

# The Toronto World.

\$9000.00

Bedford Rd., detached, nine large rooms, beautiful plumbing and heating, electric light, mahogany and oak finish, lot 50x140.

F. J. SMITH & CO.  
61 Victoria street.

27TH YEAR

TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 29 1907—TWELVE PAGES

...\$70.00...  
Bargain: Bloor St., near Bathurst.  
Lot 50x100, lane side and rear.  
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.  
26 VICTORIA STREET.

PROBS: Strong westerly to and cooler.  
Senate Reading Room  
15th Floor  
SENATE P O

## CHARGES OF GRAFT IN PARKS DEPT. CONTROLLER HOCKEN STIRS UP STORMY MEETING OF COUNCIL TO BE INVESTIGATED BY ALDERMEN

Affidavit by Wm. Anderson, Ex-Employee, Makes Serious Allegations Regarding Payment of Labors at Jail Park--Waste of Money by Commissioner is Charged by Controller.

ALDERMEN RUSH TO DEFENCE BUT DECIDE ON ENQUIRY

### Charges of Graft

"During the time I was employed at the park I frequently received an extra \$1 in my pay envelope, over and above the amount coming to me for wages. This \$1 was given to me to buy tobacco for the prisoners from the jail employed about the park. Sometimes the \$1 would be expended by me for tobacco, and at other times the money would be given to Carter (curator of the Riverdale Zoo), who would purchase the tobacco and give it to the prisoners during the time they were working around the park. This happened a number of times while I was employed at the park.

"About the month of November, 1902, a man named Ryder (who at that time was serving a sentence in the County Jail for stealing a plane, and who was by occupation a carpenter) did carpenter work on Carter's house. The day Ryder's time expired Ryder told me that Mr. Carter was very good to him; that Carter had asked him to come over to the Riverdale Park and he (Carter) would give him a ticket to get a little money from the city. Ryder went to Carter, and the latter gave Ryder a ticket for two days' pay as a bricklayer. This amounted to \$7.60. Ryder took the ticket to Mr. Chambers' office and had it signed. The ticket was then taken by Ryder to the foot of Frederick-street, where it was cashed. Ryder showed me this money upon his return.

"On another occasion a prisoner named Perry was employed in making oak tables for Carter's house. Guard Connolly was in charge of the prisoners at that time. On the morning of Perry's release, Perry told me he had received \$5 from Carter in the same manner as Ryder had done. Ryder was employed by Carter for the city after Ryder's term in the jail was completed.

"I sold a light wagon to Carter for \$17.50 during the time I was employed at the park, and received this \$17.50 from time to time, in amounts of \$5 and \$2 at a time, in my pay envelopes, until the whole sum was paid. This occurred during the time Aid. Crane was a member of the parks committee. After the wagon was fully paid for I gave Carter back out of the purchase price of the wagon the sum of \$5 or \$6."—From the Affidavit of Wm. Anderson.

### Mr. Chambers.

Park Commissioner Chambers, against administration of whose department serious charges are made, has been in the city for a quarter of a century. He is a prominent member of the Orange Order and of the Sons of England. Should the committee of members of the city council which management has not been up to a proper standard, his resignation must follow.

Chambers, after visiting the island with him, had agreed that certain things should be done, and had given instructions to caretaker Kimmings, which were, however, disregarded.

Money Wasted at Island.

There was little to show for the \$8000 spent yearly on the island, there being nothing done but the removal of grass and weeds. The controller added that Mr. Chambers had admitted derelictions of duty on the part of employees, and had mentioned to him cases of which he had not previously been aware.

Ald. McMurrich broke in with a demand for information as to whether the Kimmings charges had not been referred before the board of control. Controller Hocken hotly retorted that the charges were in the case, and he charged that the superintendents of Allan Gardens and Queen's Park were too old and infirm.

