IMMIGRATION WORK AS CARRIED ON

W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, gave the Toronto Globe an interview a few days ago, outlining the purpose and the method of carrying on immigration work. He said:

"There seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of The Globe that the immigration policy of Canada is the policy of 'the open door,'" he said. "There was a time in the early stages of immigration effort when such was the case, and at the time it was supported almost unanimously in parliament, in the press, and throughout the country. The attention of the people of the chief emigrating countries was thus drawn to Canada. But some years ago the government came to recognize that with the continuance of aggressive immigration effort there must also be a measurable degree of restriction and exclusion. This idea was embodied in the terms of the immigration act of 1906, and has since been developed and enforced from time to time by such regulations under the provisions of that act as the circumstances seemed to require.

"The impression that the bonus system is responsible for the congestion of labor and the presence of undesirable in some centres of population in Eastern Canada is not warranted in any degree. There is and has been for several years past an outflow of people from Europe to both the United States and Canada. The movement to the United States has not only not been encouraged by that country, but has been actively discouraged. But notwithstanding the requirement of an actual cash payment to enter the United States, a strict medical examination, and throughout a decided policy of exclusion, it was found that probably forty-five per cent. of the million immigrants into the United States in 1907 were of the classes which in Canada today are deemed undesirable. It is clear, therefore, that as bonuses were not used to draw them to the United States, neither were bonuses needed to attract the same classes to Canada. The favorable conditions of the labor market in both countries up to the end of last summer were the real cause; and so long as those favorable conditions existed no objection was raised in either country. It was the change in the labor conditions which constituted a large part of this immigration undesirable, not any change in the character of the immigration itself. It was because the conditions, which were necessary for their well-being in Canada and the United States had ceased to exist that this class of immigrants became undesirable. And for this change in the conditions the immigration policy of neither country was responsible.

Payment of Bonuses.

"So far as the payment of bonuses by the Canadian government is concerned, these are used as a means of encouraging only desirable immigrants, and in no sense can it be construed that they are, as at present administered, any assistance or inducement to the immigration of undesirables.

"Let me here make it thoroughly understood that assisted immigration is in no form a part of the immigration policy of the Dominion government. At no time since the government took office has money been spent, directly or indirectly, to assist immigrants to come to Canada, except, of course, in the Doukhobors, who were regarded as a persecuted people and were the objects of Canadian sympathy. Owing to the struggles for liberty which were then taking place in Russia, the action of the government was at that time endorsed by all parties. The government's policy and expenditure are simply directed to attracting desirable people. Thousands of dollars are spent for publicity, but not a cent for assistance. The publicity campaign carried on in European countries includes the circulation of printed matter setting forth Canadian conditions, advertising those conditions in the newspapers, the employment of salaried agents, and chiefly in the British Isles of farmer delegates from Canada, and the payment of bonuses to booking agents on the sale of ocean passage tickets to certain specified classes of emigrants to Canada. In connection with the payment of bonuses it should be distinctly understood that the only classes which the department attempts to secure for Canada or on which bonus is paid are those who come to the country to engage in farm work or railway construction, and female domestic servants. At no time for years past has there been a shortage of positions for those desiring farm work, and the scarcity of female domestics is so well known that I need say nothing in that connection. Not only does the department not encourage immigrants of occupations other than those already mentioned, but in its printed literature it actually warns such to remain away unless they have assured positions or sufficient money to maintain themselves until such time as work can be secured. It will thus be seen that the unemployed last winter were not those on whom bonus had been paid, neither did they come to Canada on the inducement of the Government.

The ticket agent, of course, anxious to see as much transportation as he can, receiving from the transportation lines over which he sells a small commission on each ticket sold. He probably holds agencies for transportation to all parts of the world. The greater the commission he receives on the ticket sold the greater his eagerness to sell such tickets. On a ticket to Australia he would get a higher commission than on one to Canada, and consequently if he could use any influence in favor of Australia it would naturally be used.

