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THE MORNING ALBERTAN

THE CIRCULATION
THURSDAY—6528

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A MONTH. CALGARY, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1910. NINTH YEAR—No. 40

Cut by Albertan Eng. Dept. Photo by Bayne.
Scene at Ruins of Elevator B, Burned in Calgary Yesterday Morning.

THE SUFFRAGETTES HISSED PRESIDENT

But He Rebuked Them Mildly and Was Applauded

NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT

He Told the Big Deputation How He Stood

Washington, D. C., April 14. — The president of the United States, the first chief executive of the nation ever to greet a convention of Woman Suffragettes, braved the danger tonight of facing an army of women who want the ballot; had the courage to express his opinion and was hissed. So great was the throng that sought admission to the hall that hundreds were turned away.

President Taft was welcoming to Washington the delegates to the convention of the American Woman Suffrage association.

He had frankly told them that he was not altogether in sympathy with the Suffrage movement and was explaining why he could not subscribe fully to its principles. He said he thought that the danger in granting suffrage to women was that the women as a whole were not interested in it, and that the power of the ballot, as far as women is concerned, would be controlled by the "less desirable class."

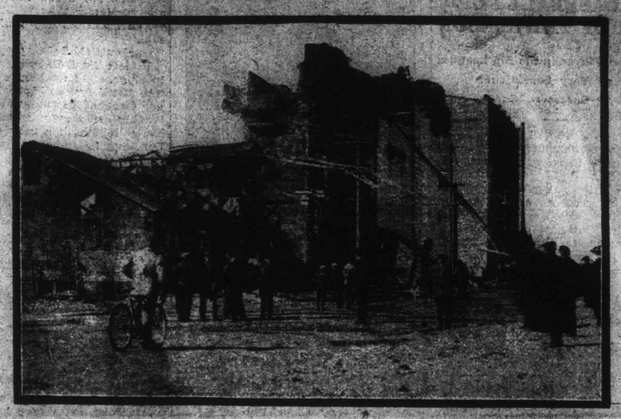
Chorus of Female Hisses.

When these words fell from the President's lips the walls of the hall echoed a chorus of feminine hisses. It was no feeble demonstration of protest. The combined hisses sounded as if a valve on a steam engine had broken.

President Taft stood unmoved on the platform during the demonstration of hostility, which continued a moment, then smiling as he spoke, he answered the unfavorable greeting with this retort:

"Now, my dear ladies, you must

(Continued on page 5.)



Cut by Albertan Eng. Dept. Photo by Bayne.
Scene at Ruins of Elevator B of Calary Milling Co., Burned in Calgary Yesterday.

KITCHENER TALKS OF WARS AND RUMORS

Rather Believes the Attempts of Canada and Its Navy

CANADA CAN NOW SLEEP LITTLE EASIER O' NIGHTS

Interesting Comment By the Great British General.

Chicago, April 14.—Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, became "Kitchener of Chicago" for exactly one hour and thirty minutes today. Surrendering gracefully to a surprise attack by a reporter who boarded the train on the outskirts of the city, Lord Kitchener asked and answered questions with good humor.

On militarism the general spoke guardedly, saying: "One must be careful, when a careless word might be wrongly interpreted to mean something one did not intend it to."

"As to Canada's military future, I haven't visited Canada. I see no aggressiveness in the future so far as Canada is concerned. The little navy they are building, there is only that they may sleep a little easier o'nights. One rests better with a bobby walking around the square; suppose they will some day begin to increase the army there just for the same reason.

"I see no reason why international peace should not continue from this very moment. One never knows, however, when something may stir up trouble and war does not often announce itself far in advance. It always pays to keep one's powder dry."

"Is that an expression of England's military policy?" Lord Kitchener was asked.

"Well, I should not put it that broadly. England is at peace with all the world. But our surest safeguard of peace is always to be ready. Until such time as some international agreement shall be reached, if such there be, England will be ready at all times to lean that influence towards peace. I think I may say that in a general way without respect to my military position there."

Asked what he considered the chief factor food was to international peace, he said:

"Food. I think food is one of the first. The Panama canal has come as a new factor. The nation whose food supply is cramped is restless. It wants to expand. It wants what the other fellow has. It was a comfort to my heart as a peace-loving man to see broad acres of food-producing land in this country and to hear that Canada could duplicate it.

