

DEMAND MADE FOR \$250,000 FROM J. K. CORNWALL, M.P.P.

Sensational Evidence Submitted by O. M. Biggar Before the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Enquiry.

TORONTO MAN NAMED THIS SUM AS PRICE OF SILENCE

Alfred Hawes Claimed to Have Documents, Production of Which Would Compromise Cornwall and Minty.

Mr. Biggar, Acting for Cornwall, Told of Having Played for Time With Solicitors of Toronto Man in Order to Prevent Announcement of Claim During Crisis in Legislature—J. R. Boyle Refuses to Produce Documents in Minty's Court—Minty's Case Upheld by Commission—Commission Adjourns to April 13th.

The first and the only real sensation in connection with the preliminary session of the Royal Commission on the Alberta and Great Waterways railway contract was developed Wednesday afternoon during the examination of George B. Henwood of the Edmonton law firm of Henwood & Harrison. His testimony resulted in the revealing of a man whose name afterwards made a sworn statement on the matter, said was an attempt by Alfred Hawes of Toronto, one of the incorporators of the Athabasca railway company to extort from J. K. Cornwall \$250,000 in return for the possession of certain documents in the possession of Hawes. These documents are said to be a copy of the bonds of the railway company and Mr. Biggar claimed that he had made a deal with Mr. Henwood to produce the documents for \$250,000 at that time, he said, would have meant the annulment of the administration.

Mr. Henwood had been acting for a firm of Toronto solicitors, whom Hawes was the client. They had forwarded to him certain documents with instructions to delay and copy for an cease pressing for claim only on payment of \$250,000. Mr. Henwood approached Mr. Biggar and the latter was told that he had made for his own protection was also destroyed.

What Papers Contained. Mr. Biggar stated in his evidence that the papers so far as he remembered related in the first place Mr. Hawes' claim that Minty had given him some information that he had in the second place that Minty and Cornwall had brought pressure to bear on him to abandon his rights in the railway company and having got him out, Minty and Cornwall made a deal with Clarke whereby they were to make a lot of money out of the bonds of the company, generally. The documents Hawes had in his possession so far as he could gather, related to an attempt which Hawes was going to make in 1907 to float the bonds of the Athabasca company on the London market.

The revelation which came out through Mr. Henwood's evidence was a big surprise as he stated that he did not expect to be called, and he received a subpoena in the morning. He refused to answer almost all the questions asked. In this attitude he was partially upheld by the commission.

The only question of importance which the commission ruled that he must answer was whether he had any communication from any member of the legislature relative to these documents.

"Yes, from Mr. Cornwall" was the answer. This brought Mr. Biggar to his feet and upon being sworn he made his statement.

Minty Says Blackmail. Mr. Minty afterwards stated to the court that it was nothing more or less than blackmail. Copies of all the letters referred to by Mr. Henwood were held by him and had been handed over to Mr. Walsh. The documents, he said, what they were produced would show that there was not the slightest suspicion of anything wrong in the action of either Mr. Cornwall or himself.

Six witnesses were on the stand during the afternoon. J. R. Boyle was first examined, similarly to Mr. Bennett in the morning. He refused to produce his papers which were in the hands of Mr. Bennett, saying it was unfair to disclose his case at the present time, and in this he was sustained by the commission. The other witnesses were G. B. Henwood, O. M. Biggar, John Chalmers, government structural engineer, G. S. Gosnell, chief clerk for the deputy provincial treasurer, John S. Seymour, auditor of the A. & G. W. Railway, and J. A. McKinnon, right of ways agent of the Canada West Construction company. With the exception of the Hawes story there was nothing unusual.



JAMES K. CORNWALL, M.P.P. From Whom Alfred Hawes, of Toronto, Demanded \$250,000 for the Possession of Certain Alleged Compromising Documents Relating to the Athabasca Railway Proposed Bond Financing.

The commission adjourned until Wednesday, April 13th. In the meantime all the documents now in the hands of the commission will be gone over by Messrs. Walsh and Johnson and they will formulate the course of the inquiry.

