

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

MINISTER ASKS INVESTIGATION

Hon. Mr. Oliver unequivocally denies insinuations in Opposition Press—The Respectful Debatant Continues.

Ottawa, May 7.—Hon. Frank Oliver in the Commons today gave an unequivocal denial to the insinuations which have been hawked round in the Opposition press concerning his recommendation to the government in reference to the transfer of the rights of the C.N.R. to certain lands from Manitoba to Saskatchewan.

"I made the recommendation," said the minister amid applause. "In particular, I believe to be sound public policy and due regard to the public interest. No specific charge has been made but I desire that the fullest opportunity shall be given to any who desire to make such a charge. I would therefore ask that a special committee be appointed to hear and thoroughly enquire into any charge made in connection with the transaction."

In making his request for a committee, Mr. Oliver read a statement which appeared in the Toronto World on Friday last to the effect that subsequent to the passage of an order-in-council transferring the right of the C.N.R. to certain lands from Manitoba to Saskatchewan a sum had been placed to Mr. Oliver's credit in the Imperial Bank at Edmonton. He said that there was no direct charge that these circumstances, but the insinuation was that a committee be named so that those who desired to make charges would have an opportunity of presenting them.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier reiterated his absolute confidence in his minister and friend and gave notice of motion for a committee of five members to conduct the investigation asked for.

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Mr. Oliver read the despatch which contained the two distinct statements. One was to the effect that an order in council dated May 1, 1907, gave the C.N.R. the right of transferring their choice of over six hundred thousand acres of land obtained through a railway subsidy from Manitoba to the wheat lands of Saskatchewan. The other was that "subsequently two amounts, one for fifty thousand dollars and the other for almost thousand dollars had been deposited to the credit of Mr. Oliver in the Imperial Bank, Edmonton, this money having come from the Manitoba Bank of New York City."

After reading this newspaper statement, Mr. Oliver noted that no direct statement of any charge against him had been made. No connection was alleged or inferred between the transfer of land and the alleged deposit of money to his credit, but the statements were placed side by side for the purpose of creating a connection. Mr. Oliver declared that there was no foundation for such an insinuation. The order in council had been passed on his recommendation, and he had made that recommendation in the public interests. No money had been paid to him or anyone in connection with the order in council. No special charge had been made, declared Mr. Oliver. Nevertheless, he would ask that a special committee of the House be named to enquire into any charge which might be made in connection with this matter.

MacGillivuddy The Man. Glen Campbell "I would like to ask the first minister the name of the man who made the charge to him, that has been referred to by the minister of the interior just now."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "Mr. MacGillivuddy."

Mr. Campbell: "Will the prime minister lay on the table of the House all the correspondence with regard to this charge made by Mr. MacGillivuddy?"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "I am just about to move for the committee to be appointed by my honorable friend, the minister of the interior, and the correspondence will be at the disposal of that committee."

Mr. Campbell: "How many interviews had the first minister with Mr. MacGillivuddy, and what took place at those interviews?"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "My honorable friend is very inquisitive. I must tell him frankly that I do not remember how many interviews took place."

Mr. Campbell asked a question of Mr. Laurier: "How many interviews had the first minister with Mr. MacGillivuddy, and what took place at those interviews?"

THE OPPOSITION VANISHES TO BILL

Balfour Refuses to Vote Against the Preamble of the Bill—Militarists Are Enthusiastic—In Place of Promised Hundreds of Amendments, Only Few Offered.

London, May 7.—The parliament bill, known as the Bill for the curtailment of the powers of the House of Lords, today passed the committee stage in a divided Council of the Opposition, without amendments and scenes of great enthusiasm.

The refusal of Mr. Balfour today of the opposition to vote against the preamble to the veto bill, removed any danger that might have been apprehended from the result of the Laborites against the preamble, and the portion of the measure, the consideration of which was deferred until the next day.

The unionist opposition to the bill, the most critical test for the government, was the easiest to carry. The most critical test for the government, was the easiest to carry. The most critical test for the government, was the easiest to carry.

LLOYD GEORGE IS BACK IN HOUSE

He Introduces His Long Promised Plan of State Insurance—For Sickness and For Unemployment—Opposition Will Support Bill.

London, May 4.—David Lloyd George re-appeared in the House of Commons today, being present for the first time since his physical breakdown. He introduced the long promised plan of state insurance against sickness and unemployment.

The chancellor divided his proposition in two parts, one dealing with the sickness and the other with unemployment. By the provisions of the measure every worker whose annual earnings fall below the income tax level of 160 pounds sterling will be compulsorily insured against illness so as to assure him the receipt of five shillings (\$1.20) per week during his incapacity. Toward this the worker would contribute about one-half, the same being deducted from his wages, while the balance would be paid jointly by his employers and the state.

The weekly assessment would be insured would be eight cents in the case of a man, and six cents for a woman, representing as the chancellor put it, two pints of ale or one ounce of tobacco.

Everyone in the class mentioned between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five is included in the plan. The employers would pay six cents weekly for every employed man, and six cents for every woman, and the state would contribute four cents for each of the insured.

Mr. Lloyd George estimated that his plan would affect 14,600,000 men and women. Provision is made whereby women will receive thirty shillings in the case of permanent disability, and in the case of temporary disability, the sick allowance would be seven shillings weekly, ten shillings would be allowed for the first three months in the case of men and seven shillings and six pence in the case of women. Those who can be shown to have invalid incapacity will receive no insurance, though any necessary medical treatment would be provided.

