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SEMI-WEEKLY

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ADMINISTRATION OF OUR TIMBER

Minister of Interior Clearly Enunciates Policy of Department in Address in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—Speaking for more than two hours last night to an audience that packed the big auditorium of the Young Liberal hall to such an extent that it was literally impossible for one more person to wedge his way into the room, the Hon. Frank Oliver answered the Conservative accusations of graft, and gave a straightforward and convincing statement of the position, policy and dealings of the Liberal party. Time and again the remarks of the speaker aroused the audience to great enthusiasm, and the spell of his simple and frank exposition was such that men clung to window ledges and jostled for a footing on the steps of the doorway until the speaker had finished. Mr. Oliver spoke almost entirely without reference to notes, and despite the length of his address, his remarkably clear, strong voice was as audible at the close as it was when he made his introductory remarks. Besides upholding the wrok of the Liberal party in general, Mr. Oliver defended in particular the work of his own department. Referring to this he took up the question of alleged timber grafts and fully explained the administration of timber limits. His handling of the Conservative limelight lecturer was especially interesting, and the audience arose in a storm of applause on the minister's declaration that despite the efforts of this lecturer, who with his camera had come to the West, in what had been going on under their noses these thirty years the moving picture campaign had done nothing to show that there had been any improprieties in the timber administration of the present government. In conclusion Mr. Oliver referred to the thirty million acres of new land just [illegible] by the government as a gift to actual settlers. "The first to apply will be first served," he remarked, "and this is our one answer to the charge of land graft."

On the Platform.

The platform from which Mr. Oliver spoke was occupied by a large number of well known Liberals, among whom were D. C. Cameron, Isaac Cairns, Andew Strang, D. MacArthur, Isaac Pitblado, F. C. Hamilton, W. G. Bell, Mr. Bowles, J. T. Spiers, Ald. Eggertson, Dr. O'Donnell, S. J. Thompson, Mr. Copen, W. R. Robinson, T. Metcalf, A. M. McPherson, Mr. Saunderson.

T. H. Johnson, M.P., who filled the chair, declared in opening the meeting, that he had difficulty in resisting the temptation to make a lengthy address when he had the inspiration of the size and character of the audience before him. He apologized for the lack of foresight that neglected to provide an even larger auditorium. He felt perfectly safe in assuring Mr. Oliver that Winnipeg would give a good account of itself at the approaching election in assisting the government to re-election. That such an enormous crowd had come to hear this able lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid was convincing proof that the government had the confidence of the people of Winnipeg.

Mr. Johnson thought that the people of Canada would agree that the resources of the land had much better remain in the hands of the present government than in those of certain persons who had appeared on the horizon as they had already had experience of their dealings with the landed assets of Manitoba. This reference brought applause and laughter, and Mr. Johnson went on to deal with the record of the Liberal party in brief, concluding with the remark that if the expenditure made by Liberals had been great the results of that expenditure had worked for the benefit of the country.

Policy of Criticism Only.

Horace Chevrier observed that the Liberal party would soon be at hand-grip with the enemy in the defence of the principles of Liberalism. On this eve of battle they stood without fear. What was the policy of the Conservatives but one of mere criticism. The only measure he had heard them propose was the tunnel from the mainland to Prince Edward Island. Mr. Chevrier referred gracefully to Sir Wilfrid as taking his place among the greatest statesmen of the century. The speaker then touched on the dealings of the Liberals. When the Liberal party made promises it kept them. He referred to the G. T. P. as a promise that was being materialized and he declared that the Hudson Bay railroad, too, would be built. He pointed out that when the Liberals came into power there was a deficit of $1,000,000, whereas there has been a surplus every year since culminating now in a total surplus of $113,000,000.

The Minister of Interior.

