

MRS. TURNER ON TRIAL.

Pleads Not Guilty to Charge of Killing Infant.

Murdered Baby's Mother Tells Her Story to Jury.

Defence Attempts to Cast Doubt on Identity of Body.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—For nearly seven hours yesterday Mrs. Mabel Turner sat in the prisoners' pen in the Criminal Assizes and listened, with pale, intent face, to the chain of evidence with which the Crown authorities are trying to fasten upon her the crime of murder; of strangling, with a twisted cord and her hands, the five-days-old daughter of Mrs. Annie Authers, whom she had been paid \$100 to adopt. At 6 o'clock last evening the trial was adjourned, to be continued this morning.

Mr. George Tate Blackstock, K. C., who is conducting the case for the Crown, called eight witnesses yesterday: Mrs. Authers, mother of the murdered infant; Mrs. Maddeaux, with whom Mrs. Authers boarded; a doctor and three nurses from the General Hospital, and Mrs. Andrew Goldie, in whose house the police are trying to prove the murder was committed. With the exception of Mrs. Authers' evidence, the matters brought out in the trial were revealed during the three hearings of Chief Coroner Johnston's inquest. Mrs. Goldie, after telling the jury about hearing in Mrs. Turner's room, on September the 15th, strange noises, which she thought sounded like a baby strangling, became hysterical, moaning and crying in a distressing way. It was some time before she was able to proceed.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Blackstock's preliminary address, summarizing the case for the jury, lasted for an hour. He told of Mrs. Authers having arranged with Mrs. Turner for the adoption of her infant daughter on its birth; of Mrs. Turner securing, in three instalments, the \$100 agreed upon, and receiving the infant from the hospital authorities; of the strange noises heard in Mrs. Turner's room on September 15th, and finally of the woman's trip to Niagara Falls two days later, the day on which the murdered body was found beside a culvert below the railway tracks near that place.

MRS. AUTHERS TESTIFIES. The first witness called was Mrs. Annie Authers, whose baby Mrs. Turner is charged with murdering. Mrs. Authers said she had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Turner through an advertisement that appeared in an evening paper in July last, in which the lady desired to adopt a baby.

Mrs. Authers stated that Mrs. Turner called at her home, at 192 Booth avenue, and explained the conditions upon which she desired to adopt a baby. She was alone and lonesome and was exceedingly anxious to have a child to raise. On this occasion nothing definite was accomplished—Mrs. Turner stating that she wished to ascertain some further information with reference to the adoption of the child while Mrs. Authers was in the hospital.

"When she called the second time," said Mrs. Authers, "she informed me that she had made inquiries and that she would be prepared to take the child within twenty-four hours. She did not take the baby on this occasion, however, but stated that she would like to have a deposit of \$20 on the account of the \$100 which I had agreed to give her for adopting the child. She said she wanted the money to buy clothes for the child, because they were very expensive here than in the United States. She was going to take the baby to her home in Niagara Falls, N. Y." Mrs. Authers said she had instructed the hospital authorities to hand the baby over to Mrs. Turner.

This concluded Mr. Blackstock's examination, and Mr. Henderson, the counsel for the defence, proceeded to cross-examine her.

WOMAN BROKE INTO TEARS.

When asked by Mr. Henderson why she was anxious to have the baby adopted so soon after its birth, Mrs. Authers, who broke into tears, replied: "I was afraid I left it. I would become attached to it." The intention of the lawyers for the defence to raise a doubt about the identity of the infant found in the box near Niagara Falls was shown by questions put to witnesses about the appearance of the Authers baby. Mrs. Authers was questioned closely on this point. She said she thought the baby had black hair, but she did not know what color its eyes were.

Mrs. Charles Maddeaux was called after the noon adjournment. Her evidence was the same as that given at the inquest. She told of the negotiations by Mrs. Authers with Mrs. Turner for the adoption of the child and of paying Mrs. Turner money on two different occasions for Mrs. Authers. She related the circumstances which led to Mrs. Turner's arrest and of her own part in assisting the detectives.

QUESTIONS BY THE DEFENCE.