"The Panama canal was the best move America ever made. It will bring the east and the west closer together, and be a big factor, not only in commerce, but in the country's military future."

He characterized the political aspect of the Pacific ocean as a hard question to answer.

"I wish I knew what the future would bring for the Pacific," he said.

"It is gratifying to us that the canal is being built at Panama for that helps to simplify matters, but only by the movements of the future will we be able to tell what part the Pacific will take in history.

"My idea of the army and navy of the future is that the navy must be of the first consideration. Either in defence or offense the navy must take the initiative, but a nation will have to depend n the army before it can whip another.

"My whole view of the future is one made peaceable by force of arms. If with an international agreement for peace, someone is expected to punish offenders."

THE DEATH PENALTY TO BE LESS FREQUENT IN RUSSIA

This Action Taken at Request of the Emperor.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Premier Stolypin, in a speech in the Duma last night, announced that the emperor had personally ordered that the death penalty and administrative measures for the preservation of order should be limited as strictly as possible.

The premier referred to the recent attack made by robbers on the treasury at Kislijar in Ciscaucasia when seventeen men were killed, including several of the military guard, and said that such occurrences as this showed that the iron hand still was necessary in some parts of the country and would be applied vigorously to protect the citizens from bombs and brigandage.

Critical Railway Situation.

Scranton, Pa., April 14.—Because of the critical situation over the wage question on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad system, the federated boards of the four brotherhoods have been called to meet here today to take up the wage scale as far as it involves the trainmen and conductors. The strike vote of the trainmen and conductors is said to be approximately 96 per cent for a strike.

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Asquith's Resolutions Limiting Veto Power Carried By 103

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Government's Effective Existence Depended on Passing Bylaw.

London, April 14.—Amid scenes of intense excitement hardly paralleled since the Gladstonian home rule debates, the house of commons tonight by a majority of 103 recorded its approval of resolutions dealing with the veto powers of the house of lords, and heard the premier's declaration of policy for carrying them into statutory effect.

Having formally introduced, amid loud cheers, his bill embodying the resolutions, Mr. Asquith said that they were confronted by an exceptional, and perhaps a unique situation.

The government's effective existence depended upon the passing of the resolutions into law.

If the house of lords failed to accept or declined to consider their policy the government would feel it their duty to advise the crown as to what steps were necessary to ensure their policy receiving statutory effect.

It would not be right, he continued, for him to disclose the terms of that advice, but unless the government found themselves in a position to give their policy statutory effect, they would either resign office or recommend dissolution of parliament. But in no case would they advise dissolution except under such conditions as would ensure in the new parliament the judgment of the people as expressed at the elections being carried into law.

The premier's statement was interrupted by cheering and counter cheers. There was much laughter from the conservative benches when he said that he could not disclose the terms of his intended advice to the King.

Mr. Balfour's Reply.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, rose amid a considerable uproar and said that the premier's important statement represented the culmination of long negotiations with the Irish party.

The Nationalists had agreed to swallow the budget, their aversion to which they had never concealed, in order to get home rule.

The negotiations seemed to him to have left both parties rather poorer than they were, and the government, he declared, was paying a monstrous price for the budget. He feared nothing short of the destruction of the constitution will be the result.

A series of earthquakes varying in intensity followed.

The speaker having adjourned the House, an uproarious scene ensued.

There were hisses and cheers and cries of "traitor," and similar names.

While Mr. Redmond, the Irish leader, appeared to be trying to reach a Conservative member, who had used an offensive expression, nothing serious occurred, but the demonstrations were renewed in the lobbies, where the members, especially the Nationalists, lingered in expected discussion until the lights were extinguished.

The Irish members appeared to be highly pleased with Mr. Asquith's statement.

Asquith and the Budget

London, April 14.—Premier Asquith's resolution to be proposed next Monday allocating the time for the consideration of the budget, provides that all stages of the legislation must be completed on April 27. The fate of the government depends upon the attitude of the Irish members. The fact that the premier has decided to dispose of the budget measure before a decision by the lords on the veto resolutions will have assumed a final form indicates that a deal has been effected between the cabinet and the Redmondites and that the latter have determined to support the budget.

