

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR THE ANAIMO RIOTERS

Many Union Officials Will Spend Next Year in Jail.

OVER FORTY MEN GET LONG PRISON TERMS

Vice-president of British Columbia Federation of Labor and International Organizer Among Prisoners—Many Excuses Made.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 23.—Judge Hwey today passed sentence on more than two score Nanaimo rioters. The maximum sentences was two years.

Three men and two boys were sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary; twenty-three were given imprisonment for one year and were fined \$100 each, and eleven were sent to jail for three months and will have to pay a fine of \$50 each.

Those sentenced to serve two years were: J. I. Taylor, vice-president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor and vice-president of the Ladysmith local of the United Mine Workers of America; Samuel Guthrie, president of the Ladysmith Union; Paul Deaconik, a leader, and two boys, John Morgan, son of a prominent mine foreman, who was also given a jail term, and William Simpson, Jr., son of a mine contractor.

Taylor and Guthrie pleaded guilty to having taken part in the disturbances, and gave as their excuse that they headed processions of the union miners which led to disturbing the peace.

A sentence of one year in jail and \$100 fine was imposed upon Albin Allison, J. H. Armstrong, Carl Axelsson, E. F. Saugman, William Baul, George Bauld, George Baumgartner, Samuel Brightman, James Colley, Robert Gosnar, Peter Galuska, H. H. Langdon, Duncan McKenzie, Secretary of the Ladysmith Union; Jos. Miles, Jr., James Morley, Charles Mortimer, Steve Merus, Steve Puyanich, George Porter, William Stackhouse, the strike breaker in the United States army, and a prominent business man of Ladysmith; Martin Storz, James Wallace, Robert Walkinshaw and Charles Yogle.

Bauld served last year on the Ladysmith city council and had for years been closely identified with public movements. He declared in his defence that he had not been out of the house at the time he was accused of taking part in the disturbances. In connection with those sentenced for participating in the riot George Pettigrew, international board member and organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, and Walter Nelson, a miner, was found guilty of intimidating John Weeks, a mine boss, and was sentenced to serve two months in jail.

CITIZENS OF NOME ARRIVE AT SEATTLE

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 23.—The steamer Victoria, the first passenger boat from Nome since the great storm, arrived today with 415 passengers. All paid their fare and virtually all had been come out even if there had been no storm.

Capt. John O'Brien, of the Victoria, says there is little chance of a second storm. Only one life was lost there in the storm. Five lives were lost on the schooner Nora, wrecked fifteen miles from Nome.

FOUR HOURS IN NIAGARA; LATEST DEAD WHEN FOUND

Detroit Man Attempted Moving Picture Stunt in Small Motor Boat and Almost Paid for His Hardihood with His Life.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Over four hours the grasp of the whirlpool in a small motor boat, Peter W. Langaard, of Detroit, was rescued at eight o'clock tonight more dead than alive. He was taken to a hotel on the Canadian side, where it was said he would be all right in twenty-four hours, although his nerves were badly shattered by the ordeal through which he passed.

Langaard made the trip through the Whirlpool Rapids from the Maid of the Mist's landing on the Canadian side of the whirlpool to furnish a subject for a moving picture film. The trip had been made several times before without mishap.

A MOSCOW OF CRAWL AND STAGNATION

United States Dissatisfied Over Great Britain's Attitude.

OFFICIALS REFUSE TO DISCUSS AFFAIRS

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan Have Nothing to Say—Well Informed Officials Believe War with Mexico Near.

Washington, Oct. 23.—An atmosphere of gravity and sombre silence enveloped the Mexican situation here, not only with regard to the dissatisfaction of the United States at Great Britain's attitude, but also as to the election of October 26 draws near.

There were no tangible developments, but an incident of the day which official Washington interpreted ominously was President Wilson's flat refusal to discuss Mexico, or any phases of the problem, when the Washington correspondents in their usual semi-weekly conference. The President always had discussed informally and unofficially matters of international consequence, giving the general status of affairs. Today he asked to be excused.

Secretary Bryan showed equal reticence. The conclusion drawn generally was that a crisis was slowly approaching; that the arrival of general Felix Diaz appeared to complicate internal affairs in Mexico, and that stern measures by the Washington government would not be surprising.

For the first time during the talk of recess and adjournment of Congress, the Mexican situation was injected as a reason for keeping the national legislature in session, and in administration circles it was admitted that it was not the currency problem alone which made it advisable for members to stay in Washington.