Dr. Mitchell, of the General Hospital staff, was questioned by Mr. Henderson about the appearance of the Authers baby. He said that the baby's hair was dark, but he was unable to remember the color of its eyes. The defence showed its hand again in Mr. Henderson's questions as to whether adhesive plasters such as was found on the back of the murdered infant could be taken off and used again. Dr. Mitchell said he thought they could. To Mr. Blackstock he said there was nothing about the body found near Niagara Falls to indicate that it was not the Authers infant, but to Mr. Henderson he was not prepared to swear that it was.

Misses Williams, Cummings and Gamble, nurses at the General Hospital, repeated the evidence given by them at the inquest. Miss Cummings identified the adhesive plaster produced in court as the one she had placed on the infant. To Mr. Henderson Miss Gamble said that the adhesive plasters could not be removed readily, and that a special preparation was used at the hospital to remove them. The nurses agreed that the child's hair was dark, but they, too, could not remember the color of its eyes.

"LIKE A BABY STRANGLING." Mrs. Andrew Goldie, of 39 Wood street, nearly collapsed several times while telling the story which the police depend upon mainly to secure Mrs. Turner's conviction on the mur-

der charge. She told of the strange noises in Mrs. Turner's room on Tuesday, Sept. 14, and of Mrs. Turner's agitation when she said that the noises sounded like a baby strangling. Mrs. Turner insisted that the noises were outside. By this time Mr. Goldie and a neighbor had come into the house, but Mrs. Turner refused to let them into the room, and, complaining that she was upset and wanted to lie down, went in and shut the door.

"After she closed the door the noises ceased," said Mrs. Goldie. Mrs. Goldie was then cross-examined by Mr. Henderson, and it was during this examination that she closed her eyes and swayed backward. She was caught by a court officer, who handed her a glass of water. She moaned and cried for some little time, then recovered and said she was able to continue. In reply to a question she said that the morning after the scene in Mrs. Turner's room the prisoner had got up late. She had intended going to Niagara Falls that day, but had spent a sleepless night.

"She told me she couldn't sleep," said Mrs. Goldie, "and that she had walked to the window and back many times during the night." Mr. Blackstock, in re-examination, brought out that the baby carriage in which Mrs. Turner kept the other infant, the only one Mr. and Mrs. Goldie had known of, was on that evening standing near the bed from which the strangling sounds appeared to be coming. He questioned Mrs. Goldie as to the size of the carriage and as to whether there was room in it for anything in addition to the baby. An adjournment was then made.

There are still, it is understood, about twenty witnesses to be heard, and the trial may run on for two days yet.

COERCE FINLAND.

Russian Troops May Occupy the Unfortunate Duchy.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—A report was current to-day that orders have been issued for the mobilization of the first corps of the Russian guard preliminary to the occupation of Finland. While an investigation proved the report to be premature, it also established that such military occupation of the Grand Duchy may take place if it is found necessary thus to enforce the wishes of the Russian Government. Before decisive steps are taken the authorities will await further information regarding the feeling in Finland and the attitude of the Senate toward the Russian demand upon the Finnish treasury for the national defence.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch, commander of the Russian Imperial Guard, has returned to the capital to take personal charge of the despatch of the troops in the event that they are ordered out.

SANE AGAIN.

Swedish Scientist Charged With Attempted Murder.

London, Oct. 19.—Professor Maritin Ekenburg, the well-known Swedish scientist, who became temporarily insane when suspicion of publicity in the recent bomb outrages in Sweden was removed from the asylum to the Bow street police court, where he was arraigned on a charge of attempted murder in Sweden, Ekenburg appeared to have recovered complete possession of his mental faculties.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Collision of Salvage Wagon With a Street Car at Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—A fatal accident occurred on McGill street at a late hour this evening, when a salvage wagon, hurrying to a small midnight fire, was run into by a street car while crossing the street. The salvage wagon was upset in front of another car, moving in the opposite direction. Fireman Robert Stearns was thrown off and sustained fatal injuries, his skull being fractured, one arm being torn off and a leg fractured.

Fireman Macaroni also suffered a fractured jaw, while another fireman on the wagon was badly bruised and cut. The wagon was smashed to pieces, and the two derailed cars collided, smashing their ends, and bruising and cutting several of the passengers. The fire which led to the disaster was a trivial affair.

DR. FRITCH IN JAIL.

Unable to Raise the Fifteen Thousand Cash Bail Demanded.

