

PROSECUTION GOES INTO ANCIENT HISTORY J. S. PRITCHETT TELLS AN OLD STORY

It Has Already Been Pronounced Incredible by a Royal Commission—Counsel for Defense Objects, But Police Magistrate Allows Prosecution to Have Its Own Way—Magistrate Accused of Usurping the Functions of a Royal Commission.

[By Our Own Reporter.]

Toronto, Oct. 11.—When the investigation into the London election case was resumed this morning, Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, was on hand as a witness. Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, had also been subpoenaed, but did not put in an appearance. Neither did Mr. Hunter, private secretary to Hon. Mr. Hyman, who is now away on his wedding tour in British Columbia. The crown claims that the gentlemen named were in London for some weeks previous to the election of June 13, 1905, and that they are material witnesses.

All the defendants who last week appeared in court were present, as were also Jerry Collins, the man who made the charges of corruption in West London. Tom Lewis, the crown's star witness, and a number of other Londoners who had been subpoenaed.

H. G. Lamotte, of Ottawa, clerk of the crown in chancery, who had been ordered to produce the ballots of the London election, was on hand, but as the ballots had been destroyed some months ago in accordance with the usual custom, they could not be produced. One year after the declaration of the returning officer is made, ballots are destroyed.

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The chief witness for the prosecution today was J. G. Pritchett, the South London plasterer, who told a story some years ago of corrupt dealings in West Elgin, which was pronounced by a royal commission to be false. Pritchett told the same old story today, and the counsel for the defense pronounced it an outrage that this ancient history should be admitted in the present case, but the magistrate, as usual, let the prosecution have its way.

J. G. Pritchett, a London contractor, was first placed in the box. Witness said he and John O'Gorman had worked together in elections in this province. He had conferred with O'Gorman on election matters in both Toronto and London.

Mr. Robinette protested against any questions being asked which did not relate to elections held in 1904 and 1905, but the magistrate said that as he was merely holding an investigation, the scope of the inquiry could be widened.

"I will show there has been a continuing conspiracy," Mr. DuVernet said. Magistrate Denison further declared that if there was any wrong doing even as far back as 1903, in a continuing conspiracy, it was fair to inquire into the election of that year.

"But you must understand that you are under the law the same as the rest of us," Mr. Robinette said. "You are investigating specific charges, and you have no right to go back for years and years and connect names of defendants with possible scandals with which they have no connection. I submit that if you are to go on as you are, it is the duty of the Ontario Government to grant you a royal commission."

Mr. DuVernet said that when these men—meaning the witness as one—were up before on trial for participation in election corruption, the whole machinery of the law was stopped to protect them.

"Well, I desire to say we will have no one-man power in this country," Mr. Robinette said. "We must have the law administered properly."

"I am doing what I believe is right," the magistrate replied. "They hanged men in England for small offenses years ago, and thought they were doing right even as you think you are doing right," Mr. Robinette retorted.

The examination of the witness was then continued. Pritchett said he had met in Toronto in past elections, O'Gorman, Alex. Smith, Liberal organizer, and Tom Lewis.

"Who held the money?" The witness objected to the question as it did not relate to the Hyman-Gray election, but the magistrate overruled the objection.

Witness then said that O'Gorman was the "paymaster" when the meetings were called.

"Who did you get money from to bribe voters?"
"A man named MacDonald."
"Yet met to bribe voters?"
"I had nothing to do with it."
"Your business was to switch ballots?"
"Yes."
"It was cheaper than buying votes?"
"I thought so."
"Did you discuss ballot-switching with O'Gorman?"
"Yes."
"What did O'Gorman pay you for?"
"Work I did in the riding."
To the magistrate witness said he was paid various sums ranging from \$100 downwards for work he performed in arranging for the switching of ballots.

Explaining the plan of campaign, witness said O'Gorman, Smith, Lewis and himself would meet in Toronto and outline a scheme to have the ballots in different ridings switched. Witness did not discuss to any great extent with the others the buying of the voters. He had not met Mulloy at any time in Toronto, though he had met him in the ridings. Witness had himself suggested the switching of ballots to the others. He also arranged with the deputies for the switching. He had always to find O'Gorman in the constituency after arrangements had been made in Toronto. O'Gorman had brought the deputies to him to be trained in the switching.

