

ROBINSON ON HIS TRIAL.

His Two Daughters Testify Against the Prisoner.

They Tell an Awful Story of Degradation and Shame.

Mrs. Robinson in Court—Her Brother and Son Examined.

Sudbury despatch: The trial of James Robinson for the murder of the infant child of his daughter, Ellen, on March 23 last, began this morning before Mr. Justice Macge. A. E. H. Crewe, of Barrie, is Crown prosecutor, while Mr. R. McKessock, K. C., of Sudbury, is defending the prisoner, who, in addition to being charged with murder, has hanging over him nine other charges on which true bills have been returned by the grand jury.

Drs. Bruce Smith and Clark, who examined the prisoner as to his sanity, are present, and, following a conference with counsel, it was intimated that insanity would not be urged by the defense.

An unusual feature of the trial was the taking of the evidence of Ellen Robinson, daughter of the prisoner, in the General Hospital, where she is a patient in the maternity ward. Judge, counsel and jury went to the hospital and took the girl's evidence, returning to the court room, where the trial was continued.

URGED WIFE TO KILL BABY.

Ellen Robinson's evidence touching this charge was to the effect that her mother, in answer to a suggestion of the prisoner, that she do the same with the new-born child, answered: "Oh, Jimmy, I cannot do it." But Robinson urged her to do the deed. Ellen testified that there were five children born, two of which were living, and that her father was the parent of all five.

Jessie Robinson, aged nineteen, told her pitiful story of her father's crimes against his family at the lonely farmhouse, eight miles from Warren village, and in trembling accents, with tears glistening in her eyes, spoke of the disgrace she and her sisters were forced to bear. A child was born to her on March 17, 1909, but she never saw it again, and did not know what became of it. Ellen, her sister, was confined eight days after the birth of witness' baby, and she heard her father talking angrily to her mother in the other room at the time, but did not hear what was said.

On August 1, 1909, another baby was born to the witness, followed shortly after by an investigation resulting in the flight of her father and the arrest of her mother. On several occasions her father had brutally choked her and beaten her with a whip.

FOUND THREE INFANTS' BODIES.

John Robinson, aged twenty, son of the prisoner, swore that he knew nothing of the terrible conditions until after the children were born, and told the story of the finding of three boxes, each containing the body of an infant, buried on the farm. Following the visit of Magistrate Wright, of Warren, and party, his mother indicated where the bodies might be found. The witness told of his father's return to the farm after the exposure and his inquiries as to what his mother had told Magistrate Wright about him. According to the witness his mother had stated that the father urged her to do the same with Ellen's baby as she had done with Jessie's, and the father denied this, laying the entire responsibility of doing away with the children upon Mrs. Robinson. The capture of the prisoner by Rev. Peter Matheson, assisted by the witness, was then graphically described, the clergyman grappling with his father as the latter stooped to pick up a stick of wood, and, after a tussle in which the witness struck his father with the poker, the prisoner was bound hand and foot and conveyed to Warren.

E. A. Wright, Justice of the Peace at Warren, told of his connection with

the case, and of informing Robinson that the stories about his daughters should be investigated. The prisoner was apparently willing that such should be done. Going to the farmhouse with Dr. Dickson, a written confession was obtained from Mrs. Robinson and the bodies were found.

Dr. Dickson, the Coroner, swore that the bodies were not closely examined, and he saw nothing to indicate the cause of death.

Rev. Peter Matheson, Presbyterian minister of Richmond, who resigned his pastorate to look after the family of his sister, Mrs. Robinson, after her arrest, and with the children harvested the crop and captured the prisoner, whom he handed over bound hand and foot to the authorities, was the next witness. It is worthy of note that the Richmond congregation refused to accept Rev. Mr. Matheson's resignation, and gave him an indefinite leave of absence. The evidence of this witness was not very material as to the murder charge, but tended to show that the prisoner seemed willing to allow his wife to take the full responsibility for the greater crime, saying that her crime was worse than his, and that the others were to blame.