The commission met pursuant to adjournment, and the further taking of evidence was resumed as follows:

JOHN R. BOYLE. John R. Boyle, being first duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Nolan, and testified as follows: Mr. Boyle, you are a member of the Alberta legislature?

Yes, from the time of the first election? The formation of the province? Yes, the first election, 1906.

Have you submitted this information to counsel for the commission? No, I have submitted to counsel for the commission and the telegrams that were made between you and Mr. Walsh?

Oh, you have submitted it to your own counsel? Not yet; I am leaving that to our own counsel.

Who declines to submit it to him as you know? No.

You heard Mr. Bennett state here today that he did not produce? I didn't understand that; he didn't decline to submit that.

As far as you are concerned, I want to know whether you are prepared to submit to Mr. Walsh, counsel for the commission, all the other books, papers and documents in your possession in connection with this matter?

Well, I am prepared to give Mr. Walsh any information which I have that I think would assist this inquiry, providing he wants it. I may tell you, Mr. Nolan, that I am not prepared to hand out to you the information as to what documents we possess.

Hand out to me? Yes, I am not asking you to do so. You misunderstand me. I am asking you whether you are prepared to submit to Mr. Walsh, counsel for this commission, all the documents in your possession that bear in any way on this Alberta and Great Waterways railway project?

Personally, I might say I have no objection, but as a member of a group of sixteen members of the House who retained counsel to act for us, I think it is my duty to be advised by that counsel in connection with the matter.

Do I understand you then to say that you do not propose to submit these papers to Mr. Walsh? I expect to leave that to Messrs. Bennett & Parlee who are representing us.

or copies of any correspondence between yourself and any other person in connection with the railway? Yes, I have.

Where are these papers? Well, all the correspondence that I have in that connection was corresponded to that has been gathered by me in very much the same manner as I presume, as my learned friend Mr. Bennett explained this morning that he had correspondence.

Yes, sir, I don't decline to produce any papers, the facts of the matter are that I should deem it my duty, particularly as this railway was run through the riding which I have the honor to represent in the House, to make as careful enquiry into it as possible, and after the legislature met a number of people wrote to me, telling me where I might be able to get some information, and also telling me what witnesses would be proper witnesses to call on this investigation.

Have you submitted this information to counsel for the commission? No, I have submitted to counsel for the commission and the telegrams that were made between you and Mr. Walsh?

Oh, you have submitted it to your own counsel? Not yet; I am leaving that to our own counsel.

Who declines to submit it to him as you know? No.

You heard Mr. Bennett state here today that he did not produce? I didn't understand that; he didn't decline to submit that.

As far as you are concerned, I want to know whether you are prepared to submit to Mr. Walsh, counsel for the commission, all the other books, papers and documents in your possession in connection with this matter?

Well, I am prepared to give Mr. Walsh any information which I have that I think would assist this inquiry, providing he wants it. I may tell you, Mr. Nolan, that I am not prepared to hand out to you the information as to what documents we possess.

Hand out to me? Yes, I am not asking you to do so. You misunderstand me. I am asking you whether you are prepared to submit to Mr. Walsh, counsel for this commission, all the documents in your possession that bear in any way on this Alberta and Great Waterways railway project?

Personally, I might say I have no objection, but as a member of a group of sixteen members of the House who retained counsel to act for us, I think it is my duty to be advised by that counsel in connection with the matter.

Do I understand you then to say that you do not propose to submit these papers to Mr. Walsh? I expect to leave that to Messrs. Bennett & Parlee who are representing us.

And you are not going to take any action in the matter yourself? No, I don't propose to.

You are a member of the legislature? Yes, I am. We have already got that. You are one of the members of a legislature which is at present being investigated, are you not?

I say a few days ago; I don't remember exactly. Yesterday? I didn't say yesterday; No, I didn't say it was yesterday.

You said two days ago, and now you say you don't remember exactly? No, I didn't say two days ago. About two days ago? No, I said a few days ago. When was it?

I will probably be getting letters right along. Well, we will take the first instalment now, if you have no objection, and you can get the others later.