Chambers, warmly, objected to the controller bringing before the board an issue that had been dealt with by the board, and Aid. McBride strenuously resented being "bulldozed" by the controller. Appeal being made to the mayor, the latter ruled that the controller had a right to go ahead. Controller Hocken went on to say that he had voted for the transfer of E. Chambers, son of the commissioner, to the department to show that he was of good faith in his professed desire to strengthen it. He declared that the \$8277 spent on Allan Gardens this year, 25 to 40 per cent, was wasted.

Jordan Affidavit False.

A reference to "serious charges" in the Jordan affidavit brought a storm of protest, and the mayor sprung a surprise by saying that he had received a sworn deposition from Jordan that his previous affidavit was a false one. He demanded that the document be produced, but the mayor explained that it had not been "officially" handed to him.

Controller Hocken asserted that it was not his aim to pursue any civic official, and that he was prepared to stand by all who do their day's work. He then created something of a sensation by the statement that he had received a statutory declaration from William Anderson, a former employee of the parks department, containing the charges that council must treat seriously.

Ald. McMurrich was on his feet instantly with an objection against the council being forced to consider affidavits from every civic employee who had a grievance. Aid. Adams and Aid. Vaughan requested further particulars as to Anderson, and the latter demanded to know whether he was an employee who was discharged some time ago.

"That's what you have to find out," joined in Aid. McMurrich.

"No, I don't have to find that out," returned the controller, belligerent; "you'll have to take cognizance of it."

For and Against.

There was disorder, several aldermen speaking in a protest against the controller proceeding, while Aid. Foster and others encouraged him with exclamations of "Go on." Aid. McMurrich held that the commissioner before he had opportunity to answer them might seriously damage his character, and Aid. Vaughan, McBride fought strenuously against the reading of the affidavit.

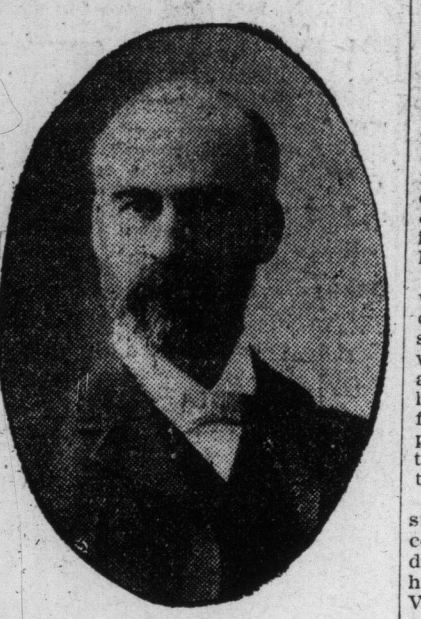
Controller Hocken held his ground, claiming that Dr. Noble knew Anderson and that he was at present living in the city.

The mayor quelled the tumult by ruling that the controller might proceed, and he then read the charges as given, amid a dead silence. As he finished there arose a fire of questioning, to which he replied with the emphatic statement:

"THIS IS A SWORN STATEMENT OF GRAFT WITHIN THE CITY'S DEPARTMENT. If there's a graft of \$1, there must be a graft of \$1000." He added that Anderson had sworn to personal knowledge of the dealings and had declared he could bring witnesses in corroboration.

Attempts to Head Him Off.

The controller said he had been the object of threats from men who should not have been allowed to enter the city hall, but that, despite reports of the activity of the Sons of England in the matter, he had never been approached by any member of that organization. He had been told that the friends of Mr. Chambers were going to head him off.



Con. Hocken.

The appointing of a special committee of the city council to investigate charges of graft and mismanagement in connection with Park Commissioner Chambers' department was decided upon yesterday, after one of the stormiest sessions of the city council held in many years. The debate upon the character of the administration of the department lasted more than four hours, making necessary the holding of an evening session from 8 p.m. till 11 p.m.

