

MANY PAPERS WANTED COULD NOT BE FOUND
WHEN WHITNEY-HANNA CHARGES WERE PROBEDDeputy Attorney-General
Cartwright Testifies as
to Fiat.Warden Gilmour, of Cen-
tral Prison, Also Gives
Evidence as to Contracts.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 29.—An air of intense interest pervaded the reception room in the Parliament Buildings today when the committee on privileges and elections started the investigation into the Proudfoot charges against Sir James Whitney and Hon. W. J. Hanna.

There was a fair sprinkling of spectators, along with general cabinet ministers. Mr. W. H. Dewar, K. C., appeared for Mr. Proudfoot, along with Mr. J. W. Elliott, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., and Mr. W. N. Ferguson appeared for the other side of the case. Hon. W. J. Hanna was a looker-on.

The proceedings consisted largely in filing exhibits in the shape of departmental correspondence, and more or less intelligent explanations of how certain papers could not be found, papers which may or may not be of much interest.

Mr. S. A. Armstrong, assistant provincial secretary, was the first witness. He identified a number of documents dealing with the contract with Taylor, Scott & Co. Mr. Armstrong was unable to produce the original contract and other documents in connection with the contract.

The tenders and bonds in reference to the contracts for undeveloped stokers were placed in an exhibit, and Mr. J. R. Cartwright, deputy attorney-general, followed Mr. Armstrong.

Appointed Solicitor.

Mr. Cartwright confirmed the statement that Mr. A. M. Stewart was appointed solicitor for the Government in the litigation with Taylor, Scott & Co., when the fiat was granted in connection with the claim. The petition of right filed under the fiat would be dated Feb. 24, 1911. He was unable to remember going over the account of Taylor, Scott & Co. before payment of the settlement was made, as stated by Sir James Whitney.

To Mr. Wallace Nesbitt Mr. Cartwright explained that he had been a deputy attorney-general since 1899.

Recommended.

The method of granting a fiat had been uniform during his term of office. He always examined petitions for fiat with great care and their interests necessitated some delay. From his examination of the papers in the claim he had advised the Attorney-General that "while I think the claim is greatly exaggerated, I would recommend that a fiat be granted."

No minister of the Government ever converted or brought pressure to bear upon him to influence his recommendation.

To Mr. Nesbitt the deputy attorney-general said that the fiat would probably not have been granted except upon his recommendation.

"It is quite apparent from your memorandum that you were the moving cause."

"Yes."

"And you never heard of anything except what is in the petition as it is on its face?"

"No."

"So if you found anything in the charge that this fiat, of which you were the initial machinery—is that correct?"

"Yes," interrupted Mr. Cartwright, "was obtained illegally, corruptly, and improperly, is a lie."

"It is absolutely untrue as far as I am concerned."

Mr. Dewar Objects.

Mr. Dewar brought on the ground that it was something which the committee should say.

"No, I want the evidence of this man," continued Mr. Nesbitt.

"And the fiat could not be issued, and would not issue, except upon your responsibility?"

"It was not likely," thought the witness.

"Can I find in that charge that, in reference to the obtaining of that fiat, there were unlawful, corrupt and improper acts on the part of Sir James Whitney and Hon. W. J. Hanna—what do you say?"

"I say it is absolutely false."

On re-examination Mr. Dewar sought to learn from Mr. Cartwright that he had gone over some memorandum of accounts by which the amount of the claim was made up.

Mr. Nesbitt objected that Mr. Dewar was not following the rules of evidence.

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Jerry the Lunchman Killed

For Squealing On Gangsters

Riddled With Bullets Near the Spot Where Herman

Rosenthal Was Murdered—Police Pounce

Upon All Gangmen Concerned.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, April 29.—Suspected of "squealing" to the district attorney, Jerry the Lunchman, known as "Jerry the Lunchman," was shot dead today on Forty-first street, near Broadway, by gangsters who sent five bullets into his body.

The shooting occurred only a couple of blocks away from the scene of the murder of Herman Rosenthal last July but the gunmen had less luck than the Rosenthal murder crew.

Five policemen who were in the immediate vicinity heard the shots and pounced upon five men whom they accused of the killing.

The police alleged that the men

PREMIER and Provincial Secretary, charges against whom were begun before committee this morning.



PREMIER WHITNEY.



HON. W. J. HANNA.

NANTEL, COCHRANE, ROCHE
TO RESIGN, SAYS LE DEVOIRMajor Currie, of Simcoe, Named for Minister of Railways—
Arthur Meighen May Succeed Dr.
Roche.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, April 29.—LeDevoir, the newspaper owned and edited by Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist leader, and which is singularly well-informed on political affairs, today states that Hon. Bruno Nantel, minister of inland revenue; Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, and Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, will resign their portfolios in the Borden cabinet at the end of the session to assume other "important positions."

LeDevoir says that Mr. Nantel will become judge, L. T. Marechal, Montreal, may succeed Mr. Nantel as minister of inland revenue.

Mr. Cochrane, who, though he has administered his department well, is

not popular in the House, will be sent to Washington as the agent of the Canadian Government. He is likely to be succeeded by Major Currie, member for Simcoe.