MRS. ROBINSON ON THE STAND.

At this stage the prosecution called Mrs. Annie Robinson, the prisoner's wife, now under sentence of death for the crime of murder. A hush spread over the crowded courtroom as, bowed and trembling, the unfortunate woman was led into the forum, and, sinking into a chair with downcast eyes and folded hands, made a pitiful picture of helplessness and despair. She shook as with the palsy, and looked aged and worn, appearing at least ten years older than upon the day of her arrest at Warren.

Counsel for defense objected to the wife of the prisoner being called as a witness, and the Court adjourned until morning to allow of authorities being given on the question.

S. S. CONVENTION.

Athletics and Amusements Are Not Barred.

Toronto despatch: The convention of the Ontario Adult Bible Class Convention was concluded in High Park Avenue Methodist Church yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. The principal themes of this session was the "Children's Rights" and "The Relationship Between the Sunday School and the Young People's Societies." This latter situation in Bible work was ably taken up by Rev. S. T. Bartlett, general secretary of Methodist Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues. He said: "Athletics, physical culture and games contribute to the full growth of manhood, and so they are properly within the sphere of a young people's society and should be provided by the young people's societies. A boy should be taught to play for the glory of God, as well as for his own." The evening, which saw the closing of the greatest convention in the history of the association, was taken up with a literary and musical programme.

SLEPT IN HAY STACK.

A U. S. Railway President Mistaken for Tramp.

Libby, Mont., Nov. 1.—Louis A. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, has undergone another trying experience, being compelled to live four days solely upon elk meat. While automobiling from Helena to Great Falls he was mistaken for a tramp when his machine broke down, and he was compelled to sleep in a haystack, a farmer refusing him lodging.

Hill, who was visiting the proposed glacier national park with a photographer and others, got separated from the party. He met a hunter and engaged his services to escort him out. Neither had any food, but found an abandoned camp and secured some bread. The hunter killed an elk, and for four days this was their sole ration.

Finally they reached Belton, where Hill was picked up and brought to this place, none the worse for his experience.

ELECTION IN BERMONDSEY.

Gets Tariff Reform Candidate by a Plurality of 987.

More Votes For Liberal and Labor Than For Man Elected.

Tories Declare It to be a Condemnation of the Budget.

London, Nov. 1.—The Bermondsey by-election, which, it was generally agreed, would act as a sort of barometer, indicating the political feeling in the country, resulted in the return to-day of Mr. John Dumphreys, the Unionist candidate. Both those who favor and those who oppose the budget may find comfort in the returns. The fight was a three-cornered one, and, while the Unionist candidate was elected, the total vote for the Liberal and Labor candidates, both strong budget men, was greater than for the Unionist. The vote was as follows:

John Dumphreys (Unionist) 4,278
E. L. Hughes (Liberal) 3,291
E. A. Salter (Labor) 1,435
Unionist plurality 987
Budget majority 448

Though Dr. Cooper, the late member, carried Bermondsey for Liberalism in 1906 by 1,759 majority, in the two previous general elections, in 1900 and 1895, the constituency went Conservative by 300 and 360 votes. In 1892 a Liberal was elected by 658.

The whole Conservative press claims that the result of the Bermondsey election is the death-knell of the budget and a victory for tariff reform. Bermondsey is a typical working class constituency, and although Dumphreys failed to secure a majority over the combined votes of his two opponents, the Conservatives are convinced that the election proves there will be no landslide for the budget.

According to the most reliable information, the leaders of the Conservative party have definitely decided that the Lords will reject the budget, and that, therefore, a general election is probable in January.

THE CANDIDATES.

The campaign was one of the most fiercely contested in the political history of London. Mr. Dumphreys, the successful candidate, pinned his faith to tariff reform, and opposed the budget vigorously. Curiously enough, Mr. Dumphreys, who has been a consistent protectionist, was an opponent of Mr. Chamberlain in Birmingham in 1895, when the great tariff reformer was a leader in the free trade camp.