Interference Not Desired. It became apparent in well-informed quarters that Great Britain's failure to repudiate the action of Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, who presented his credentials immediately after Huerta proclaimed his dictatorship, had caused Washington to feel that they no longer could depend on the help of England in solving the Mexican problem, and that henceforth the United States would act singly and independently, if necessary, in a firm and aggressive policy. Whether this will be revealed in a declaration by the United States is not known, but many officials here are confident to take such steps as will insure the situation has not yet materialized, but many officials here are confident that intervention will soon assert itself in a manner that will be tantamount to a notice to Europe generally that interference by foreign powers is not desired by this country.

The attitude of some of the administration officials, however, strong and decided, is decidedly pessimistic today, and they reluctantly admitted that the United States government might take drastic steps.

To Wait for Election. Though officials do not discuss the British attitude in any way, persons close to the administration say the policy of Great Britain has created an embarrassing situation here, with an eye-increasing tension. It is not likely that the administration and the foreign office will discuss Mexico until after the elections of October 26, as Sir Edward Grey was reported as intimating that he would not bind the British government to any policy until after these elections.

There is a confident feeling in official circles that whatever pronouncement President Wilson may make after the election will be an emphatic reiteration that the United States will stand by its policy only with governments founded on law and order, and that is a likelihood he will go a step farther and assert the intention of seeing that this time was exhausted and lay still in the vortex.

For nearly three hours he endeavored to clear the propeller by leaning over the stern of the boat, but the driftwood was so tightly jammed between the flanges and the hull that he could not remove it and the careening of the boat when it was sucked into the very centre of the whirlpool made it necessary for him to devote nearly all his efforts to keep it from overturning.

Sight of the whirlpool, eight o'clock Fred Preston, of Niagara Falls, Ont., volunteered to swim out with a life line attached to his waist. Langaard by this time was exhausted and lay still in the bottom of the boat, which bobbed around in the vortex like a cork.

Aided by instructions called out by Preston, the boat was finally manoeuvred out of the danger zone, and was slowly drawn ashore. Preston was given a great ovation by the crowd.

Laredo, Texas, Oct. 23.—All federal border forces within striking distance today proceeded under forced marches to the relief of Monterrey, capital of Nuevo Leon, and an important strategic frontier under the control of Huerta's forces.

Monterrey is about 100 miles south of the Mexican border. The bulk of this relief cannot reach Monterrey until tomorrow morning.

Greetings for Diaz. Mexico City, Oct. 23.—Several hundred delegates of General Felix Diaz waited two hours at the railroad station today for the arrival of their leader, whose coming from Vera Cruz was greeted with a great ovation by the crowd.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR REFORMING U.S. CURRENCY

Frank A. Vanderlip Proposes that Government Establish a Huge Central Bank to Control Situation.

Washington, Oct. 23.—A government-controlled and operated central bank to dominate the financial system of the country, entered the legislative arena today as a rival of the administration regional reserve currency plan. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, presented the new plan to the Senate banking and currency committee. He had evolved the scheme as a result of conferences with members of the committee who, he said, had expressed approval of such a plan.

Under his proposal the government, through a board of seven members, appointed for terms of fourteen years, and receiving salaries of \$15,000 and \$17,500 a year, would establish a huge bank with \$100,000,000 capital, which would control financial conditions by power conferred on it to issue money, to rediscount commercial paper for banks and to concentrate the reserve gold of the country.

Mr. Vanderlip suggested that if possible the stock of this institution should be held by the public as an investment security. Senators Bristow, Reed, O'Gorman and Hitchcock, of the committee, tonight expressed themselves as in favor of the plan, which was embraced in the Vanderlip plan.

BIG RAILWAY NEEDS MONEY

Boston and Maine Railway Must Meet Obligations of \$27,000,000 Within Six Months.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23.—Howard Elliott, chairman of the New York, New Haven and Hartford directorate, and Morris McDonald, president of the Boston and Maine Railroad, appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission today to give assurance that any increased revenue allowed the Boston and Maine would be expended properly.

The statements were made at the hearing in petition of the Boston and Maine for authority to increase freight rates. Mr. Elliott told the commission that the New Haven Road controlled the Boston and Maine and was vitally interested in its success. The Boston and Maine, he said, must meet obligations of \$27,000,000 within the next six months or go into the hands of a receiver. If the Boston and Maine failed and had to be re-organized the New Haven's investment in the road would be entirely lost.

The official announcement expressly excludes questions of safety and conditions of employment from the scope of the inquiry. Hence it is assumed that the commission is intended to discuss the advisability of nationalization, and reduction in freight rates on British produce, as part of Chancellor Lloyd-George's land reform scheme.

