formation of co-operative fruit growing packing and marketing associations.

4. The circulation of information among members and others concerning the proper varieties of fruit to plant, methods of cultivation, etc., most suitable to climate and local conditions.

5. Promotion of the interests of existing allied industries in the county that depend in whole or in part upon the fruit growing industry.

The meeting was enthusiastic and adjourned until Feb. 10th for preparation and adoption of constitution and by-laws. It was shown at the meeting that Carleton county produced the first barrel of apples grown in New Brunswick for outside market, and that the county export of apples for 25 years past was 350,000 barrels.

A vigorous protest was unanimously made at the attempt of outside foreign influences to change the name of the native apple, the "New Brunswick," to that of a foreign and much inferior variety, the Duchess of Oldenburg.

Politically Dangerous. On the whole Mr. Skinner thought the agreement advantageous to Canada and that he was perfectly confident of Canada's loyalty to the Mother Country.

Conservatives United. Ottawa, Feb. 3.—The debate on the reciprocity agreement will be resumed next Tuesday. This has been definitely agreed on between the parties and the probabilities are that the discussion will extend over several weeks.

That the Conservatives will come out flat footed against reciprocity, present appearances indicate. It is true that a number of members, especially from the west, were inclined to favor reciprocity, but it is said that they will be in line, at least in opposing the general principle of the motion.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, who is referred to by the Orange Sentinel, as a prospective bidder, is keeping his own counsel. It is known that he is opposed to reciprocity. He has said so.

Continued On Page Two.

CALGARY GAINED 9,000 DURING 1910. Population Of Alberta's Growing City Placed At 55,330—English Speaking People In Larger Proportion.

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 3.—Calgary's population in 1910, according to the estimate of the directory authorities. This means an increase of over nine thousand in the past year.

One fact in the growth of Calgary is revealed in this year's directory, and that is, that the city shows a greater proportion of growth in English speaking people than in almost any other city in the west. A slight foreign speaking increase is shown in the north and east of the city.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Humphrey bill, giving the government power to exclude from American ports any foreign ships that enter into pools or agreements to control freight or passenger rates, or to shut out competition, was favorably reported by the committee on merchant marine.

The committee had received for the bill the endorsement of the Department of Justice.

LONDON NEWS RECIPROcity. WITH ALARM Full Text of Agreement Printed Today LOOK TO BALFOUR

Unionists Advised To Fight For Imperial And National Defence—Conservatives at Ottawa United In Opposition

London, Feb. 4.—The British public today through the morning newspapers will make its first acquaintance with the full text of the United States-Canadian reciprocity agreement. It was communicated to the colonial office at the end of last week by the governor general of Canada and made available to the board of trade, but for some unexplained reason it was not communicated to the press until yesterday.

The unexpectedly wide scope and sweeping character of the agreement causes surprise and renews the perturbation of the Unionist newspapers. These organs exhort the Unionists to drop all differences and realize the gravity of a situation that calls for the greatest energy.

The Morning Post says: "Augustine Murray, chief secretary of the House of Lords, and fight to the death for Imperial and national union."

The Daily Telegraph looks to Arthur J. Balfour as the only man of the party able to deal with the difficult situation.

"Mr. Balfour," the Daily Telegraph says, "is greatest with his back to the wall, and he knows the height and the breadth of this crisis."

All hopes that the agreement will not be ratified appear to have vanished from the minds of the political writers here whose utterances are now confined to the means of dealing with the new situation.

Liberals Contented. The Liberals take a contented view of the situation regarding the agreement as having dealt the death blow to the protectionist movement.

Augustine Murray, secretary for Ireland, speaking at Bristol, tonight, said that he was rejoiced to see free trade principles conquering all before them.

He contended that Canada was perfectly free to make the best bargain she could. "Our business," he added, "is to wish her well in her enterprises."

The English director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview confessed that he views the agreement with mixed feelings. It will, he said, have a disturbing effect on the Canadian transcontinental railways, but the growth and development of the northwestern provinces of Canada was so great that he had no misgiving that this would more than meet the leakage arising from the agreement.

The principal United States transcontinental railways, Mr. Skinner added, "such as the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, in which a good deal of British capital is invested, will be benefited by the agreement."

On the whole Mr. Skinner thought the agreement advantageous to Canada and that he was perfectly confident of Canada's loyalty to the Mother Country.

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Continued On Page Two.

MUCH CHILD LABOR EXISTS IN MONTREAL

Startling Evidence Given Before Royal Commission—Compulsory Insurance And Shorter Hours.

LEGISLATION IN WOMEN'S INTERESTS

Montreal, Feb. 3.—That child labor in Montreal is more extensive than is usually conceded, was the sum of the evidence given this morning at the sitting of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education at the Monument National.

The principal witness was Rev. Father John Charles Beaudine, curate of Hochelaga, who has himself instituted an investigation into the prevalence of child labor. At the close of his evidence he made the following recommendations:

That every child before entering any employment, be required to produce his or her baptismal tract showing the age to be at least 14 years.

