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WHERE DID FRANK OLIVER ACCUMULATE THAT $70,000

That is What the Public Wants to Know, and What Laurier and his Henchmen are Strenuously Straining to Keep Secret -- How the Oliver Enquiry Motion was Driven Through House in Limited Shape.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 3.—We are to have a committee to find that Frank Oliver didn't get $50,000 for switching the land grant. All other forms of investigation are strictly excluded.

This is the resolution which the government has driven through the house.

"The statement having been made in certain newspapers that on the recommendation of the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, an order-in-council was passed on the 8th of May, 1907, giving the Canadian Northern Railway Company power to select in the province of Saskatchewan 600,000 acres of land, in place of lands granted to the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company, and that on the 3rd of October, in the same year, $50,000 was paid into the Imperial Bank at Edmonton to the credit of Mr. Oliver, and that about one year later the further sum of $19,000 was similarly paid into the same bank to the like credit of Mr. Oliver.

"And Mr. Oliver having on the 2nd of May stated, from his place in this house, that no foundation whatever existed for the insinuation or suspicion that the said payments of money, or either of them, were made on account of the passing of the said order-in-council, or by reason of the making of the said land grant, or in any way in connection therewith, or on account thereof.

"Resolved that it be referred to a special committee of five members to investigate and inquire into the truth of the statement and the matters above set forth and that the committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine persons on oath or affirmation and to report from time to time."

In effect this is the same motion as that which Sir Wilfrid Laurier offered yesterday, only that the words are more numerous.

The government stuck to this with determination. To pass it the Liberals rejected the following amendment, which Mr. Borden offered:

Mr. Borden's Amendment.

"That a special committee of five members be appointed to inquire into and investigate the charges and allegations set forth and referred to in the statement of the prime minister made in the House on Friday, the 28th day of April last, and the charges and allegations set forth and referred to in the statement of the Hon. Mr. Oliver, minister of the interior, and of the prime minister, made in the House on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May, inst., and that the said committee have power, etc."

This was rejected. It is simply a request for investigation of matters voluntarily referred to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. It is not a request to investigate statements by a newspaper.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made certain statements in the House, said that certain accusations were made, and yet refuses to have them investigated.

Finally Mr. Lennox moved the following:

What Mr. Lennox Moved.

"That a royal commission do issue for the purpose of inquiring and reporting whether the two sums of fifty thousand dollars and nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars or thereabouts alleged to have been deposited to the credit of Hon. Mr. Oliver, the Minister of the Interior, in a bank at Edmonton, in or about the month of October, 1907 and the month of September, 1909, were received or obtained by the said Mr. Oliver in such manner, under such circumstances, or from such sources, as would render the said minister's acceptance thereof prejudicial to the public interest.

Nor would the government accept this. It is all a family affair of the Liberals, and if they choose to burke their own charges it is more their affair than that of the opposition.

At the opening of the House Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented his resolution which he had revised over night. He moved it without comment.

Mr. Borden pronounced the substitute resolution practically the same as the original one. It did not refer to some of the most important things contained alike in the newspaper article and in the prime minister's own statements in the House. The real question was the source from which the money came and whether it was clean and untainted. There were a hundred possible sources and only one was to be investigated.

How Laurier Squirms Out.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that Mr. Borden's proposal would not meet the justice of the case and would not be fair to Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Borden proposed that the committee should fish.

"Where did the money come from?" cried several members of the Opposition.

Mr. Foster laid stress on the fact that Mr. McGillicuddy had made charges to the premier. Had Mr. McGillicuddy laid his evidence before the prime minister?

"No," replied Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Had the prime minister refused to look at the evidence?

No reply.

Mr. Foster went on to say that a cabinet minister who started in poor, and was honest, generally came out poorer than when he came in.

Mr. Oliver was supposed to have been poor. When the bank account of a poor cabinet minister showed deposits of $70,000 in two sums it provoked comment. Was this a campaign fund? If it represented business deposits, why should he not give details?

Mr. Oliver declined to make his private affairs public. The question was how he had discharged his public duties. If improper connection was established between private transactions and public responsibilities, the public would have a deep interest. Until then his private affairs were not proper subjects for public curiosity, however, it might be excited.

Mr. Oliver's Reply.

