

MORNING DAILY FOUNDED 1861 WEEKLY (NOW RURAL DAILY) 1887

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1909.

ONE MONTH BY MAIL IN A YEAR \$2.00 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE

JUDGE ANDRE CONSIDERS MME. STEINHEIL GUILTY OF DOUBLE MURDER

Lengthy Preliminary Trial Ended And Prisoner Will be Committed—Trial in May or June.

Paris, April 6.—The long-drawn-out inquiry of the examining magistrate into the question of the guilt or innocence of Mme. Steinheil has at length come to an end, after the fruitless investigations of M. Leydet, which lasted six months, have been supplemented by the minute and conscientious inquiry of M. Andre.

It is almost certain that as a result Mme. Steinheil will be committed for trial. M. Andre's report to the Parquet is a voluminous document, covering 3,000 sheets, and only the first part has as yet been communicated to the Parquet. In this M. Andre stuns up the case against Mme. Steinheil. "In my opinion," says M. Andre, "there exist against Mme. Steinheil sufficient presumptions that, on the

"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY." BRITISH MEMBER



The country is awakening at last to the danger of invasion, and the unsatisfactory character of the Naval Estimates, just issued, has emphasized the need of depending entirely upon our Navy for the defence of the Empire.

ACQUITTED OF A SERIOUS CHARGE

Horatio Bottomley, M.P., Goes Free After a Lengthy Trial.

HIS ABLE DEFENCE.

London, April 4.—After a hearing which has spread itself over between three and four months, and has occupied nearly thirty sittings of the Guildhall Court, the case in which Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., Mr. George Francis Fewings, Mr. William Albert Stevenson, and Mr. Dalton Esau were charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with certain transactions of the Joint Stock Trust and Finance Corporation (Ltd.) and the Selected Gold Mines of Australia (Ltd.), came to a conclusion in the dismissal of the summonses by Alderman Sir James Ritchie before whom the prosecution has latterly come. This decision the alderman intimated after ten minutes' retirement from court at the close of Mr. Bottomley's eloquent speech for the defence, and without calling upon the counsel who represented the other defendants. Mr. Bottomley's address, which occupied the whole of the day's sitting, was a powerful piece of oratory, which could scarcely fail to impress all who heard it—searching, unimpassioned, and lucid where the details of the intricate details of the transactions in dispute, full of bitter scorn for the manner in which the prosecution had been conducted, and of a no less bitter contempt for the kind and quantity of the evidence on which it was sought to secure the conviction of his co-defendants and himself, and charged also with not a little fervid eloquence as the speaker drew a picture of the obloquy and strain which the whole proceedings had cast upon them. When he sat down, after having been speaking between three and four hours, there was loud applause in the public part of the court room; but this display was nothing compared with the prolonged cheering which greeted the magistrate's announcement of his decision to dismiss the summonses. For some time the demonstration lasted, and then, after the magistrate had left the bench, Mr. Bottomley and his co-defendants were overwhelmed with the congratulations of their friends.

WITHDRAWAL OF PREFERENCE DOES HARM TO TRADE

So Declares Resolution Adopted by London Chamber of Commerce.

EMPIRE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

London, April 4.—At a meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce a resolution was adopted affirming that preferential treatment accorded by various of the self-governing colonies had been of distinct advantage to British manufacturers, and that the withdrawal of the preference would be most detrimental to trade between the various parts of the Empire. A number of resolutions were approved for inclusion in the name of the London Chamber, in the programme of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Sydney, relative to the following subjects:—Telegraphic communication, certificates of origin and declarations of origin of goods shipped to the colonies, colonial duties on catalogues, commercial relations between the Mother Country, her colonies and dependencies, emigration, merchandise marks, parcel post rates, British standard tubes and threads, labor certification, validity of English judgments in the colonies, and validity of English arbitration awards.

25,000 HOMELESS IN LONDON.

London, April 4.—In January by order of the London County Council, the medical officer took a census of homeless persons. There were on that night 2,088

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BELGIUM OVER ARMY REFORM

Sick Members Taken to Chamber in Automobiles to Vote.

