THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor.
C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1911.

REGRETTABLE.

Another veteran of the Indian Mutiny has turned up—this one declared on reliable authority to be genuine. If there had been as many English soldiers in India when the mutiny broke out as there have been veterans discovered in the last twenty-five years the rising might not have amounted to much.

GERMANY TOO?

German papers stoutly deny that their country has been making advances to Canada looking for a reciprocal trade arrangement on better terms. This is interpreted by the London papers to mean either that such advances have really been made or that they are about to be made—such is the unshaken confidence of the London journalists in the mendacity of their Berlin contemporaries. It is quite possible, of course, that in this instance the Berlin gentlemen may be telling the truth, and that the story was started by the London tariff papers in hope of further discrediting the low tariff policy of the Canadian government. It is to be hoped, however, that the other is the case, that the Londoners were guessing correctly, and that the Berlin papers are merely indulging in the diplomatic tactics with which they are sometimes credited, of dutifully denying a truth which it might not be desirable, for reasons of state, to make public just yet. Canada wants markets wherever she can find them, and German money in payment for Canadian grain and beef would look quite as good to the Canadian farmer as any other. If the report is correct it will be another instance of those who have tried protection having found it wanting.

A FORLORN HOPE.

Mr. Borden is to spend the recess between the adjournment and the reassembling of Parliament in a tour of the West, in the hope, presumably, of winning back some of the thousands of Conservatives in this country who approve reciprocity and of doing what he can to save the scalps of his western followers, who must soon appeal to their constituents for mercy. That there is a large field for effort before him, and that the need of his getting busy is pressing, there is no occasion to doubt. His stand on the reciprocity agreement has put him in direct hostility to western interests and the prevalent western sentiment, while the cowardly failure of his western supporters to say what they think of the issue or which way they intend to vote upon it has lost them even the respect they would have won by manfully saying what they intend to do, whichever it may be. The prospective tour of Mr Borden is in fact, designed as a kind of fishing expedition, made on the off-chance that he may be able to recover some portion of his lost ground, or to mitigate the feeling of the western people against his assault upon their interests. If his tour can be successful to the degree of winning back some of the party men who for the time have left the party standard, it would to that degree free his western supporters in the House from the fear which has heretofore held them, and would enable them to take their places openly among the opponents of the agreement.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

At the last regular meeting of the council it was decided to prefer specific charges against two of the commissioners, in accordance with the requirements of the city charter as interpreted by Mr. Justice Stuart in the judgment handed down recently in the Supreme Court. Since the abortive attempt to dismiss Commissioner Boullion no intimation had been given until this meeting that any further attempt would be made to oust him from office. A new development in the struggle which for several months past has transformed the city hall into a sort of bear garden and seriously impeded the progress of public business, was a list of charges preferred against Commissioner Butchart, who up to the present time has taken only a minor part in the fray. The charges against Commissioner Boullion are for the most part a repetition of some of the items in the thirty-three charges published several weeks ago. The complaints are submitted under the three following heads: (a) Misleading statements or misrepresentations made to the council; (b) Lack of business ability; (c) General course of conduct leading to lack of harmony between the commissioners and the various departments. In eleven of the thirteen charges Commissioner Butchart's name is associated with that of Commissioner Boullion as "being present" or "knowing the statements made by Commissioner Boullion" and "assenting to the same." The proposal to hold an investigation was opposed by Aldermen Hyndman and McKinley. Five days were given to the commissioners to prepare a written statement of their replies and the investigation will be held by the council in committee of the whole on Monday next in the council chamber, City Solicitor Bown will act for the prosecuting aldermen, and it is understood that the commissioners have engaged counsel for their defence.

Meanwhile the council has determined by a majority vote, opposed in this instance also by Alderman Hyndman and McKinley, to appoint two additional commissioners, and a committee composed of Aldermen McInnis, Gowan, Mould and McKinley was appointed to select and recommend suitable applicants for the positions thus created. As this suggestion was made prior to the laying of charges against the two commissioners now in office it is not yet clear whether it is the intention of the council merely to appoint two commissioners to fill the places of the present occupants of office in the event of their dismissal, or whether is intended, in any case, to increase the number of the board from three to five.

