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THE PRINTING BUREAU STEAL AND MR. MURPHY

The Secretary of State Expects Praise for Doing What He is Paid For—Spanked By His Colleagues—Aylesworth's Year of Trouble—Condemned By The Globe—The Quebec Bridge Trouble

These are unpleasant days for the Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State in the Laurier Government, and would-be Younger Statesman of the Liberal party. Mr. Murphy has had a singularly undistinguished career so far in the Ministry, having done absolutely nothing in the House of Commons during the two years in which he has occupied a seat in it. A while ago he was approached by sundry merchants and told that graft was going on in the Printing Bureau, which is under his care. He has sought to make that his opportunity.

In the first place, months after he became Secretary of States, the Conservatives moved that a commission be appointed to look into the spending departments. The Government had this motion voted down in the House of Commons. Mr. Murphy voted with other Liberals against the demand. He has not yet explained whether this vote took place after his suspicions were aroused or before. His language in unguarded moments would lead us to suppose it was after.

Next, after being forced into it, he went about the investigation in a leisurely and very peculiar way. The Secretary of State has three departments and three Deputy Ministers; the Department of External Affairs, with a Deputy Minister; the Department of State, with another Deputy; and the Printing Bureau, with a King's Printer, who is a Deputy Head. The King's Printer, Mr. Parmelee, was appointed a very short time ago and was for years a Liberal M. P. Mr. Murphy pushed Mr. Parmelee to one side and employed Mr. Mulvey, the Deputy Minister for the State Department, to investigate Mr. Parmelee's Department. It is one of the most remarkable pieces of sidetracking ever seen in Ottawa. Either Mr. Parmelee was careless, lax, and inefficient, or he has been badly treated.

Then, Mr. Murphy, after spending a great deal of time at it, found that there had been stealing. He then was seized with the idea that he had done something remarkably fine; that to investigate his department when warned was not merely his duty, but something for which he would receive loud applause; that he was a hero, something quite out of the ordinary in statesmanship. Apparently he thought that the average minister in the Laurier administration would have hushed it up. So he made the announcement in a pompus declaration which ne composed himself, and which was worked, not in the cool and precise terms in which government statements are usually couched, but in a flamboyant manner, like that of a rather sensational newspaper.

Apparently the Liberal newspapers shared Mr. Murphy's opinion of the Laurier cabinet. They seemed really surprised that a Cabinet Minister, on being told that stealing was going on, would take steps to stop it. The Globe, in glad surprise, cried "Brave, Mr. Murphy." All the Liberal papers cheered loudly, Splendid! At last a minister in the Laurier Cabinet has stopped a thief when his attention was called to his thievings.

Then two things seem to have happened. According to Ottawa reports, Mr. Murphy's fellow ministers, instead of being pleased, fell foul of him for making a scandal, and the Younger Statesman was severely scoded within Council Chamber. Meanwhile the Conservative press pointed out that Mr. Murphy had only done his duty, that it would have been a crime to have done less, that the investigation had been forced upon him, and it asked why should there all this jubilation.

In fact, Mr. Murphy was diappointed; badly disappointed. The arrangements to acclaim him a hero, a sort of Liberal St. George fighting the dragon of corruption, had gone wrong. And now Mr. Murphy is sulky. Oh, so sulky!

His pettishness is taking the usual form. He is cross with the press. It has not treated him with fairness. In fact, he is so hurt that one suspects that he was more interested in getting well spoken of by the press than in probing the mysteries of the Bureau graft.

For instance, A few days ago a newspaper correspondent wished to ask Mr. Murphy if a certain report about the case were true. The Great Man could not be seen. So the correspondent wrote a polite note, mentioning the report, and asking about it. The note was sent in, and the answer emerged; somewhat as follows: "The report, like everything else published in the newspapers, is a lie." Yet, (1) the correspondent was friendly, (2) his note had been polite, (3) one of the statements which appeared in the newspapers had come from Mr. Murphy's own pen.

Poor Mr. Murphy. He is very, very sulky.

Aylesworth Condemned.

