

LOOKING FOR OTHER INFANTS

Many Reports Being Received by the Toronto Police.

Excited Women Tell of Children Supposed to be Missing.

Inquest Was Adjourned For One Week Last Night.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—After hearing evidence as to the reception of the body from the authorities of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the inquest on the body of the infant female child, with the murder of which Mrs. Mabel Turner stands charged, was adjourned last night for a week by Chief Coroner, Arthur Jukes Johnson.

In the meantime the police investigations have resulted in the obtaining of much important evidence on the case. The authorities are also looking into cases in which it is alleged Mrs. Turner adopted children who cannot be located.

Mr. T. L. Monahan appeared on behalf of the Crown last night, and after the jury had been empaneled and viewed the body Detective W. Wallace was called and gave evidence as to his bringing the body of the poor little mite to Toronto.

Before he commenced his formal hearing the Coroner inquired whether Mrs. Turner was in attendance and represented by counsel. The Acting Crown Attorney mentioned that Mr. T. C. Robinson, K. C., was representing the prisoner, but was not in attendance, and then Mrs. Turner was brought into the room. She sauntered in, but while there might be indifference in her walk, the fact told a story of apprehension of the terrible charge which has been laid against her. Tall, and of good figure, she was clothed entirely in white.

Detective Wallace told how he received, from the authorities of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the body of a child which had been exhumed, and which had already been declared by a United States court to have been strangled and its body, in all probability, thrown from a New York Central train at a point about three miles from the Falls.

"Any questions?" asked the Coroner of Mrs. Turner.

"I am waiting for my lawyer," replied Mrs. Turner wearily, and again she sank back in her chair.

The Coroner then declared that he did not intend to take any further evidence at the sitting, and in view of the fact that a number of witnesses had to be brought from a distance the inquest was adjourned for a week.

OTHER CASES FEARED

A woman told Inspector of Detectives Duncan yesterday afternoon the name and address of a person who had knowledge, it was said, of four adopted children having been in the care of Mrs. Turner at a certain house in the city. These children have disappeared, but, according to the information, Mrs. Turner had explained their absence by saying she had placed them in various homes and institutions. Apparently the inquirers had been satisfied with these explanations until the publicity given to the murder of the Authors infant and the arrest of Mrs. Turner aroused doubts. Inspector Duncan was told that inquiries had since been made at the places where the babies were supposed to have been placed, but no trace of them was found. Detectives Wallace and Kennedy were instructed to inquire into the story, but Inspector Duncan declined to make known the result of their work.

During the past few days a number of excited women have called at the detective office with stories about adopted children that they imagined might have come to harm, and the three detectives who have been assigned to special duty on the case have been kept busy tracing children given out for adoption. One of the most interesting developments of the case yesterday was the discovery by the police that the child found in the Wood street house after the arrest of Mrs. Turner is not the infant named King that the woman is believed to have secured from St. Michael's Hospital some time ago. The child's name is said to be Stirling, and the police claim to know where its parents are. What has become of the infant taken from the hospital can only be imagined. An interesting fact about the Wood street baby is that it has been offered a home by a kind-hearted Toronto woman who has no children of her own.

Yesterday the shoe box in which the body of the murdered Authors infant was found near Niagara Falls was shown to a clerk in a downtown shoe store and identified as one that had been used to box up a pair of boots sold to a Mrs. "Miller" on Monday, September 13, the day before the infant was strangled. When the box in which the body was wrapped was inspected it was found to have been made of two shoe boxes fastened together, one apparently having proven too small for the gruesome contents. One of these boxes was old and was without distinguishing marks, but the other bore a shoe firm's drivers' name. Everything else had been rubbed off, with the exception of the opening letters of "Wood" street. With this number as a clue the police finally learned that a certain store "had" bill of sale and a drivers' receipt, showing that this box had been delivered to Mrs. "Miller" at the house on Wood street.

The police believe that the throwing of the body from the New York Central train was not in accordance with the plan Mrs. Turner was alleged to have made. The intention was evidently to get rid of the parcel on the steamer going across to Niagara Falls, but, meeting acquaintances on the boat, she had to change her plan. Coming back to Toronto, she apparently became afraid of again being unable to dispose of her parcel on the boat, and so took a chance of discovery by throwing it from the train window down over the cliffs. But for the fact that a flagman saw the parcel thrown out and crawled down the cliff out of curiosity to see what it was, the murder would in all probability never have been discovered.

Most girls are willing to investigate the theory that there are microbes in kine.

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PEARY LEFT FOR PORTLAND.

Enthusiastic Crowds Cheered Him on His Way.

Says Statement Will Soon be Made Public.