Mr. Lloyd George estimated that the expenditure involved would be \$25,000,000 in 1912-13, rising to \$190,000,000 in 1915-16.

Dealing with unemployment insurance, the chancellor said that it would at first apply only to the engineering, shipbuilding and house building trades, involving about 1,000,000 men. Both the workers and the employers would pay five cents weekly each, the state contributing 25 cents for each or about one-fourth of the total cost. The contributors when unemployed will receive a maximum of fifteen shillings and a minimum of seven shillings weekly. No payments would be made in strikes or lockouts.

The chancellor cheered when he concluded his speech. J. Austen Chamberlain supported the bill, saying the opposition desired to co-operate in the legislation.

J. R. MacDonald, member for Leicester, promised the co-operation of the Laborites, but added that he thought the premiums exacted from the working people rather high.

Henry Williams Foster, one of the Conservative whips, warmly commended the bill. He said that the government had embarked upon the greatest legislative experiment ever introduced in any legislative assembly in the world. The bill was read for the first time and general cheers were given by the government's supporters.

ELECTRICAL MEN ARE PERFECTLY SATISFIED

J. A. Monjeau and Wm. Symonds, Representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Make Statement on Edmonton Situation.

That there is no truth in the rumors about threatened trouble between electricians and employers, was the statement of J. A. Monjeau and Wm. Symonds, representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at present in the city.

"We are simply perfecting our organization," said Mr. Monjeau, and have no information to report to the members in the local brotherhood, who were invited last night. Our object is to extend and strengthen our organization throughout this district.

"What about the schedule presented to the city and the government by the electrical workers for adoption by the city council?"

"It is new to me," said Mr. Monjeau. "It must have something to do with the compiling of a list of estimates. At any rate, we never had anything to do with it."

"The city has not yet recognized the union. The unions ought to try to force them."

"We don't ask them to recognize us until we have organized and organized, and we would just as soon work for the city as for a contractor."

THE DIETZ TRIAL

Deputies Testify That Shot Killing Oscar Harp Came From Barn Where Dietz Was.

Hayward, Wis., May 7.—Five deputies testified at the opening of the trial today that the shot that killed Deputy Oscar Harp came from the barn from which John Dietz was seen running later with a rifle.

Against this the three accused members of the family set up only the fact that the shooting was done from the other side of the barn through the roof.

It might be noted, I wonder not that before another year elapses, a school similar to that on Third street involving larger expenditure than any other in the West End.

SOMETHING NEW IN AGRICULTURE

An Agritour College Special Train Will Tour the Province of Manitoba Along the Lines of Railway.

Winnipeg, May 7.—The most important departure in the agricultural history of Manitoba is announced today by the organization of an agritour college special train to tour the province over the lines of the C.P.R. starting May 20.

A similar tour over the lines of the Canadian Northern is likely to be announced in a few days. The work of the agricultural college is considered satisfactory as far as it goes, but it reaches only the young men, while the many farmers, losing money and falling short of the possibilities of their farms by lack of experience and up-to-date knowledge of their work, are also wounded.

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ATHABASCA LAND DISTRICT NEWS

Mr. W. A. Grant, of the department of the Interior, Canada, was in Edmonton last week from a business trip.

Mr. P. Walker, of the River district where he has been in the past few months on his farm.

Col. Sanders, superintendent of the Royal Mounted Police and Mrs. Sanders returned this week from a visit to England and Misses Sanders returned with their parents and friends in Winnipeg, Regina, and other points.

Constable P. S. Pearson, local detachment of N. Div. Royal North-West Mounted, on Tuesday for Regina, joining the Police contingent to attend the Coronation.

The ice broke up in the river on Saturday, and there are no ice here with little unusual ice in the river. The fall of the water, it is expected that the river will once some distance above and probably flooded low as there are no ice here.

The first boats of the season left on Saturday for the Hudson's Bay Co. Mr. A. Lamoureux, of the Hudson's Bay Co. has been spending a few days in Edmonton.

Capt. C. D. A. Barber, of the 1st West Battalion, will be detained a few days by the shipper of the Hudson's Bay Co. The party of prospectors from the Hudson's Bay Co. arrived at the Hudson's Bay Co. today (Thursday) after a trip of three days.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LITERATURE

Editor Bulletin:—In your issue of April 27, in your report of the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod, one speaker refers to the distributing of Christian Science literature as having pernicious effects. The periodical which is being systematically circulated by Christian Scientists is a daily newspaper named The Christian Science Monitor. This paper was founded for the purpose of giving to the public a clean newspaper, one which there is no report of crime, disaster or disease, and no sensationalism.

Our critic no doubt spoke in good faith, but he had evidently not investigated the matter thoroughly, or he would have made a different statement. The Christian Science Monitor is a clean newspaper, one which there is no report of crime, disaster or disease, and no sensationalism.

The aim of this paper is to educate the public to a better way of thinking, by giving to the world information of the good that is being done and not the evil. Far from having evil effects, this publication has, by its example, been the means of encouraging other editors to arise the moral tone of their own papers, and in Europe, with regard to the other literature published by the Christian Science Publishing House, as a free knowledge by its fruits, which may be known by the effects it has had in making its readers happier, healthier and better in every way, as any unprejudiced investigator will discover.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, U.S.A.

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