This summer has been the open season for Mr. Aylesworth. Hardly a church court has met anywhere in Canada without taking a shot at him. Methodist Conferences in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, Presbyterian General Assembly and Presbyteries, Baptist gatherings, Anglican Synods, all have condemned the strange leniency shown by the Minister of Justice towards the Toronto vendors of obscene books. In this matter, observes an Eastern newspaper, the conduct of the Minister of Justice is incomprehensible. The men who sold the filthy books pleaded guilty. They were given the minimum sentence. Mr. Aylesworth, as Minister of Justice, at once caused them to be released, declaring that they should never have been convicted as the books they sold were classical and scientific literature

The books were not classical in the sense that they were ancient writings, or by well-known authors. They have no scientific value. Public libraries in Canada and the United States have rejected them as unfit for circulation. They have been forbidden the mails by the postal authorities of both countries. The Presbyterian committee which examined them found that they were simply lewd and indecent books of the crudest and most vulgar character, having no literary or educational merit, and serving no purpose except to corrupt the mind of the young and to make money for the vendor. The editor of the Toronto Globe, stalwart Liberal as he is, was shocked at the conduct and the explanation of the Minister of Justice, and declared that he would himself shoot at sight any dealer who placed such a book in the hands of his girl, except that he considered Hell too good a place for him. The president of the Globe company, a Liberal senator, supported the editor. It was found that the criminals who sold these books had a custom of distributing among young lads and girls circulars advertising these publications. Yet, Mr. Aylesworth says that they have committed no offense, and has refused to allow them to be published. In this matter the minister stands alone. No member of parliament and no newspaper defends him.

Quebec Bridge Again.

Troubles continue to accumulate about the Quebec Bridge. Just as Sir Wilfrid Laurier is telling the people of the West that his Transcontinental project is going beautifuly, the board of engineers which his government appointed to design and construct the big bridge falls to pieces. It consisted of three engineers, and two out of the trio have resigned.

First the government thought it could allow its Quebec friends to have pickings out of the project. The result of this was that the bridge fell down, 80 men were killed, and nearly $7,000,000 totally lost. The only persons who profited were were the Quebec middlemen, who were handsomely paid for the mismanagement which sent four score of men to their deaths and put seven million dollars' worth of work in the scrap-heap.

Then the Government decided to build the bridge itself. It appointed Messrs. Modjeska, of Chicago; Fitzmaurice, of London, G.B., and Vautelet of Montreal, to design the work, and after a good deal of disagreement and trouble, generally with the Canadian member of the commission, the other two have retired. All admit that Messrs. Fitzmaurice, Modjeska and Vautelet are men of high professional worth in their respective countries. The American and Englishman claimed that after coming to an understanding with the Canadian member of the board as to the general principles upon which the structure was to be built, changes were suggested and no agreement could be reached between them. The Ottawa authorities called in Messrs. Holgate, Noble and Phelps Johnson to see if harmony could not be restored, and it stated a compromise was reached and the designs started well on their way. In time this extra commission, having finished its work, retired from service and as far as the public knew about the progress of the plans everything was going along swimmingly. Such, however, was not the case, for upon consulting with their colleagues, Messrs. Fitzmaurice and Modjeska finally reached the conclusion that could work no longer and consequently forwarded their resignation to the Government at Ottawa. Tenders have been called for, at the moment when the Board is disrupted.

METHODIST PROBLEMS.

To be Discussed at Victoria Meeting Next Month.

TORONTO, July 23.—There are a number of important issues to come before the general conference of the Methodist church which will be held at Victoria B. C., next month. Among them is a successor to Dr. Sutherland who was secretary of the foreign mission department. Although it would appear that the one entitled to the secretaryship is Rev. A. E. Shore, Dr. Sutherland's assistant, there is a general feeling, especially among the ministers, that the foreign and home missions departments should be amalgamated and managed by one head, as was the system previous to the Montreal conference eight years ago.

To dispense with the publication of the Wesleyan at Halifax and join its forces with those of the Guardian may also be decided upon. It is quite probable that an associate editor will be appointed whose duties will be to cover the western provinces.

Church union will be discussed at length, after which the question will be submitted to all the quarterly boards. Their reports will be received next year and should the vote be in favor of church union, a special general conference will be called in 1912 to finally adopt the meausre.

THE NEW BISHOPS

Keewatin, Regina and One for the Ruthenians --- The Archbishop Makes an Important Announcement

Winnipeg, July 24.—The rapidly growing German Catholic population of Saskatchewan, especially within the limits of the newly erected See of Regina, feels the greatest interest in the forthcoming nomination of a first bishop. On account of their numbers in the Diocese, representations have been made to the Ecclesiastical authorities setting forth claims for a German bishop In addition to these intimations it is understood that the counsel in Winnipeg, Baron Von Schwegel, has sent statistics to his home office in Vienna urging that they be forwarded to Rome with a view to the selection of a German cleric as first bishop of Regina.

A Ruthenian Bishop.

Winnipeg, July 24—His Grace Archbishop Langevin, while in Rome, recently on his "Ad Limina" visit furnished the pontifical authorities with complete particulars as to the growth in numbers of Roman Catholics of the oriental and Ruthenian rites within the boundaries of the Arch-diocese of St. Boniface. As a result, therefore, the appointment of a bishop to the Ruthenian rite—as this has the largest number of adherents—is expected in the near future, probably within a year.