A grant of $3,600 was made towards the expenses of the celebration on Coronation Day in Edmonton. The amount originally asked for by the committee in charge of the celebration was $8,000. This the council deemed excessive, and the estimates were therefore revised, with the result that the amount finally granted was agreed upon as sufficient. The effect of the change will be to modify the character of the celebration, which was intended in the first place to be semi-provincial in appeal, but will now be more limited in its scope. The committee are confident that it will be possible to observe Coronation Day in a manner befitting the occasion and the credit of the city.

The city solicitor, the commissioners and the industrial committee were appointed a committee to reconsider with C. S. Eaton, the representative of the International Heating & Lighting Co., the terms of the gas agreement recently laid on the table after having been approved by the council, given two readings, and subsequently subjected to criticism by Commissioner Bouillon. It is understood that City Solicitor Bown, who supervised the drafting of the agreement, will be asked to submit to the committee considering this matter a reply to the objections embodied in Commissioner Bouillon's report.

A SIGNIFICANT FIZZLE

An attempt to hold an anti-reciprocity meeting in the Niagara fruit-growing district was a practical failure. Only fifty people turned out, though the list of speakers was imposing, and the chairman openly admitted his disappointment. The fruit growers, having had time to look into the reciprocity question, have apparently reached the conclusion that it is more profitable for them to attend to their orchards than to attend anti-reciprocity meetings. Free entry to the United States markets will open to them a new opportunity to sell fruit maturing later than that of the fruit-growing States. There is not much in that kind of an arrangement that they should wail about, yet they constitute one of the classes upon whom the "antis" have relied for the cultivation or hostility to the agreement. They apparently prefer to cultivate their orchards in preparation for the new business reciprocity will enable them to do in the United States markets.

THE STOCKYARDS BY-LAW

On Friday of next week the ratepayers will be asked to ratify a money by-law for the amount of $115,000, for the purchase of a piece of land northeast of the city, where it is proposed to establish municipal stockyards. With the object few will take exception, and few who understand what stockyards have meant to other cities similarly situated will undervalue its importance. Whatever else Central Alberta may or may not be qualified for, it is adapted to the production of stock, and by one means or another this industry will be brought into development. It makes a difference whether the process of development is so directed that Edmonton receives the benefit, or whether some other point by reason of timely enterprise establishes itself as the stock centre of the district. Edmonton fortunately is in position to secure this advantage, provided the proper means are taken. Heretofore the stock business has not flourished because the farmers for reasons good or bad were not satisfied with marketing conditions. Their complaint has been that all the buying has been done by a few men, and that good prices prevailed only when there was little stock in the country. Another obvious advantage under which the farmer works is, he has no central place to which to ship stock, where he may be sure of meeting the rival buyers and of getting the benefit of their competition. It is the purpose of the stockyards to provide him with that market place. With the yards established, the farmer and stock-grower could ship stock to the yards—in care of a commission dealer if he did not care to come to the city himself—could have it cared for and fed at moderate prices until it recovered condition from the trip, and could there sell to the buyer who offered most. The buyers, on the other hand, would be concerned in visiting the stockyards regularly because there the best stock in the country would be found. The city providing this meeting place for the stock-grower and the stock-buyer, in a country so favorably adapted to the production of beef and pork, and where the industry has not yet developed to any considerable extent, will of necessity establish itself as the centre of the stock industry. It will in the natural order of things become the centre of the packing industry and the headquarters for the district of the export trade. And the city in return for the advantage extended to the farmer and the buyer will receive the benefit of the added business their operations will bring to it. That is an advantage worth getting and worth paying something for, both in money and consistent and reasoned effort. It is to secure this advantage for Edmonton that the proposal to purchase property and establish stockyards here is put before the burgesses by the council.

The property which it is proposed to purchase lies northeast of the packing plant. It comprises the portion of section twenty-three—in the same township and range as the city—lying south of the Fort Saskatchewan trail. The area is approximately 240 acres, and the price figures out at about $479 per acre. The C. N. R. runs across the property and the G. T. P. passes near it. It is also situated near the present packing plant and in the district where it is hoped the "packingtown" of the future will grow up. The price per acre seems large, and the total amount involved is considerable. But the selection of property was put into the hands of a committee of the council, who went into the question thoroughly. The land chosen is what the council think—location considered—the best buy open to the city. And if it is the best that can be got, the purpose makes it worth the money.