Mr. Dumphreys is a former Mayor of the borough and has long been connected with the tanning industry.

Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, the Liberal standard-bearer, is a well-known Parliamentary journalist, who in 1907 was unsuccessful in the Jarrow by-election.

Dr. Salter, the Labor and Socialist candidate, has long been popular among the wage-earners of the district, where he is known as the poor man's doctor.

FIGHT HOOKWORM.

John D. Rockefeller Donates a Million Dollars For That Purpose.

New York, Nov. 1.—A gift of \$1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller to fight the hook-worm disease was announced at the offices of the Standard Oil Company here late to-day. A dozen well-known educators and scientists, selected in large part from institutions of learning in the south, where the parasite is prevalent, were called in yesterday for the discussion of the situation. The Rockefeller commission for the eradication of the hook-worm disease was organized.

The hook-worm, which, it is believed, was imported from Africa with the negroes, lives on the human intestinal tract and feeds upon blood which it draws from the mucous lining of the tract. The parasite often so lowers the vitality of those who are affected as to retard their physical and mental development, render them more susceptible to other diseases, makes labor less efficient, and in the section where the malady is most prevalent greatly increases the death rate from consumption, pneumonia, typhoid fever and malaria. It has been shown that the lowered vitality of millions long attributed to malaria and climate and seriously affecting economic development is, in fact, largely due in some districts to this parasite.

Some two millions of the people of the United States are infected with the parasite, and these are by no means confined to any one class. The toll of suffering and death is taken from the intelligent well-to-do as well as from the less fortunate.

WHAT THE HOOKWORM IS.

The hook-worm is a tiny parasite worm, half an inch long and no thicker than a small hairpin, which makes its way into the human body and attaches itself to the wall of the small intestine, biting with its small jaws and sucking the blood of the victim. The hook-worm does not multiply in the human body. Every one that is found there has made its way separately into the body from outside, but the entire soil of the South is polluted with them, and they may be swallowed with drinking water, or vegetables, but usually enter the body through the skin. The hook-worm is not found in the North, because it cannot endure cold. It was originally brought to America by negro slaves from Africa, and wherever the negro goes he scatters the parasite. To its operations is due the unfortunate condition of many of the whites of the Southern States. They are half-sick, unable to do much work, and seemingly without ambition.

STEFFOFF IS SENTENCED.

To be Hanged Two Days Before Christmas.

Justice Riddell Grants a Stated Case For Court of Appeal.

His Address to Convicted Macedonian Murderer.

Toronto despatch: With no man of his own race at hand to convey to him the awful meaning of Mr. Justice Riddell's slow-spoken words, Porat Steffoff, the Macedonian who was convicted of murdering Vani Simoff, a fellow-countryman, stood up in the court of the Criminal Assizes yesterday morning and listened to the sentence that condemned him to die in December next. Steffoff will be hanged in the jail yard two days before Christmas. Steffoff understands a few words of English, but while the pronouncing of the black cap by His Lordship and the solemnity of the occasion may have had their significance for him, it was not until he had been led out of the court room and into his own cell in the corridor adjoining that he received a full understanding of his fate. There Rev. Mr. Atlas went to him and through the bars of the cell translated the sentence of the court.

Steffoff showed the characteristic indifference of his race. He followed Mr. Atlas closely, occasionally nodding his head. He made only two requests, one that the Rev. Mr. Atlas, who has befriended him since his arrest, visit him, and the other that he be allowed to see his younger brother. Permission was secured from the Sheriff, and the condemned man and the youth talked together for some time.

Steffoff, before being sentenced, was given one chance of life when his counsel, Mr. Godfrey, was granted a stated case on the ground that the prisoner was not properly warned by the police before making statements. The case will be brought before the Court of Appeal in November.

His Lordship and Mr. J. M. Godfrey, counsel for the prisoner, met before court opened, and Mr. Godfrey then expressed his intention of applying for a stated case. When court opened His Lordship addressed the defendant's counsel.