Mr. Roche will resign because of ill-health. His successor may be Arthur Meighen, member for Portage la Prairie.

Mr. Borden has not decided on an appointment to this office yet.

The Prime Minister would also like to secure Hon. W. J. Hanna, of Ontario Government, but is opposed to this by Sir James Whitney.

LeDevoir yesterday stated that when Winston Churchill went to Germany with the King and Queen to attend the marriage of the Kaiser's daughter, he would arrive at some scheme to reduce armaments, which would make the Canadian contribution of three Dreadnoughts unnecessary, and allow of that measure being withdrawn from the House.

GET TOGETHER TO
HELP NEWCOMERS
FROM OLD LANDCharities' Organization to Con-
sider Means of Aiding
British Immigrants.Plan May Be Proposed for
Furnishing the Homes at
Cost Price.

A meeting of the Charities' Organization will be held in the city hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock to consider what methods would be best to pursue in order to give assistance to the large number of immigrants that are arriving daily in this city from the old country.

Sheriff Cameron and Lieut.-Col. Garside are moving spirits in the new work, and will make several suggestions that will be accepted by the meeting in all probability. While the local people realize that the newcomers are not in destitute circumstances or any state approaching that they think that there should be a committee of citizens that would give the recent arrivals all the assistance possible.

While neither of the gentlemen mentioned by any definite statement as to what suggestions they would make, it is understood that a subscription will be made towards purchasing furniture from the furnishing stores for the immigrants and that the scarcity of labor in this city will be decreased to a considerable extent by the influx of men from the old country, and it is expected that the appeal for assistance will be answered by all employers of labor.

The businessmen of the city realize that the scarcity of labor in this city will be decreased to a considerable extent by the influx of men from the old country, and it is expected that the appeal for assistance will be answered by all employers of labor.

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FIVE ROADS READY
TO USE LINE IF
NOT ELECTRIFIEDBelieved That Annual Rental
of \$10,000 Might Be
Secured.Business Men May Offer to
Operate L. & P. S. R. on
Paying Basis.

Feeling the certainty that the property-owners of London are not in favor of spending a million dollars of their money on the electrification of the London and Port Stanley Railway, and realizing that there should be an alternative proposal for municipal operation with steam, failing a lease of the road on satisfactory terms, a number of leading businessmen are discussing the possibility of organizing a company to manage the railway for the city, and to make it a paying proposition for the city.

These gentlemen feel that as far as possible efforts should be made to shut the railway companies out of securing the line, and that while London might secure all the companies and make a handsome sum out of running rights, at present there is not much likelihood of securing more than one of the roads, if any at all, in case the road is electrified.

Five Big Railroads.

It is believed by these businessmen that if the city took over the road and secured a commission of businessmen to manage it, that at least five railways could be secured to take running rights. These companies would be: Michigan Central, Canadian Northern, Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk, and Wabash.

It is confidently believed that these five companies could be secured if the road were run with steam, and the sum of \$50,000 could be turned into the city coffers, and in addition, a certain percentage of the rebuilding of the roadbed and part of the upkeep. One of the lines could be secured to give a 30-cent London fare to Port Stanley and provide ample coaches. An agreement for freight charges would be entered into.

Road Would Pay.

"We can get the Grand Trunk to use this line if we go about it sensibly, and do not try to force electrification down the throats of this and other big lines," said one of the city's foremost businessmen.

The plan is to run the road on steam, and the Grand Trunk wants a line from St. Thomas and London to Lake Erie for its coal, and I am definitely assured that if the city electrifies the road, the Grand Trunk will build a line and enter into a connection, not only in coal, but in freight as well. We can get five railroads, perhaps six, to pay us a good rental, and this would be the most satisfactory disposition of the whole thing. The city could not than break even on this scheme, while on electrification it is doomed to meet with an appalling failure. Some of the best men in London, those who employ many men, have a big interest at stake, feel that they should get together and discuss the matter at once, and it is likely that a meeting will be called within a short time."

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ACCUSES BANKERS' ASSN.
OF CLOSING BANK WHILE
IT WAS STILL SOLVENTMr. Rainville Makes Serious Charges Before Banking Com-
mittee—Hon. Mr. White Succeeds in
Deferring Inquiry.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, April 29.—When the banking and commerce committee resumed today Mr. Rainville, the French-Canadian member for Chambly-Verchères, informed the committee that he desired an investigation to be held into the circumstances surrounding the failure of the Bank of St. Hyacinthe and into the actions of the Canadian Bankers' Association in relation thereto.

Mr. Rainville averred that the association had virtually forced the bank to close its doors. He declared that the association had been guilty of an abuse of power and that there had been conspiracy in connection with the failure. The bank, he said, had been solvent when its doors were closed.

Mr. Rainville suggested that a committee consisting of four or five members of the banking and commerce committee be appointed to make a thorough investigation of the matter.

Referred to Bankers.

Hon. W. T. White informed Mr. Rainville that he had sent the written charge to President Wilkie, of the Bankers' Association, Mr. Wilkie had

replied, stating that he had submitted the accusation to Secretary Knight, who would report.