That women and young girls should never be allowed to work after six o'clock at night.

That the working hours for women and children be lowered from 58 to 55 a week.

Most of the evidence submitted today was given by members of the National Federation of St. Jean Baptiste, and in a statement which the commission was invited to consider, the following recommendations were made:

That the public authorities should enact protective legislation in favor of the working women subject to consultation of their wise as to efficiency of such legislation.

That an obligatory insurance should be enforced on the husband's life in favor of his wife.

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DISASTROUS FIRE. St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—Fire in the residence of Prince Kerekuzy tonight destroyed the picture gallery in which were Gobelina tapestries valued at \$125,000.

NO REDRESS FOR BANK VICTIMS



JOHN STANFIELD, M. P. He exposed inconsistency of I.C.R. Management in House Yesterday.

STANFIELD PUT GRAHAM IN BAD

J. C. R. Granted Half a Cent a Mile Rate To Laurier Meeting, But Refused Any Privileges To Borden Gathering.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Most of the day in the Commons was spent in supply. John Stanfield put Mr. Graham in a hole. First Mr. Perley brought up the railway rates granted by the Intercolonial in connection with the Laurier meeting at Montreal, last autumn. From Levis to Montreal the rate was \$1.50 return. The distance traversed was 326 miles, so that the Liberal electors travelled on their political mission for less than half a cent a mile.

Mr. Graham said that if the leader of the Opposition would hold a meeting of a similar description, the Intercolonial would grant a similar rate.

"Thanks awfully," said John Stanfield in effect. "How about that Truro meeting held by Mr. Borden last autumn? The Intercolonial refused to grant any special rate at all to electors who wished to attend the Borden meeting. But there was a circus in Truro that day and the railway granted a special rate to the circus. But before it would grant a reduced rate ticket to an elector, it made him buy a circus ticket, as well as a guarantee of good faith."

"I'll investigate," said Mr. Graham lamely.

Formerly at St. John, Goes to Vancouver. W. P. Martin Given Promotion In C. P. R. Service—Well Known Here When Superintendent of Winter Port.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—W. P. Martin, local freight agent of the C. P. R., has been transferred to an important post in Vancouver, where he will have charge of the steamship freight business. Mr. Martin has been in the service of the Canadian Pacific since the company started business, coming from the old Quebec and Ontario.

When that line was absorbed by the C. P. R., Mr. Martin was a train dispatcher at Hochelaga. Since then he has filled important posts with success, including charge of the winter port business at St. John, N. B. He will be succeeded at Place Viger by T. A. Martin.

Mr. Martin became very popular when stationed in the West Side and his many friends here will be pleased to hear of his appointment.

PLAGUE HALTS GERMAN ROAD

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Word was received here today that the plague had appeared along the Shan Tung railroad, the German line which extends from the eastern seaport of Tsing Tu, west 247 miles to Tsing Pa.

Second and third class traffic between these points has been suspended.

MONTCALM IS MOVING.

Quebec, Que., Feb. 3.—The steamer Montcalm is to leave tomorrow morning for North Shore points in the Gulf. The ice breaker will carry mail, passengers and general cargo. At 10 o'clock visiting Clerks city, and other points, she will cross to Anticosti. All passengers had to be on board tonight.

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DELEGATION OF STOCKHOLDERS OF DEFUNCT FARMERS BANK GET COLD COMFORT AT OTTAWA.

Government's Negligence to Move in Matter When Warned Regarded as Criminal.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding heard a deposition representing the shareholders of the Farmers' Bank this afternoon, headed by William Laidlaw, K. C., and supported by a number of members of parliament. The object of the deposition was to press upon the government the need of appointing a Royal Commission to investigate the affairs of the bank, with the view of disclosing those irregularities antecedent to the failure, and to prevent proceedings which would not bring into the limelight.

Mr. Laidlaw made a forcible and pathetic speech. He pointed out to the ministers that some compensation should be given to the farmers, who had retained him to look after their rights. These men were ruined. He thought that some redress should be given, and that by way of a special act exempting the men from the operation of the double liability clause in the Bank Act.

Judging from the reply of Sir Wilfrid and the gossip around the corridors it is evident that no royal commission can be hoped for. There is no doubt if the financial department was not involved that a commission would issue, but notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Fielding on the floor of the House to put the matter in a good light, the recent return indicates clearly that there was terrible negligence on the part of that department of the government, whose endeavor it should have been to see that the banking business of the country was conducted above reproach. As a matter of fact the Standard is informed that the government is afraid to face a royal commission.

"There is no doubt," said a member of parliament tonight, "that the department of finance has been woefully remiss in its duty. Mr. Fielding may state off a royal commission, he may talk inquiry, but the disclosures are so obvious in the face of the warnings of Sir Edward Clouston, John Knight, and others, that no excuse can be accepted. A deep sentiment is current here that a direct and effectual remedy must be made to clear up the obliquity which has attached itself to the financial department by reason of the failure of the bank, and the people who are involved must suffer the penalty for their inability to duty."

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