INVESTIGATION ASKED FOR

Hansard of May 2nd contains the following reference by Mr. Oliver to the article in the Toronto World, in which his name was mentioned, concluding with a request for a special committee to inquire into any charges that may be made against him:

Hon. Frank Oliver (Minister of the Interior). Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day are called I desire to read an Ottawa dispatch which appeared in the Toronto World of Friday morning last. The dispatch is as follows:

"Ottawa, April 27—(Special)—The sensational charges made by a Toronto newspaper against one of the ministers of the federal government at Ottawa was no surprise here. The facts of the case have been pretty well known for some time, and it is expected that the matter will come up in parliament at an early date.

It is understood that Hon. Frank Oliver is the minister against whom the charge is made. The story at Ottawa is that Mr. Oliver had an order in council passed on May 8, 1907, giving the Canadian Northern railway the power to select in Saskatchewan the whole of the land granted by the government to the Manitoba and South Eastern, which is the Canadian Northern in Manitoba, in 1890, in all 600,000 acres. In 1907 there were no lands left in Manitoba, it was alleged, and the company was given the right to select its lands in Saskatchewan.

"In the same year $50,000 was deposited from the Manhattan Bank of New York to the Imperial Bank at Edmonton in the name of Mr. Oliver. The exact date was October 3, 1907. About one year later, just before the general election of 1908, the sum of $19,000 was deposited from the Manhattan Bank in the name of Mr. Oliver at the Imperial Bank at Edmonton. It is known that he chequed out this money for campaign purposes.

"It will be observed that without making a direct statement the dispatch gives currency to two separate rumors or reports, one relating to a transaction affecting the land grant of the Manitoba South Eastern Railway company, and the other relating to an account kept in my name in the Imperial Bank of Edmonton. No connection between the land transaction and the bank account is alleged or inferred in words, but there can be no doubt that the two paragraphs have been placed together for the purpose of creating an impression in the public mind that there is some connection—and an improper connection—between them.

"So that there may be no misunderstanding of my position I desire to state without qualification that there is no foundation for such an insinuation. In regard to the land transaction mentioned, I desire to say that the action taken by the government was on my recommendation in pursuance of what I believed to be sound public policy and with due regard to the public interest, and that I received no money, or other consideration for having made that recommendation, or in any way in connection with it. Although no specific charge has been made, I desire that the fullest opportunity shall be given to lay such a charge. I would, therefore, respectfully ask that a special committee may be appointed to hear and inquire into any charge that may be made in connection with the transaction mentioned."

ONE POINT FOR DISCUSSION.

Mr. Borden should devote a large amount of his time in the West to the Grain Growers. These men, it seems, have committed the unpardonable sin in approaching the reciprocity agreement. Since they did so they have been made the victims of three several attacks by Opposition members of standing. Colonel Samuel Hughes described them a gang of idlers who loafed around the blacksmith shops while their wives waded around the barn yard in long boots doing the chores. Mr. Foster castigated them in somewhat more dignified language with much the same import. On Friday Dr. Reid, Mr. Lancaster and Mr. Middleboro, made another onslaught upon the character of the Grain Growers, under the guise of pretending to discuss a bill for the incorporation of which the Grain Growers had asked. All these gentlemen are men of standing in the Opposition. All enjoy, or are understood to enjoy, Mr. Borden's confidence. Each is taken generally as qualified to state the views of the party more than the ordinary member of Parliament who sits to the Speaker's left. They would hardly have made the attacks upon the Grain Growers without Mr. Borden's knowledge and acquiescence, for their remarks were certain to involve the party in trouble in some constituencies. They certainly made the attacks without repudiation or rebuke from their leader. If not a party to them, Mr. Borden was an unobjecting spectator. It is in keeping with the fitness of things that he should be called upon to explain why he approved or tolerated an onslaught upon this body of men because they saw fit to voice what they considered their interests in the reciprocity agreement.

"WORKING" THE "INTERESTS."