Controller Hocken, as the instigator of the movement for an enquiry by the county judge, spoke at length in support of his contention that the regime of Mr. Chambers had for many years been one of weakness and inefficiency, and, in so doing, he drew the brunt of almost constant interruptions, which at times the council chamber was in an uproar, and the mayor was kept busy asserting his authority and maintaining proper order and decorum.

The production by the controller of a sworn statement by William Anderson, an ex-employee of the department, containing charges against subordinates responsible to the commissioner, and hence reflecting on his control, created something akin to tumult, but in the face of vigorous opposition Controller Hocken pressed to read the affidavit, holding back portions of it, however, with the intimation that they were of weight and would be taken up later.

Serious Charges.

Briefly, the depositions as read conveyed that caretaker Carter of Riverdale Park had utilized the services of Toronto jail prisoners for private work and had given them vouchers which they were enabled to cash thru the authorization of the parks department; also that Anderson was allowed extra sums in his pay envelope for the purchase of tobacco and its distribution among prisoners.

Furthermore, the affidavit charges that Anderson, having sold a light wagon to Carter, received payment for the same in small sums, which reached him thru the same medium. The affidavit was made before solicitor Reginald Eyre.

Will Investigate.

The adoption of Aid. Bengough's amendment that a committee of the city council be constituted a judicial body, came as a compromise. There appeared to be a decided sentiment against a court investigation, and particularly against one to be conducted by Judge Winchester, who, perhaps, is too vigorous an investigator to suit everybody. The suggestion that Judge Morson be chosen was looked upon with less disfavor.

The committee which will sift the charges is made up of Controllers Hocken and Hubbard, Aid. Vaughan, Keeler, J. Hales, Church and Adams. It is a fairly well balanced one, since while it includes Controller Hubbard and Aid. Vaughan, Mr. Chambers' staunchest supporters, it takes in besides Controller Hocken, Aid. Keeler, who has been determined in supporting the movement for an investigation.

## AN INDEPENDENT CUSTOMER



MR. LONDON: I'm not going to allow the party bosses to choose my tie this time. I'll choose it myself.

### HOW CONVICT SEEKS LIBERTY

Blinds Himself, Eats No Food, Wears No Clothes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Efforts which are being made by a few of his steadfast friends to have the sentence of Oliver Curtiss Perry commuted have revealed the fact that for four years the daring criminal who in 1892 started the entire country with the boldness of his exploits has not eaten a particle of food or worn a stitch of outer clothing. They have also disclosed the fact that Perry is regarded as the most remarkable patient ever confined in the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

Once Perry was on the verge of starvation, but he absolutely refused to take a bit or drink anything, and the physicians, satisfied that he would die rather than yield, fed him thru a tube. Since Nov. 19, 1903, he has received nourishment thru a tube, not because it is necessary but simply because he was determined to die rather than eat the regular prison fare. Perry declares he will never take a bite of food so long as he is in Dannemora Hospital, and Drs. North, Townsend and McDonald, his physicians, believe him.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the case, which has nothing even approaching a parallel in the prison records of the state, is that Perry now weighs more than he ever did and is in perfect physical condition.

Perry's behavior since his incarceration in Dannemora—in fact, ever since his arrest following his sensational train robbery—has been as remarkable as his criminal exploits were daring. He has defied the authorities; he has dared them to kill him; he has regarded his life as a mere plaything. As he explained, seated on the bed in his room, with a white bandage over his blinded eyes, he has never had any hope of being free, and it has been a matter of complete indifference to him whatever became of him.

Perry blinded himself while in prison. He dragged himself with opium and used a needle and steel stud to blind himself. He regrets it now. His methods of train robbery were exceptionally daring, he lowering himself by a rope from the car roof of express trains, kicking in windows and holding up the train crews.

He was sentenced, in 1892, to forty-five years. He is yearning for his freedom.

### ALL'S QUIET ON WALL-ST.

Panicky Conditions Disappear and "Runs" Have Ceased.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The principal events in the financial district to-day indicated that the worst of the crisis was over, and that matters were settling down to comparatively normal conditions. There were no further bank suspensions and conditions were reported as favorable for the resumption of most of the banks which closed temporarily last week.