Mr. Oliver said that he could clear up his bank account by giving the details, but it was not in the interest of the public life of Canada that upon an insinuation based upon theft and brought forward as blackmail men in public or private life should be compelled to expose their private business. Parliament should not assist thugs and blackmailers.

J. D. Taylor said that Mr. McGillicuddy had stated that the $19,000 was paid in connection with a transaction in New Westminster.

Put that in the reference to the committee, said Mr. Oliver. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not consent. The charge is complicated enough already, he said.

Mr. Taylor made a motion about it.

Mr. Borden's amendment was voted down, 102 to 69—only 33 majority.

Mr. Lennox introduced the second amendment, referring to the ugly history of select committees to investigate things under the Laurier government.

Mr. Meighen supported him, and then the second vote came, 99 to 65—majority 34.

The house then resumed the reciprocity debate.

Premier Haszard, of P. E. I., is in town, and it is understood that he is here in connection with the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench.

Today in the house Mr. Borden asked if an appointment had been made, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it would be in Saturday's Gazette.

LAURIER WILL ATTEND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE; PARLIAMENT WILL SIT

Premier Executes Another Rapid Change of Base.

Reciprocity Fight Will Begin in Final Stages on Sir Wilfrid's Return from England, in July.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has changed his mind again. This morning when he called to see Mr. Borden in the latter's office, he made the definite suggestion that he would go to the Imperial Conference and that the House would adjourn until July 15. After that the reciprocity proposals were to be pressed, and the premier even wanted to exact a promise that the matter would be disposed of before the Duke of Connaught came in September.

After receiving this proposal Mr. Borden called a caucus of the Opposition members for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Tonight, however, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked Mr. Borden to come to his room and there the whole matter was gone over again. Laurier was not so certain that it would be wise to adjourn, and it is now a toss-up whether this will be done or Parliament be left in the leadership of Mr. Fielding to jog along with the interminable debate on the general question of reciprocity, in the meantime dealing with the other government measures with which the order paper is blocked.

It is understood that the change of front on the part of the premier, is due to the representations of his colleagues at the cabinet council this afternoon that it would not be necessary for adjournment to be made, but that they were quite competent to carry on the work of the House during the six weeks or two months of his absence. It is even stated that Mr. Fielding and Mr. Fisher rather resented the suggestion that it would be necessary to stop business, because of the prime minister's absence, although it is recognized that Laurier's vanity would be fed by the thought that Parliament could not get along without him.

The situation tonight therefore is somewhat different to that at noon today. Then Laurier was fully of the opinion that adjournment would be necessary. As a result of his interview with the opposition leader tonight it is evident that the weathercock has veered once more and it is now almost certain that the answer he will give to Mr. Borden tomorrow afternoon is that parliament will continue to sit and transact other business such as the revision of the bank act, the railway policy of Mr. Graham, Mr. Fisher's copyright bill and the voting of supply. What the impelling forces are that have caused Laurier to change his determination not to go to the conference are not known.

It is suggested that word has come from the imperial authorities that his presence is earnestly desired at this important conference of the empire's statesmen with the British ministers and that under the circumstances he feels constrained to go.

When the opposition caucus meets in the morning Mr. Borden will have to announce that the premier has changed his mind respecting his first tentative suggestion, and that until his answer is received tomorrow afternoon the opposition can do little in the matter for which they were called together. It is certain that in the present attitude of the opposition towards reciprocity the string to the adjournment proposition that when the House resumes in July the agreement be put through before the Duke of Connaught comes will not be entertained. The opposition is still determined to prevent the adoption of the agreement by all means possible on the ground that it is inimical to the interests of Canada and the Empire.

Thus it seems that the only alternative is for parliament to jog along until Laurier returns, and then the real fight on the arrangement made by Messrs. Fielding and Paterson will begin.

The Liberal caucus, which was scheduled for this morning, was called off by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he made his proposal to Mr. Borden as soon as the opposition leader reached his office. It is also understood that the French Canadian members opposed adjournment unless there was a definite promise made that they would receive their additional indemnity for what would really be an extra session starting July 15. Be that as it may, one thing is certain, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is going to the conference, and it is highly probable that the house will continue to sit until his return, clear up everything on the bill of fare, and settle down to a prolonged fight on the reciprocity agreement during the midsummer months.

LAUDS TRUST ON THE FLOOR OF U. S. HOUSE

Representative Weeks Praises The United Shoe Machinery Company Although Shoe Manufacturers Condemn It.