The advantage won by the Opposition in forcing the delay of reciprocity is a prolongation of the campaign of expenditure being waged by their wealthy allies. When the smoke if the first Parliamentary skirmish drifted away it revealed Mr Borden and his followers on the wrong side of the reciprocity fight—the side of "the interests" arrayed against the people. Since then the sole chance of the Parliamentary opponents of the measure has lain in protracting the debate on the agreement, in hope that the subsidies being so liberally provided by their friends would turn public opinion against the agreement, or weaken the strength of public feeling in favor of it. The Anti-Reciprocity League of Montreal and Toronto began a campaign of spending, which goes merrily on with no sign of abatement. Learned college professors were employed to prepare profound articles on the folly of free trade and the wisdom of protection. The picture-makers were set at work preparing cartoons depicting the ruinous consequences of low tariff and the splendid results of high tariff. A prominent Montreal advertising firm was given the contract of "placing" these productions in newspapers throughout the country, at so much per inch or per page, as the case might be. It became then alike the duty and the pleasure of the Opposition in Parliament to hold back the measure until this campaign would produce results, if it could be made to do so. An "educative" campaign of this kind takes time to produce results; this particular one promises to take a great deal of it. So far it has produced little but humor for those who knew who were paying for the articles and cartoons, and for the papers which were being paid for running them. But be its influence little or great, it is the only hope the Opposition have of winning back some of the public approval they have lost, or of softening the feeling against them for their stand against the predominant interests of the country. If their advocacy of the "anti" cause placed them under obligations to the Leaguers, it also put the latter in a measure under obligation to them. While the agreement hangs in the balance the Leaguers must continue to spend their good money in the "educational" campaign, and if the campaign has any results these will go to the benefit of the Opposition. Once the measure passes, the Leaguers will have no further incentive to spend, and like prudent men, will stop spending. Then the Opposition must stand alone. It is simply a choice of fighting with the allies or fighting without them, and however little they are acomplishing Mr. Borden seems to think he is better off with their help than without it. That is why reciprocity is being fought so frantically in the House. In holding it off, the Opposition see the only certain way of keeping up the spending. They are "working" the "interests" nicely.

CALLED THE BLUFF.

The Ottawa Free Press, reviewing the attack upon Mr. Oliver's character, says:—

"Now, just clear away some of the dead wood, let us see what Mr. Dan McGillicuddy the author of the pother said in his letter to Sir Wilfrid. "One of your colleagues is a grafter and a boodler" he wrote, and he (McGillicuddy) had the evidence.

"Should you see fit to take immediate action it would go no further. **The alternative would be to place the documents, letters, and photographs of checks etc., in the hands of the Opposition.**"

Mr. McGillicuddy was given several interviews by Sir Wilfrid, who, it is presumed, looked over the evidence—one part of which we have been since told by the president of the bank concerned was a forgery—and had a talk with Mr. Oliver, receiving his explanations. Sir Wilfrid has given us his final reply to Mr. McGillicuddy.

"I said I had no reason to doubt the honesty of my colleague and that I would not accept the alternative he offered, namely 'to take immediate action and it will go no further.'"

In other words Sir Wilfrid called the bluff. Take the stuff to the Opposition; they are welcome to it, was what he said in effect.

"The Prime Minister left Mr. McGillicuddy to carry out his threat and Mr. McGillicuddy did so by taking his story to a number of Conservative newspapers. They all refused to have anything to do with it, presumably because the evidence was so slim, until at last Mr. McGillicuddy reached the editorial sanctum of the Toronto Telegram and found his man.

"It is to be supposed that the editors of the Tory papers who turned McGillicuddy down did so without a very thorough examination of his case? It was a "big story" that Dan had to offer, and men like J. S. Willison and P. D. Ross, and Arthur Wallis are not in the habit of declining "big stories" off hand. We can see them studying McGillicuddy's evidence and putting McGillicuddy himself through the severest kind of a cross examination. The result: Like Sir Wilfrid they saw "no reason to doubt the honesty" of Mr. Oliver.

"But even the Toronto Telegram was so leary of the story and the evidence, that it dare not couple any minister's name with it or make any definite charge against the unknown minister, and it was not until the Toronto World made what is called by the Citizen and other papers "a guess" that Mr. Oliver was connected with the story. Then Mr. Oliver, after discussing with the Minister of Justice the advisability of bringing a suit for libel and being advised that there was no case because of the artfulness of the story writers, promptly denied the allegation and moved for a special committee of Parliament to enquire into the only charge or insinuation made against him, namely, that in the Toronto World.

