

BRIBERY SCANDAL STIRS NEW YORK

MANY FINANCIERS AND POLITICIANS INVOLVED

Sensational Charges Are Made at Investigation by Hughes Committee

New York, Oct. 20.—Charges that will stir the political and financial centres of New York and reveal a corrupt ring that would have surpassed the wildest dreams of "Boss" Tweed, were contained in testimony given yesterday before the Hughes committee investigating the alleged wholesale bribery of members of the 1908 legislature to defeat the anti-race track gambling bill. The names of leading financiers—James F. Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, Charles H. Hyde—of politicians and leaders in the racing game, were mentioned as originators of a bribery and corruption fund against race track legislation.

The charges were contained in the testimony of Congressman Foster, then a state senator, and of District Attorney Elder of Kings county.

Before the hearing had progressed many hours the names of Charles Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall and present controller of the destinies of the Democratic party in the approaching election, was dragged in.

Democratic and Republican politicians were accused of having received bribes ranging from \$4,000 to \$10,000, and it was alleged that the corruption fund reached \$500,000. That the bills were not defeated, according to one witness, was because Patrick McCarren, the "Boss of Brooklyn," became disgruntled and refused to support a movement aimed against the bills.

The grand jury is reported to be ready to consider evidence that will involve nearly every member of the 1908 legislature in an investigation that may reach many of the so-called "higher ups" of politics and finance in the Empire state.

Elder testified that Gardner told him of a half million dollars subscribed, half of which he said went to "Jim" Gaffney, partner of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader.

The witness testified that Gardner told him Senator Grady, the Democratic leader, received only \$4,000. He said he did not know where the rest of the money went.

Elder testified that Gardner told him the real reason why the bills were not beaten was because the late Patrick McCarren, he said, was disgruntled and did not support the plan to defeat the bills.

Elder swore that Gardner said: "The president of the senate took \$5,000 of the fund."

Asked whether he meant Lieut.-Governor Lewis Chasler, Elder replied that that was what he had understood. Then the witness was asked: "But you know that Chasler voted against these bills?"

"I am simply telling you what was told me," replied Elder.

Elder said several newspapers also participated in the fund, some of them setting as much as \$5,000.

That he could have "named his own price" while a member of the state legislature in 1908, for his vote against the Hughes anti-race track betting bill, was the testimony to-day of Congressman Foster. Foster said he refused an initial offer of \$10,000 for his vote and later another offer of \$50,000. While lying on what was then believed to be his deathbed, Foster says he was told that he could have any amount he wished to name.

Foster accused former State Senator Charles F. Keene of having distributed bribes to legislators for the purpose of defeating the anti-gambling bill. Gardner, earlier in the day, refused to testify on advice of his attorney, although the committee had formally ordered him to answer all questions.

HUNTER SUCUMB TO HIS WOUNDS

Slips When Climbing Over a Log and Contents of Gun Enter His Body

Nanaimo, Oct. 20.—William Murray, 29 years of age, a resident of the city for three months, was the victim of a fatal hunting accident yesterday afternoon, dying from the effects of his wounds three hours later.

Murray was climbing over a log when his foot slipped. On falling to the ground the hammer of the gun caught, discharging the contents into the right side of his body below the ribs, inflicting terrible internal injuries.

He was accompanied by a brother, who ran three miles for help. The wounded man died on being brought into the city. Although suffering terribly, he was conscious to the last.

PORTLAND MURDER TRIAL

Portland, Ore., Oct. 20.—The case of W. P. Webb, charged with the murder of W. A. Johnson, will probably go to the jury to-day.

Mrs. Carrie Kersch, who is charged jointly with Webb, took the stand yesterday and continued her testimony. She clung to her original contention that she took no part in the killing of the man whom she admits she was engaged to marry.

Mrs. Katherine Webb and Miss Verna Webb, the wife and daughter of the man who was killed, were of good moral character while he lived in Seattle and British Columbia. Mrs. Webb and her daughter live in Seattle.

Mrs. Kersch declared on the witness stand that she did not see the body of Johnson after he had been killed by Webb at the Grand Central hotel, nor did she have any guilty knowledge of the fact that Webb had packed his body in a trunk.

STANDARD OIL MAY CUT PRICES

European and Asiatic Interests Threatened by Threats of War

London, Oct. 20.—The big European and Asiatic oil interests profess not to be in the least disturbed by the announcement made some time ago that the Standard Oil Company intended to institute a rate war against them in an attempt to smother them out of the field of competition.