The chairman, in felicitous style, introduced Hon. Frank Oliver, calling attention to his record as an able administrator of the portfolio, which was of vital importance to the people of the West. Mr. Oliver first took up the charges made against his own particular department, and absolutely denied the statement that official documents had not been produced or inquiries granted. They would be surprised to learn that there were brought before the public accounts committee not less than 500 files of original documents for examination at pleasure. Applause.) "I wish to say here and now," said Mr. Oliver, "that so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned, that department has nothing to conceal. Loud applause.)

"I will refer now to the report published in the Winnipeg Telegram, and I presume it will be taken as authoritative or at any rate as presenting the worst side against the government. (Laughter.) I find that the lecturer, Mr. Ames, on that occasion was introduced by the Premier of this Province, and I take the liberty of referring to some of the words of his introduction. The Premier introduced the lecturer as the exponent of the new gospel, a gospel of honest, efficient and practical government. (Loud laughter.) He said: "He will not appeal to the prejudices of any one, he will appeal only to the conscience and intelligence of the people. The lecturer then introduced himself, and said that it was strange that he, an Eastern man, should be telling the people of the West about the manner in which their public domains had been administrated for the last thirty years under their very noses. I am sure you will agree with him that it was indeed passing strange. (Laughter.) It was not a compliment to the intelligence of the Western people. Not only that, but the existence of the timber adjacent to the prairie had attracted attention a long time before 1900. It had attracted very strongly the attention of my friends' political friends when they were in power. It had, I may say, attracted their attention to the extent that they had parcelled out to their political partizans not less than 18,000 sq. miles in the years 1881 to 1886.

No Burrows Timber.

"The lecturer had a camera and took many pictures of timber in different parts of this country, but he was not able to take a picture of any timber owned by Mr. Burrows, for Mr. Burrows had not bought any. I want to say right here that charges by a political party that aspires to the government of this country made against business men whose honor is not questioned in this province of Manitoba, I say, it is little to the credit of this party that they should have such a policy. It is too bad that the enterprise of men who are helping to build up this country as Mr. Burrows has done should make them subject to slander. This is not the Liberal principle. We do not slander men in this way. When it can be shown that Mr. Burrows has secured one stick of timber by such means as have been mentioned it will be time, and plenty of time, to go up and down this country and utter slanders and insinuations against him. The values they have set upon timber limits are largely speculative, and give no clue to what their real value may be. We people who have lived in the West, and have had some little experience in our own lots, know that the value of property is largely a matter of opinion.

Non-Payment of Rents.

"The lecturer who undertook to instruct the people of the West was introduced to the province by the Premier as appealing only to the conscience and intelligence of the people, and such a man, so introduced, would naturally be believed. The 18,000 square miles of timber limits granted by the Conservatives were granted on condition that they should be operated, or cancelled for lack of operations. The record in the rental documents shows that they were cancelled for non-payment of rental, in many cases.

A number of amusing cases were here given by Mr. Oliver showing how those who wished to rent timber limits found that "pull" was indispensable in securing what they wanted. Some of the cases showed that the rent had been paid and afterwards returned to the lessee.

"The principle of the Conservative party in dealing with the timber question showed that the limits were parcelled out as the price of political

(Continued on Page Three.)

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MINERS SEEK AID OF LEMIEUX ACT

Union At Morinville Are Prosecuting Mine Owner For An Alleged Lock Out

At the Mounted Police barracks tomorrow morning before Inspector Wersley, George S. Montgomery, manager and part owner of the Alberta Coal Co. mine at Morinville, will appear on a charge of "locking out" about twenty miners on Sept. 5th employed at his colliery.

The action is taken under the Industrial Disputes Act, better known as the Lemieux Act. The complainant in the case is George Harrison, and he is acting on behalf of the miners' union of Morinville. The penalty provided by the Industrial Disputes Act is a fine not less than $100 and not exceeding $1,000.

It is understood that the defence of the mineowners is that the men were not locked out, but that their wages were reduced because they did not come up to the standard of efficiency required.