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"I am doing what I believe is right," the magistrate replied. "They hanged men in England for small offenses years ago, and thought they were doing right even as you think you are doing right," Mr. Robinette retorted.

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Witness admitted he had at times switched as many as 25 and 27 ballots in one place. Witness said a brother of Mr. George M. Reid's asked him to go into West Elgin. After the election Mr. Reid telephoned for him, and witness said he would go down and "fix" the ballot box. By fixing it meant that he would put in properly marked ballots for those he had misallied when they were being counted, thus counting in his own candidate. Mr. Reid said it would not be necessary for him to touch the box as a Mr. Grant would attend to it.

The deputies got \$5 for each ballot switched, and sometimes a deputy would misallied from 5 to 8 ballots in a subdivision. The scheme was to have the deputy call out the name of the Liberal candidate instead of the Conservative when the ballots were being counted.

"How would you do in case of a protest?" the magistrate asked.

"A royal commission would whitewash it," Mr. DuVernet said, "or perhaps there would be a saw-off, and an admission of some minor crime which kept the case out of court."

"If an agreement was made your own side was a party to it," Mr. Robinette retorted.

"It seems to me," he said to the magistrate, "that your royal commission should also inquire into the corruption of the Conservative party."

"I have no objection," the magistrate replied.

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DREADNAUGHT IS FAST

New Battleship Makes 22 Knots on Her Trial Trip.

Spithead, Oct. 11.—The battleship Dreadnought anchored here last evening after a full steam trial lasting eight hours, in which she reached a speed of 22½ knots, the mean average being 21½. Her horsepower, which is nominally 23,000, went as high as 28,000. These results were achieved in the face of increased load resulting from preparations for a sea-trip, which added two feet to her draught. The engines ran smoothly and with good reserve power, no forced draught being used. Complete absence of vibration was again recorded.

GAS FOR CHATHAM

Council Favors Company Who Would Pipe It from the Haldiday Farm.

Chatham, Oct. 11.—At a special meeting of the city council, held last night, a resolution was passed to accept the tender of Symmes & Co., of Niagara Falls, Ont., to pipe natural gas into the city from their 6,226,157 cubic feet per day well, situated on the Haldiday farm, Tilbury East Township. The following are the prices per 10,000 cubic feet: Heating and cooking, 20 cents first five years, 25 cents second five years, 30 cents third five years; manufacturers, 10 cents first five years, 12½ cents second five years, 15 cents third five years; no meter rental; city of Chatham, 5 cents. If an exclusive franchise is given for five years, as is likely, the company in addition will give free one million feet of gas to new factories employing 40 men during the first five years. The city solicitor was authorized to draw up the agreement, to be ready for the next council meeting.

VANCOUVER BRAVE TURNS BUTCHER

Has Mormon Desires, Jealous of Stepdaughter and Lover and Uses Knife.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 11.—The Mormon desires of Sampson Allen, an Indian of Rivet Inlet, have led him to jail. The jury at the assizes here has found Allen was guilty of wounding with intent to do grievous harm, and thus a story of primal passion in the far north ends in the penitentiary. Deputy Attorney-General McLean, in outlining the case for the prosecution, said the prisoner had wounded a half-breed woman named Cecilia Ryan. He had stabbed her so severely in four places that 24 stitches were required. The deputy said the prisoner was married to the mother of Cecilia Ryan, but appeared to want his stepdaughter also. Cecilia, however, had another lover named Johnny Boulton, and while the two latter were together the prisoner broke into the house and stabbed the man. The girl said she did not want to marry Allen, because she always regarded him as her father. She confessed to an affection for Boulton, and since the stabbing she had been kind to him with Christian rites. She told how Allen had carved her with a knife. The prisoner, who was underfed, said he wanted Cecilia to marry him. Boulton scouted him and put shame on him, and he determined to die with Boulton. When he rushed into the room he intended to stab Boulton, but cut the girl instead. He had looked after Cecilia, and had spent \$2,000 on her. He said they had married after Indian fashion. Boulton had frightened the girl by telling her the prisoner was going to sell her. It angered him to see Boulton with the woman, and he determined to make an end of it. He thought he had stabbed the man, but when he found out his mistake he felt for his knife to end his own life, but could not find it.