Interests who regard themselves objects of the Standard's attack declare there is absolutely nothing to fear. They intimate strongly that the threats of the Standard are mere bluffs and nothing more.

During the past year millions of British capital has been poured into the largest enterprises engaged in a fight against the Rockefeller interests. The Standard Oil Company, however, has been frightened by the appearance of this capital—even to the extent that the Rockefeller are about to give up the fight.

The principal companies arrayed in the fight against the Standard are the Asiatic Petroleum Company, which controls practically all the Dutch oil in Java and Sumatra, the Mexican oil companies controlled by Lord Cowdray, formerly Sir Westman Pearson; the Shell Transport Petroleum Company and the French Rothschild Company in Baku.

The opposing companies declare that the Standard has lost its power of "centralizing" in the foreign fields, a fact which they declare means the Standard's eventual defeat.

ANARCHISTS BLAMED FOR DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Men Implicated Are Believed to Have Their Headquarters in San Francisco

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 20.—That the dynamiting of the building of the Los Angeles Times was the work of a band of anarchists with headquarters in this city, is accepted as final by the men investigating the disaster. That the arrest of Mrs. Belle Lavin is but the forerunner of others soon to follow is believed here and that the men or women are either actively identified with the anarchistic movement or known to have anarchistic sympathies is certain.

Five warrants charging murder were received to-day by the Los Angeles police. They were made out for "John Doe" and "Richard Roe," and the police are maintaining the strictest secrecy regarding the identity of the men they are intended for.

They admit, however, that they have men under surveillance and as soon as a few missing links of evidence are gathered will make the arrests. In the meantime they are closely guarding the suspects to prevent them from committing suicide, which it is feared they may do.

At least two suicides and possibly one murder will follow the arrest of the man known as "Smithy," was the statement made yesterday at the investigating headquarters. It is believed that the man on his way to the city with the Times disaster will attempt "Smithy's" death. The police and detectives are bending their greatest efforts to-day to capture Dr. Caplan, whom they know to be an anarchist, and who it is said, assisted in removing the dynamite into the house in south San Francisco.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.
Welcomes Extended by the Mayor of Vancouver.

Vancouver, Oct. 20.—The opening session of the Sunday school convention was held Tuesday afternoon at St. Andrew's church, when the president, George Carter of Victoria, opened the proceedings with an address the title of which was, "Why We Are Here." Following that, Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, of Chicago, gave an address on the elementary standard of excellence. There were various other addresses, not the least interesting of which was that by Rev. Hugh C. Gibson, of Los Angeles, which were succeeded by the business of the meeting.

At the evening session the chair was taken by Mr. Carter, and after a short service of prayer, the Rev. I. W. Williams, general secretary of the association, led the singing.

His worship the mayor then made the address of welcome, and in the course of his remarks said that Sunday schools were absolutely necessary to the upbuilding of good citizenship. He was followed by G. A. McEln, of North Vancouver, who made a suitable reply.

The address of the evening was delivered by Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, entitled, "The Spokes in the S. S. Wheel." Mrs. Bryner's address was illustrated by a diagram of a large wheel, which emphasized the substance of her remarks, and which afforded her the greatest assistance in demonstrating to her audience the purport of her remarks. Her address had the full effect, and was thoroughly appreciated.

CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

Melbourne, Oct. 20.—Fisher is urging the Imperial government to hold a conference of overseas prime ministers in June. He contends that Premier Asquith ought to preside. He opposes the scheme of an Imperial secretariat suggested by ex-Premier Deakin.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN ITALY.

Rome, Oct. 20.—The official reports on the cholera situation indicate an increase in the spread of the disease. During the last twenty-four hours cases yesterday thirty-seven new cases developed. Seventeen deaths occurred during the same period.

Railway passenger travelling is cheaper in Hungary than in any other place in Europe. The fares there are about one-third the fares in the United Kingdom.

CONFERENCE ON HEALTH

DR. C. A. HODGETTS SPEAKS AT OTTAWA

Percentage of Typhoid Fever Cases Higher in Dominion Than in Great Britain

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The first session of the Dominion Public Health Conference at which were present the federal and provincial public health authorities and the members of the committee on public health of the commission of conservation, was held at Ottawa, a few days ago. After a few introductory remarks by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Water and the Pollution of Waterways, was delivered by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, medical adviser to the public health committee of the conservation commission.