"'Oh, but,' squeals the Citizen, 'the World may have made a wrong guess and the committee will be barking up the wrong tree.' Mr. Oliver meets that phrase by the following clear-cut declaration, a declaration which the Conservative papers are forced to ignore as it upsets all their argument, from his seat in the House:

"I repeat that I court the fullest Parliamentary enquiry into any administrative act of mine in all the thousands which have taken place and the millions of dollars that they have involved. **I want it distinctly understood in this House and throughout the country that there is no restriction to an investigation of this insinuation,** but the insinuation in question is the only instance in which my name has been mentioned. . . . The committee will have full opportunity to examine my bank account in connection with the tangible insinuation made or in connection with any other transaction brought forward in a similar way."

"The Free Press suggested that the Conservative papers and party now had a hundred other guesses coming to them and that everyone that was tied up to Mr. Oliver would be investigated.

"But surely the Opposition do not have to rely on mere guesses. Has not McGillicuddy himself declared that he is willing to place all his evidence, "the documents, letters, photographs and checks, etc., in the hands of the Opposition?" The evidence is available to them. Why doesn't Mr. Borden or the redoubtable Glen Campbell take that evidence and make formal charges against Mr. Oliver that are not guesses? Are they too, like the Tory editors, leary of it? Does it lack support and circumstantiality? Has the fact that one of the photographs has been pronounced a forgery made them afraid of the story of a disappointed man?"

THE TWO-FACED POLICY.

Toronto Globe—The two-faced policy of the Conservative party in regard to the tariff is going on tour. Mr. Borden, it is announced, will spend the greater part of the Parliamentary recess in the West expounding the party policy. No intimation is given as to the particular view to be presented in regard to the all-important tariff issue, but we may be sure that the stiff protectionist doctrine of The Mail and Empire and The News will at first find no place in the western program. The westerners will be asked to turn out the Government, not because it has proved false to protection, but because the reductions made in the duties on agricultural implements and supplies have been less important than the West demanded.

It seems almost incredible that in these days of rapid communication it is still possible for a Canadian political party to take diametrically opposite stands in different Provinces in regard to the chief plank of its platform, asking for support from the man in the East who wants the tariff let alone or increased, and from the western elector who insists that the tariff must be reduced. Yet that is precisely what Mr. Borden and his colleagues hope to be able to do. The chief western Tory papers no longer publish articles as violent as that in The Winnipeg Telegram, which demanded that the Conservatives go at the tariff "with an axe," but there has been no change of attitude. It is just as true today as it was last September, when Mr. J. S. Willison wrote his notable article for the enlightenment of eastern Tories as to the ideals of the western progressives, that the Conservatives of the West are almost to a man tariff reductionists. There is no change in the West, and there will be none in time, at any rate, to affect the result of the next general election.

But while the West stands where it did, there has been a change of a most far-reaching nature since September in the relations between the Conservative leaders and the extreme protectionist wing of the party here in the East. Last fall the relations between the beneficiaries of protection and the party were strained to the breaking point. The News had declared that "the interests" were on the side of the Government, and there was, therefore, no longer any reason for the defence by Conservatives of the duties imposed for their benefit. This threat was apparently regarded as a serious one, and we have no doubt at all that it was. Mr. Borden Mr. Willison, and the other policy-makers of the party were quite in the mood to hang Haman on Haman's gallows. The feud did not come to the open, however, and when the reciprocity agreement was announced it was found that an alliance between extreme protection and the Tory party was the only possible way of fighting the policy of free trade in natural products with any hope of success. That alliance today is of the closest possible sort. Vast sums have been raised for the publication of anti-reciprocity literature, most of which is essentially also high protectionist literature, for Mr. Watson Griffin believes in high protection, and says so without reserve. Mr. Borden must have given the most binding pledges against tariff reduction, or someone else did so for him, before the elaborate machinery of the protectionist campaign was set going on his behalf.

How can he live up to the two-faced policy when he meets the westerners face to face next month? He will be forced to declare in the most definite terms his policy as to further reductions of the duties on farm implements, machinery, wagons, and agricultural supplies generally. If he were to state that the reductions made by the Government are insufficient he would at once lose the confidence of the men who have been supplying the funds for the operation of the high protectionist campaign machinery. Mr. Borden will hedge if he can, but he will not take that risk. The two-faced campaign will be impossible after a few western hecklers have done their work. The general election of 1912 will find Mr. Borden once more calling for "adequate" protection, and the men who want a tariff as high as Haman's gallows supplying the Tory campaign funds.