"But to look at it in the more intimate relation of the United States as a competitor, there is naturally a larger movement to the United States than to Canada; therefore it is easier to sell a ticket to the former country, the commission from the steamship companies being the same, $1.75. But if the agent receives, in addition to his steamship commission, a bonus of $5 per ticket from the Canadian government, he will naturally exert all the influence he can to induce the emigrant to come to Canada. Some years ago the Canadian bonus was $1.75 per head; and, although there was the nominal condition that the emigrant should pass a medical examination, and that he was one who was likely to become a settler on the land, the bonus was paid without much consideration as to the character or calling of the emigrant.

To Meet Demand of Country.

"In April, 1906, in order to meet the pronounced demands for labor in all parts of Canada, it was decided to stimulate a movement of farm laborers, railway construction men and female domestic servants. A bonus of $5 was offered British booking agents on those classes only, and shortly after the provisions of the immigration law regarding the exclusion and deportation of undesirables were passed and put into operation. There are some 2,000 booking agents in the British Isles, and the change in the bonus system, accompanied by a generally more aggressive publicity campaign, has produced the results desired. Not only have more people come in the last two years, but there has been a larger proportion of the farming. To such a degree has this been the case that it has been commented on in the British Parliament as being contrary to the true interests of the mother land, there being in an issue of one newspaper in the southwest of England four column of want ads. for farm laborers. So that not only has the immigration policy, including the bonus system, been successful in attracting a much larger number of the class desired, but it has been successful in the face of an increasing need of the same class in Great Britain itself.

Assisted Immigration.

"Independent of the general stream of immigration resulting from the policy and action of the government, there was another parallel influx created by the great English charitable associations, who, being aware of the demand for labor in Canada, which until last fall had been growing from month to month, saw the opportunity of benefiting the unemployed who were their care, and at the same time of helping to meet the demands for unskilled labor in Canada. A large number of people were through the efforts of those institutions assisted to come to Canada. They did not come as the result of any effort on the part of the Canadian immigration department, and unless strictly farmers, farm laborers, railway construction men or domestic servants no bonus was paid. As a matter of fact, bonuses were paid on only a very small percentage of the tickets of persons who came under such auspices. Even before the change in the labor conditions last fall these immigrants were carefully checked at the port of landing, and those evidently ineligible were excluded. Others who were passed at the port and were afterwards found to be subject to deportation were deported. The change in the labor conditions altered the whole aspect of things. Many who had come out in the later summer months and secured employment immediately on arrival were thrown out of work by the closing of the factories in which they were employed. Some were of an improvident disposition, and in any case none of them had the chance of putting money by. So they were face to face with a Canadian winter, and without any provision for it. Hardship followed, and they became objects for the charitable consideration of the people in the centres of population in which they were located.

The Government's Position.

"These circumstances have been the ground for a general attack upon the government's immigration policy, the government and their policy being held responsible for that for which they were not in any way responsible, and against which they had used every reasonable precaution by announcements in their literature and through the medium of their agents. The break in the labor market was not contemplated by either the emigration societies or the steamship companies, and it was found that, notwithstanding the changed conditions in Canada, there was a continuation of the flow of immigration during the fall and winter months. The department, therefore, felt that it was necessary to take a strong stand, and under the provisions of the immigration act a regulation taking effect on January 8, 4908, was passed, requiring every immigrant to have $50 in his possession, unless he was coming to stated employment or going to friends who were able to care for him. The transportation companies, and, no doubt, the charitable associations, felt this a great hardship, but, in view of the altered conditions of the country, the department considered that it was absolutely necessary to take such action, the result of which has been to decrease the ocean port immigration during the winter months of January and February from 10,223 last year to 6,503 this year.

Bruce Walker's Report.

"Mr. Bruce Walker, who as assistant superintendent of immigration in London up to the end of last year had had the opportunity of studying conditions in Great Britain and especially the operations of the charitable associations, made a report upon which the government felt it necessary—in the further carrying out of the restrictive side of their immigration policy—to pass a regulation providing for the prohibition from landing of immigrants coming on assisted passages unless they were first approved by the government's agents in Great Britain. The regulation providing that the immigrant must have $50 on arrival remained in force until February 15, when the amount was reduced to $25. It was intended that this regulation should expire on April 1, but it has since been deemed advisable, under existing conditions, to continue it in operation, so that it still stands as a requirement until the end of the year, the department believing that, in the circumstances, it is not in the interests of anyone that any person should land in Canada who is dependent upon his labor for his support, unless he either has work in sight, has friends upon whom he can depend, or has money in his pocket with which he can support himself for a reasonable time. The booking agent still has the bonus to induce him to influence the particular class of workers Canada wants, but there is no inducement for him to prefer Canada to the United States in respect of the other classes. These provisions, together with the exclusion of assisted immigrants unless approved by our agents in England, fairly illustrate the government's immigration policy at the present time, and give no warrant for the suggestion that it is the policy of 'the open door.'