In considering the source of public water supplies Dr. Hodgetts asserted that all waters could be classed under the two heads, navigable and non-navigable. The first class was polluted by the drainage into them of sewage matter and factory wastes, while the second was, in addition, liable to contamination from the numerous vessels plying upon them. When the area draining into any source of water supply was wholly within the jurisdiction of one province, the prevention of pollution was much easier to accomplish than when portions of it lay within the boundaries of another province or another country.

Referring to diseases due to impure water, Dr. Hodgetts said: "It is generally conceded that large percentages of all sickness happening in cities and towns is due to impurity of the water supply, sewage contaminated water being an important cause of diarrhoea, typhoid fever, cholera, and pneumonia. A number of other diseases of which at present we cannot speak with certainty, it was now almost the general rule, he stated, to consider that a continued typhoid death rate of over 20 per 100,000 of population was an indication that the public water supply was greatly at fault. Charts were used to show graphically the death rate in death rate in the cities of Great Britain and in Europe. It was a significant fact that, while Canada has a death rate from typhoid of 35.5 per 100,000, England and Wales, with its temperate climate, has a typhoid death rate of only 11.5, Germany of 7.8, and Scotland of only 6.2.

"It was time," declared the doctor, "that we were alive to our responsibilities and made haste to put our house in sanitary order. 'Certain it is,' he continued, 'we are not doing it by the way of the water supply, but we can, however, be done by efficient laws, better laws than we have as yet seen fit to enact, the enforcement of which should, in the main, rest with some central authority, and not with the administered federal department, operating with each of the various provincial departments of health.'"

The laws relating to pollution of water supplies and the construction of sewage systems in Canada, the United States and Europe were then reviewed and analyzed. The examination disclosed the fact that each province, with the exception of New Brunswick, placed in the hands of the provincial health authorities certain powers with regard to the construction of sewerage systems and the proper disposal of sewage.

"Many of these laws," said Dr. Hodgetts, "have been on the statute books for years. In some of the older provinces they have been amended apparently with the object of preventing the pollution of the waterways, and thus, in a measure, they present evidence of good intention on the part of the legislatures of the provinces. Persons of experience leads me to express the opinion that, in the main, they are non-efficient; they look well on paper, but in practice, municipal authorities are powerless to enforce them. The powers of health are only advisory; they accept or reject the advice or recommendations of the board just as they see fit. The provincial laws, with the exception of those of Saskatchewan, lack all mandatory, restrictive or corrective power."

In conclusion, Dr. Hodgetts again alluded to the desirability of some general public health organization to solve international and inter-provincial problems.

"It is not contended," he said, "that the dangers at present existing in the various provinces are identical the same either in degree or in fact, but there exists the same underlying principles in that provincial legislation alone will not solve the difficulties. It requires some other authority, viz., that of the federal government, to deal with them, particularly those of an international character. It will be the commission of conservation to investigate the various watersheds, collecting all available data with the assistance of the several provincial and local health authorities. In order correctly to estimate the character, quantity and variety of the various pollutants at present existing and to ascertain their exact points of discharge and their action upon the present sources of water supply of towns and cities, both near and remote from the point of discharge, and further, to consider and recommend ways and means for the abatement of these nuisances, having always in mind that the health of the citizens of this country is paramount, but ever remembering the necessity for the fostering of agriculture and the development of manufactures."

The orange tree is very fruitful; a single tree will produce 20,000 oranges. A good lemon tree will produce 5,000 lemons.

Fifty-one metals are now known to exist; four hundred years ago only seven were known.

MUST NOT EMPLOY CHINESE PAINTERS

Union Notifies Contractors Not to Complete Work Which Ori- entals Have Commenced

(From Thursday's Daily.)
Unless the practice of employing Chinese laborers to do preliminary painting is discontinued, the painters of this city will inaugurate a boycott by refusing to allow any union men to complete work which has been commenced in this manner.

The delegates from the Painters' Union informed the Trades and Labor Council, which met last evening, that this was the action which had been taken by their union, and that all contractors had been notified that after Monday next no union painter will be allowed to work on such buildings.