ARMY TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Brussels, April 4.—Amid extraordinary excitement, as the fall of the Cabinet was expected by many people to take place, the Chamber passed a second vote over the question of military reform. Last week the proposal for an inquiry was voted with a majority of two, and, as several members were absent at that time, it was expected that the proposal would be rejected at the second vote, thus involving perhaps the resignation of the Cabinet. Some members who were ill were fetched from their homes and brought to their seats in motor-cars, and the House was very nearly complete. Nevertheless, the proposal was once more adopted, by eighty-two votes to seventy-eight, and one abstention. Thus an inquiry into the condition of the army will take place, and a report will have to be laid before the Chamber by May 1, with proposals tending towards drastic reforms in the army. It has now been decided that a new railway is to be built between Malmédy (Germany) and Stavelot (Belgium). Many military writers in France and Belgium had previously attacked this scheme on the ground that the intended railway would eventually allow German troops to concentrate troops on Belgian territory without exposing them to the

FOREIGN INVADERS WOULD NOT LAST WEEK IN ENGLAND

Secretary Haldane Gives His Views on Possibility of an Invasion.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

London, April 4.—On the invitation of the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Haldane, Minister of War, visited Manchester and addressed a meeting of employers of labor and others interested in the Territorial Army scheme. A party of Suffragists attempted to interrupt the Secretary for War, but they were outmanoeuvred by the police. Mr. Haldane expressed pleasure at the fact that the latest returns showed that the East Lancashire force had attained 78 per cent. of its establishment. They would not have difficulty in dealing with other people when they had an army with such recruiting sergeants as willing and convinced Territorialists would possibly turn out to be. That was the foundation of his hope for the future of this force. He had never said that he could rely upon the navy alone, he did not think that would be safe. Even the best ordered naval tactics might let a small force escape through, and we had to protect ourselves against that. This was the function of the Territorial Army. Whilst nothing was impossible, we had to realize that we lived by probability, and the probabilities were about as high as we could make them, that in time of peace an surprise invasion of 70,000 or 100,000 men, even if they could get past the fleet—which he did not think they could—would, in the days of wireless telegraphy, not survive a week. They would be overwhelmed by the superior numbers of superior trained men and extinguished, and that even without the aid of the Territorials. But suppose the force did slip past the home defence fleet? His answer was that that would not happen for some months, and in the meantime the Territorials would have been embodied for six months, and have become a highly efficient force, handled by efficient officers, and enormously superior in numbers to the invaders. The adoption of conscription for the raising of a home defence army would, he feared, result simply in checking the stream of recruits to that overseas army which was so superior to those of other nations.

REMARKABLE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP INDIAN OFFICIAL

Bomb Ingeniously Secreted in Book and Sent to Magistrate at Calcutta—Chemicals Lost Effect.

Calcutta, April 4.—Proof has lately been forthcoming of the determined manner in which the Anarchists have attempted to revenge themselves upon Mr. Kingsford, which he was Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta, some months before he was transferred to Mozambique as a judge. It appears that when he was residing at Garden Reach, Calcutta, more than a year ago, a book, neatly packed, was delivered by hand at his house. It was taken in by his servant and duly placed on his table. Mr. Kingsford thought it was a law book which he had lent to a friend, and which had been returned without any covering note, and he did not therefore take the trouble to see what the volume was. It lay neglected in his room, and was duly packed up among other books and taken to Mozambique on his transfer from Calcutta. There it remained, still with its covering, just it had originally been received at Garden Reach, and to all appearances it was nothing more than a book of rather large size. Some little time ago it was found that this innocent-looking tome was really nothing less than an infernal machine, contrived by someone with expert knowledge of explosives. Examination disclosed that a large bomb had been filled with picric acid, to the detonation of which the book would have acted as a fuse. The book-bomb is now in the hands of the police. The volume deals with law, and contains 1,200 pages, of which half had been cut out. Springs, which would have acted if the string of the parcel had been cut, were found cleverly concealed in the cover. The detonator was of fulminate of mercury.