All the instalments up to the present time have been handed over to counsel. And you have nothing in your own possession? No, I wouldn't like to say I haven't anything in my own possession; I probably have some. I want to know that I didn't consider of sufficient importance to bother handing them over.

Don't you think it would be better to allow the question of sufficiency of the papers to be judged by counsel for the commission? Oh, I don't want any mistake. Anything that has any bearing on the enquiry, why, I want it brought out.

Exactly. Will you then see that these papers are procured from your counsel and handed over to counsel for the commission without delay? Will you undertake to do that? If you will tell me what papers you want.

All the papers that you have handed over to your counsel for instance? No, I will not do that.

If there is anything of importance that you say you want, if you will ask me. Do you see it until counsel for the commission has judged of its relevancy. So there is no use suggesting that you have any papers, unless you are anxious that every thing should come out? Will you do so?

No, why? This, I don't think that that is in the interest of the proper enquiry. You don't think it is in the interest of the proper enquiry?

I presume, Mr. Nolan, you want to know how much I know, and you are not going to know now. I want to know, and I presume you would like to know, and you are not going to know now.

Yes, sir, I don't decline to produce any papers, the facts of the matter are that I should deem it my duty, particularly as this railway was run through the riding which I have the honor to represent in the House, to make as careful enquiry into it as possible, and after the legislature met a number of people wrote to me, telling me where I might be able to get some information, and also telling me what witnesses would be proper witnesses to call on this investigation.

Have you submitted this information to counsel for the commission? No, I have submitted to counsel for the commission and the telegrams that were made between you and Mr. Walsh?

Oh, you have submitted it to your own counsel? Not yet; I am leaving that to our own counsel.

Who declines to submit it to him as you know? No.

You heard Mr. Bennett state here today that he did not produce? I didn't understand that; he didn't decline to submit that.

As far as you are concerned, I want to know whether you are prepared to submit to Mr. Walsh, counsel for the commission, all the other books, papers and documents in your possession in connection with this matter?

Well, I am prepared to give Mr. Walsh any information which I have that I think would assist this inquiry, providing he wants it. I may tell you, Mr. Nolan, that I am not prepared to hand out to you the information as to what documents we possess.

Hand out to me? Yes, I am not asking you to do so. You misunderstand me. I am asking you whether you are prepared to submit to Mr. Walsh, counsel for this commission, all the documents in your possession that bear in any way on this Alberta and Great Waterways railway project?

Personally, I might say I have no objection, but as a member of a group of sixteen members of the House who retained counsel to act for us, I think it is my duty to be advised by that counsel in connection with the matter.

Do I understand you then to say that you do not propose to submit these papers to Mr. Walsh? I expect to leave that to Messrs. Bennett & Parlee who are representing us.

FIELDING MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Details of Tariff Agreement Between Canada and U. S. Presented to Parliament.

Ottawa, March 30.—The achievement of commercial peace with honor between the two English speaking nations of North America with the prospect of an early realization of hopes long entertained of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada was proclaimed in the House of Commons today when Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance made his anxiously awaited statement as to the result of the negotiations successfully concluded at Washington.

The fact that the copies of evening papers containing a synopsis of the terms of the agreement were in the hands of many of the members when Mr. Fielding rose to make his announcement did not lessen the interest with which the speech from the Minister of Finance was received. The brief of settlement arrived at may be briefly summed up as follows: Reduction to Whole World.

To avoid a tariff war which threatened practically half of Canada's whole trade, and which President Taft had been most anxious to avoid, Canada agreed to give the necessary "excuse" by granting reductions on a limited list of thirteen items in the general tariff. These reductions are given out only to the United States but to the whole world in a lesser degree.

This country has obtained for the first time in the history an assurance from the United States that better trade relations will be accorded in the near future and negotiations with that end in view will be direct result of today's happy agreement of relations that at one time threatened reaching and disastrous results to both countries.