Washington, May 3.—The investigating trend of congress took a wide range today, for inquiries into the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation, the American Sugar Refining Company, and the American Woollen Company were placed on the programme of the democratic house. The big shoe industry interests were under fire; and a senate committee on expenses opened the way for a decision as to a reinvestigation of the charges against Senator Lorimer, of Illinois. Resolutions directing the special committees to probe the records to determine whether any of the first three named big corporations involved are operating in violation of the anti-trust, interstate commerce or national banking laws, have been started on the legislative ways. The steel trust resolution, the creation of Representative Staley of Kentucky, was approved today by the house committee on rules and will be reported to the house tomorrow.

Opposition attacking, through the same channels, but with contradictory statements, the proposed removal of the duty on shoes, as provided in the free list bill now before the house of representatives, developed simultaneously at the senate and house ends of the capitol.

While large shoe manufacturers testified to the senate finance committee that they were forced to keep prices high because they were in the grip of a shoe machinery trust which controlled absolutely every manufacturer of shoes in this country, Representative Weeks on the floor of the house was praising the concern which owns all the patents on and controls all the shoe machinery in the United States and most of Canada. He declared that because the United Shoe Machinery Company refuses to sell any machines outright, only leasing it to the manufacturer, the latter is enabled to engage in business with less capital and that the tendency of this method is to increase manufacturers.

Senator Bailey told the manufacturers that in his opinion their contracts with the trust could be proved illegal, that in spite of the shoe machinery company's patent rights he thought their action could be construed as an effort to restrain trade, and he declared that the attorney general might make some trouble for the trust after he had learned of the statements at today's hearings.

SHOULD CALL AT ST. JOHN

Montreal Board Of Trade Holds This Opinion In Connection With Proposed Jamaica Steamship Service.

Montreal, May 3.—Much consideration was given by the meeting of the council of the board of trade today to the tenders called for by the department of trade and commerce for a mail service between Canada and Jamaica, and the council expressed itself as being emphatically of the opinion that it is in the interests of the whole country that for the season of navigation the service should be from Montreal with calls at St. John or Halifax as only by such an arrangement will the large exports of Canadian products now shipped via New York be carried by Canadian steamers. A committee was appointed to interview the minister of trade and commerce on the question.

A JUROR'S ILLNESS CUT TRIAL SHORT

Viterbo, May 3.—The afternoon sitting of the Camorrist trial was cut short through the illness of one of the jurors. Ceresato, who confronted Abbatemaggio at the morning session, also was absent on account of illness, the excitement earlier in the day having proved too much for him. He was said to be suffering from a violent fever. The court adjourned until tomorrow.

TAFT TO RECEIVE FARMERS.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—The farmers who are coming to town to give the senate finance committee their views on Canadian reciprocity will be received by President Taft the morning of May 11.

TO PROBE U. S. STEEL TRUST

Washington, May 3.—An investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, charged with being a trust, was practically assured today when the house committee on rules voted to report favorably the Stanley resolution for a special committee of nine to conduct such an inquiry.

SIXTH VICTIM IN EDMUNSTON CATASTROPHE

Another Man Lost His Life In Monday Evening's Accident —Peter Michaud Drowned When Scow Swamped.

Special to The Standard.

Edmundston, May 3.—It was learned here tonight that six men were lost on Monday evening by the breaking of the cable and the swamping of the scow ferry. The last person who is accounted for as lost, is Peter Michaud, the Canadian immigration agent. He was 40 years of age and leaves a wife and family in Edmundston. He left here on Monday noon on the C. P. R. for St. Leonards and crossed over to Van Buren and then took the B. and A. train to the point on the American side of the river from here and was one of the passengers who left on the ill fated ferry. A search was made all today but no bodies were recovered.

There was quite a snowstorm here today, and the ground was covered white.

DRILL SAVED GIRLS' LIVES

New York Factory Girls By Presence Of Mind Prevented Repetition Of Triangle Waist Factory Horror.

New York, N. Y., May 3.—One hundred and fifty women and girls on the 11th floor of a lofty building a block from the scene of the disastrous Washington Place fire of March 25, sprang from their seats when a burst of flame filled the room this afternoon, organized a bucket brigade and fought the blaze to such good purpose that it was entirely extinguished when the firemen arrived.