Several weeks ago it was announced that at a meeting of the United Mine Workers they had decided in future to ignore the Lemieux bill. The meeting took place in Calgary two weeks ago of the mine officials and President Sherman and Organizer James, of Edmonton, representing the miners, and Lawyers Mackie, of Edmonton, Epstein of Fernie, Ives of Lethbridge, and Rathbon of Calgary. They discussed the bill and decided that as it was their opinion that the courts could not enforce the bill it was useless. President Sherman said the miners would fight their battles in the same old way in future.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

It is Not Intention to Specifically Divide Work.

Ottawa, Sept. 17—It is expected that the newly appointed members of the railway commission, Mayor Scott, Hon. Thomas Greenway and Prof. McLean, will at once assume their new duties and enter upon the work of the new board. The new commissioners are to perform functions in every way co-ordinate with those of the present members. The great increase in the work of the commission and the placing of the telegraph, telephone and express companies under its jurisdiction, necessitated the enlargement of the commission, but it is not proposed that the work shall be specifically divided into departments.

What is likely, however, is that cases will be divided up and if necessity arises a part of the board may sit in the east at the same time as the other part is in the west. Under the act, Mr. Scott, assistant commissioner, will have the same functions as the chairman, Judge Mabee, and preside in his absence or when the commission is divided up for the hearing of cases. He will be senior to the present deputy chief, Hon. Mr. Bernier. There is no extra room in the present railway commission building, and it is understood to be the intention to at once add three stories. A new court room is needed badly for the present one is very much cramped.

IN SIX CONSTITUENCIES.

Polling Will Not Take Place on the Regular Election Day.

Ottawa, Ont. Sept. 17.—There are six Dominion constituencies in which polling will not take place till after the general elections. These are Chicoutimi, Saguenay and Gaspe in Quebec, Comox-Atlin, Kootenay and Yale Cariboo, in British Columbia, and in the Yukon. The election in the Yukon will probably not occur before December, much time being required to post notices. Substantial headway has been made with the appointment of returning officers for the Eastern Provinces, but little has been done in that direction in respect to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the lists being far from complete.

Anglicans To Unite Funds.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—An effort will be made at the general synod of the Anglican church which opens in Ottawa on September 30th to unite the widows' and orphans' fund and the superannuation fund of the various dioceses of the church in Canada. An enquiry will be made into the matter by a special committee, and it is said that there is a strong probability that all the dioceses will enter into common reciprocal arrangements.

Will Investigate English System

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Ald. Foran, secretary of the civil service commission, who goes to England in charge of the Canadian Olympic lacrosse team, will while there pay attention to the methods of the English civil service commission, and expects to gain many valuable points. He will be absent five or six weeks, and in the meantime the commissioners will themselves look into the workings of the various departments.

Encircled By Forest Fires.

Magog, Que., Sept. 17.—Magog is surrounded by bush fires on both north and south. The Stoke forest is reported in flames. This is a very dense piece of woods and much damage is likely to occur. The smoke is very thick here.

LIBERAL HEADQUARTERS

The Liberal headquarters for the Edmonton constituency will be located in the John I. Mills' store on Jasper avenue, between the Blowey-Henry block and the Bulletin office. The store is to-day being converted in committee rooms. The rooms will be open from now until after the election on Monday, October 26th. Information concerning qualifications and so forth will be available to Liberals at the committee rooms.

The Young Liberal Club rooms will not be used as headquarters during the election campaign, the club being conducted without interruption.

WHEAT NEVER AGAIN TO GO BELOW 90 CENTS

This Is the Prediction of J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern—High Grade Wheat Will Never Be Worth Less—Scientific Farming the Hope of the United States.

Crookston, Minn., Sept. 17.—That 90c. will be the lowest price for high-grade wheat in this country hereafter was predicted by President James J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad in a speech here to-day at the dedication of the state secondary high school for agricultural students. Mr. Hill donated the site on which the school is built, and was the chief speaker at to-day's dedicatory exercises. In his speech Mr. Hill said: "I believe we have seen the last day in the history of this country when wheat will be cheap. Hereafter No. 1 Northern will bring 90 cents, which it is worth at the present, and even more if the soil is properly cultivated."