Sir Wilfrid's Statement. The agreement we have made in this case, said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "to achieve this desirable end are small. For these concessions, we get peace and better trade relations with our great neighbor. That peace and good will are worth all the nuts and periphery in creation."

Fielding's statement was a clear and statesmanlike exposition of the negotiations. It showed that the government had dealt with the matter in a firmness, yet with all a conciliatory spirit. No principle had been sacrificed, and no interest injured. While, the end desired had been achieved.

Desultory Criticism. In the absence of E. L. Borden and Hon. Geo. E. Foster the criticism of the opposition was of a somewhat desultory character, their chief concern being the part which Dr. Macdonald, of the Toronto Globe, had played in helping to bring about the satisfactory compromise concessions provided by the agreement.

McLean Congratulates Government. W. F. McLean was inclined to congratulate the government on the settlement of the difficulty. Dr. Spruille, J. E. Armstrong, John Heron, Major Currie and Dr. Reid, who also spoke, were inclined to think that Canada should have concessions from the United States. Messrs. Heron and Armstrong argued that the concessions had been done which in any way would benefit the farmers of the country.

Terms of Agreement. Washington, D.C., March 30.—The terms of the new tariff agreement between the United States and Canada were made public here today. The concessions provided by the agreement will cover less than three per cent. of all the import business from the United States into Canada in 1909. The total amount of business amounting to about \$3,000,000 against imports to Canada from the United States in the Canadian fiscal year of 1909. The concessions affect about forty staple commodities.

Omnibus Clause Conceded. One of the most important grants made by Canada is that of the omnibus clause in the Dominion tariff. This clause included under that clause imported from the United States that have been subject to the general tariff of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Hereafter they will pay 17 1/2 per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton seed oil, one of the most important exports covered by the clause, exceeds \$200,000 annually. Vegetable oils, mineral waters and manufactures of cellulose are among the other articles of largest importation. Drugs and dyes exceed \$300,000. Other leading articles covered by the conceded clause are live sausage casings, sponges, manufactures of straw, and wax, glycerine and camphor gums, magnesia carbide and soda and miscellaneous bread-stuffs.

Latest Figs, Nuts, etc. The largest single group of staple commodities included in the agreement is that of dates, figs, raisins, prunes, peaches, almonds, and other nuts.

Exports of these commodities in the last fiscal year were valued at more than \$1,140,000. The competition in them from France and Spain reached \$600,000. Watch actions and movements, in which there is competition from Switzerland, amounted to \$500,000. Pressed hay of various forms was about the same.

Tableware of porcelain and china is on the list. In all those articles there is either active or prospective competition between the products of France and the countries entitled to the "favored-nation" treatment of Canada.

HOOTED MAYOR FROM THE HALL

Sensational Incident in Pittsburg Graft Scandal—Ratepayers Hiss Chief Magistrate.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 1.—One of the most sensational incidents in the history of Pittsburg graft and vice, occurred at the Exposition hall here tonight, when Mayor William A. Magee was hooted and hissed from the hall by 3,000 staunch citizens and taxpayers, who resented the mayor's intrusion as well as his attempt to stir the investigation.

It was with difficulty that an assault on the mayor was prevented by some of the cooler heads, as he made his way hurriedly out of the big hall on the arm of the Director of the Public Safety John Morin, who was until appointed to his present position, a saloon keeper in Pittsburg.

She meeting was one called some days since by the Voters' League to discuss the vice of this city. It was openly announced that Mayor Magee had not been asked, but if he came to the meeting he would come with the understanding that he was to be asked some leading questions about his administration.

THE COAL CONSPIRACY CASE. Grand Jury Returns No Bill in Famous Halifax Case. Halifax, N.S., April 1.—In the Supreme Court today the Grand Jury returned and reported having "no bill" in the case of Alexander Dick and J. R. Cowan, the famous coal conspiracy case. On the preliminary examination the magistrate dismissed the information as against Dick and Cowan, the president of the Dominion Coal Company, and put the other defendants, Alexander Dick, sales agent of the Dominion Coal Company, and J. R. Cowan, manager of the Spring Hill mines, on trial. The city of Halifax has had a coal strike for some time, and the defendants are charged with conspiracy to prevent picketing. Judgment was reserved.

