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40TH YEAR. NO. 16881. LONDON, ONTARIO, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT.

The Wilsons Support All Of Sullivan's Statements

Mr. Wilson Denies He Said Frank Was to Get \$5,000. Saw Mr. Davis in Rochester But Had Not Spoken to Him. To Save Time, It Was Agreed That an Expert Should Examine the Ontario Bank Books.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Toronto, April 27.—This morning's sitting of the commission was a brief one. It was important in regard to the evidence given by Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wilson, of Newmarket, father and mother of Mrs. Frank Sullivan, both of whom denied a knowledge of Gurney being bought by their son-in-law. An incident of interest occurred when Mrs. Frank Sullivan was put in the box. Her husband accompanied her far enough to stand directly in front of her, as she answered two or three questions, looking at Sullivan. Chancellor Boyd noticed it and ordered the latter to change his position. He went back to his seat. Mr. Stratton was present, but was not called, the prosecution having just started their examination of Mrs. Sullivan, when the commission adjourned. This was done at 11:25. The account of the funeral of Mr. Justice Lount. At the opening of the commission it was stated that the papers had not been served on the Mail and Empire, but the World, for contempt of court. It was arranged that the matter should come up tomorrow.

MR. WILSON EXAMINED. Mr. George Wilson was the first witness called. He recalled being in Rochester on Friday, April 10, and had met a man who directed him to a hotel. He did not know the man and had never told him that his son-in-law had been bought by the man. He had not spoken to him. They had no conversation upon any such matter. Witness never saw an agreement made by Mr. Gurney to support the Government. He denied ever saying Frank Sullivan had resigned his position and had come to his place to avoid being subpoenaed.

He might have been at the National Hotel April 16 or 18, but had not seen Davis nor Leavitt, nor had any conversation regarding this matter taken place. Witness had no conversation with a man at Rochester in which he said he had been given \$500 to keep out of the way. Witness admitted meeting Davis, but denied ever conversing with him on the Gurney subject. He denied ever seeing Leavitt, who was also present, and asked to face witness.

Mr. Davis, of Rochester, took his oath, but Chancellor Boyd ruled out his evidence as being irrelevant. MRS. WILSON IN THE BOX. Mrs. Wilson was then sworn. She remembered her daughter coming to her place the day before Good Friday. Her son-in-law was not there. On the daughter's suggestion Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and the daughter, Mrs. Sullivan, went to Buffalo. They had talked on previous occasions of going somewhere on Good Friday. When they went to Buffalo each paid their own expenses. She only intended to stay there a day and came back alone. Her husband remained, and about a week later he wrote from Penfield, near Rochester. Witness saw that Sullivan the day she was in Buffalo, he unexpectedly coming up. She had not heard of any pre-arrangement about that meeting. Witness did not know how long Frank Sullivan stayed there. He was there when she left. After that she did not think she had seen Frank Sullivan. Since then witness had been at home most of the time. She had visited several neighbors in that time. She had not seen her daughter since.

The agreement between witness and her husband was that she should supply him with money. She had given Frank \$25 to send her husband, as the latter needed it; she had given her husband \$14 in Buffalo, and she had stayed away a month or until he got well. Witness denied that in the letter she received from her husband, and which was destroyed, and which she didn't get more money he would come home and expose the whole thing, nor had anything of the kind been mentioned. She received the money from the rent of a room belonging to herself. She was unaware of Frank Sullivan going to Rochester, and did not know whether Mr. Wilson went to Rochester alone or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddell, witness stated she had just been away for ordinary reasons during the past weeks and not to avoid being subpoenaed. The judges consented to have an expert go over the books of the banks in the presence of counsel for both sides in order that private accounts would be protected. Mrs. Frank Sullivan testified to going to her father's the day before Good Friday. She may have been out some two or three days before that. There had been no particular object in going that time; she had spoken of going on a trip on Good Friday. They had spoken of her father going to his old home for a trip. Their intention was to accompany Mr. Wilson as far as Buffalo. She had invited her mother to go, but her mother was going to pay her own expenses. Her evidence had just proceeded a few minutes when the commission adjourned at 11:25 until 2:30 today.

Saturday afternoon's evidence. Toronto, Ont., April 26.—At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Bartlett was recalled, and a further examination made of his books, but no additional matters of interest were brought out. On his leave, the bench Chancellor Boyd said to Mr. Blake: "Subject to the few items in reference to the banks that you wish to clear up, the only other witnesses are the two Wilsons."