Speaking of the needs of agricultural education, Mr. Hill declared the only hope of this country is in the development of scientific farming, as the soil is now so largely occupied that the plan of merely adding new acres to a farm to increase its output is no longer feasible.

RICH PITTSBURGERS HAVE A LAND SWINDLE

Attempt an Elaborate Hoax on Texas Railway Employees—Greatest Land Swindle of Recent Years—Principals Arrested.

Pittsburg, Sept. 17.—Harold S. Bope, whose father, H. P. Bope, is one of the most prominent men and financiers of Pittsburg, being the first vice-president of the Carnegyie Steel Co., and whose fortune is estimated at eight to ten millions, was arrested here this evening with two other men and though a technical charge has been preferred against them, the police declare that one of the greatest land swindles of recent years has been unearthed. The police also arrested Frank L. Steen, a son of Building Inspector Steen. The two young men had a suite of elegant offices in a downtown office building, where they said they were general agents for the Union Central Construction Co., whose headquarters are at Chicago. The Union Central Construction Co. and the Union Central Railroad Co. of Texas, were alleged to be operated together. They advertised in addition the site for the town of Irondale, where they had seven thousand lots and that they owned land along the right of way to the extent of eighty thousand acres in Texas and Louisiana. They offered ten acres of land along the railroad to each workman employed by the railroad, who purchased one lot at Irondale at the price of one hundred and ninety dollars, with ten down and ten per month. It is alleged that there is no such town, no such land and no such railroad.

WAS CHRIST A JEW.

Prof. Paul Haupt Says Jesus Was an Aryan—A Jewish Lecturer Replies.

Oxford, Sept. 17—The International changes of history of religions convention was aroused to a high pitch of excitement yesterday in a paper read by Prof. Paul Haupt of John Hopkins university in which he endeavored to demonstrate that Christ was not a Jew but an Aaryan. Prof. Haupt's paper provoked the keenest discussion but he refused to be drawn into racial arguments. Dr. Mr. Gaster, a Jewish writer and lecturer was his most impressive opponent, he said in all their accusations the Jews never reproached Jesus with proselyte ancestry and that the omission of such evidence was highly significant.

MISSOURI PLANT AFLAME

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 17.—Fire which started on Wednesday evening in the pump room in the centre main building of Swift & Co. is threatening to destroy the entire plant. It is impossible for the firemen to get at the flames. At 11.30 o'clock last night the fire was still beyond control. No estimate as to present loss can be made.

LIBERAL POLICY IS DEVELOPMENT

The Conservative Policy is Slander, Hon. Frank Oliver Speaks at West Selkirk.

West Selkirk, Man., Sept. 17.—A period of prolonged applause greeted Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, as he came forward to address the meeting here last night. He spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—The very flattering remarks with which I have been introduced to you this evening are, I must admit, most decidedly disconcerting. I would not wish for a moment to question the sincerity of my friend, Mr. Chevrier, but I must say he has held out to you promises which I don't feel able to fulfill. I have had the honor of appearing before an audience in Winnipeg on several occasions within the last two or three years and quite appreciate that this present occasion, the occasion of the opening of the campaign which will decide the government of Canada for at least the next four years, is an occasion of importance and responsibility and one that I feel myself scarcely equal to. However, there is this in my favor, that facts on record on behalf of the government which again seeks your confidence, however fully they may be presented, are, I am satisfied, sufficiently convincing. (Applause.)

Deeds the Essential.

"It is not words that win elections, but deeds, and the government which has been in power for 12 years need not come before the people on the occasion of another appeal with simply sound and flurry. If their record for the last 12 years has not been such as to warrant public approval, not even the eloquence of my friend, Mr. Chevrier, or of the chairman, may be expected to prevail. (Applause.)