North Atlantic Co. Agreement.

"Regarding immigration from the continent of Europe, the agreement with the North Atlantic Trading Company expired on November 30th, 1906. Under that agreement bonuses were payable on immigrants from certain countries only, namely, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Russia, Germany, Switzerland and Austria-Hungary. During the years 1900, 1901, 1902 and the first half of 1903 bonuses were paid to the North Atlantic Trading Company on immigrants from northern Italy of the agricultural class, payment being actually made on seventy-two farm laborers and domestic servants. From November 30th, 1906, there was no bonus on continental immigrants, but in April, 1907, a regulation was made to provide for the payment of $2.50 on the same classes upon which bonuses were payable in the British Isles. In January last this amount was increased to $5. The regulation also contained the provision that bonus was only to be paid on tickets sold to citizens of the country in which the booking agent operated, and, further, that the agent himself must have been selected by the Assistant Superintendent of Immigration in London. The purpose of this was to guard, as far as possible, against complications with the governments of the several countries which were opposed to emigration. By paying only on tickets sold by selected booking agents, the Canadian government are secured as to the character and responsibility of the person selling passages, and offence to the government of the countries from which the people emigrate is expected to be avoided.

European Immigration.

"Booking agents have been selected in only the following countries: Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and Finland. It will be observed that these do not include Austria-Hungary or Russia proper, to the citizens of which the writer in The Globe desires to have the gates shut. No bonuses have been payable or have been paid by the department on citizens coming from those countries since November, 1906.

Deporting Undesirables.

"There have been difficulties in carrying out the policy of deporting undesirables. It was found that in the case of an undesirable coming from a country other than that of his citizenship, the country from which he came could not be required to receive him, and the transportation company which brought him could not be compelled to take him back to the country of his citizenship. So a regulation was passed on January 8th, 1908, to provide for the exclusion of undesirables arriving under such circumstances. This regulation was found to be chiefly applicable on the Pacific coast to Japanese arriving from the Sandwich Islands and Hindoos arriving from Hong Kong, but it is also applicable on the east coast to people from southeastern Europe or western Asia, who in many cases were or became undesirable. This regulation was set aside by the court in Vancouver a few days ago, as not being in proper form, but it was immediately re-enacted in an amended form, but to the same effect, and is now in force.

"While the policy of the government is as strongly aggressive as ever in the direction of securing the settlement of the land by desirable people, it is at the same time just as strongly restrictive and exclusive in regard to undesirables, to those who are not likely to become good and permanent citizens of the country, or to those for whom conditions as they are to-day do not offer such fair and reasonable opportunities for their well-being as they should have. The policy of exclusion and restriction is the counterpart of our policy of aggressive attraction. With the territory and resources Canada possesses it must be admitted that her pressing need is more people to occupy the one and develop the other; but while that is so, she needs only the people that are suited to meet her requirements. Others, who are unsuitable, are liable to become a burden upon development and not an aid to it.

"When it is considered that the immigration of last year amounted to 277,376, an increase of 62,000 over the previous year and of 260,541 over 1906, and when the sudden change in labor conditions last fall is remembered, it is not a matter for wonder that there should have been some congestion of labor in the centres of population in eastern Canada during the past winter. The fact that there was so little disturbance of labor conditions shows the stupendous absorbing power of Canada, that the need for this immense number of immigrants existed, that without an accession to her population her progress must have been seriously retarded, and that if her progress is to be maintained immigration effort must be continued."

MAY BE MURDER CASE.

Cook in G.T.P. Camp Fatally Injured. —Foul Play Suspected.