Ontario Than in 1908. Report of Provincial License Department Shows that Reduction in Result of Local Option—More Cases of Drunkenness Reported, However. Toronto, Ont., April 1.—The report of the provincial license department shows that a reduction of 112 taverns and shop licenses were made in 1909 as compared to the past year and for the current license year 1909-10 to date, there have been issued only 1,563 tavern and 244 shop licenses, which represents a further reduction of 149. This is accounted for by the increasing number of municipalities in which local option is in force and the reduction of licenses authorized by municipal by-laws.

The license revenue for 1909 was \$353,929 against \$377,771 last year. The aggregate amount received for licenses in all municipalities last year was \$293,292.23 where the province received \$409,554.19. The total amount received in fines in all licensed districts last year was \$24,830.25 for transfers of licenses \$41,063.50. There were 237 more commitments to jail for drunkenness in 1909 than in previous year throughout the province. There were 232 cases of infraction of the liquor license act prosecuted last year.

Had Skull Fractured. St. Catharines, Ont., April 1.—This afternoon John Glen, who works for the Ros Motor company, was thrown from his auto and had his skull fractured. He will probably die.

GIGANTIC LOCKOUT IN GERMANY APRIL 14. Berlin, April 1.—A gigantic lockout initiated by 22,000 employees of labor, involving directly and indirectly a million and a half workmen, appears inevitable in the German building trades. It is slated to begin April 14. The war is the culmination of a long series of disputes between the organizations of employments and workmen owing to the wages and hours of work. The minister of trade has been asked to intervene as mediator.

INDUSTRIAL SPURS IN CAMROSE. Each of Three Railways Will Build Spur Lines. Camrose, April 1.—The Board of Trade has completed the purchase of the right of way for the C.P.R. industrial spur, and as the grade is nearly finished the company will lay the steel at an early date. The location of the Grand Trunk Pacific industrial spur has been decided upon and as soon as the purchase of the right of way can be finished the construction will be begun. The Canadian Northern has not yet made any decision regarding their supplies.

CANADA SELECTS HER IMMIGRANTS

Important Report Submitted to U. S. Congress—Canada Seeks Agriculturalists.

Washington, D.C., April 1.—"Canada wants immigrants whose purpose is to enter agricultural pursuits as land owners, tenants or laborers, and desires to exclude those whose presence would tend to a congestion of the towns and cities." This is probably the most important statement in a report submitted to congress today by Senator Dillingham, chairman of the joint immigration commission, in regard to the situation in Canada.

The striking feature of the report is a comparison of immigration into Canada during the last decade with that into the United States. This shows that while 70 per cent. of Canada's immigrants during that period came from Northern and Western Europe, and only 30 per cent. from Southern and Eastern Europe, the reverse was true in the case of the immigrants entering the United States.

QUILL TOOTHPICKS AND CLAY PIGEONS ON LIST

These Are Two of the Items on Which Canada Made Tariff Concessions to the United States—The Omnibus Clause Includes Articles of This Character. Ottawa, April 1.—The officials of the customs department have completed an investigation as to the probable effects of the so-called "omnibus clause" of the Fielding-Knox tariff agreement, namely, item 711 of the Canadian tariff.

They find that under the rulings of the custom board since the present tariff went into force some 80 articles will be affected by the reduction of duty from 20 to 17 1/2 per cent. Not a single one of them, however, will interfere with any Canadian industry and none of them figure largely in the list of imports. Cottonseed oil is the principal item affected. Copper matte is another article on the list but Canada exports copper matte to the United States to a value of six million dollars.

For the rest little objection can be taken by anyone to a reduction of duty on such articles as clay pigeons, corn cobs, glaziers' diamonds, stuffed ducks, frozen whites of eggs, epsom salts, cream of tartar, steel filings, natural oil flowers, formaldehyde, poultry grit, netties, milk of magnesia, marble dust, mercurial ointment, mineral wool, castor oil, purified ox galls, oyster shells whole or crushed palm trees, pepper plant, etc.