Of late, the delegates explained, there has been a tendency on the part of Chinese laborers to do preliminary painting in a dishonest manner. When they got fair pay, they would quit the job and refuse to allow any union men to complete work which has been commenced in this manner.

At the meeting, every member of the union placed workingmen in the field as candidates for aldermen and school trustees, and where this was impracticable to have men elected who, in the first place, were scrupulously honest, and, in the second place, friendly to labor. This matter was discussed at some length by all members of the council.

Delegates of the Machinists' Union reported that they got fair pay, they would quit the job and refuse to allow any union men to complete work which has been commenced in this manner.

The secretary was instructed to write all the building trades unions, calling upon them to agree to a meeting to be held for the purpose of organizing a Building Trades Council. It was decided to have an immediate meeting of those interested to take preliminary steps.

Secretary Draper sent a copy of the entire proceedings of the Trades and Labor Congress held at Fort William.

A communication was received from W. E. Ditchburn stating that J. Chrow, of the Typographical Union, had been appointed to succeed him as the official correspondent of the Labor Gazette here. Mr. Chrow also wrote asking the officers of the council and the unions in favor of the total prohibition of Chinese laborers to be employed on the construction of the new bridge.

Rev. Joseph McCay, secretary of the Ministerial Association, wrote to say that Rev. W. Stevenson, Rev. T. W. Gladstone and Rev. H. A. Carson had been appointed to meet and confer with the representatives of the Labor Council with a view of arriving at a definite arrangement by which both bodies could work more harmoniously together in accomplishing most good.

The following committee was appointed: Delegates Sherk, McEachern and Perrot. The president also stated that he would attend the conference.

The secretary of the "Liberators' Union" of New Brunswick, who had been appointed to represent the union at the conference, stated that his union favored compelling all delegates to the Labor Council to appear at meetings with at least three union labels on their wrists.

James Tattersall presented his credentials as delegate from the Theatrical Stage Workers' Union.

The secretary reported having 1,200 copies of the delegates' report of the Trades and Labor Congress. These copies were ordered distributed amongst the unions.

THREE MEN HAVE JAIL SENTENCES

Theft Charges Dealt With—For- eigner Wandering With Open Knife Gets Month

(From Thursday's Daily.)
Edward Moore, alias "Wild," whose home is in San Francisco, was arrested last night on the Prince George by Detective Perdue, and from the police court this morning he was sent to the provincial jail to serve a term of three months' imprisonment, having been convicted on a charge of stealing goods from the naval stores at Esquimalt.

Moore was seen to take the coat from the back of a man who was carrying a knife, and was found with the coat in his possession. He denied theft, but the police have his description.

A foreigner named Moore Locco, who was wandering on Johnson street while drunk with an open knife in his hand, went to jail for three months. He assaulted a woman on the street and then got mixed up with two men who went to the woman's assistance.

J. Jones, nightwatchman at the naval yards, was sent to jail yesterday afternoon for one month, having been convicted of stealing goods from the naval stores at Esquimalt.

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SYNOD ADOPTS RESOLUTION

FAVOR BIBLICAL TEXT BOOKS IN DAY SCHOOLS

Also Wish China Released From Treaty Obligations by British Government

(From Thursday's Daily.)
After a lengthy discussion on the question of public education in the schools of this province the synod of Columbia, at its final meeting last evening, adopted the following resolution, which was moved by Rev. E. G. Miller and seconded by P. Wollaston:

Whereas, in the Public Schools Act there is a clause which reads that the highest morality shall be inculcated; that this synod records its conviction that a text book of Bible knowledge be compiled and put forth for the use of the public schools of the province.

The Church of England has made determined efforts to have Biblical text books placed in the schools, it was stated, but have been unable to secure the support of other denominations. Several of those who spoke on the subject suggested that if the church was not able to enlist the co-operation of other churches they make an attempt to carry it through by themselves.

Dean Doull introduced a motion, seconded by H. O. Litchfield, which read as follows: "That it is desirable that in every parish at the yearly meeting called for the election of church officers a Parochial missionary committee of not more than six laymen be elected by the vestry, whose duty shall be to assist the rector in developing a missionary spirit in the parish, and who shall present a yearly report to the Easter vestry."

A resolution to the effect that the travelling expenses of the rural deans who on official business are charged to the diocese was carried.