"Yes, my lords," answered Mr. Blake. He then continued: "I may say that some communications have been sent to those who are engaged in this matter, some private and confidential, and others that have been simply mentioned by their communications should receive consideration and attention, and should lead to possibly their examination and the examination of the friends and myself have investigated these as well as we can, and

An American View of It.



Russia--What Are You Going To Do About It?

BRITISH FORCE DRIVEN BACK RUSSIA EXPLAINS RECENT COUP

Lost Thirteen Men, Including Two Officers. The Demands Were on Administration of Mongolia.

FIGHT WAS CLOSE TO DANOP CHINESE INTRIGUE BLAMED

Major Gough's Flying Column Was Attacked by a Large Force of Somalis.

Bohotle, Somaliland, East Africa, April 27.—Major Gough, in command of a mobile column, engaged the enemy near Danop. He lost thirteen men killed, including two officers, and four officers were wounded. The enemy had 200 men killed.

London, April 27.—A long official dispatch has been received here from Bohotle, Somaliland, to the effect that Major Gough's flying column, numbering about 200 men, attacked a large force of the enemy near Danop. The column formed in a square and resisted with success for several hours, receiving reinforcements from Danop. Ammunition becoming scarce, the British forces retired slowly on Danop, bringing all their wounded with them. They were continually attacked en route. In addition to thirteen men killed, including two officers, there were 28 men and 4 officers wounded. Major Gough praises highly the conduct of his force under trying conditions and while fighting at close quarters. He recommends several men for gallant behavior. He is now retiring on Bohotle and is expected to arrive there April 28. Supplies have been sent to meet him.

The dispatch to the foreign office from Bohotle shows that Col. Cobbe's relief by Brigadier-General Manning and his retirement to Galadi was effected without opposition from the enemy. The loss of about 2,000 of the Mullah's men occurred during the original attack on Capt. Plunkett's square.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE LOUNT Large Numbers Pay Last Honors to the Distinguished Lawyer.

Toronto, April 26.—A large number of representative men of the city and province attended the funeral of the late Judge Lount. Service was held at the Judge's late residence here at noon, conducted by Rev. Canon Welch, of St. James' Cathedral. The remains were taken by the 1:45 train to Barrie for interment, a large number of people going up from here.

WEATHER BULLETIN Monday, April 27. Sun rises, 5:11 a.m. Moon rises, 5:27 a.m. Sun sets, 7:33 p.m. Moon sets, 7:33 p.m.

Tomorrow: Fine and Warm. Toronto, April 26-8 p.m. A few scattered showers have occurred today in the North-west Territories, while elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fair. Temperatures have not changed much throughout the day. It has been cooler.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 46-56; Winnipeg, 34-70; Calgary, 42-48; Port Arthur, 34-50; Parry Sound, 26-32; Toronto, 32-54; Ottawa, 28-38; Montreal, 32-54; Quebec, 29-32; Halifax, 34-42.

Monday, April 27-8 a.m. FORECASTS. Today—Fine and a little warmer. Tuesday—Fresh, but strong south to southwest winds, fine and warm. Temperatures. Stations. S. a.m. M. Weather. Calgary, 32, 36, Cloudy. Winnipeg, 38, 48, Cloudy. Toronto, 46, 56, Fair. Parry Sound, 46, 52, Clear. Ottawa, 46, 52, Fair. Montreal, 46, 52, Clear. Quebec, 46, 52, Clear. Father Point, 40, 50, Clear.

WEATHER NOTES. The weather is cold to showery in the Northwest, and elsewhere fine and mild. A disturbance is situated over Dakota, but at present the rate of travel is slow. Local temperatures: Saturday—Highest, 57.5°; lowest, 27.5°. Sunday—Highest, 29°; lowest, 27°.

Atrocities by U. S. Troops In Philippine Campaign

Sensational Report Made by Lieut.-General Miles.

Natives Tortured by Water Cure and Burned To Death.

In One Instance, Filipinos Were Whipped To Death and Others Tied Up and Shot.