Saskatoon, Sask., April 11.—William Greenshields, lately cook in the G.T.P. camp here, was picked up in an apparently intoxicated condition on the C.N.R. tracks and brought to the hospital, where he died later. An examination disclosed that his chest was stove in and several ribs broken. Trainmen assert that he was not hit by a train, and it therefore looks like murder. The man, who has been on a drinking bout lately, did not recover sufficiently to make a statement. The police are investigating the affair.

Anarchists and Dynamite.

Paris, April 10.—Kuhn, Roux and Rossel, three well-known anarchists,

THE DEPARTMENT CAUGHT FRAUD

Immigration Agent Attempted to Work Graft But His Fraud Was Discovered.

Ottawa, April 10.—In the House this afternoon Mr. R. L. Borden, on a question of privilege, said the Victoria Times had reported him as having in the House expressed terms in opposition to the idea of protection of white labor against Asiatic labor. He characterized the despatch as being untrue.

On motion to go into committee of supply, H. S. Clements (Con., West Kent), brought up the case of Jas. S. Waugh, government immigration agent at Chatham, who billed the department of the interior with $1,282 of which he received $1,256 for placing immigrants as laborers on farms in West Kent. Waugh was paid two dollars for every immigrant placed, being paid the same for each member of family, so that on placing a family of husband, wife and six children on a farm, he received $16 commission.

Department Caught the Fraud.

At the beginning of the year the immigration department, becoming suspicious, sent out circular letters to all farmers with whom Waugh claimed to have placed immigrants, asking if these immigrants were still with them, and what wages they were being paid. These letters revealed the fact that many immigrants had not been placed on farms at all, but at railway work, road work, in factories, etc. In a large number of cases the farmers with whom Waugh claimed that he had placed immigrants, the replies were to the effect that they knew nothing of any immigrants. As a result of these replies, Waugh has been asked by the department of the interior to refund $568, the amount of bonus paid for 279 immigrants who were either placed elsewhere than on farms or were not placed at all, so far as the replies showed.

Big Jump in Revenue.

The finance department issued a financial statement for March, the last month of the fiscal year. The figures will be subject to some corrections as the accounts will not be closed for about two months. In the statement the total disbursements stand at $93,218,927, and the total receipts so far have been $94,708,982. During the year the customs revenue jumped from $51,250,000 to $57,750,000.

The excise, post office, public works and railways, show increases varying from half to three quarter millions, while the miscellaneous receipts show a shrinkage of slightly over a quarter of a million. There has been a decline in revenue during the months of February and March, compared with last year of about one and a half millions. In the revenue statement for March the most noteworthy feature is the sharp decline in customs. The receipts stand at $4,321,013 as against $5,506,883 in March, 1907. The expenditure on capital account during the year amounted to over $28,000,000. The bounties accounted for two and a half millions, railway subsidies for one and three quarters millions, and militia one million. The net debt amounts to $269,500,000, a decrease of a quarter of a million since February.

Seed Grain Extended.

An order in council is gazetted amending the western seed grain regulations so as to permit the distribution of seed grain to farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan, who sowed no crop in 1907. The extension is justified on the ground that the number of applications that are being received for advances of seed grain is not so large as had been anticipated, so that the appropriation made by Parliament is likely to be in excess of the requirements. The Order in Council says in part: "The minister recommends inasmuch as numerous applications have been received from farmers in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan who, although they had sown no crop in 1907, are urgently in need of seed grain this season, and as machinery is purchased, the distribution and taking of security for advances of seed grain now in operation is well filled and sufficient to deal with such applications and as seed grain needed as above stated is not available in the provinces mentioned and therefore cannot well be secured by individual action of those who require it, that clause 15 of regulations approved by Order in Council of the 6th February be amended so as to permit of advances to be made to settlers who had sown no crop in the season of 1907 under the same terms and conditions as set forth in such regulations."

Admiral Evans Very Ill.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 11.—The condition of Admiral Robley D. Evans is such that Dr. William A. Edwards, of this city, has been summoned to Paso Robert for consultation. So imperative is the call that Dr. Edwards will probably go by special train.

Clarkson Returns to States.

Philadelphia, April 11.—Sam Clarkson, the young Englishman with whom Helen Malony eloped last year to Europe, is here with his wife. He spent the greater part of the evening riding on trolley cars to avoid interviewers.