Earthquake in Costa Rica

San Jose, Costarica, April 14. — A series of earthquakes, varying in intensity has swept over Costa Rica during the past twenty-four hours, doing vast damage, the extent of which can only now be estimated at more than $1,000,000. So far there has been no reports of loss of life but the people in the cities are panic stricken and are abandoning their homes for the hillsides.

In all there have been more than thirty shocks, ten of these occurring between twelve o'clock last night and three o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK SENATE LOOKING INTO QUESTION OF CORRUPTION

Committee Will Take Up the Question of Bribery.

Albany, N. Y., April 14.—Without a dissenting vote the senate today adopted a resolution reported by the finance committee providing for the appointment of a committee of three senators and five assemblymen to investigate and report to the legislature on or before March 1, 1911, what laws should be enacted by the legislature to prevent corrupt practices to influence the course of legislation within the state of New York.

The committee is authorized to take up the ends of the Allds-Conger bribery investigation and the fire insurance investigation undertaken by Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss, and any specific charges duly verified and to investigate any other matters pertaining to the legislature or to the state departments which in the opinion of the committee warrant investigation.

THE NEW AEROPLANE WAS NOT VERY MUCH OF A SUCCESS

German Air Vessel Flopped Over in Mid-air.

Plau, Germany, April 14.—Major Von Parseval's new aeroplane, the largest yet constructed, and which early this month underwent successful preliminary trials here, was caught in a violent and gusty wind while flying over Lake Plau today, and, turning turtle, fell into the water. Engineers Blochmann and Hoff escaped uninjured. They dropped with the machine, but succeeded in freeing themselves from the wreckage and were picked up by a passing craft.

Major Von Parseval's invention is a monoplane with a four cylinder motor of 120 horse power. It carried 170 pounds of benzine and was expected to remain in the air three hours. The breadth of the plane was 45 1-2, and the length of the machine 46 feet. It was provided with torpedo like floats for descending on water, and with wheels for a descent on land.

Cornwall's Evidence Was Against the Government

He Offered to Build Line on $13,000 Guarantee---Government Declined, but Few Months Later Guaranteed Same Line on $20,000 with Better Terms---Walsh Denounces A. G. & W. as a Myth, Without any Capital.

Edmonton, April 14.—Jim Cornwall, M.P., from Peace River was on the stand all day yesterday and urged on by Solicitor Walsh unfolded the whole story of the A. & G. W. railroad from its infancy to the present hour. It was an interesting story, a romance of the vast stretches of land now known only to the Indian and the fur trader; back of the history of the railroad is the personality of Jim Cornwall himself.

To Cornwall's friends it seemed that he told a good story, but he made several statements that has left a good opening for the cross-examiner, Mr. Bennett. With Clarke and Minty out of the way Bennett must center his fire on Cornwall and the tussle tomorrow may be a high spirited one.

Today Cornwall's examination by Mr. Walsh was characterized by the satire of the commission's chief counsel and flashes of repartee between the fur trader and lawyer. And Cornwall undoubtedly made a good witness.

The two weak points in his evidence, which will probably be most bitterly attacked today were his admissions that he had received $14,500 from Clarke and that the latter had been able to obtain a subsidy which he failed to get. In a letter to Minty in August, 1908, Bowen, Clarke's associate, who came to Edmonton to make the preliminary arrangements regarding the railroad deal, said: "You know we are to get what we want."

This, of course, the insurgents take to mean, that Clarke and Bowen had already obtained the promise from the government of the subsidy, which afterwards turned out to be a guarantee of $20,000 a mile for 350 miles at five per cent.

Mr. Cornwall Was Modest

Now Cornwall admitted that up to June, 1908 he had failed absolutely to obtain any support from the government on a much better proposition, which was a guarantee of only $15,000 a mile for 250 miles at four per cent. Yet Cornwall had been working ten years to get such aid. He was the friend of all the government officials. He was the business associate of Attorney General Cross, owning property in Elbow Park and other places in Calgary with that official. With such a leverage in his favor Cornwall fails to get much less than a couple of strangers from Kansas City got a month or two later.

The question is "why."