Like the Triangle Waist Company fire, the blaze originated, it is believed from the stub of a glowing cigarette cast aside, and fed upon highly inflammable material. In this instance the tissue paper used in making artificial flowers.

The girls were employed by Henry and Company and had been drilled for weeks to meet just such an emergency.

P.E.I. PREMIER TO THE BENCH

Premier Haszard Has Been Appointed To Supreme Court —Ex-Governor Forget Goes To The Senate.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 3.—Hon. A. E. Forget, former Lieut. Governor of Saskatchewan, has been appointed senator in succession to Senator Roy of Edmonton, who goes to Paris as Canadian commissioner.

Premier Haszard of Prince Edward Island has been appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench of the Island, while Benjamin Prowse, a brother of the member of parliament of that name has been elevated to the senate in succession to the late Senator Ferguson. J. M. Wilson of Montreal has been offered the vacancy in the senate caused by the death of Senator Forget.

SHE WANTED TO TEST HER SUITOR'S HONOR

Cologne, Germany, May 3.—Mdlle. Thirion, who is an attractive Parisian resident here, was arrested today charged with being a spy and obtaining the secret mobilization plans of the German army from an army officer. The prisoner offers the romantic defence that she had asked for the plans in order to test the honor of the officer who was a suitor for her hand.

TAFT'S STRONG ADVOCACY OF ARBITRATION TREATY

Addressing Peace Congress in Baltimore, President Taft Says he Believes Arbitration Treaty Between Great Britain and United States, on Lines Proposed, would be Great Step Toward World's Peace.

Baltimore, Md., May 3.—The Lyric was crowded to the doors this afternoon, when President Taft opened the third national peace congress. The speakers who preceded Mr. Taft, Cardinal Gibbons, and Hamilton Holt of New York, president of the Congress, voiced the opinion that the proposal for an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, was the greatest forward step toward universal peace that has ever been taken in the history of the world.

President Taft in his speech declared that the United States would keep hands off and not seek to extend its domain or to acquire foreign territory. The president made no mention specifically of Mexico, but to those who heard him, it was evident that the troubled situation there and the suspicion in the South American republics as to the intentions of this nation, in regard to its southern neighbors had inspired him. The president had been speaking of the recurrence of internal disturbances in countries not so well able as the United States to maintain order and peace, and had said that it was incumbent upon the great nations of this hemisphere, "to exercise their kindly and peaceful influence as much as possible."

"One of the difficulties that the United States finds is the natural suspicion that the countries engaged have of the motives which the United States has in tendering its good offices," continued the president. "As severation of good faith helps but little where the suspicion is real, and yet I like to avail myself of an opportunity in such presence as this to assert that there is not in the whole length and breadth of the United States among its people, any desire for territorial aggrandizement and that its people as a whole will not permit its government if it would, to take any steps in respect to foreign peoples, looking to a forcible extension of our political power.

An Important Step Toward Peace.

"An arbitration treaty between two great nations of the world," said the president, "would be a very important step in securing the peace of the world. I don't claim any patent for a new discovery in that suggestion, because I have no doubt that it has often been made before. If such an arbitration treaty can be concluded, I have no doubt that an important step will have been made, but it will not bring an end of war. It is a step only; and we must not defeat our purposes by enlarging the expectation of the world as to what is to happen and by then disappointing it. I think we are likely to make more progress if we express our hope with moderation and realize the difficulties that are to be overcome, than if we proclaim that we have opened the gate to eternal peace with one key and within one year."

The president was particularly interested in a speech by Rev. Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, a warm advocate of reciprocity. "If that arbitration treaty between your country and England is ratified," said Dr. Macdonald, "the name of William Howard Taft will be remembered in world history so long as man lives in peace.

"Above all other nations Canada has the greatest stake in the proposed treaty; she has the most to gain by peace, the most to lose by war.

"Canada desires the pact not for herself alone, but for the sake of the whole world. The time to do it is at hand. The hour is trembling ready to strike, the tide is swelling to the flood, and if I ever had the right to speak for my country or for the Empire to which I belong, it is now, and I ask that the Parliament of Great Britain and the congress of the United States join to insure the peace of the whole world."

TAFT'S REMARK NOT OFFENSIVE

No Need For Any Representations To U. S. Government As Result Of President's New York Speech.