The 189 articles include more than twenty-five kinds of celluloid articles and when analyzed, the total value of the items is more than one hundred classes of articles, the importations of which with the sole exception of cottonseed oil, sausage casings and sponge amount to little or nothing.

One Week to Debate Vote. London, April 1.—Canadian Associated statesmen through the House will only give one week to the consideration of vote bill after its introduction in the commons. It is anticipated that the bill will be presented to the Lords before the end of April. Should the government fail to pass the vote bill through the Lords they will not resign but advise dissolution and ask parliament for a vote on account to carry them through a general election. It is anticipated that the bill will take place before the end of May.

The following is the result of the Mid Glamorgan bye-election: Gibbins, Liberal 8,290; Hartshorn, Labor, 6,210. The figures at the recent general election were Sir S. T. Evans, solicitor general, 13,175; G. A. Williams, Unionist, 3,882. The vacancy was caused by the elevation of Evans to the bench. The fight has been peculiarly bitter as the Laborites of Evans to the Liberal and put up a candidate of their own without the official Labor support.

Had Skull Fractured. St. Catharines, Ont., April 1.—This afternoon John Glen, who works for the Ros Motor company, was thrown from his auto and had his skull fractured. He will probably die.

GIGANTIC LOCKOUT IN GERMANY APRIL 14. Berlin, April 1.—A gigantic lockout initiated by 22,000 employees of labor, involving directly and indirectly a million and a half workmen, appears inevitable in the German building trades. It is slated to begin April 14. The war is the culmination of a long series of disputes between the organizations of employments and workmen owing to the wages and hours of work. The minister of trade has been asked to intervene as mediator.

INDUSTRIAL SPURS IN CAMROSE. Each of Three Railways Will Build Spur Lines. Camrose, April 1.—The Board of Trade has completed the purchase of the right of way for the C.P.R. industrial spur, and as the grade is nearly finished the company will lay the steel at an early date. The location of the Grand Trunk Pacific industrial spur has been decided upon and as soon as the purchase of the right of way can be finished the construction will be begun. The Canadian Northern has not yet made any decision regarding their supplies.

Had Skull Fractured. St. Catharines, Ont., April 1.—This afternoon John Glen, who works for the Ros Motor company, was thrown from his auto and had his skull fractured. He will probably die.

GIGANTIC LOCKOUT IN GERMANY APRIL 14. Berlin, April 1.—A gigantic lockout initiated by 22,000 employees of labor, involving directly and indirectly a million and a half workmen, appears inevitable in the German building trades. It is slated to begin April 14. The war is the culmination of a long series of disputes between the organizations of employments and workmen owing to the wages and hours of work. The minister of trade has been asked to intervene as mediator.

INDUSTRIAL SPURS IN CAMROSE. Each of Three Railways Will Build Spur Lines. Camrose, April 1.—The Board of Trade has completed the purchase of the right of way for the C.P.R. industrial spur, and as the grade is nearly finished the company will lay the steel at an early date. The location of the Grand Trunk Pacific industrial spur has been decided upon and as soon as the purchase of the right of way can be finished the construction will be begun. The Canadian Northern has not yet made any decision regarding their supplies.

MILL COUNTRY Edmonton, Alta. NATIONAL CARDS. BIGGAR & COWAN Notaries, Etc. Geo. C. W. Cross, Hector Cowan, Agents Bank, State funds to lease, etc., Alta.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

DEHYDE 40% for this spring on Sale. No delay by our stock now wheat and oats 20c LB. the. Drug Store. RAYDON 290 Jasper Ave.

Seed CLASS QUALITY DOME AND SYKE Garden Seeds OUR sale prices Wilson Mens Ave.

for Sale miles from Tofield, 400 acres, 243. 125 acres more without grubbing, all the house, built last year, good stable, long, fine well, granaries of grain. Price \$10,000.

PATERSON, Tofield, Alta. O. Limited in Works Castings. for Prices ations. gings. ndsor Bk.