And now as to that $14,500. Cornwall admits that he got it. He says it is part of $25,000 which Clarke is to give him for turning his railroad over to Clarke. The understanding was that the money was to be used in Cornwall's steamboat business, Clarke to have that much interest in the business Cornwall says, that is what he wanted it for, and yet the day after he got it he sails for Germany to investigate the Great Waterways, and presumably takes the money with him. There were no written agreements whatever, as to how the money was to be used. When he was with the Athabasca railroad Cornwall's interest was represented by $540,000 on paper. When the Athabasca syndicate was formed this sum was reduced to $100,000. This Cornwall turned over to Clarke he said, without any written promise whatever that Clarke should spend $25,000 in helping Cornwall to develop his steamboat business on the great rivers to the north.

"I want it understood that I am entirely out of the railroad business," said Cornwall. "I am interested only in the steamboat business."

Edmonton, April 14.—The investigation of the A and G. W. contract was resumed this morning. On opening Mr. Walsh spoke of Minty's action in scathing terms and said he would prove among other things that the A. and G. W. Co., is a myth. Counsel for government officials expressed regret over the action of Minty and Clark.

Mr. Walsh said: "There is only one thing for us to do and that is to take the evidence of such witnesses as are within our jurisdiction and then to take that of those outside either voluntarily or otherwise. I wish at this time to say publicly that I consider the action of Mr. Minty a gross breach of faith. It is nothing else and his action has also seriously handicapped Mr. Johnstone and myself. It was my first duty to notify Mr. Minty that the presence of himself, Mr. Clark and Mr. Blain before the court was absolutely necessary. He replied by telegram that they would gladly attend. In view of this fact Mr. Minty is guilty of gross contempt and is subject to punishment, I believe, if brought within this court's jurisdiction, and I may yet ask your lordships to issue a warrant for arrest.

"When Mr. Minty left here following the adjournment of the commission two weeks ago he said he would bring back with him a certain book but he did not. There does not seem to be any one in Edmonton who knows anything about the Canada West Construction Co. Mr. Johnstone and myself will undertake to prove that the A. and G. W. Co., is a myth and that the Canada West Canstruction Co., is the substance, that the $7,400,000 was authorized on a capital of $50,000 paid up nominally. It was not paid in money. It was only a feat in bookkeeping and sleight of hand. A few hours after the organization of the company a meeting was held and the money was handed to Clark in a check and an hour later the check was turned into the bank to the credit of Clark.

"We will undertake to prove that on an organization meeting held Oct. 20, a contract was made between the two companies and that the Canada West Construction Co., was to get the $7,400,000 and the entire balance of the capital stock. In fact an assignment of $7,400,000 was made to the Canada West Construction Co. The latter is to all practical purposes the A. and G. W. Co.. Down at the office nobody knows who he is working for.

"When Mr. Minty went away Tuesday night he left a suitcase containing a number of documents in the hands of Mr. Biggar. Mr. Biggar has them here but tells me Mr. Robson telegraphed him this morning to send them at once to Winnipeg. I ask the court to keep these papers here."

In behalf of Premier Rutherford, S. B. Woods said he regretted the departure of Minty and Robson as the premier wished a full investigation.

Mr. McKenzie in behalf of Mr. Cornwall, expressed the same sentiment and Mr. Biggar nodded approval.

Mr. Cornwall was then called. He said he was one of the incorporation of the Athabasca railroad. He was interested in the north country. Was a fur trader and embarking in the steamboat business. That was in 1905. He had bought the hull of a boat that had been built by McDougall & Secord for the same purpose and abandoned. He went into the country in 1898. Worked along rivers, became familiar with the country and its resources. Knew railroad would have to tap waterways to develop the country and that is how he became interested in railroads.

"You had no mercenary motives whatever," asked Mr. Walsh. "You were solely interested in it for glory?"

"Well I have not got a cent out of it yet and I don't think my present position can be called very glorious," was the reply.

Witness then told of different persons, five in all, who incorporated the railroad. The others were not seriously interested. Ross & Hay simply allowed their names to be used and the same applied to Mr. Dubbelt and Isaac Carling. In October, 1908, gave an option to Mr. Faulkner. Prior to this time he tried to get a number of persons seriously interested in the project. Once he spoke to Mr. Bennett to see if he could not get the C. P. R. interested. Mr. Bennett said he could not get the C. P. R. interested probably, but spoke somewhat favorably of the project.