"Johnny Boulton has my woman, and I want her back," he concluded.

The Western Provinces May Unite to Further the Project.

Prince Albert, Sask., Oct. 11.—The Prince Albert board of trade has started a movement which promises to be vigorously doused all through Western Canada to secure the co-operation of all the boards of trade in the three western provinces of Canada, in urging on their provincial governments and the government in Ottawa to immediate action to prepare the Hudson's Bay route to England for navigation. Prince Albert is the most northerly railway point in Canada, and it is pointed out that this old Hudson's Bay Company post is probably more in touch with the north than any other city. Veterans Hudson's Bay captains frequently declare the bay is navigable from midsummer until December, and sometimes to the end of January. The dangerous month is July, when floating ice from the Arctic regions comes swirling through the straits, but after this has disappeared nothing prevents ocean steamers running from Port Churchill to British ports up to Christmas. The feeling of the board is that eastern members of Parliament will never willingly consent to the Hudson's Bay route being opened up, and therefore a vigorous campaign to secure recognition of the west in this matter is necessary and will become one of the chief duties of the board. It will probably receive warm support from the direction desired. The Canadian Northern already has 90 miles of line graded to pass north of Prince Albert, and next year will connect Churchill, miles more toward Port

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"In face of my unwillingness, they were parted with," was Mr. Foster's way of putting it.

"At that very time the Montague syndicate lands were held by the Union Trust Company as trustees, subject, of course, to the Foresters' mortgage."

"Subsequently, the lands were conveyed to the new Montague syndicate."

"Yes. But there were other lands in the transaction which belonged to the Union Trust."

"The transaction involved the assumption by the Trust Company of the Foresters' mortgage?"

"Montague himself was a trustee in the Montague syndicate?"

"Yes."

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"Yes."

"This purports to be an absolute release of the property by the Union Trust Company," said Mr. Shepley, showing Mr. Foster a document dated 31st Dec. 1905.

"I was not aware of it. That document resolved the Montague syndicate into its original elements. This action was an injustice to me, inasmuch as it Continued on Page Two.

REBECCA DALE'S CASE

The Extenuating Circumstances Prompt Very Lenient Treatment.

Rebecca Dale appeared at the police court this morning to answer to the charge of concealment of the birth of her child, the body of which was recently found in a garbage barrel at the City Hotel. She elected trial by the magistrate. With the case which justified the exercise of mercy toward the unfortunate prisoner.

Joseph Marinetti, the Italian who has appeared several times on charges of selling liquor without a license and of keeping liquor for sale without having a license, appeared again. The case was adjourned for a week.

John Gilmour was remanded for one week on a charge of being drunk. One first-time drunk was allowed to go.

TRAPPED IN TUNNEL

Explosion Causes Death of Workmen Beneath East River.

New York, Oct. 11.—Three men were killed and a dozen others rendered unconscious by an explosion and fire in the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under Long Island City today.

The dead men were said to be a superintendent named George Chapman, a lockturner named Mike Daly, and a foreman named Joseph Perce. The cause of the explosion is unknown. It took place under the Long Island Railroad station in a lock at the end of one of the four tubes, which are being dug to connect with tubes running under the East River to Manhattan Island to connect with subways leading to the Pennsylvania Railroad station. There were 29 men at work in the lock, and three of them were rendered insensible either by the concussion or the smoke of a fire which followed it. Elsewhere in the tunnel there were more than 30 men at work. Woodwork supporting the tunnel caught fire instantly and great clouds of choking smoke poured into all parts of the tunnel. A wild rush for the shaft, a thousand feet away and which was the only means of exit, followed the explosion. The busket by which the men were taken from the shaft to the street above could carry not more than six men and there was a desperate struggle to escape.

Navigate Hudson Bay

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WHITNEY WANTS SPECIAL GRANTS

Premiers' Resolution Handed to Federal Ministry.