Pain anywhere, can be quickly stopped by one of Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. Pain always means congestion—unnatural blood pressure. Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets simply coax congested blood away from pain centers. These Tablets known by druggists as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets—simply equalize the blood circulation and then pain always departs in 20 minutes. 20 Tablets 25 cents. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., for free package. Sold by all dealers.

THE COLONIES ARE RECOGNIZED

New Anglo--American Arbitration Treaty Takes Cognizance of Canada.

London, April 10.—The arbitration treaty between America and Great Britain, the text of which has been cabled over here, is well received.

Politicians, particularly those interested in colonial affairs, welcome the clause under which Great Britain reserves the right before concluding an agreement on any matter concerning a self-governing dominion, to obtain the concurrence therein of the Dominion. This clause, it is pointed out by colonial officials, is a tardy acknowledgment of the importance of the colonies and a wise departure from the old method of negotiating with respect to colonial affairs without consulting the interests of the colonies. There is also favorable comment on the reservation that agreements made under this treaty shall not be binding until they have been confirmed by the two government concerned in an exchange of notes. This clause is considered necessary in view of the obligation to submit American agreement to the Senate for ratification.

ROOSEVELT IS CONDEMNED.

Barkman, Anarchist, Says His Suppression of Aanarchy Will Breed Revolution.

Montreal, April 11—Alexander Barkman, close friend and associate of Emma Goldman, is in the city. He made the following statement this morning when asked what he thought of Roosevelt's declaration in connection with anarchy:—

"Roosevelt is a fool. His latest message to congress shows that plainly. The United States is today making the same mistake Russia made 25 years ago in trying to suppress the anarchist propaganda. Suppression begets violence. Twenty-five years ago the Russians attempted to blot out anarchist principles with the result that they developed into a revolutionary movement which today is supported by men and women of all classes. The United States should take warning."

Wanted Free Trip.

Montreal, April 11.—Wm. Sangster, who confessed to the New York police that he was one of three men who murdered Oscar Delorme in a hold-up near Back River in October, arrived here today. Detective McLaughlin receiving Sangster from the United States deportation department. Sangster, who hails from St. Boniface, has since repudiated the confession of murder, saying he told the story to secure a free trip to Montreal. He is now held on a charge of stealing $120 from a man with whom he boarded before going to New York.

Billiard Champion Ill.

Chicago, April 10—Jake Schaeffer, the well known billiard champion is seriously ill. Sutton goes east to finish Shaeffer's billiard exhibition dates.

WETASKIWIN.

Bulletin News Service.

G. R. Taylor and J. D. Cewan were among Monday's passengers to the Capital.

The bricklayers and stonecutters have resumed work on the court house. No perceptible progress has been made since last fall, but this week work has been begun in earnest. A staff of twenty workmen is busily engaged at present, the number to be increased as needed.

Mr. Hooper expects to sell out his interest in the pool room in the near future. Arrangements are almost concluded for a change of management.

S. P. Campbell has been in the city for several days preparing to move to Vegreville. On Tuesday evening he and Mrs. Campbell left the city, expecting to spend a day or two in Edmonton before going to their new home. Their departure will be a great loss to the community.

The household effects of Mr. Bruce were shipped on Tuesday to Vegreville where his family expect to reside temporarily. Mr. Bruce and daughter have been there for some time and it

James Bradley and Mrs. Ed. Williamson returned from Bawlf on Wednesday morning. Mr. Bradley returned the day before.

The result of the consultation with the representatives of the Western Baseball league last Friday was hardly satisfactory. Our boys are not yet prepared to give a decided answer as to whether Wetaskiwin will make a fourth member of the league for professional ball. The financial consideration rather deters them, but it is hoped that they will surmount this and fall into line.

Mrs. John Terry entertained a few friends for dinner on Tuesday.

Wetaskiwin, April 9.

TIMBER LIMIT SALES

Ottawa, April 2—The investigation into the sale of timber limits is now practically closed and the evidence will probably be reported to the House of Commons at an early date. The opposition have evidently closed their case, for, at the last meeting of the public accounts committee, H. B. Ames, member for St. Antoine, was on the point of moving that the evidence be reported, and would have done so had not E. M. Macdonald said he might have more witnesses to call to clear up any outstanding points there might be.