Runs on banks practically ceased, partly because of recognition that they were unnecessary and unjustifiable, and partly because of the policy adopted of paying large cheques only in certified cheques on depository banks' work. The system of payment worked no apparent hardship and was the cause of very little protest.

One of the sensational features was the remarkable development in the copper trade. The United States Metals Selling Co. reports a sharp advance in price.

At the close of business to-day the Trust Company of America, upon which the run continued, found as the result of the day's business that they had deposits in excess of withdrawals of \$296,000. They also had been able to collect \$223,000 of outstanding loans, so that the net outcome of the day's work was an increase in cash of \$173,000.

Small Bank Suspensions.

BATH, Me., Oct. 28.—The Bath Trust Co., a small bank controlled by Charles W. Morse, of New York, closed its doors to-day as the result of withdrawal of deposits.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The Dollar Savings Bank has been closed by order of the directors until after the funeral of Fred A. Boran, its cashier, who committed suicide Saturday afternoon. In the meantime a further investigation of his accounts is going on.

Wheat Tumbled.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—All of the grain markets broke heavily at the opening to-day, the extreme decline in wheat showing a slump of about four cents. The chief reason for the decline was the financial condition in New York, which induced a strong bearish feeling on the local exchange.

### SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. POLSON

Prominent Ship-Builder Passes Away After a Brief Illness

F. B. POLSON.

Franklin Bates Polson, president and general manager of the Polson Iron Works, was found dead in bed at his residence, 6 Beaumont-road, Rosedale, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had complained of feeling unwell on Saturday, but was at business as usual yesterday morning. He was so ill, however, that he had to return home.

Mr. Polson was one of Toronto's leading citizens and manufacturers. He was born at Port Hope on Feb. 10, 1857, of the iron works, and descendant of the Polsons, a well-known and highly respected family in the north of Scotland. His primary education was at the collegiate institute, Cobourg, and afterwards became a mechanical engineer (holding the highest diploma) of 20 years' standing. He was interested in technical education and for some time was chairman of the old technical school board, while as a representative manufacturer, and chairman of the Employers' Association, he was called upon on several occasions to take part in the negotiations between employers and the labor men.

He was a member of the board of trade, Engineers' Club of New York, National Club, R. C. Y. C. and Toronto Hunt Club.

Mr. Polson was twice married, first Miss Word of Cobourg, by whom he had one daughter, Miss Grace Polson. His second wife, who survives him, is a daughter of the late William T. Thomson of Toronto, by whom there are four children, one daughter and three sons; the eldest is 7 years of age and the youngest about 12 months.

For many years Mr. Polson was a member of All Saints' Church, Sherbourne-street, but after his removal to Rosedale he joined St. Simon's congregation.

The funeral will take place from his residence at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, to St. James' Cemetery. Rev. Canon Baldwin and Cayley will officiate.

### WINDING UP THE COMPANY TO FREEZE OUT DIRECTOR

The note was not paid, and the vice-president has not given the company any financial support.

The company will be re-organized after matters are adjusted. The company has been in existence only a few months, and had a bright future, but the directors, it was alleged, had had a bad effect, and the business was unsatisfactory.

The liabilities are said to be of no importance.

### LABOR IN LONDON THINKS JACOBS WILL WIN

Campaign Closed Last Night With a Rousing Meeting--Interesting Political Contest.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—The campaign of the Labor party closed to-night with one of the greatest mass meetings ever held in London. The city hall was packed and jammed with people, and the crowd was interested and enthusiastic throughout.

Alan Studdolms, M.L.A., discussed a remarkable article which appeared in tonight's Free Press, purporting to be a special despatch from Hamilton. This article stated that Hamilton had been going to give his support to the election of Studdolms to the legislature; that London was now growing much faster than Hamilton, and that the Boston Cotton Co. and other manufacturers had stated that they would never invest a dollar in any city that returned a laboring man to the legislature.