"It is only my part, Mr. chairman and gentlemen, to place before you as well as I am able to do and as shortly as I may, some part of the record of the Liberal party and the Liberal government, as exemplifying Liberal principles during the past 12 years. It is upon facts of the case and not upon my power of presenting them that I ask for your support. The Liberal party stands for liberal principles, and those principles mean progress, and our party has stood for progress and development in this Dominion. Liberal principles are for unity, and the Liberal party has stood for unity of sentiment and unity of labor throughout this vast, and to some extent, disjointed Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on certain principles in the government of this country. It is a difference in belief between the two parties which makes the difference in the government under each party. We believe in government by the good will of the people. We believe in government from the people up, not as some of our friends on the other side rather believe, in government from the King down. We believe in government for the benefit of the people, that the true principle of government is the greatest good for the greatest number. (Hear, hear.)

True To Its Principles.

"It is one of the charges that have been made against the Liberal party that it has not been true to its principles. It is my business tonight to point out to you in what way the Liberal party has been true to Liberal principles, and that Liberal principles applied to the government of the Dominion of Canada led to the amount of success which has been achieved during the years of Liberal rule. (Applause.)

"We cannot have success without unity of effort, and it is one of the first principles of Liberalism, and especially, if I may say so, under the leadership of our present Premier, to bring about unity of action and sentiment among all classes and in all sections of our vast country. May I point out to you the conditions which prevailed in our country before the Liberal party took office in 1896. That was a time of stress and turmoil and I am not trespassing when I say that in those years there was more than the possibility, there was the probability, under the administration of our Conservative friends in pursuance of the policy and principles of the Conservative party, that instead of being shoulder to shoulder working for the development of their country they would have been flying at each other's throats. It was the mental attitude of the people of Canada in the last few years of Conservative regime that had as much to do with the stagnation of business throughout Canada as had any other consideration.

Made Rough Places Smooth.

"The first business of the Liberal government was to try to smooth out those differences of opinion which had led to such deplorable results. That was their first duty and that it was achieved successfully is amply proved by the fact that today we hear nothing of that question which agitated the public mind when the Liberal party came into power 12 years ago. It has been buried deep beneath Liberal principles from one end of the Dominion to the other, and instead of attacking each other as they before did, have been working in unity and applying themselves shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of the Dominion. It was because of this that we have achieved this success and not in any other way. (Applause).

Tribute to His Leader.

"Our premier, and the leader of Liberalism in Canada today, is the apostle of the sunny smile. The principle of conciliation is embodied in him and no country ever needed the inculcation of that principle more greatly than did the Dominion of Canada when the Liberal premier took office in 1896. It has been the privilege of the Liberal party to get Canadians to work together for the development of Canada, but there is more than that. There has to be the application of business methods. We first had to deal with the question of taxation, and it is on this question again that the Liberal party has been accused of not being true to Liberal principles and to have broken pledges made prior to their assuming office of not having put into force the principles of taxation which they promised to the people of Canada at that time.

"That is the campaign, chairman and gentlemen, that has been inaugurated in this western country and carried through to the Rocky mountains that the Liberal government has not readjusted the tariff in the interests of the producer as it promised to do. But when you go the other way, east of Lake Superior, you find the campaign there is that the Liberal government has reduced the tariff, has raised taxation so that this and that and the other particular industry are not receiving the advantages that you would have received, had their very good friends of the Conservative party remained in power. (Hear, hear.)

Tell Two Different Stories.

"While the western Canadian people, the men of the prairies, are being told that we are putting too high taxes on their agricultural implements and on the articles which they purchase, the woollen manufacturers of eastern Canada are being told by the same party and men that if you want to reap profit in your manufactures you must turn the Liberals out and put the Conservatives in, because high tariff is all that will help you. Not only the woollen men but the lumber

(Continued on Page Three).

HON. FRANK OLIVER, Minister of the Interior.