London, May 3.—John Morton Griffiths, Unionist member for Wednesbury, who gave notice on Monday that he would ask Mr. Asquith to immediately instruct Ambassador Bryce to cable for the instruction of Parliament, a verbatim report of President Taft's recent speech in New York, received his answer today. On behalf of the premier, Thomas McKinnon Wood, under secretary for foreign affairs, said that he had found in the speech no reason whatever for making any representations to the United States government.

John R. H. Newmans, Unionist member for the Enfield division of Middlesex wished to know if it was not the opinion of the foreign office that the expression of the president in urging the American editors to advocate Canadian reciprocity before a system of preferential tariffs had bound the British Empire together was "a blazing indiscretion."

"No sir," replied Mr. Wood. "I certainly would say nothing of the kind. I would think that a remark of that sort, would be extremely improper addressed to a great and friendly country."

CANADA'S CUSTOMS REVENUE GROWING

Returns For April Are Upwards Of Half a Million Greater Than For Same Term Last Year.

Ottawa, May 3.—Canada's customs collections for the month of April total $5,609,124.58 and port deposits of March collections $978,078.57, a total revenue of $6,587,203.15. This is upwards of half a million greater than in the corresponding period last year when the total revenue was $6,024,178.10, made up of April collections $5,054,767.76 and port deposits of March collections $969,410.34.

THE KAISER A-PLEASURING.

Genoa, May 3.—The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern arrived here tonight from Corfu. The German Emperor and Empress landed and left for Germany.

A CHAUFFEUR IN TROUBLE

Toronto Auto Driver Who Ran Down Cyclist Indicted By Grand Jury On Charge Of Manslaughter.

Toronto, Ont., May 3.—Following a true bill returned by the grand jury Hebert H. McLetchie was arraigned at the criminal assizes court this morning on the charge of manslaughter of Edward Jacobs by running him down with an automobile which he was driving on Bloor street on the evening of March 3.

The first witness, William Pettis, 263 Harbor street, said that McLetchie looked very much like the driver of the car which had run down the victim, Jacobs, but he could not identify him positively.

Mrs. Jas. Brash testified that the automobile was travelling at a high rate of speed when it struck the cyclist.

Miss Mary Law said that she could not identify the driver of the motor car, although McLetchie looked very much like him. Henry Walls had seen Jacobs roll out from beneath the car. William Capps estimated the speed of the car at 20 or 30 miles an hour.

P. C. McDermott, described the car in detail. He could not swear that McLetchie was the driver of the car.

Mr. Edward Herman told of the finding of the brass oil cap. The cap was produced in court, and W. H. Bainfield, an expert, swore that it fitted the bolt of the Strathy car exactly.

FOUGHT TRIBESMEN FOUR WHOLE DAYS

Captain Bremond's French Column In Morocco Reaches Fez After Stiff Running Fight With Rebels.

Fez, April 26.—Capt. Bremond's column arrived here tonight in good condition. During the last four days of the march to the relief of Fez the column has been under a stiff running fight continuously. The rebel tribesmen followed the troops from the time they broke camp for a forced march to the city, harassing them all the way, up to the very gates. Confidence has now been restored within the walls, but complete anarchy reigns outside.

FARMERS BANK CASE MAY BE ADJOURNED

Action Against J. R. Stratton And Others Likely To Go Over To The September Term Of Court.

Toronto, May 3.—It is altogether likely that the conspiracy case against Messrs. Stratton, Warren and the provisional directors of the Farmers' Bank will be put over till the September court. The defense, it is said, is not ready to go on. A conference was held this morning, attended by all the counsel in the case and an application will be made to the court this afternoon, it is said.

"I will not consent to a postponement unless they make out a good case," said Lynch Staunton, of Hamilton, crown prosecutor in the present assizes. "If it does go over the crown cannot lose its evidence," he added significantly.

A NEW SCOTTISH SOCIETY FORMED

Will Be Known As Scottish Historical Society Of North America To Include States And Provinces.

Boston, Mass., May 3.—A movement started two years ago resulted in the organization here today of the Scottish Historical Society of North America. The object of the society is the collecting and preserving of historical data relating to the achievements of men of Scottish birth or blood on the North American continent. Under the constitution adopted each state, territory and province is to be represented by a vice-president and to date acceptances have been received from 38 states and 7 provinces. The idea of the organization originated with J. Calder Gordon, of Boston, and the membership includes many prominent men of Scottish blood in Canada and the United States.