"I find," he said, "that the Court of Appeal will meet on Nov. 15, and you will have an opportunity of applying to it." His Lordship stated that he had carefully considered Mr. Godfrey's statements in regard to the warning of prisoners in their charge and that he would if counsel really desired it, state a case for the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Godfrey when asked if he had anything to say in respect of the sentence about to be passed on the prisoner, stated that in view of His Lordship's decision to grant a stated case he did not think it wise to make any comment.

Then Steffoff was commanded to stand up.

"Porat Steffoff," stated His Lordship, "if it is a fact, as has been stated, that you do not understand the English language, nothing I can say can have any effect upon you, so that what I have to say will be exceedingly short."

"This country has spread its arms wide and far to receive those from other countries who desire to take advantage of the offers she makes. People come here from every clime, and it is a satisfaction to me that most of them come with an honest desire to labor and to receive no more than the fair wage. That will not do you. You came from a land whose ancestors were the conquerors of the world, when the ancestors of the judge who addresses you were half-naked savages. Your compatriots were men of great intelligence. I am glad to say that added to that intelligence the vast majority were men who may become good Canadians and good citizens. The only reproach heard against your people is that they will work for small pay, and are so anxious to save money that they are pennywise and foolish. I am much mistaken if the most of this fault will not disappear."

"There are men who cannot get work and who are not content to bear their poverty, but take with strong hands from the weaker. That will not do you. As the jury have found, and as I believe, took an axe and slew your fellow-villager. You did that, not in the heat of passion or of revenge for some past wrong, but in the carrying out of some bad, but actuated by greed. You robbed the dead man. Our law conceives it to be necessary that a man who kills must in turn be killed. I am only the mouthpiece of the law. The law is that you must die, and that is the only sentence I can pronounce."

"I assume that you are a member of some church. If that is so, in the short time I can give you to live, the services of a priest will, if possible, be placed at your disposal. If there be any particular denomination, the services of whose minister you desire, I have no doubt there will be one or more glad to prepare you to meet the Judge whose sentences are always right. I cannot promise you any hope of mercy. If you killed your countryman as the jury says you did it is inconceivable that you should expect mercy."

His Lordship then donned the black cap and sentenced Steffoff to death on Dec. 23.

The condemned man is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church. There is no priest of that church in Toronto, and the Rev. Mr. Atlas will minister to Steffoff's spiritual needs.

TWENTY KILLED.

Fatal Explosion in Coal Mine in Glamorganshire.

London, Nov. 1.—A score of miners were killed by an explosion in the Rhymney company's colliery at Glamorganshire, the most southeasterly county of Wales, to-day.

Manager Bowen and two companions, who attempted a rescue, were themselves overcome by the after damp and perished.

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

Don't use as much "Black Knight" as you have been using of other stove polishes. You don't need as much, to bring a brilliant, glittering, lasting polish to the iron-work. A little of "Black Knight" goes a long way. And you get a bigger box of "Black Knight" than of any other stove polish that sells for 10c.

If, for any reason, you can't get "Black Knight" Stove Polish at your dealer's, send 10c. for a large can postpaid.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED, - HAMILTON, Ont.
Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish. 20

HOTELS ARE FEWER.

Ontario Has Travelled Fast on Temperance Lines.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—Ontario is making rapid progress towards temperance, according to the official figures of the Provincial License Department. This year there are in all 2,328 liquor licenses throughout the Province, of which 2,010 are tavern, 253 are shop, 23 are wholesale and 42 club licenses. In 1874—thirty-five years ago—there were 6,185 licenses in the Province, and the decrease has been steady, year by year, until the present figures have been reached. The annual decrease has been specially marked during the past five years.

There are now 195 municipalities in the Province under local option, and 149 in which licenses are not issued on Government policy. The local option municipalities include 91, in which the by-law was carried under the three-fifths clause.

In 334 of the total 806 municipalities in Ontario prohibition consequently obtains, the percentage being an unusually large one. If temperance sentiment continues to grow in proportion to the past five years only the largely populated centres will be able to secure licenses under the act.