Washington, April 27.—The United States war department today made public that portion of the report of Lieut.-Gen. Miles, which refers to misconduct of officers and soldiers in the Philippines. Secretary Root has received several requests for this report, some of these requests being from persons in Boston, who stated that they understood that it contained much matter that never had been brought out in the investigations. The secretary has held that such reports were confidential in order that the officer making them might be free to make such comments as he desired; as it was learned that Gen. Miles had no objection to the publication of the report, it has been made public. The statements made by Gen. Miles are the result of his tour of inspection in the Philippines last autumn and winter. The report is dated Feb. 19, 1903, and addressed to the secretary of war. Gen. Miles says that in going from Calamba to Batangas in November last, he noticed that the country appeared devastated, and that the people were very much depressed. Stopping at Lipa he says a party of citizens, headed by the acting president, met him, and desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities, "that fifteen of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water torture, and that one man, a highly respected citizen, aged 65 years, named Vincente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconscious, was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death. They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under the command of Lieut. Hennessey and that their people had been crowded into towns, six hundred being confined in one building."

A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that six hundred died from suffocation. Gen. Miles says he was on the Island of Cebu it was reported in his report, 18 or 20 feet wide, and possibly 60 or 70 feet long. He asked for a written statement to be forwarded him as Manila, but says he never received it, and added:

"I have no reason to disbelieve their statements; in fact, the instances of torture in the case of the man Luna having been tortured, and three or four others confirmed by other reports."

Concerning the failure to receive the statement, Gen. Miles says: "Whether any complaint was brought forward to prevent their statement, either by persuasion or coercion, I am not prepared to say at the present time." Gen. Miles then refers to other things which were reported in his report, and published in November, 1902, "that two officers, Capt. Samuels, Forty-fourth Infantry, U. S. A., and Lieut. Peaster, Nineteenth Infantry, had committed similar atrocities against the people."

It is also reported that at Iloilo, on the Island of Luzon, natives were whipped to death. At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieut. Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, to take eight privates from the time of the capture of the island, and that he did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent prison he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either did not or could not do as directed. One of the men who had a son among the scouts was spared, but the others were separated in two parties, numbered one and two, respectively, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted to death, some being in the kneeling position. The time of the pretense was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but so far as I know no official report was ever made of this water torture. The facts have been reported by Major Watts, who investigated the case.

At Calbayog, Samar, it was reported that several men in that district had been subjected to water torture. Gen. Miles says that three men who had been subjected to this treatment. One was the president of the town, Mr. Rozales, who showed me long deep scars on his arm, which he said were caused by the cords with which he was bound cutting into his flesh. The second man was named Jesse Borjaka, and the third was Jose Diaz, who stated he was one of three priests who had been subjected to torture by the troops under the command of Lieut. Gajout, Tenth Cavalry; that his front teeth had been knocked out, which was apparent; that he was otherwise maltreated and robbed of \$500. It was stated that these priests were taken out to be killed and were only saved by the prompt action of Major Carrington, First Infantry, who sent out for them. Lieut. Gajout was tried, pleaded guilty and was given the trivial sentence of three months' suspension from command, forfeiting \$50 per month for the same period. His pleading guilty prevented all the facts and circumstances being developed.

"It appears that Major Glenn, Lieut. Conger and a party of assistants and native scouts were moved from place to place for the purpose of extorting statements by means of torture, and it became so notorious that his party was called 'Glenn's Brigade.' Whether it was possible for officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the general upon whose staff they were serving at the time, namely, Brigadier-General Hughes, I leave for others to conjecture."

"These facts came to my notice in a casual way, and many others of similar character have been reported in different parts of the archipelago."

"I found that with certain officers the impression prevails that such acts were justifiable, and I felt it my duty, in order to correct such erroneous and dangerous impression, and to prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future, which must impair the name of American arms and bring discredit on our service to address to the commander the following:

[Continued on page 4.]

Defy the Law. Paris, April 27.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of Bayeux, Clermont, Limoges, Moulins, Cambrai and La Rochelle have refused to comply with the Government circulars in regard to the Law of Association.

This places M. Combes, the Prime Minister, in a quandary. He must either ignore their refusals or suppress the salaries of a majority of the episcopate. The Bishops of Quimper and Mende have ordered the clergy to conform to the rules laid down in the circulars, while the Bishop of Rouen has sent a letter to his subordinates in which he quotes the Pope's advice to be conciliatory to the extreme point permitted by the laws of God and the dictates of their conscience.

British Ship Stranded. Wexford, Ireland, April 27.—The British steamer Manchester, Market, from Manchester April 24, for Philadelphia, stranded on Gipsy Rock, off Tuscar, during a fog yesterday. She is in a bad position. Her first and second holds are full of water.