PROTEST AGAINST RITUAL CHARGE

Winnipeg, Oct. 23.—The Winnipeg Ministerial Association has passed strongly worded resolutions of protest against the charges of ritual murder brought against the Jews of Russia, having particular reference to the trial now in progress in Kiev.

APPALLING DEATH LIST IN DAWSON

Two Hundred and Forty-seven Miners are Dead—Only Twenty-three Taken Out Alive.

Dawson, N. M., Oct. 23.—Two hundred and forty-seven miners are believed to be dead tonight beneath tons of fallen earth, timber, coal and rocks in the cuts and rooms of Stag Canyon mine No. 2 of the Stag Canyon Fuel Company here. Hundreds of miners working in shifts of fifteen each, are slowly forcing their way through the rooms and entries, fighting against dangers of gas and a fire which started in an adjoining mine and which threatens to reach the space in which the entombed men were trapped.

Only twenty-three men have been taken from the mine alive. At 6.15 tonight the first miner to be rescued, alive within 12 hours was taken from the main entry. He was found unconscious near a mule which early in the evening had been found alive. Dawson, New Mexico, Oct. 23.—Of the twenty-two miners rescued alive up to 1.30 this afternoon, the greater number were seriously injured. Many had been rightfully mangled by the explosion. Nearly all were sickened by the poisonous gases they had inhaled.

It was stated that the ventilating fan was not started until four hours after the explosion, and that in the meantime the gas probably had penetrated every part of the workings. Little hope was expressed by the powers of the rescue parties that any of the men still in the mine have survived.

William McDermott, general superintendent of the mine, had not been found. He was among the men still entombed. The work of penetrating into the ruined workings was progressing in the face of enormous difficulties. The tunnels leading into No. 2 from neighboring mines were blocked and all work had to be done through the main entrance.

Engine room No. 2 is not a shaft mine, but is entered through a tunnel driven into the face of the mountain. Most of the men thus far rescued, and nearly all the bodies, have been found in this tunnel, comparatively near the entrance. The men still missing are at least 5,000 feet from the entrance. Rescuers equipped with oxygen helmets and relieving each other at short shifts are forcing their way, foot by foot, often being compelled to halt for hours while fallen rock and coal is removed. No prediction is made as to how long it will take to penetrate the innermost recesses of the mine.

Harrowing scenes were witnessed at the rescue camps and around the mouth of the tunnel. The injured men were made as comfortable as possible, and those least seriously hurt were removed to their homes. Long lines of coffins awaited the dead, but for the present little effort was made to bring out bodies, all efforts being concentrated in the effort to reach hundreds of men in the smoking pit.

Hundreds of women and children, sleepless since yesterday, gathered about the mine entrance waiting, most of them in silence, the discovery of their husbands, sons or sweethearts, dead or alive. The town and the surrounding coal camps is practically at a standstill.

Trinidad, Col., Oct. 23.—Striking miners and coal operators embroiled for a month in a labor war, today joined in efforts to rescue the mine entombed at Dawson. Seventeen strikers from Trinidad and Starville who before the strike were members of first aid and helmet teams, volunteered for rescue work at Dawson, and under the leadership of the superintendent of one of the mines against which the strike is being conducted, departed for Dawson late today.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO STUDY RAILWAYS ASKS ROOMY DRESSES FOR INDIAN WOMEN

Toronto, Oct. 23.—At the meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Anglican Church at St. Simon's Parish Hall, yesterday, the Bishop of Mackenzie River gave an interesting address on the work among the Indians and Eskimos. The bishop raised much laughter by his request to the Dorcas workers to send garments to the Indian women which were cut in the prevailing styles, as owing to the nature of the work they required roomy clothing.

The meetings were brought to a close this afternoon.

SOLDIERS IN BALKANS GLEELY OF ATROCITIES

A DOLL TIME NOW AFFECTS STEEL TRADE

Slackness May Continue All Winter; Normal Condition in Spring.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The steel business has suffered a slight recession and the slackness may be expected to continue for some time. Normal business, however, may be expected by spring. This was indicated in the discussions at the regular monthly meeting today at Gary, Ind., of the presidents of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

STEEL MAGNATES MEET IN GARY, INDIANA, TODAY

No Reduction of Steel Output Contemplated Yet by U. S. Steel Co., But Emergency Mills May Close.

The steel chiefs gathered to attend the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute tomorrow. E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the Steel Corporation, gave the account of the proceedings at the president's meeting. Mr. Gary was emphatic that no reduction of the present output of steel is contemplated by the Steel Corporation, and he asserted positively that no wholesale lay-off of steel workers is being considered. On the contrary, he declared that all the plants of the corporation were working at full force and expected to so continue.