The espiscopal See of the new bishop will be established in Winnipeg though there are Ruthenian congregations at Sifton, Man.; Rosthern Sask., Edmonton and other places as large perhaps as that of St. Nicholas in Winnipeg. Nearly all are attended by members of the Order of St. Basil though that at Sifton is in charge of a Secular French Canadian priest Rev. Fr. Sabourin, who studied especially for the Ruthenian rite after being ordained in the Roman.

His Grace had a conference with the Prefect of the propaganda at Rome concerning the priests of the Oriental rite in the west who are under the jurisdiction of that official of the Roman Catholic church, and the assurance was given that the priests of this arch-diocese, who had adopted the Ruthenian rite, like Father Sabourin, would be accepted by the new bishop when he should be appointed.

Before leaving for Rome, his Grace announced that steps had been taken to erect a new diocese with the See at Regina and an apostolic vicariate of Keewatin and when in Rome the limits of these jurisdictions were approved by His Holiness Pope Pius.

Mgs. Langevin preached at high mass in the cathedral yesterday morning, but beyond a brief reference to his visit to Rome and its objects as mentioned above, made no remarks.. There are several names submitted to the Holy See for each of the two new jurisdictions, but according to a rule recently established the names are not made public and none but the chosen one will ever be published.

NOMINATE CANDIDATES

Dr. Mahan the Choice in Francis and J. E. Millar in Arm River—Opposition Will Redeem Both Seats

The postponed convention for the Francis constituency was held in the town of Francis on Monday, when over fifty delegates gathered to choose a candidate to carry the Haultain banner at the next provincial election. Nearly every portion of the district was represented and the spirit of confidence that prevailed left little doubt as to the result when the Scott government again appeals to the people. Francis will send a supporter of Haultain and good government to the next legislature.

Mr. Good, president of the district organization, presided over the convention, which was held in the large school hall. There were placed in nomination Dr. Mahan, Fillmore; W. F. Carefoot, Stoughton, and E. Slater, Stoughton. Mr. Slater withdrew and when the ballot was taken it was found that Dr. Mahan was the choice of the convention. The convention was made unanimous by the Stoughton delegates, and all pledged themselves to secure the return of the popular candidate.

Addresses were then delivered by A. E. Whitmore, M. L. A., T. H. Blackstock, Regina, the candidate, and Messrs. Carefoot, Hayes, Clapp and Slater of Stoughton, Westgate and Datoe of Francis. Among the visitors to the convention was Mr. Dynes, at one time Patron member for Dufferin in the Ontario legislature.

The convention was a splendid success. The party is in splendid fighting shape and the organization will be completed at once to prevent a repetition of the steal of 1908. Dr. Mahan is personally popular throughout the riding, is a good platform man and will redeem the constituency.

DAVIDSON, July 24.—At a largely attended Provincial Rights convention held here yesterday, Mr. James E. Miller of Bladworth, a well-known farmer, was chosen as the candidate for the next provincial election.

The convention was a splendid one in every respect, and well indicates the strength of the opposition in this constituency to the Scott government. There was quite a spirited contest for the nomination, the name of Mr. B. J. Bott of Craig also going before the convention. He was the candidate in 19098. Though the voting went against him, Mr. Bott gave assurance that he would do all in his power to secure the return of Mr. Miller.

The candidate is not only well-known, but is a splendid speaker; and with two such platform men as he and Mr. Bott the Opposition in this constituency should be well represented on the stump.

One of the chief features of the proceedings was an address by the provincial leader, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain. He gave a splendid review of the political situation and scored the Scott government with telling effect. His remarks were punctuated with frequent applause. Altogether it was the best political address ever heard in this constituency.

Hon. Mr. Haultain was followed by Mr. A. E. Whitemore, member for Milestone.

With such an early start the prospects for the return of Mr. Miller look bright. Organization work will start at once and the indications are for a vigorous fight. It is reported that Mr. Scott, the sitting member, will not again seek election. This report, however, will have no effect on the Opposition, who are determined to win whether a namesake of the Premier will be nominated again or not.

Strike Parade.

WINNIPEG, July 25—The carmen on strike at the Canadian Northern shops held a street parade this morning as a reply to the company's statement that the trouble was at an end. About two hundred men were in line, and they carried banners indicating their determination to fight it out. They are incensed at the reports that they had returned to work.

Against Revision of Oath.

LONDON, July 25.—Three hundred petitions against the accession declaration bill received from Scotland, and a Canadian petition, containing 25,000 signatures, have been forwarded to the King. Nonconformist members of parliament will consider tomorrow a proposal to vote against the bill. The Bishop Manchester protested against the change at a mass meeting. Doctor Clifford demands that the King should repudiate the papal claim on England.