Mr. Cornwall spoke to the government officials at Ottawa. He was told he was a good fellow, but that was all. Its only capital then was his faith. No shares were issued. Up to the time the option was given the company was virtually not organized. The only asset his charter and his unbounded faith. Mr. Faulkner's option was taken up. Mr. Cornwall got $2,500 in cash for it. Witness then proceeded to tell about the organization of the Athabasca syndicate, $544,000 of the stock of which was issued to him, when, he said, "things began to look up." The total authorized capital was $2,000,000.

Policy of Educating.

He was friendly to the government. He was then as now, a friend of Mr. Cross and other officials and was interested with Mr. Cross in business, owning real estate jointly with him in Calgary. Still he did not have enough influence with the government to get a guarantee of bonds at $12,000 a mile. He did not meet officials in conclave, only individually. He tried to show them that he could not get financial support without the backing of the government. However the officials did not understand the importance of opening up the north country and he began to educate them.

The educative process began a year and a half after the Alberta government was organized. He then told of another agreement on April 23, 1907, between him and the syndicate to get a guarantee from the province of $3200 a mile in return for which he was to get $100,000. He failed. He then took a train for Ottawa in hopes of getting a subsidy. Mr. Biggar was his solicitor at that time. He failed again. He got a letter from Minty in May, 1907. The letter was produced from Minty's file. The letter mentioned another written June 6, 1907, from Mr. Stocks to a Mr. Woodman of the Athabasca syndicate and indicated that the syndicate was still trying to keep in touch with the government. In reply Cornwall told Minty of the chances of getting support from the government. He suggested that Woodman see Cushing as the latter was in charge of railroad matters, although Premier Rutherford was the man in charge of the treasury.

Cornwall then said in reply to questions from Mr. Walsh that at that time he had not entirely given up hope of obtaining governmental aid. The questions asked the witness by Solicitor Walsh were very often charged with Mr. Walsh's dry form of humor. Cornwall's replies were equally funny and during the whole examination the spectators were treated to an interesting entertainment and frequently burst into laughter.

"What revived your hopes between

(Continued on page 5.)

"BE PATIENT" SAYS THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Rutherford Declines to Say Anything About Conditions.

VERY AFFABLE, "NEVER MIND, DON'T WORRY."

Thinks It Would Be Very Bad Taste to Make Statement

Edmonton, April 14.—Premier Rutherford was asked this morning by the correspondent for the Albertan if he had anything to say in reference to the new aspect that has been given the A. & G. W. investigation because of the flight of G. D. Minty, for whom Mr. Walsh said yesterday that a bench warrant might be issued, and the refusal of W. R. Clark to come here. The premier gave out an interview that closely resembled that remark about the weather that he furnished when he was in Calgary not many days ago.

Other officials may be anxiously wondering what is going to happen to the government, but Premier Rutherford does not seem to be worried.

"Would you like to make a statement to the Albertan regarding the present situation and the attitude of the government," he was asked.

"No, I don't think so. How do you know I know of the Albertan," answered the premier with his pleasant smile. "The Albertan is always looking for more news, more, more. It is strong on the more."

"Well, perhaps it is better for a newspaper to get too much than too little," was suggested.

Not a Word at This Time.

"I cannot say a thing, not a word, at this time," continued the premier. "While the investigation is going on, it would not be in good taste. I would be glad to talk to you later."

"But the attitude of the government is something apart from the investigation, isn't it?"

"No, I cannot tell you anything."

"Well, are you going to run away like Mr. Minty before they get a chance to call you to the stand?"

"I am afraid you are joking now," retorted the premier, with another affable smile thrown in for good measure.

The Public is Anxious.

"But the public wants to know what the government officials now think of Minty and Clark, who in this crisis have left the officials in a hole to dig their own way out?"

"Be patient," chided the premier. "The resolution in the house called for an investigation to ascertain if any member of the government had received any substantial consideration in connection with the A. & G. W. contract. That investigation is going on now. It would be improper for me to discuss it. Be patient."

"Yes, but it does not always do for a newspaper to be too patient. It might get scooped."

"Never mind, don't worry."

And then the premier smiled pleasantly again.