Bishop Perrin appointed the following committee on the projected provincial theological college: Dean Doull, Archdeacon Scriven, Canon Cooper, Rev. A. Silva White, Mr. Justice Martin, L. Crease, P. Wollaston and A. S. Barton.

Following the resolution of Rev. W. Barton dealing with the spiritual needs of the diocese, a committee was appointed by the bishop to take up this matter.

A strong committee was appointed on the motion of A. S. Barton to carry out systematic canvass of the diocese for the clergy pension funds.

Rev. E. G. Miller submitted the canon on registration, which was passed through all its stages. This canon imposed the duty of every clergyman to register the names of all persons who have been baptised, confirmed, married or have died, and to send copies of the register to the diocesan registrar yearly.

Votes of thanks were passed to the speakers at the missionary meeting; to the authorities of Christ church parish, for the use of the schoolroom; to the ladies for the luncheon provided during the time the synod was in session, and to the Bishop of Columbia for presiding.

On the conclusion of the business last evening, Rev. A. J. Hall, Alert Bay, at the request of the bishop, addressed the synod on the work being conducted amongst the Indians. He deplored in earnest terms the injurious effects of the potato which has been allowed to be carried on to an inordinate extent without any attempt being made to control its use.

Rev. Mr. Hall also spoke on the needs of the northern parts of this island, especially at Quatsino. The afternoon session was taken up in the passing of resolutions, the most important of which was moved by Archdeacon Scriven, and read as follows: "With regard to the opium traffic in China this synod urges the British government that China be formally released from treaty obligations to admit opium, and that the connection of the Indian government with the opium export trade be brought to an end." This is the second resolution on the same subject at the synod.

Another prominent resolution passed was proposed by Dean Doull and seconded by Mr. Keweenaw. It read as follows: "That having in view the incentive to excessive drinking, which arises from the treating at the bars of saloons and hotels, this synod declares itself in favor of the total prohibition by law of the treating system."

A resolution asking for the appointment of a censor of all public moving pictures shows and dramatic entertainments and recommending that no children under sixteen years of age be admitted without an older person, was passed.

The resolution moved by A. Longfield and seconded by Rev. E. G. Miller was carried: "That this synod strongly recommends the publishers of the Book of Common Prayer to issue an original's edition about the same size as the large edition of the Cathedral Psalter; and that in its production a much better quality of paper and ink be used than in the editions already published."

"Free milling gold is in evidence at Steamboat in large quantities," said Mr. Crossland, "and the find will cause the greatest excitement ever seen in the province. Already the country for ten miles around the property owned by Messrs. Greenwald and Stevens has been staked out by prospectors from Alaska, Cobalt, Stewart and other mining centres, while the great mining financiers of New York and the east have representatives on the ground."

Mr. Crossland has every faith in the new field, and states that it is the general opinion that a stampede of at least 5,000 men will take place in the spring. The original discoverers have already been made tempting offers, and only yesterday offered \$100,000 on a \$150,000 bond for eight claims on St. Alice mountain, near Steamboat.

To make the sound from phonographs more true to the original and without the metallic note is the idea of a New Yorker in patenting a cabinet for such instruments in which the amplifying horn is pointed to the floor.

MELOUBOURNE, Oct. 20.—The final count in the federal house of representatives a bill authorizing a referendum on the transfer of industrial powers from the states to the federal government is regarded by many as an advance towards unification. It is denounced by federalists. A great struggle is imminent between the federalists and the supporters of unification.

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NELSON EAGER TO FIGHT AD WOLGAST

Return Match After Battle He Gave the Champion

New York, Oct. 20.—Battling Nelson is on Wolgast's trail. Just at present he is following the trail in an automobile in company with his trainer, Abdul, the Turk.

Bat. believes that a second fight with his conqueror would have a different ending, and he intimates that the reluctance of Wolgast to engage in such an affair shows that the present champion may share the same view as to the outcome. Whether Abdul has been putting hashish in Nelson's Wolgast can only be determined by another lightweight battle. Bat. says in a recent interview:

"Since winning the title from me Wolgast has fought one battle. That was an easy ten round no-decision affair with Jack Redmond. We call it a fight, but not in the championship running. He has consistently ignored the demands made upon him by myself and other high-grade lightweight promoters. He has become known as the 'champion staller' rather than the 'champion lightweight.' He is a disgrace to the ring. He has now mapped out four imaginary battles to quiet the public, but he has again ignored the man who is most entitled to a battle."