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Nainsook Drawers, Umbrella style, Muslin frill with two rows of tucking and embroidery $1.25
Nainsook Drawers, Isabella style, wide muslin frill with hemstitched tuck and embroidered edges.....$1.50

Men's High-Grade Suits at $10.00

In clearing our stock of Men's Suits we find too many light grey, fawn, etc. These suits are all "Campbell" made, and are perfect in style and finish. For summer wear they are just the thing—and many of them are weighty enough for all-round suits. The patterns are stripes, broken plaids, snowflake spots, etc. Not a suit in the lot was less than $15.00, and others $16.50, $18, and $20. About 50 of them:

TO CLEAR THIS WEEK.....$10.00

COMMISSION IN WINNIPEG

Elevator Commission in Winnipeg Investigating Marketing of Wheat --- Witness Favors Dominion Inspection

Winnipeg, July 22.—Alexander M. Blackburn, manager of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, appeared before the Saskatchewan commission, investigating the grain elevator problem, yesterday afternoon, when the press representatives, thought the opinion was expressed by Professor Magill in the morning that they should have to remain out, were permitted to be present. Mr. Blackburn dealt with the grain exchange and its methods, the expert business and the sample market.

For the sample market his evidence was purely explanatory. He declared that the option market had enhanced the price of wheat in the interests of farmers and that hence it would not be in the interests of the farmers to abolish the option market.

Professor Magill and his associates were curious to know the meaning of many of the terms and phrases used in the wheat pit and Mr. Blackburn attempted to enlighten them.

He explained what "hedges" were, "puts," "calls" and the wheat market parlance generally. He went extensively into an explanation of what a wheat man goes through in his daily duties at the pit.

Mr. Blackburn unhesitatingly advises a sample market and to some extent mixing of the grades at terminal elevators. He did not express his views regarding public owned elevators. His remarks were chiefly devoted to marketing.

Dealing with the export question, Mr. Blackburn stated that he believed that provincial inspection of wheat was a mistake. He rather believed that an inspection by the Dominion government would be more in the interests of farmers. Manitoba and Canadian wheat generally went to England to be sold on the market with wheat from every other country in the world. Wheat from Canada always arrived in good condition on the English market and compared favorably with wheat from the other countries, he said.

Mr. Blackburn would not endorse the abolition of the inspection system. The sample market should be introduced to supplant the inspection system, and he believed that the present inspection acts in this country might be toned down. Mr. Blackburn indulged but briefly in this, giving the experience he had in sample wheat, explanatory of the various features of the grain business, and the commission expressed to him their appreciation upon the close of the session.

President Crearer was present during the afternoon, but was not heard. He will speak before the commission when it resumes on Monday.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN

Outlines Plans for Entrance Into Regina---Ask for Running Rights Through Stanley Park and Along North Side of South Railway Street

"In consideration of the proposition submitted by Mr. MacLeod for the Canadian Northern company, namely, that the C. N. Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific enter into arrangements for joint passenger facilities in Regina, and that the C. N. Railway establish a divisional point and junction in or near the city; that the city assent to the C. N. Railway and the G. T. P. obtaining running rights across Stanley Park and along the north side of South Railway street west of Stanley Park to Albert street."

The above resolution was passed by the city council after a consultation with Mr. McLeod of the C. N. R. on Wednesday evening. It is the intention of the railway to enter Regina from the east end, and run between the McCarthy and Armour blocks and then along South Railway to McIntyre street, when the road curves off across the subway to Fourth avenue.

The concessions offered by Mr. McLeod were made known.

He undertook on behalf of his company to bear part of the cost of a subway or steel overhead bridge at Broad street or east of this street to lay down two tracks on South Railway street from Broad to McIntyre Streets where the line branches off to turn the southerly of these over free of cost to the city on which to operate the street railway. This practically means the free construction of a mile of the city street railway. He further undertook to run industrial spurs off the main line to serve blocks 281, 282, 283 and 294 (between Eleventh avenue and South Railway street, extending from McIntyre street to Scarth street) when required for warehouse purposes at the company's expense; also, to lift the present Prince Albert line now crossing Dewdney St. and to recognize the city's prior right for street car lines over any street or streets affected by any line put down by them.

The action on the part of the council has aroused considerable opposition. Business interests on South Railway street resent the attempt to destroy the value of this district as a retail centre. The business men in this district are preparing to fight the project to the bitter end. An appeal will be made to the city council and if this fails, the aid of the railway commission and the courts will be invoked.

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