Sick headache results from a disordered condition of the stomach, and can be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Try it. For Sale by Druggists everywhere.

BAD ACCIDENTS IN VANCOUVER

Two Men Killed Instantly By Touching a Live Wire—Some Others Were Injured by Brick From Building Falling Upon Them.

Vancouver, B.C., May 15—Two very serious street accidents occurred in Vancouver today, one at seven-thirty and the other just after nine o'clock and both on well known down-town streets. The more serious was the second in which two men were instantly killed by a live wire, which had been carelessly left by workmen dangling five feet from the ground against a telephone pole.

The victims were Charles Duprau, an expressman, and Thomas Costello, who happened to be passing at the time Duprau was climbing into his wagon at the corner of Robson and Bidwell streets when his head touched the wire and he apparently fell against it and pressed it to the pole. Costello saw him apparently falling in a fit and rushed to his aid. Costello caught hold of Duprau by the shoulder and both fell together to the ground. They never struggled. A third man who rushed up received a bad shock, but by this time the crowd that had begun to gather found what was wrong. Both victims were fairly young men and old timers in the city.

The earlier accident was on a downtown thoroughfare, almost opposite the post office. The brick coping of a one-storey building at the north-east corner of ranville and Pender streets became loosened and fell on several passersby. The most seriously injured was Bryan Williams, the provincial game warden, whose leg was broken and who was very badly bruised, and Thomas Main, of Park Drive, who suffered similar injuries. Three others were slightly injured. A curious feature is that the building inspector's office was notified on two occasions within a week of the dangerous condition of the coping but failed to act.

Diaz Awaits Developments.

Mexico City, May 14—Clutching at the faint hope that the quarrel between Madero and Orozco would yet result in the disruption of the rebel forces and thus relieve the government of the necessity of facing a crisis, President Diaz and his committee today decided to await the developments of another 24 hours before altering their policy.

Explorer's Sister Ill

Winnipeg, Man., May 15.—Miss Shackleton, sister of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous Antarctic explorer, was taken suddenly ill yesterday at the Children's hospital and was at once operated on for appendicitis. Her condition this afternoon is said to be favorable.

Take One Pain Pill then— Take it Easy

To get the best of Backache Get a Box of

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Otherwise Backache May get the best of you

Nothing disturbs the human system more than pain whether it be in the form of headache, backache, neuralgia, stomachache or the pains peculiar to women. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are a standard remedy for pain, and are praised by a great army of men and women who have used them for years.

"A friend was down with LaGrippe and nearly crazed with awful backache. I gave her one Anti-Pain Pill and left another for her to take. They helped her right away, and she says she will never be without them again."
MRS. G. H. WEBB, Austinburg, O.

At all druggists—25 doses 25 cents.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

G.T.P. LOCATING FROM CALGARY TO BOUNDARY

Large Survey Party of 25 People When Last Heard of Working in Vicinity of High River—Survey Expected to be Complete by Next Winter

Calgary, May 15—A few days ago, a large survey party of the G. T. P., consisting of about 25 people, left the city for the south in order to locate a line from Calgary to the neighborhood of the international boundary. Seven days ago they had reached a point six miles east and a mile and a half south of Dewington. The last that was heard of them they were working in the vicinity of High River. As the party expects to be engaged for the whole of the summer it is reasonable to suppose that they will bring their work to a completion before the winter sets in.

FINDING OF THE U. S. COURT.

The Supreme Court holds in the Standard Oil case:—

That the Standard Oil Company is a monopoly in restraint of trade, that this giant corporation must be dissolved within six months.

Corporations whose contracts are "not unreasonably restrictive of competition" are not affected.

Other corporations whose acts may be called into question will be dealt with according to the merits of the particular cases.

The court was unanimous as to the features of the decision, Justice Harlan dissenting only as to a limitation of the application of the Sherman anti-trust law.

President Taft and cabinet will consider immediately the entire situation, and the advisability of pressing for a federal incorporation act.

A decision in the tobacco trust case, which was expected simultaneously, was not announced today, and may be handed down on May 29th.

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Also I pay highest prices for all other raw furs. Consignments solicited.