BIG SCANDAL FOUND IN FRENCH NAVAL CIRCLES

Warship That Costs England £1,500,000 Costs France 2,000,000 More.

COSTLY TABLE FLOWERS.

Paris, April 4.—While the Government is anxiously considering how much money it can give to M. Picard to strengthen the navy, statistical information is forthcoming abundantly proving waste and extravagance in the Government arsenals and dockyards. The figures in question, as furnished in a long detailed report prepared by M. Binaud Brouse, on behalf of the Accounts Committee of the Chamber, show leakages and excessive expenditure in all departments. For example, armor-plates, guns, munitions, and other supplies of identical patterns have been procured from different contractors at widely varying prices. According to M. Brouse's statistics, an 18,000-ton battleship costs the British Admiralty £1,520,000, and Germany £1,824,000, while the same ship costs France £2,080,000. How the waste occurs is examined and exposed with great minuteness. Among the items questioned by the Accounts Committee is a sum of £80 debited to the Admiralty by the late Minister of Marine for floral table decorations at his dinner parties. General Picard has ordered an inquiry into the statements alleged to have been made by General de Ferron,

GOOD LUCK DROVE MAN TO MURDER FAMILY.

Terrible Tragedy is Reported in a Family at Christiansa. Copenhagen, April 4.—A terrible drama is reported from Christiansa. In the early hours of the morning a tramcar driver named Johansen killed his wife and three children by stabbing them with a long knife while they were sleeping in their beds. He then set fire to the house and when the fire brigade arrived Johansen tried to kill the firemen and policemen. Finally

KING PETER OF SERVIA



It is reported that King Peter will leave for Hinterland never to return. This picture shows King Peter studying the map of his country for mobilization purposes.

persons homeless in the streets, including 1,229 men accommodated for a few hours in shelters, but unprovided with beds. To these may be added 638 persons provided with tickets for beds free of charge by the Church Army. The medical officer states that the number of homeless, even with this addition, shows a decrease of about 1,000 compared with 1906. The comparative figures are: Men, Women, Children. T'11. 1904 ... 1,563 184 50 1,797 1905 ... 1,563 184 50 1,797 1906 ... 1,929 218 60 2,207 1907 ... 1,929 218 60 2,207 1908 ... 1,896 210 50 2,156 No fewer than 21,994 persons occupied beds on January 15 in licensed lodgings houses and 1,188 in casual wards. London's homeless army was, therefore, 26,140.

FATAL CAROUSAL AT FUNERAL.

Vienna, April 4.—A funeral carouse, with appalling consequences, is reported from Mesokeresotes. After the funeral of a farmer named Ludwig Toth the mourners drank so much alcohol that five men and one woman died on the spot, while seven men are in a serious condition.

WHAT BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES MEAN TO COUNTRY

Enormous Increase in Expenditure for War Vessels.

BUILD MORE DREADNAUGHTS.

London, April 4.—The anxiously-awaited British Navy Estimates for the year 1909, shows an entirely new principle in its construction, namely:— 1. An increase of £2,823,000 on the estimates of 1908-9. 2. On new construction there is an advance of £1,340,000. 3. Included in the total sum of £8,885,200 for new construction is the item of £2,885,700, provided for beginning work on:— Four battleships (Dreadnought type). Six protected cruisers. Twenty destroyers. A number of submarine boats for which £500,000 is allowed. 4. Parliamentary powers are asked in addition, to insure the necessary expenditure for preparing for the rapid construction of four more large armored ships beginning on the 1st April, 1910. As the following table shows the total naval expenditure is higher than in any year since 1904-5, while the expenditure on new construction is the highest since 1906-7.

CANNIBALISTIC HORROR IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Strange Appetite for Human Flesh Led to Gruesome Orgies.