TWO REQUESTS OF SIR WILFRID

Asks Head of the Provinces to Consider Fisheries Control and Travelers' Tax.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The provincial representatives tonight are hopeful that tomorrow the federal ministers will concede the greater part, if not all, of their demands for increased subsidies. The demands are three, viz.: Specific amounts for the support of the governments and legislatures, a per capita rate of 80 cents per head of the population, as ascertained by the late census, until such population exceeds 2,500,000, and the rate of 60 cents for the population in excess of that number, and 20 cents per capita towards expenditure for the administration.

Is Whitney Bluffing? The resolution reserving to the provinces the right to ask for greater amounts than the Quebec resolutions call for is the result of the efforts of the premiers of Ontario and British Columbia. It was a concession made to secure unanimity. Mr. Whitney's attitude was in substance: "I opposed the resolutions in the Ontario Legislature in 1903 as not being sufficiently favorable. How can I support these resolutions now?" So Mr. Whitney stands as an advocate of a larger draft up on the federal exchequer than his Liberal colleagues in the conference. So insistent was the Ontario premier upon the point that, according to the report, one of the other premiers charged him with putting up a political game of bluff. The course of Mr. McBride, of British Columbia, is better appreciated. That province in 1902 insisted that it stood in a different position from the other provinces, having exceptional calls upon its financial resources and contributing larger amounts proportionately to the customs revenues. But it is extremely doubtful whether the reservation to any of the provinces to make special subsidy claims means very much. In reality it appears to be a very simple device for letting exorbitant claimants down easily, and enabling them to evade a rather awkward situation.

The Premier's Request. According to arrangement, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Messrs. Piddington, Aylesworth and Lemieux met the provincial ministers this morning, when Hon. Lomer Gouin read the resolutions adopted and presented a copy to the Prime Minister. Sir Wilfrid, it is understood, before withdrawing with his colleagues, asked the reference to consider the question of the fisheries, and the advisability of repealing the tax upon commercial travelers imposed by some of the provinces. A reply to the request for increased subsidies was promised in the morning.

After lunch on the provincial delegates were photographed, and then set down to talk over the matter of jurisdiction.

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FOSTER REFUSES TO BE SCAPEGOAT

Says All Directors Must Share the Responsibility.

A MESSAGE FROM FOWLER, M. P.

Sends Word That He Will Appear Before the Insurance Commission Friday.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—"We have a telegram purporting to be from Geo. W. Fowler," announced Mr. Shepley, when the insurance commission began its sessions this morning. "It is dated at Winnipeg. It contains the statement: 'I will be in Toronto Friday morning.' Now, that as it may be, I don't at all take it for granted that his tardy attendance in answer to the subpoena will be condoned by his appearance here on Friday. That will be dealt with. In the meantime we are considering the propriety of securing a bench warrant and sending for him."

Union Trust Investments.

Again Hon. George E. Foster was called. He first showed a statement of other investments of the Union Trust Company in addition to those he had mentioned. Mr. Foster noted the following list: Campbell Lumber Company, \$315,000; Alexandra Palace Company, 150,000; Alexandra Palace Company, 130,000; Imperial Realty Company, preferred stock, 67,000; Union Bank, 168,000; Northern Bank, 50,000; Nanaimo shares, 26,250; Crow's Nest Pass Coal, 12,500.

This, together with the \$448,000 invested in United States stocks, brought the total holdings in 1905 to \$1,360,000. Mr. Foster was then questioned regarding some more yielding up of lands by the Montague syndicate to the Union Trust.

"I suppose the syndicate surrendered the land because they felt they were carrying too much land," said Mr. Foster. "I don't know whether the suggestion originated with Dr. Cronhyak, the doctor and Mr. McGillivray spoke to me about it, and cheerfully acquiesced. They thought they had too much on their hands and turned it over at cost price. Payments had been made upon the land."

Mr. Foster went over with Mr. Shepley the transfer to the Union Trust from John Aldred of 46,800 acres, in two blocks of 8,600 and 38,400 acres. The Union Trust bought this for themselves, the witness said.

Certain land was originally to go to Dr. Montague for the syndicate, but at this time it was decided to give up their holdings to the Union Trust, and Dr. Montague's name was stricken out of the document and the Union Trust substituted. After April 13, 1904, the lands were the property of the Union Trust Company, and any interest of the Montague syndicate in them was extinct.

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