Detroit, Oct. 19.—Dr. Fritch, the former Canadian, arrested last week charged with the murder of Mabel Millman, still remains in the county jail, being unable to raise the \$15,000 cash bail demanded. Fritch offered \$10,000 himself, but the offer was refused, the prosecutor insisting that the full amount be put up. Fritch still stoutly asserts that he is innocent, and says the alleged confession of his chauffeur, Leach, was a "frame-up" by Chief of Detective McDonnell.

Dodgeburg Dan.—Ah, this cruel world! I asked the lady in the last house to give me something to keep soul and body together. Slothful Sidney—And what did she do, mate? Dodgeburg Dan.—She handed me a safety pin!—Comic Outs.

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POLLARD GUILTY. WIPE OUT COUNCIL.

JURY DISAGREE IN CASE OF MRS. MARY TINSLEY.

Dr. Pollard Sent to Jail to Await Sentence, and Woman is Released on Bail—Pathetic Scene in Court—There Will be No Appeal—Warning to Doctors.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—Dr. Stephen B. Pollard, of Jarvis street, was found guilty last night by a jury in the General Sessions on a charge of having performed a criminal operation, and a verdict of disagreement was rendered in the case of Mrs. Mary Tinsley, who was charged with being an accessory before the fact. The jurors were out one hour and forty minutes. Upon hearing the decision Dr. Pollard stood motionless for a moment with his eyes intently fixed upon the Judge, and then turned to his wife, who broke into tears, tried to console her.

"Everything will turn out all right," said the doctor, as his wife and daughters and other relatives gathered around him. "Spite, spite," cried Mrs. Pollard. "It is simply dreadful to think that an innocent man has to submit to this kind of treatment."

As the court would not consent to bail, Dr. Pollard was taken to the jail to await sentence at the close of the sessions. "So far as Mrs. Tinsley is concerned," said Judge Winchester, "she will be held in jail until she can get a bond."

Mrs. Tinsley was admitted to bail, however, her husband being accepted as bondsman in a sum of \$500. "I was confident that I would be acquitted," said Dr. Pollard, as a constable led him to a back to go to the jail. "I can truthfully say I am an innocent man."

Dr. Pollard and Mrs. Tinsley were jointly convicted on March 24 last, but subsequently the Court of Appeal ordered a new trial on the ground that the Crown in rebuttal had put in evidence against Dr. Pollard that was not admissible.

The evidence offered by both sides yesterday was practically a repetition of that given at the former trial. Dr. Pollard took the stand and declared that any reputable physician would have administered the same course of treatment that he had in this case. Some points in his evidence, however, were contradicted by Chief Coroner Johnson and Coroner Cotton, who were called by the Crown.

Mrs. Harry Tinsley, at whose house the operation was performed, declared that she had been innocently drawn into the affair. While she had held a lamp for the doctor who was attending the young woman in the case on one occasion, he (Dr. Pollard) had not told her what he was doing. Mr. T. C. Robinette, K. C., who appeared on behalf of Mrs. Tinsley, claimed there was no evidence to show that Dr. Pollard had used any instruments in the presence of his client, but the court overruled the objection.

Mr. Aubrey Bond, counsel for Dr. Pollard, said that an appeal would not be made.

CHILD EMIGRANTS.

They Are Treated Well in Canada, Says Dr. Macnamara.

London, Oct. 19.—Dr. Macnamara, speaking at Portsmouth to-day with regard to children under the poor law, said that while he was at the Local Government Board he read with the liveliest satisfaction the Canadian inspectors' reports about children who had been emigrated to the Dominion. He had been greatly struck by the kindness with which Canadians treated them, and he could wish nothing better than that the system of emigration, as carried out to-day in Canada, should be widely extended in cases of strong, healthy children.

WIPE OUT COUNCIL.

Guelph May Go in For Government by Commission.

Guelph, Oct. 19.—So successful has commission government proven in connection with Guelph's public utilities that a further step is now proposed in dispensing with the City Council altogether.

A resolution has been carried asking the Ontario Legislature to pass a bill permitting all cities and towns with over seven thousand population to appoint a commission to govern the corporation. In Guelph next year the Council is to be reduced by one-third—eighteen members to twelve—but the idea to do away with the body altogether and follow the example of Galveston and Des Moines has now taken a firm hold.

JAPANESE VISITORS

Were Entertained at Luncheon by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Four of the leading members of the Japanese commission, which had been spending the past two months in the United States as guests of the American Government and Pacific Coast Chamber of Commerce, visited Ottawa to-day as guests of the Government.