THE RESULTS OF AUSTRALIA ELECTION

The Labor Party Made Many Big Gains and Has Large Majority in the House

Sydney, Australia, April 14.—Following are complete results of the general elections in Australia:

Labor 45; Fusionists 37; Independents 1; Liberals 2.

At dissolution the Fusionists numbered 44, and Labor and Independent Liberals 31.

Labor captured nine seats in Victoria, five in New South Wales and one each in Queensland and Southern and Western Australia. The Fusionists captured one seat in West Australia.

In senatorial election the Labor candidates are leading in all states except Victoria.

The Labor party's programme included protection and state regulated wages, compulsory military service, an Australian navy built out of revenue, nationalization of monopolies, a graduated land tax, restriction in public borrowing, and insurance against unemployment.

The Fusionists' programme announced their intention to uphold Federal Union, maintain policy of protection amend electoral roll, establish a white Australia, develop Australian naval and military forces, assumption by commonwealth of states debts, to promote economy in public expenditure, and assert principle that members should be directly responsible to the people for their votes and actions.

The great question between the two parties is the Government's proposal, bitterly condemned by Laborites, to embody in the constitution the provision for the annual payment by the commonwealth, to the states of 25 shillings per head on the latter's population.

EXHIBITION BOARD WANTS NO CHANGE

Objects Very Much to Giving Up Victoria Park.

ASKS FOR MEETING WITH COUNCIL BOARD

An Important Meeting of the Exhibition Board Held Yesterday.

The members of the Exhibition company are very much opposed to the proposition that has been made to dispose of the present exhibition grounds and move further out of the city. It is understood that this is the policy of the mayor, who made certain attempts when in Ottawa to so change conditions that the city could dispose of it.

The matter came before a very full meeting of the board yesterday afternoon when a letter was read from Mr. Westall, with an offer of a donation of 150 acres of land belonging to himself and Mr. Tregillus.

The members of the board expressed very much appreciation at the generous offer and then began to make arrangements to make the way in the present grounds secure.

The secretary stated that the Dominion government had informed the company that no change would be in the conditions until the company had an opportunity of placing its opinions before the department; at the same time the company has been asked to place its opinion before the department.

The directors were inclined to believe that there was no danger of the city disposing of the property and that there was no reason to worry. However on more careful consideration it was decided that the directors ask for a meeting with the city council to discuss conditions and find out just how things stood and what the company might expect from the city. This will be done at a very early date.

At the same meeting other matters of mutual interest to the company and to the city will be discussed at the meeting.

At the board meeting held yesterday afternoon some slight changes were made in the prize list.

An important communication was received from the United Farmers of Alberta discussing inter-provincial trade and the handicap in the way of fuller trade relations. Complaint was made of the high freight rates which greatly discriminate against the west. "It is quite plain" said the communication "that were it not for these discriminatory rates the lumber, fruit and fish of British Columbia and the general merchandise of other lands could be laid down in Alberta at greatly reduced prices while the hay, grain and live stock of Alberta farms would command a much higher price."

The communication also suggested a municipal abbatoir under government inspection, a uniform system of hay inspection and other important matters.

The company asked Mr. W. J. Tregillus to represent the board at the meeting to be held in Vancouver at an early date to discuss these matters.

New Rules for Stock Exchange.

New York, April 14.—Another move in the direction of reform has been made by the New York stock exchange in adopting an amendment to the constitution authorizing the law committee to represent the exchange "in conferences with other interests."

The committee is also authorized to examine into the dealings of any member of the exchange."

While no implication of the amendment was vouchsafed it is understood that its adoption will enable the authorities to deal more directly with offending members. The law committee consists of F. K. Sturgis, F. L. Eames and Rudolph Kopler, all ex-presidents of the exchange.

New Corporation Counsel

Toronto, April 14.—N. L. Dayton, K. C., former county crown attorney, today was appointed corporation counsel at a salary of $10,000, in place of Mr. Fullerton, resigned.

Conmee's Bill Killed

Ottawa, April 14.—Conmee's bill to incorporate a company to construct a canal from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg was killed in railway committee this morning, and representatives of the city of Winnipeg were relieved of the necessity of making further objections to the proposal. The vote was 53 to 51.