Invited to Lecture Before Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

Truro, N. S., Sept. 22.—Commander Robert E. Peary had no further statements to make to-day regarding the polar controversy, and while travelling westward to his home in Eagle Bay from Sydney spent the time going over his correspondence. The explorer, with his family, left Sydney early to-day and reached Truro to-night. Later the Peary party departed for Portland.

The trip to Truro occupied the entire day, and at the stations en route groups of people gathered to catch a glimpse of the explorer. While crossing the Canso Strait on the transfer steamer Scotia, Commander Peary went to the bridge, where he was photographed. Commander Peary received by cable an invitation to lecture before the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

An enthusiastic crowd, which had gathered at New Glasgow to enliven the departure of two wedding couples, cheered Commander Peary and threw rice at his car windows. The explorer was given a round of applause when he appeared on the platform, thinking that the demonstration was in his honor alone, but he hastily retreated when he observed he was in the midst of a wedding party.

The explorer, accompanied by his wife and family, with a score of newspaper correspondents, left Sydney, N. S., at 7 o'clock, and will reach Portland, Maine, to-morrow evening. The explorer expects to spend a few days at Eagle Island, making up his reports and preparing a statement on the question, "Has Cook been at the pole?" He said he did not think it would be long before the statement was made public.

"Major" Nutt Dead.

Boston, Sept. 22.—Rodina Nutt, the last male survivor of the late P. T. Barnum's famous midget troupe, died at his home in Dorchester to-day at the age of sixty-nine years. Since retiring nineteen years ago "Major" Nutt, as he was known, had conducted a successful real estate business. Heart trouble caused death. He was a brother of "Commodore" Nutt, who died in 1881.

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," quoth the Wise Guy. "Angels don't have to tread," objected the Simple Mug; "they can use their wings."

Hundreds of dainty dishes can be made with

SHREDDED WHEAT

The only cereal food made in Biscuit form. Deliciously nourishing and satisfying. Try it for breakfast with milk or cream and salt to taste.

COOK SHOWED NOTE BOOK.

Fully 30,000 Words He Says Were Entered in North.

Says the Controversy With Peary is Now Closed.

Why He Maintained Secrecy When Leaving Anaktok.

New York, Sept. 22.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, about 4 o'clock greeted a parlor filled with forty New York and European correspondents, and had questions fired at him for fully an hour and a half.

At all times the explorer frankly answered the question asked, of if he felt so disposed, frankly replied—especially when anything in the nature of a Peary-Cook controversy was broached—that he did not wish to answer the question.

He would not acknowledge any enmity toward Peary, but his attitude indicated that deep down there is no love lost between the two explorers.

"Will you tell why you imposed secrecy upon Whitney and young Pritchard?" Dr. Cook was asked as an opener.

"Because," he answered, "I didn't think I was bound for any reason to give the nature of my expedition and work to Mr. Peary or anyone else. Naturally I had a pardonable pride and a perfect right, I may add, to announce my achievement to the world myself. Mr. Whitney, who should be back here by the middle of October, will be at liberty then, and is at liberty now, to give all the information he possesses."

Dr. Cook said that when he left his records with Mr. Whitney he did not have any understanding with him as to when he was to return. As for Pritchard, Dr. Cook said that it was quite by accident that he (Cook) found out that Pritchard had overheard his announcement to Whitney that he had been to the Pole.

WHY SECRECY WAS MAINTAINED.

"When I was leaving Anaktok," Dr. Cook explained, "to go down by sledge to Upernivik, young Pritchard asked me to make a letter to his mother. I did not distrust Mr. Whitney, but to be sure that no word of my work would reach civilization until I was ready to give it forth myself, I asked Pritchard to open the letter before he read the letter over to me. As he read the letter over to me I learned that he knew of my discovery and was sending the news home. Therefore I made him cut out that part of the letter and asked him to maintain secrecy."

In Dr. Cook's case I had little to fear. Murphy can neither read nor write. I tried to take all precautions to prevent my discovery anticipating me to civilization."

Dr. Cook's only reply to the charges against Peary's companion, Matt. Hansen, that the Cook Ekimoks had told Hansen he had gone only "two sleeps" north from land, was a succinct, "Ask Hansen to explain that."

"The Ekimoks," he added, had been deceived by him, and doubtless were still obeying instructions.

"Furthermore," volunteered the doctor, "I shall produce my Ekimok letters to you to question yourselves. I'll have an interpreter on hand, and you may question them all you like. Mr. Peary is in a position to challenge me. I feel sure scientists will give me my records and instruments will prove my assertions. I already have given the most as much—I think a great deal more, in fact—than is usually given forth during the first few days or weeks by any explorer. Now I shall turn over my records to science. I can do no more."