CHEMICALS EXPLODE

Smith's Falls Young Lady Suffers Severe Injuries.

Smith's Falls despatch: While an experiment was being conducted in the laboratory of the high school here to-day the chemicals with which the students were working exploded, resulting in very serious injury to Miss Ethel Cairns. The tube she was holding burst, and she was struck full in the face by the flying particles of glass. One penetrated her eye and it was cut so badly that the pupil spread all over the ball. It is thought she will lose the sight of that eye. Her face was cut in several places, but not seriously.

Another student, Miss Minnie Condie, who was working with her, received a gash in her arm from a piece of glass, and her clothing was badly burned by the chemicals.

Ask Her This Question

"Do you know of any woman who ever received any benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?"

If any woman who is suffering with any ailment peculiar to her sex will ask her neighbors this question, she will be surprised at the result. There is hardly a community in this country where women cannot be found who have been restored to health by this famous old remedy, made exclusively from a simple formula of roots and herbs.

During the past 30 years we have published thousands of letters from these grateful women who have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in all that time have we published a testimonial without the writer's special permission. Never have we knowingly published a testimonial that was not truthful and genuine. Here is one just received a few days ago. If anyone doubts that this is a true and honest statement of a woman's experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound write and ask her.

Canifton, Ont.—"I had been a great sufferer for five years. One doctor told me it was ulcers of the uterus, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor. No one knows what I suffered. I would always be worse at certain periods, and never was regular, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. I was very ill in bed, and the doctor told me I would have to have an operation, and that I might die during the operation. I wrote to my Vegetable Compound. Through personal experience I have found it the best medicine in the world for female troubles, for it has cured me, and I did not have to have the operation after all. The Compound also helped me while passing through Change of Life."—Mrs. Letitia Blair, Canifton, Ontario.

Any woman who is sick and suffering is foolish surely not to give such a medicine as this a trial. Why should it not do her as much good as it did Mrs. Blair.

Sunday

LESSON VI.

Paul a Prisoner. Acts 27: 39-28: 16. Commentary.—The party in great danger, the fourteenth night, discovered that the ship was near some land, driven about 480 miles from the island, the sailors were to leave the others. Paul said, "Except ye cannot be saved, soldiers cut the small boat to sea, and drift away, and be obliged to remain, and Paul persuaded the sailors to cut the whole company, through these dark coming dependents, and him to inspire the rest." II. The wreck at 39-44. 39. knew not the of the sailors were island of Malta, y deny upon it they to recognize it. They saw a "bird" where they hoped doing so, 40. cast (R. V.)—They cast and left them in the hands (R. V.)—An supplied with two dies, one being plied of the stern. When chored by the stern sary to board these water and bind the now that they were 41. two seas met—1 separates the little eta from the Malta Paul's bay unites the inner and forms tion as is here de- took the visible part the strait for a bit their prow into the stern took the force still agitated by the 42. soldiers' counsel Roman custom, each for, was claimed to a who was his leon Roman law made the able with their own prisoners placed up and now that there of the prisoners esch wished them put to 43. desiring to so century could not w to Paul that t whole party was Paul had already wrecked and had be night and a day (may be sure that who were told to sw Bib. 44. came to p three points of Paul accomplished—they on an island, the sh their lives were sav

Most people already use—and always will use—Windsor Salt. They know—from years of experience—that Windsor Salt won't get damp or lumpy. There is never even a suspicion of grittiness about it.

Its clean taste—its crystal purity and recognized economy make Windsor Salt the prime favorite in every home where it is used.

Don't pay fancy prices for any imported salt, when Windsor Salt costs so little, and is so high in quality.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

MAGISTRATE SP

Magistrate Perry, of Golden good thing known. Writing him, he says: "After a ve recently satisfied. In a years' standing which no de for. I would certainly enco in his home." The magistra Zam-Buk! Unequaled for poisoning and all skin disease 50 cents a box. Sure cure for

Ever