The visitors, who were escorted by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, are: Mr. Shinkichi Tamura, of Tokio, a millionaire merchant; Mr. T. Watae, one of the most progressive members of the Tokio City Council; Dr. Hara, chief engineer of the city of Yokohama; Dr. T. Minami, professor of agriculture in the Imperial Japanese University.

They were entertained at luncheon by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Sydney Fisher, and during the afternoon visited the Dominion experimental farm. Friday will be spent in Toronto. Mr. Tamura to-day referred briefly to the work of Canadian missionaries in Japan. While they had done a splendid work in his country, the task should now be entrusted to the Japanese workers, as they would be much more effective in accomplishing the ends which all missionary effort seeks to bring about.

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LURE OF THE CHINESE.

Wayward Fort William Girl Falls Under Their Influence.

Fort William, Oct. 19.—In the police court to-day Albert Robillard appeared, charged with using vulgar and profane language to Miss Lamieux, a French girl employed in Green's candy store here on Victoria avenue. Robillard, however, denies this charge in toto, and contends that he was only endeavoring to assist a distracted father in rescuing his daughter from the influence of Chinese restaurants and resorts, under which he was afraid she was falling. Her name was not divulged. Robillard said he was in possession of evidence which would warrant the deportation of every Chinese and Greek in Fort William who come under the law. The girl whose father he was assisting is scarcely twelve years old. It's when a man burns the candle at both ends that he finds the game isn't worth the candle.

PENAL LAWS TOO HARSH.

Reform, Not Punishment, Should be the Aim.

Startling Statements Are Made by Miss Cook.

Tobacco For the Prisoners—Dr. Gilmour on Canadian Justice.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—The burden annually placed upon Canada by those of her people who are criminally, mentally, or physically defective is the chief subject for investigation and study at the tenth annual Canadian conference of Charities and Correction, now in three-days' session at the Normal School. Representatives from all the great institutions of the Dominion are gathered together to give the results of years of experience in the treatment of these unfortunates.

LAW IS AT FAULT.

Dr. Gilmour's subject was "The Trend of Penology." "We could do infinitely better work than we are doing," he said, "if the laws of the land permitted, but they do not. The Ontario Government has no power to grant pardons to people in its own penitentiary, and that is the reason why we have to go to Ottawa for instructions. The speaker here in attendance cases where justice had been short and punishment long. 'I do not blame the Judges or Magistrates in these cases,' he said; 'they no doubt acted according to their light, but that light was very dim. We should call a convention of Police Magistrates and have absolutely no sympathy from those in whose hands the criminals fall.' 'The training of our police officers is such,' he said, 'that it would be suicidal to appoint a police officer as a parole officer. The indeterminate system, he said, would be employed to a great extent in the new Provincial Reformatory, of which the site would be purchased in the near future.

"I am a believer in corporal punishment," however," continued Dr. Gilmour. "It is all right for people with large hearts and small heads to think we can get along without it, and love these people into heaven."

POLICE TOO HARSH.

Mr. J. P. Downey, M. P. P., of Guelph, spoke on "The Indeterminate Sentence," which he defined as the basic principle of the reformatory movement. He assayed a crying need for more sympathy from those in whose hands the criminals fall. "The training of our police officers is such," he said, "that it would be suicidal to appoint a police officer as a parole officer. The indeterminate system, he said, would be employed to a great extent in the new Provincial Reformatory, of which the site would be purchased in the near future.

BAR CHILDREN FROM THEATRES. In his paper on "Some Present Needs of Child-rescue Work," Mr. W. L. Scott, of Ottawa, submitted several proposals which he considered essential to a successful furtherance of the work. These were: the betterment of juvenile courts, more extensive facilities for dealing with children mentally defective, a law forbidding children to attend the theatre without proper attendants, provision for the inspection of all moving picture films before they are submitted to the public and, lastly, a provision placing children adopted by foster-parents in the same legal position as actual children as regards the inheritance of property.

WIFE DESERTION.

"There is more wife desertion among the Jews of Toronto than among any other nationality. The Jewish women have absolutely no pride of modesty. A new hospital is being erected there is a fifteen-roomed house where 200 men lived. Girls reared in such surroundings have absolutely no chance, once they have gone wrong." This startling statement was made by Miss Cook, in a paper on "Overcrowding of penitentiaries," read at the morning session. Miss Cook is Bible Woman for the Toronto Mission Union, with headquarters at the Bible Women's Home, 80 Hayter street. Her constituency lies among the women of the Ward.