Berlin, April 3.—A grisly story of cannibalism comes from German East Africa. A magician named Malukansi, his wife, and two adult sons, had accustomed themselves to the taste of fish, but naturally had some difficulty in obtaining it. They managed, however, gradually to draw into association with themselves eight women, whom Malukansi promised to teach his magic arts on condition that they should supply human bodies for the gratification of his hideous appetite. Thus a secret cannibalistic society of twelve persons was formed. According to the evidence given at the trial of these vampires at the station Kringa, it appeared that the victims consumed at their loathsome repasts were in all cases relations, and frequently children

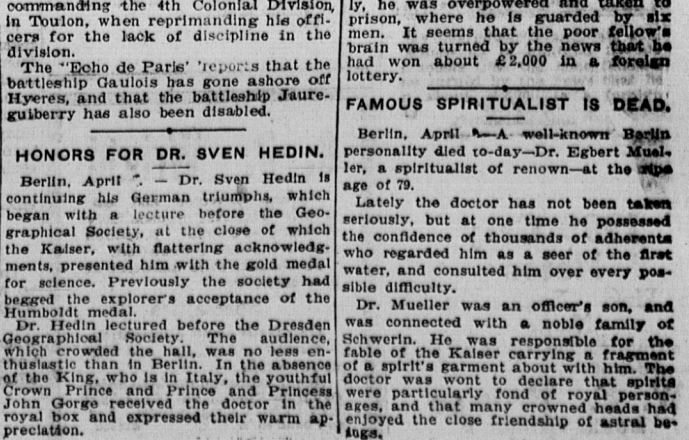
TRAGIC DEATH OF MONEY LENDER IN PLACE OF BUSINESS

Skull Was Beaten in With Some Weapon, Probably a Hammer.

LITTLE FINGER WAS MISSING.

London, April 4.—Mr. Herman Cohen, a money lender, of Sunderland, was murdered in mysterious circumstances in his office, recently. Some relatives visited the house shortly after seven o'clock and getting no response to their knocking forced open the door. They found Mr. Cohen lying on the floor of his office in a pool of blood, with his skull battered in and the little finger of the left hand missing. He was still alive and a doctor was fetched, but Cohen died in less than a quarter of an hour. The police searched the neighborhood but without result. Mr. Cohen was thirty years of age, and though a native of Germany he had spent most of his life in Sunderland, belonging to a family which had conducted a successful money-lending business in various towns in the north of England. A medical examination showed at least six fractures of the skull. The room showed evidences of a severe struggle, but no weapon with which the injuries could have been inflicted was found. The police theory is that the wounds were inflicted with a weapon in the nature of a hammer, and also with some sharp instrument. This leads to the supposition that there was more than one assailant.

ENGLAND'S TERRITORIAL ARMY



Making a Gun-Pit.

Mounted Infantry at Manoeuvres Training Remounts.

HONORS FOR DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Berlin, April 4.—Dr. Sven Hedin is continuing his German triumphs, which began with a lecture before the Geographical Society, at the close of which the Kaiser, with flattering acknowledgments, presented him with the gold medal for science. Previously the society had begged the explorer's acceptance of the Humboldt medal. Dr. Hedin lectured before the Dresden Geographical Society. The audience, which crowded the hall, was no less enthusiastic than in Berlin. In the absence of the Kaiser, who is in Italy, the youthful Crown Prince and Prince and Princess John George received the doctor in the royal box and expressed their warm appreciation.

FAMOUS SPIRITUALIST IS DEAD.

Berlin, April 4.—A well-known Berlin personality died to-day—Dr. Egbert Mueller, a spiritualist of renown—at the age of 73. Lately the doctor has not been taken seriously, but at one time he possessed the confidence of thousands of adherents who regarded him as a seer of the first water, and consulted him over every possible difficulty. Dr. Mueller was an officer's son, and was connected with a noble family of Schwerin. He was responsible for the fable of the Kaiser carrying a fragment of a spirit's garment about with him. The doctor was wont to declare that spirits were particularly fond of royal personages, and that many crowned heads had enjoyed the close friendship of astral beings.