Big Wheat Shipment. Winnipeg, Man., April 27.—Thirty large freighters have reached Fort William this season and 2,080,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped.

FATAL WRECK ON WESTERN ROAD Fast Cattle Train Crashes Into a Work Train. ELEVEN MEN KILLED OUTRIGHT

The Heavy Freight Engine Plowed Through the Caboose Crowded With Laborers.

Kansas City, Mo., April 27.—A special from Buffalo, Kansas, says: A northbound Missouri Pacific train crashed into the rear end of a work train just north of Buffalo last night. Eleven men were killed and 25 injured. Ten of the latter are seriously and four probably fatally hurt. All were Greeks and Italians, except Peter Fry, boss of the work train. The wreck is said to have been caused by misreading of orders.

The work train consisted of flat cars and a caboose all filled with laborers. The men on the flat cars escaped by jumping, but hardly a man in the caboose got out. The work train was backing into town for the night and running at a good speed. The heavy freight engine did not leave the track, but plowed the work train off, leaving little of it except car wheels and kindling wood.

Doctors of Buffalo, assisted by townspeople, did heroic work among injured until the wrecking train with surgeons of Neodesha and half a dozen physicians from Coffeyville and Independence arrived. The dead and injured were taken to Coffeyville. The scene of the wreck for several hours looked like a battlefield with the dazzling light of the burning debris, with dead and injured strewn about the ground where they had been left after being taken from the wreck.

The Monetary Question. Mexico City, April 27.—Finance Minister Limantour has departed for the United States. It is understood that his trip is connected with the monetary question.

Grave Disorders in France Through Exiling Orders In the Provinces, Troops Had To Charge the Mobs Repeatedly.

Paris, April 27.—In the provinces Sunday was marked by numerous disorderly occurrences resulting from the dispersing of unauthorized congregations. The most serious disorder is reported from Laroche-Sur-Fort, where 500 peasants who were guarding a Capucin convent in which the monks had barricaded themselves, stoned and seriously injured three magistrates who came to the convent with officers of infantry and 100 cavalrymen on the scene. At Saint Nicholas, Dupont, there was much rioting throughout the day owing to an attempt to expel the Redemptionists. There were several fights between the supporters and opponents of the fathers. Troops had to charge repeatedly to clear the streets. Many persons were injured and order has not yet been restored.

The abbey of Kerbenet, near Landernau, is guarded by peasants, who refuse to permit the magistrates to approach. Similar disorders are reported from Nancy and other places.

England to Join Europe By Means of Iron Tubes

Capitalists and Engineers Have Already Started on the Great Work.

Paris, April 27.—England is to cease to be an island. Within a few years she will be united to the continent of Europe by two iron tubes, each something over a yard in diameter, and through these tubes will pass the mail and small parcels at high speed, driven by pneumatic force.

Capitalists and engineers are now engaged with the specifications of the great work. Who these gentlemen are, remains a secret for the present; but from the same source from which I have these exclusive details—hitherto guarded secret—I learn that a certain all-wise English politician, himself a commoner and of an immensely rich and active industrial family, having its interests not a hundred miles from Birmingham, has conceived the project of his benevolent attention. Hence it is probable that a great part of the iron tubes will come from Birmingham, and that the present English Government will rather aid than hinder the great work.

Whether the tubes are to be laid along the bottom of the channel or sustained by pillars at a certain height above the surface of the water is not yet decided. A third idea is to lay them in a comparatively small tunnel; but this is the tunnel idea again, and might prove unpopular in England. Whichever system is adopted, it must permit workmen to traverse the tubes for the sake of repairs. It must also be possible to lay new tubes, according to the needs of the service. The distance across the channel from Calais to Dover is eighteen miles. Of course, it is a much greater distance than between any such pneumatic stations operated under the Parisian system. Should the pneumatic pressure threaten to weaken under it, relay pumping stations are suggested to be established at the lighthouse suspension pillars. Such relay pumping stations are completely effective in the work of pumping oil through the American petroleum pipe lines. They force the thick fluid over hills and dales.

McKinley's Death. London, April 27.—George Bernard Shaw, the author and journalist, who was asked, with a number of other well-known people, by a new paper called V. C. to name an incident in history which most appealed to him, wrote:

"The shooting of President McKinley by Czolgosz. I comment on this as an undeniable instance that cannot be capped to the most serious consideration of a journal which is entering upon a propaganda of Victoria Cross courage."

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