After lamenting the deplorable social conditions of the ward, Miss Cook, in her address, turned the spotlight on the hygienic situation, which she had also found to be bad. "The unsanitary conditions in the ward are particularly shocking," she asserted, "I saw garbage piled in the back yards as high as the windows." On the evil effects of overcrowding as present in Toronto, Miss Cook was equally pessimistic. "The police will have their hands full," she said, "as overcrowding breeds criminals. We meet children hardly in their teens who practice all kinds of vices. I know of boys who have taken their first step in vice under their own mother's roof."

President J. R. McNeillie, of Lindsay, in his presidential address, sketched the progress made in relief work during the past year.

"The question 'Who can minister to a mind diseased?' which was so long considered to be hopelessly unanswerable, can now be answered in a large degree of hope, with the result that more and more attention is given to every new case, looking towards recovery."

"The brightest minds in the Toronto jail have been brought there through the influence of the Woodbine," said Rev. Dr. Chambers, Governor of Toronto, in giving a few suggestions at the close of the afternoon session. "We should take notice of the gambling and the betting evil. Out of a total enrollment in the jail last year of 4,584, there were 2,208 with drunk and disorderly entered against their names. This shows what a tremendous result the liquor traffic in Canada bears to crime."

TOBACCO FOR PRISONERS.

Dr. Chambers then made the most radical suggestion of the afternoon, in which he favored the use of tobacco by prisoners. In the book of rules and regulations for the government of the common jails of Ontario the use of tobacco by prisoners is prohibited, except in special cases. "The existence of this rule," said the governor, "is the cause of more falsehood, theft and deceit than any other rule that has ever devised. If its framers desired to bring about these offenses they hit upon the proper method. My suggestion is that this rule be eliminated and the following substituted:

"The use of tobacco by prisoners whether on remand or under sentence,

shall be subject to such regulations as the inspector, sheriff, jail surgeon and governor may impose, and the forfeiture of permission to use tobacco shall be included in the catalogue of punishments or deprivations which may be awarded for the violation of jail discipline."

MUST CHANGE ENVIRONMENT.

Speaking on the subject of "Why Our Jails do not Reform Prisoners," Major H. S. Snelgrove, of Cobourg, gave out the following summary of his position: "The chaotic failure of our jail system in a reformatory sense is mainly due to the fact that our federal, provincial and municipal system of correction is not one organic whole. The only way to reach crime-tainted men is to change their environment." Major Snelgrove further strongly approved the system of indeterminate sentence as a system which brings the prisoner from the jail with a certificate of commendation, a reformed set of morals, and with the prospects of becoming a good citizen.

CANADIANS FILL JAILS.

That Canadians and not the foreign immigrants are filling the jails of the country was the point emphasized by Sheriff Middleton, of Hamilton. "It is a decided mistake for people to lay the burden of crime on the foreigner. It is unfortunately our own people who are filling the jails." He further opposed the system of indeterminate sentence, advocated by the former speaker, as one which deprives the prisoner and his family of the means of all hope for the future. Other speakers were Dr. C. R. Char-

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shall be subject to such regulations as the inspector, sheriff, jail surgeon and governor may impose, and the forfeiture of permission to use tobacco shall be included in the catalogue of punishments or deprivations which may be awarded for the violation of jail discipline."

"KINGS" LOSE DOMAIN. Title of Greig Brothers to Island Passes to Stock Company.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—Fanning and Washington Islands, of the South Sea group, have finally passed out of the possession of the Greig brothers, James, George and William, the Scotchmen who were known as the "kings" of these two islands. The brothers officially lost their titles when the British Government constructed a cable station on Fanning Island, James Greig, "king" of Washington Island, is here. Several months ago the two islands and two others near the group, Christmas and Palmer Islands, were bought for \$260,000 by Father E. Roegne, a French missionary, well known in the South Seas, acting as guardian for the invalid, Count Ceille. A stock company will be established, of which the Greig brothers will be directors, and guano deposits, accounted inexhaustible, will be worked to their fullest capacity. The cultivation of coconuts and the production of copra will be increased.