"We will not take any action in the matter," said Hon. Mr. White, "until we have received the report."

Some discussion in connection with the charge took place.

"What power," asked Mr. White, "has the association to close a bank?"

"I can prove that the secretary of the association compelled the directors to close their doors," replied Mr. Rainville.

"If the bank is insolvent and pays its debts, how can it be closed?" asked the minister.

"The bank was solvent," declared the member for Chambly-Verchères.

"You allege conspiracy?" asked Mr. White.

"I do," Alleges Conspiracy.

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GORDON'S SKULL
BROKE EASILYDoctors Say Dead McKil-
lop Farmer Had Very
Thin Bones.INQUEST OPENED
IN SEAFORTH CASETwo Wounds Could Easily Be
Caused by Single Blow,
Says Physician.

[By Our Own Man.]

Seaforth, April 29.—Dr. Charles McKay, a physician of Seaforth, who was called to attend Hugh Gordon, the murdered man, told at the inquest today of going with Dr. Ross on the evening of Wednesday, April 23. Mr. Gordon was lying on a bed with his head slightly raised. His breathing was irregular, as was his pulse, and his skin cold.

When they arrived, according to Dr. McKay, the only marks or bruises were on the right side of the head about the ear, which was a slight bruise. The ear was purple. About the ear was a wound a quarter of an inch in length, and a little to the side of it was another wound about the same length. On pressing these wounds oozed from one of blood and brain oozed from one of them.

Every Effort Failed.

"We thought that possibly we would be able to lift the bone of the brain, and I made an incision," said Dr. McKay. Later we lifted out four pieces of skull, and the blood clots had torn the brain tissue. He had been bleeding from the nose, mouth and ears. We saw him an hour later, and the operation did not seem to have helped him. He was sinking then.

"What would bleed from the nose, mouth and orifice of the ear indicate?" asked the crown attorney. "That the base of the skull was injured," was the reply.

"What would you infer that the injury had been caused by?" was the next question.

"By a hard, round substance," was the reply.

The Bar Produced.

At this point the bar of iron with which the blow was struck was brought into the room.

"You speak of two wounds in the skull. Would you say that they could be caused by one blow?" asked the crown attorney.

"Yes, I do," was the reply.

"Was Mr. H. Gordon conscious when you were there?" asked the coroner.

"No, he showed no signs of it," said the witness.

In answer to a question of R. S. Hays, counsel for the defence, Dr. McKay admitted that Hugh Gordon's skull was exceptionally thin, and that the blow was not a smashing one.

Dr. Ross, of Seaforth, who was first called to attend the injured man, shortly after 5 o'clock.

"What conditions did you find on your arrival?" asked the crown attorney.

"I found him in bed, bleeding profusely from the wounds on the scalp, and in a semi-conscious condition," said witness. "His breathing was regular and his pulse quick, full, and strong at that time. He was lying on his back, with his head on a pillow. Following morning after a 9 o'clock when he was unconscious. At the time his breathing and pulse were both involuntary. I saw him again in the afternoon about 5 o'clock, when he was lying on his back, with his head on a pillow. He was with me. He was in a comatose condition then."

"The first time you were there, you said, he understood what you said to him. Did he say anything?" asked Mr. Seager.

"No, only that he had a pain in his head and in his stomach. He was in no condition to make an ante-mortem statement," was the reply.

"Did you see Robert Gordon there?"

"No, I did not."

"Did anyone say anything about the wound?"

Struck By a Bar.

"Yes, When I went in, I asked if he was kicked by a horse, and someone said, 'Worse than that; he was struck with a bar of iron.' I don't know who made the statement."

Drs. Ross and Burrows, who made the post-mortem examination, both gave as their opinion that death was the result of a blow on the head, and from no other cause.

In answer to a question as to the nature of the wound, and what caused it, Dr. Ross replied that a heavy blow, delivered from a bar of iron, possibly a piece of iron. He pointed out, however, that the dead man's skull was exceedingly thin.

After a considerable argument as to the right to ask if anyone said who struck the blow, between the crown attorney and counsel for defence, the question was put, and the doctor said that someone said Robbie did it. He could not say positively who made the remark.

Dr. F. J. Burrows was the next called. He helped Dr. Ross to make the post-mortem, and his testimony corroborated that of Dr. Ross.

Dr. Mitchell, of Dublin, who was Hugh Gordon's family physician, was then called. He had not visited the patient till after the other physicians had been called, so could say nothing about the wounds.

Miss Christina Gordon, sister of the dead man, was then called.

"What dispositioned man was your brother?" asked the crown attorney, after several preliminary questions.

"He was quick-tempered but never violent," was the reply. "None of his children ever got a strap from him. He was good to them all."

"How did he treat Robert?" was the next question.

"Always the same as the rest," was the reply.

"Did you ever hear them have any quarrels?"

"Oh, they had little spats, but nothing serious."

"Was it possible that Robert was in

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THREE LONDONERS PRINCIPALS
IN A DETROIT ROMANCEAged Husband of Child Bride Relinquishes Her to Another
and Poses As Her Father—All Placed Under Arrest
and Held by Immigration Authorities.

[Special to The Advertiser.]