PEARY-COOK INCIDENT CLOSED.

Dr. Cook here was asked about the truth of his alleged statement that he feared to remain at Etah because of the possibility of a disastrous meeting with Peary. He had never made such a statement, said the explorer, and just at the time the questions were being asked, "So far as I am concerned," Dr. Cook said positively, "the Peary-Cook incident is closed. Mr. Peary has no right to dictate my affairs, and I have no right to interfere with him. That is my last word on that phase of the subject."

Dr. Cook was asked whether he could have reached Denmark earlier than he did after the discovery if he had remained with Whitney and waited for a ship. "I don't think—oh, cut it out," he said, with a slight show of irritation, the only display of the kind he made during the interview.

"When you were still 460 miles from the pole and you sent your last supporting party south, how were you provisioned?"

"I had provisions enough left," he answered, "for myself, the two Ekimoks and two dogs to last eighty days. I then had two sledges and 26 dogs for this last stage of the journey. I counted, of course, on feeding 100 dogs. We left with 11 sledges, 103 dogs and 11 Ekimoks. We got back to Greenland with no dogs and only half a sledge. During those last days we not only ate but fed our sleeping bags, but parts of our clothing to the last of the dogs."

Dr. Cook said he had managed his 80-day supply of food so that it lasted nearly 90 days.

A POSER ANSWERED.

What looked like a poser was put to Dr. Cook when he was asked about the seeming discrepancy of his published statement, "The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Our observations on April 6th placed our camp at latitude 86 degrees, 36 minutes." Astronomers say that the midnight sun was first visible in that latitude on April 1 and that if Dr. Cook saw it first on April 7, he must have been 650 miles from the pole instead of the 234 claimed, and that therefore to reach the pole by April 21 he would have to race at a 35-mile a day gait. "That merely brings up the point I've so often tried to make," replied the explorer a bit wearily.

"Questions are asked things without seeing my records, and besides, they misquote me. I never have said that I saw the midnight sun first on April 7. I merely said that I had seen it that night. Besides, even if I had said I had seen it first on the 7th, that would be

physically possible. For a week or two the horizon had been murky, and obscured with low-hanging, smoky frost mist. Anyway, I was not taking observations at midnight."

"May we see some of the notes you made while wintering in the north?" Dr. Cook was asked. He had just told in his concluding remarks of the interview something about his underground winter quarters, and of the writing he had done there as a preliminary to the reports, and his book soon to be published. Dr. Cook hesitated for a moment, and then arose.

"Yes," he said, "I'll show you some of the writing I did in the north," and he hurried up to his apartments with his secretary to get his notebooks.

In a few minutes he was back with one of the books, and as he flipped through the small pages, filled with marvelously minute pencil writing, somehow, you felt that here was something tangible, almost like a splinter of the pole itself.

Dr. Cook gave no one a chance to read carefully any of the pages.

The doctor answered promptly and easily almost all of the questions.

LEAVES HIS CHURCH.

Withdraws From Methodist Episcopal Denomination.

Detroit, Sept. 22.—In a scathing letter, which combines the elements of a declaration of independence and articles of faith, Rev. Joseph Ryerson, an eminent Canadian divine, who for some time has been affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Michigan under Bishop John Wesley Hamilton, to-night resigned from the church.

The reason for his action, as shown by his communication to Bishop Hamilton, is that he "has decided to heed the call to stand upon the hills of faith, hearing the notes of angel choirs."

Mr. Ryerson protests against the treatment accorded him in connection with a recent investigation, and declares his belief that the "presiding eldership is a relic of other days, and like the unfruitful olive tree, encumbereth the ground." The letter practically announces Dr. Ryerson's intention to henceforth preach and practise a doctrine to his adherents which will closely parallel the theology of John Knox. In this the pastor says he has the backing of 125 members of Gratiot Methodist Episcopal Church.

NEARLY SWAMPED.

Narrow Escape of Men From Canadian Ice-Breaker.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 22.—A tale of suffering and danger was related to-day by the crew of a boat which left the new Canadian cutter Earl Grey to attempt to obtain coal and provisions on the bleak Newfoundland coast when the vessel's supply was nearly exhausted. A number of the crew manned a boat and rowed fifteen miles to Bay Deverde, where they obtained 2½ tons of coal in sacks and some provisions, and after telegraphing to St. John's a report of their vessel's plight, they started to return.

Meanwhile a severe storm had arisen and the seas became so high that the boat was nearly swamped. Finally it became necessary for the men to jettison the coal to escape foundering. The mast and sail of the boat next went by the board. The men were drifted all night, and at daylight were picked up by a passing schooner. In boarding the schooner one of the seamen was badly crushed, while another had his arm broken.