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FESTIVAL OF EMP TOUR OF TEA

Organized Visit of Teache Western Canada to the O Under Auspices of Depa Agriculture of Manitoba of Tour.

From Tuesday's Dai

Fred J. Ney, who is orga Festival of Empire tour Country this summer of We ada teachers, has issued the to be followed. This tour is auspices of the Departmen cation of Manitoba. The p as follows:

July 14—Arrive in Live R. M. S. Virginian. Special Great Western railway will party to Oxford. A stop of hour will be made at Sarey route, where local teachers readiness to conduct the pa most interesting parts of Tea will be served on the t heavy luggage will be sent direct.

July 15th—In Oxford, here will be divided into smaller under the guidance of memb local branch of the Vicort will be conducted over the portant colleges, and shewn teresting sights of the city luncheon will be served at probably at the City hall. dane will be "at-home" to at Cherwel, from three o'clock.

July 16th—In the morning service will be attended in lege, while in the afternoon will be taken on the river. and tea will be taken with of the Victoria League friends, at their various h the evening, members will privilege of attending servi dalen.

July 17th.—Special train taken to Stratford-on-Avon principal places of interes seen. After lunch the jour continued to Warwick wher will be received an entertai Countess of Warwick, at th

July 18th—Special train ford by the Great Wester will convey the party to Slo coaches or motors will be anu the most interesting esque spots in the distric visited. Stops will be mad Poges Church (scene of Gr Burnham Beeches, and B Here lunch will be serv o'clock, and a visit will be church. Afterwards the d be resumed, calling at the (Penn Country), Chalfo and thence to Slough. Fro special train will convey t Paddington which will be 6-35 p.m.

July 19th, London—The shopping, etc. Visit to the evening.

July 20th—Morning—Visit County Council schools for rangements are being ma Education Authority.

July 20th—Afternoon— Empire, "at-home" at Ca when an address will be g history of the Coronation

July 21st—Morning—C of visits to L. C. C. scnools the London Polytechnic. Free. Evening—Official re the National Union of Te the London Teachers' Ass the Holborn Restaurant.

July 22nd—Visit to Wi Eaton, the former by invita head master, the Rev. tn Lyttleton. At Windsor th will be received by memb local branch of the N. arrangements will be mad inspection of the Castle.

July 23rd—Sunday—Day tend services at the Abbey Cathedral, etc.

July 24th—Continuation L. C. C. scnools, including of Open-air schools. These be made as interesting as p will include exhibitions of drill, manual work, singing programme is so arrange ers will be able to visit l mentary and a secondary addition to a training Polytechnic, or some spec tion. Afternoon and eveni Festival of Empire at Cry where party will be recei tertained by the council. been reserved for members the first part of the Page don.

July 25th—Morning — voice production by Mr. Ba of the London College of C Demonstration by boys of Afternoon—Visit to the Hi liament where party will and entertained. Exenin theatres.

July 26th—Visit to Fest parate programme.)

July 27th—Trip on the Greenwich and return, tower of London en route Lecture by Mr. Cecil Shar al culture. Display and students of the Chelsea sc sical training.

July 28th—Visit to the Empire (Separate progra

July 29th—Morning—V Galleries. Afternoon—Vis ton Court where party wi by members of the Leag

July 30th—Visit to Zo dens.

July 31st—Morning—Vi uMseum. Evening—Ente London College of Choirs

August 1st—Day at Im tion at the White City Bush. Evening—Lecture lish Folk Songs by Mr. Demonstration by Miss

August 2nd—Visit to th donian School at Bushey will be received and ent to theatre in the evenin

August 3rd and 4th—

August 5th—Visit to Empire (See programme

August 6th to 8th—Th not yet fixed but in a foregoing programme fo homes" and receptions ranged by the League the London Teachers Fuller particulars will

August 9th—Leave L lal train over L. & N. W Bangor, North Wales. three hours will be ma en route, whtre the part comed by local eachers will be reached in th where the party will b comed by the Mayor an cil.

August 10th—Welco To wn Council and L The day will be spent attractions.

August 11th—Arrive 9-30, leaving soon afte and Snowdon. Party by Mayor. Return to

August 12th—Visit t tinlog, and the Festini ries, the latter will special invitation of t Cricciteth the party w welcome and entertain