The subject of laying off men was not considered at the president's meeting, said Mr. Gary. "The practice has been that in case of a decrease of business, we would lay off enough men to close one or more mills at the plant, which would give us a chance to make repairs and put in improvements at the mills so closed, which would be impossible while the mill was in operation. The mills closed in such dull times, however, really are only emergency mills intended to be run in rush times."

"Whether any such shut-downs may take place this winter, I cannot say at present. No mills were shut down at present. They are all running. I hope none will be shut down, and it is certain that we will not shut down any unless we have to. All the plants are running with regular forces. This includes the emergency mills."

Mr. Gary carefully dictated his account of the meeting. "The only topic taken up was the general state of business conditions and future prospects," he said. "All the presidents of the subsidiary companies were present, and each was asked for his opinion."

"The general view seemed to be that there had been some, though not great, recession in business, and that this might be expected to continue for a short period. But this general opinion was given that in the early spring, if not before, we would probably experience good and satisfactory volume of trade."

After holding the meeting of the steel men inspected the Gary mills and those at South Chicago. In response to queries, Mr. Gary said rumors purporting to come from Washington that the Steel Corporation intended a wholesale shut down to coerce the Sherman Act suits "were too foolish to be worth serious consideration."

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International Carnegie Commission Gets Much Startling Evidence.

MANY GROSS CRUELITIES WERE PRACTICED BY ALL

Greeks Used Dum-dum Bullets But Bulgarians Were Leaders in Deeds of Cruelty—Servian Action Hampered Enquiry.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Troops of all the warring Balkan States committed atrocities, according to the evidence gathered by the International Carnegie Commission in its searching inquiry just ended. The conclusion of the commission are to be published in book form, with illustrations and facsimiles of a number of the documents on which the report is based. In view of the commission's desire to present an absolutely impartial account of its investigations, the text will not be divided into sections written by individual members, but issued as a whole for which all the members of the commission take responsibility.

One of the noteworthy tasks was the minute examination and verification by the commissioners of the famous packet of letters from Greek soldiers captured by the Bulgarians, containing horrible descriptions of how Greek soldiers "avenge themselves" on Bulgarians who fell into their hands. The commission collected material from every available source. After having visited officials, the commission went to the scenes of alleged atrocities and interrogated at length a class of witness, from soldiers who took part in the battles to women and children who were spectators and victims of the horrors. Some of the most important evidence taken by the commissioners is said to have been from children.

While it was found that the Bulgarians had committed the greatest faults the soldiers of other nations taking part in the war were also guilty of many hideous acts. The commissioners appear to be of the opinion that had other belligerents been roused to such a pitch of fury as were the Bulgarians, they would not have acted much better, judging from what happened on certain occasions and by letters captured from Greek soldiers.

In Bulgaria where the opinion is that Bulgaria has been abominably treated by the foreign press and other belligerents scarcely blame for their misdeeds, the fullest inquiry was invited and every possible facility for investigation was given to the commission.

The members were permitted to question civilians and soldiers at will, and among the soldiers an endeavor was made to learn the psychological basis of the savagery and hatred shown by the Bulgarians toward their former allies.

The Bulgarians in their campaign against the Turks, behaved in an exemplary manner. It would appear that the Bulgarians who had borne the brunt of the war against the Turks were exhausted if its end and thought only of going to their homes immediately. They had been promised this. When they were told that their allies had acted in bad faith and had betrayed them, the Bulgarians' fury burst forth uncontrolled.

Turkey also gave the commission every facility for inquiry. The Government of Greece did also, although a certain amount of opposition was encountered in that country.

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GENERAL FELIX DIAZ FEARS ARREST OR ASSASSINATION

Mexican Presidential Candidate at Vera Cruz Cannot Leave Residence—Huerta's Detectives Watching Street—His Friends Preparing to Fight if Necessary.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 23.—General Felix Diaz who arrived here yesterday on order of arrest. Diaz insists that he will not flee the country, and is still reluctant to believe that the Huerta-Balanquet ticks has official sanction, although he admits that the wide distribution of the announcement of what is commonly regarded as the official candidacy renders other tickets impossible. This was the anniversary of a capture of Vera Cruz by the federal army the Diaz revolt, when General Diaz and his entire staff were made prisoners.

The Vera Cruz authorities deny the report of an order for the arrest of General Diaz, but the assurance is not sufficient to cause the general to venture from the house into the street.