The men were landed at Carbonear, whence they were conveyed here. Tugs were sent out from this city and brought in the disabled steamer on Sunday night.

SUIT AGAINST MISSIONARY.

Has Been Withdrawn by Congo Concession Company.

Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, Sept. 22.—The charges brought against the Rev. W. W. Morrison, an American missionary, by one of the Congo concession companies, which has a monopoly of rubber-gathering in the Kasai region, have been withdrawn, but the plaintiffs reserve the right to bring suit later for damages. The Rev. W. H. Shepard, another American missionary, has been sued for \$6,000 by the same company for "calumnious denunciations," the suit being based on an article which appears in The Kasai Herald. Judgment in this case will be rendered, October 4th.

YOUNG MEN HURT.

Bullet Passed Through Thigh of One and Struck Thumb of the Other.

Belleville, Sept. 22.—Two well-known young men of this city were victims of a shooting accident yesterday afternoon. Fred Mills and Bert Bell, both 18 years of age, took their holiday and went out into the country, a few miles from the city, in search of squirrels. While crawling between a rail fence they stepped on a pile of stones, which began to move under their feet. Both men fell to the ground, and the trigger of the gun carried by Bell striking stone, the gun was discharged, the bullet entering the left thigh of Mills, and passing through, blew away part of Bell's right thumb. Mills was removed to the hospital and will recover.

AUTOMOBILE CORPS.

Experiment to be Tried in Thanksgiving Day Manoeuvres at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Arrangements are under way for the formation of an automobile corps in connection with the Ottawa militia. It is said that upwards of a hundred automobiles would be available to assist in the field manoeuvres here on Thanksgiving Day, and it is expected a trial will be made of their practicability in transporting troops, carrying supplies, keeping up lines of communication, etc. If the experiment proves successful here the Militia Department may encourage the formation of similar corps in other cities.

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WHY M'MULLEN LEFT MURDER CHARGED.

It Is Alleged That He Robbed His Grandfather.

Belleville, Sept. 22.—The reason for the mysterious disappearance of Stewart C. McMullen, the young Sidney farmer who left the city so suddenly over a week ago, was partially cleared up to-day, when his recent actions were discovered. As stated, he was in sole charge of the farm of his grandfather, John Connolly, an aged man and invalid, and had charge of all the funds. He did the banking for the old man, but it is alleged, instead of depositing to the credit of the latter he placed the money in his own name.

It is now discovered that shortly before leaving the city he went to the bank and drew out considerable of the old man's money, as well as all of his own. He also drew out money from the cheese factory, and then forged a cheque for \$300. It was stated to-day that McMullen is now in the United States.

It is said that for some time he had been complaining that his duties were too strenuous. Relatives and friends cannot understand his actions, as he has always been a reserved young man of excellent character.

IMMIGRATION.

The total immigration into Canada for July was 16,261, as compared with 11,330 for the same month of last year; 3,943 of these people arrived at ocean ports and 7,348 from the United States. The increase from the United States was 64 per cent. and 31 per cent. increase at ocean ports.

Moving Reception Planned.

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 22.—A bomb was found to-night in the rear of the customs house at Juarez, Mexico, a few feet from the platform which has been erected for the meeting between President Taft and President Diaz on October 16. More than 30 arrests were made. Juarez is across the Mexican border.

Indian Boy of Seventeen Brought to Kenora.

Kenora, Sept. 22.—R. Delbridge, with a Provincial constable and an Indian guide, returned with a seventeen-year-old boy in custody, charged with killing a squaw on September 11. The lad claims that the shooting was accidental, that the woman was crouching while berry-picking, and he took her for a bear and fired a charge from a shotgun at close range.

Contrary to the earlier report, the woman was not young, but aged about fifty. The tribe, however, stoutly maintain that murder was done, and a party of Indians, with two daughters of the dead woman, who were present at the tragedy, are coming to testify.

The prisoner was arrested at his tepee early Monday and came quietly.

POISON REAPPEARED.

Death of Mrs. T. F. Swayze at St. Catharines.

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Theodore F. Swayze, wife of N. S. & T. R. Conductor Swayze, died very suddenly to-day under peculiar circumstances. Some years ago she was poisoned by eating toastdolls in mistake for mushrooms. When taken ill this time the effects of the poisoning came back and terminated fatally. She was in her fifty-second year.

Swede's Back Broken at Cobalt.

Cobalt, Sept. 22.—S. Rindell, a young Swede, aged 23, who had only been a short time in the country and had just started work in the Cobalt Central mine, met instant death this afternoon about 2 o'clock. Rindell had been watching the cage going up and down and finally walked under it as it was descending. His neck was broken and his head badly crushed.