"The policy of the Liberal party is development and the policy of the Conservative party is slander. A political party that goes before the electorate asking for support on no other grounds than the slander of their opponents is not entitled to the consideration of the intelligent elector."—Hon. Frank Oliver at West Selkirk.

MANUFACTURERS HAVE THE REMEDY

Sir Wilfrid Talks Frankly at Annual Banquet Concering Woolen Industry

Montreal, Que., Sept. 17.—At the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's annual banquet, which was held tonight, the Dominion premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was the principal speaker, made some interesting announcements on the tariff question. He declared that an expert was now in England studying the woolen industry question, and that when he returned the government would communicate his findings to the Association and would then be ready, if the association so decided, to appoint another commission, on which the Association would be represented, to study the whole question.

The Premier said that he had intended to have a heart to heart talk with the manufacturers, but owing to the lateness of the hour his remarks would have to be necessarily brief. He wished to refer to some subjects on which they might not see eye to eye. This was a free country and they were all entitled to their views. The tariff was one of those subjects on which they could not all agree.

Discussed Question Frankly.

He had read the address of the late president, Mr. Rolland, with a good deal of interest, and while there were many things with which he agreed, there were some in which he must differ. He thought that as a whole the tariff would be accepted as fairly satisfactory. There was one feature, however, which was made the subject of complaint, he referred to the woolen industry. ("Hear, hear.") He wished to discuss this question frankly. It was his lot at present to be prime minister. He did not know how long he would remain such. (Laughter.) His friend, Mr. Burden, thought that his time was short, but he did not agree with him on that question. (Laughter.)

The Premier then referred to the work of the tariff commission in 1907, which, he claimed, in its work on the tariff, had reached the happy medium. Subsequently the representatives of the woollen industry, which it must be admitted had not been in a flourishing condition for some years, had approached the government for further concessions. The Premier remarked that the manufacturers naturally regarded the matter from their own point of view, but it was his duty to regard it, considering the interest of all classes. He had listened to the representatives of the woolen men, and he was bound to say frankly that it seemed to him that in the case they presented to the government there was something lacking. He did not pretend to be a business man or expert in such matters, but he claimed to have a fair amount of common sense.

Hits Nail on the Head.

The woolen men, as he understood them, claimed that under the preferential tariff the Canadian woolen manufacturer could not compete with British woolen goods. It was contended that the British manufacturer sent over inferior goods, which, although shiny and attractive in appearance, were what is known as "shoddy," and which the people were seduced into buying. Now, what he could not understand was why, if the people preferred such goods, the Canadian manufacturer did not produce them for the people. The first rule of the business man was to give the customer what he wanted. He noticed that one of the members had proposed at the convention that the remedy was to send a commission to England and Germany to study the question. He subscribed to that suggestion with both his hands. He fully agreed that it was a subject for careful investigation. He might say, in fact, that this very idea had already been adopted by the government.

Will Appoint Commission.

When the matter was brought before the government last, in the month of July, Mr. Patterson, minister of customs, suggested that an expert commissioner should be sent abroad, and he had reason to believe that this expert was now in England doing the work. When he returned and reported to the government, the Premier said he would be very glad to communicate his findings to the Association, and if the Association then desired to have another commission, on which it would be represented, the government would be very glad to meet its wishes. The Premier then referred to the chairman's suggestion that a permanent tariff commission should be appointed. He did not know what was exactly meant by a permanent tariff commission, but if what was meant was such a body as existed in the States, he did not see any reason why such a commission should not be appointed. (Applause.)

Monk Would Protect Them.

The banquet was presided over by M. R. Hobson, of Hamilton, the newly elected president of the association, who condemned certain papers for seeking to make a conflict between the farmers and the manufacturers, and dwelt upon the fact that the towns and cities of this country had grown up under protection and had given a market to the farmers. Mr. Hobson announced he had been authorized by the Association to ask for the appointment of a commission, which would report to parliament on tariff matters.

(Continued on Page three.)