Mr. Studdolms said that it was an ill bird that fouled its own nest. He doubted if any man in Hamilton would send that despatch. The fact was that Hamilton was growing rapidly, but suppose it were true (and it was not) that Hamilton was going down, and was the Labor member to blame? Who were Barker and Hendrie (Cons.), and Zimmerman (Lib.) about?

No Stranger in London Now.

W. F. Maclean, M.P., was introduced as a man who had come to London a comparative stranger and would leave it with a host of friends. He was greeted with vociferous cheers, and this a democratic country. He introduced Mr. Maclean. "The Mail and Empire and London Free Press see fit to sneer at the so-called Labor party. I came here in response to an invitation from the Trades and Labor Council, which had named a candidate for parliament upon a platform committed to public ownership. I was invited to this appeal from the friends of public ownership. Should not London lead this country in supporting this great principle? Are there any responsible men in Adam Beck and the power policy of the Whitney government?"

The difference between public and private ownership is to be found in the fact that the managers of privately owned corporations have but one object, and that is to get profits and to get them quick. They must have dividends every quarter. To bring in this about wages are cut down, equipment is not kept up, extensions are not made, the service is starved as far as possible. With government-owned utilities, the prime object is good service and no earnings are withdrawn as mere profits."

Where Labor Govers.

The speaker had no fear about Mr. Jacobs making a creditable member of parliament. Labor men governed in Australia and New Zealand. There were 75 Labor men in the Imperial Parliament. We had Labor members here called before now from Hamilton, Mr. Witton had been one of the most trusted supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald. It was time to get away from the issues of 20 or 30 years ago and to discuss the burning questions of the day. The living issues of the twentieth century. To elect Mr. Jacobs would challenge the attention of all Canada. It would be a new era, and a distinct gain for independence, the rights of labor and public ownership.

Mr. Verville has asked you for help in his fight in parliament for the cause of labor. I ask you," said Mr. Maclean, "for help in my struggle in parliament for the regulation of the railways for the people, for the great rights of the people against the great corporations. The country is looking to London. I believe, I am sure, that when I go to Ottawa on Nov. 24, I will have the pleasure of meeting John D. Jacobs as a colleague, the member for London." (Applause.)

Edgar M. Compton, St. Thomas, congratulated the splendid fight in London upon their splendid fight and their splendid prospects of victory. The laboring men of St. Thomas were deeply interested. They hoped soon to have their own candidate for parliament. He brought greetings from the mayor of St. Thomas, who is a railway engineer. He commented upon the recent convention of the C. M. A. at Toronto. The manufacturers wanted a wall 59 rubles high against cheap goods, out they wanted the government to throw down all barriers against cheap imports.

Alphonse Verville, M.P., said that Major Beattie would not appear on the platform. He was making attacks thru the newspapers upon the cause of labor and the friends of labor. The Tory newspapers would like to hand over W. F. Maclean. "Very well," said Mr. Verville. "What has become of all the other Conservative leaders? Are they dead or asleep, or gone upon a journey? Not one of them has been raised in Major Beattie's favor. He is not the choice of his own party in the City of London." (Applause.)

### BY-ELECTIONS AND HATS.

Confidence in an opinion-based upon personal wishes combined with plausible conditions is popularly prevalent during most by-elections, particularly those in London, and the oft-repeated remark, "I'll bet you a hat," is being used freely to-day. It is being used by the other fellow a new hat given him one that will give him satisfaction. Dime's, at Yonge and Temperance streets, is hat headquarters for stylish and quality at reasonable prices.

### MACKAY HERE FRIDAY.

Hon. A. G. MacKay, the new leader of the Ontario Liberals, will address a meeting in St. George's Hall on Friday night. On Saturday night Mr. Mackay will speak to the Liberals of Hamilton.

Continued on Page 7.