The preliminary skirmishes which led up to this enquiry began immediately after the opening of parliament. R. S. Lake moved, on December 2nd, for copies of papers relating to the sale of timber berths and for the production of the original applications and tenders.

On December the 18th, the return had not been laid on the table and Mr. Lake brought the matter to the notice of the minister of the interior, who stated that in the interests of the rights of private ownership, he could not produce the original applications and tenders, inasmuch as these constituted the title to the property and if they were brought down would at once be incorporated in the records of the House. The department would, therefore, lose the records. Mr. Lake agreed to strike out the part of the order for the original tenders and the same was done in respect to three other similar resolutions. Copies of the original applications and tenders were then furnished.

On January, the 13th, H. B. Ames moved for a return of original applications and tenders. There was a full debate, the government resisted the motion, and it was defeated. The prime minister said there was no objection to the records being produced before the public accounts committee in the custody of an official of the department of interior, who would return them to their proper place as soon as they were examined.

On January the 23rd Mr. Northrup moved a similar resolution, but of a more general character. There was again a full debate, and, although the resolution was negatived, the government agreed to bring down a number of original tenders for inspection on the understanding that they would be afterwards returned to the department. This was done; and subsequently when the whole matter was before the public accounts committee, several hundred files of original documents were produced.

The debates in the House were the occasion for making numerous charges of corruption against former officials of the department of the interior, but these were gradually whittled down to two specific accusations of improper influence in connection with the securing or awarding of timber berths. In the first place it was alleged that Mr. T. G. Turiff, M.P., when commissioner of lands, gave information to Mr. Theodore A. Burrows, M.P., and the Imperial Pulp Company as to what amounts competitors had tendered at, and, in the second place, that Mr. Turiff had filled in the figures on a blank form supplied by Mr. A. W. Fraser, K.C., on behalf of the Imperial Pulp Co., and had, moreover, in other cases, accepted cheques after the other tenders were opened to enable Mr. Burrows and the Imperial Pulp Co. to defeat their competitors.

The investigation before the public accounts committee opened on March the 6th, when G. U. Ryley, former ly chief clerk in the timber and mines branch of the Department of Interior, was called. He explained that at one time the deputy minister (Mr. J. A. Smart) and himself opened the tenders, but in the summer of 1902 the duty of doing so was transferred to Mr. Turiff.

The enquiry was continued over four subsequent days and R. H. Campbell, of the Forestry branch; A. W. Fraser, K.C., J. W. Greenway, the present commissioner of lands; J. G. Turiff, his predecessor, and Miss Munroe, the secretary to the commissioner, also gave evidence.

The opposition finally concentrated their efforts to prove: (1) that, in the case of berth 1122, tendered for by A. W. Fraser, on behalf of the Imperial Pulp Company, one of the two cheques that accompanied the tender was handed in after the competing tenders had been opened; (2) that, in the case of berth 1108, the tender made out in the name of W. H. Nolan, of Montreal, on behalf of the Imperial Pulp Company, was originally a blank form, and that the figures were filled in by the late commissioner of lands; (3) that, in the case of berth 1031, awarded to the Imperial Pulp company at $31,575.00, the second cheque at $14,000.00, which together with another of $17,575, made up the total, was supplemented to defeat another tender at $31,161.

Mr. Fraser swore that the figures "$7,600" in the tender for berth 1122 were in his own handwriting and said the cheques of $6,000 and $5,000, which made up the sum of $11,000, bonus, were supplied by Mr. Burrows. He had received W. H. Nolan's permission to use his signature, and he did so accordingly. There was nothing unusual in tendering for timber berths and other matters in somebody else's name. As to the use of double cheques, it was a precautionary measure to prevent the amount of a tender leaking out through some clerk in the bank.

D. M. Finney, local manager of the Bank of Ottawa, said the two cheques making up the $31,575.00 for berth 1031 were manager's cheques. Mr. Burrows made a deposit to cover the amount, and, as far as he could recall, the two cheques were made out on the same date, December 30th, 1902 (the day before the opening of tenders). A similar course was followed in respect of the cheques for berth 1122, and they were made out consecutively on the same day.

Miss Munroe explained the process of receiving and opening tenders. She said that on a tender being sent in, with a certified cheque or cash, it was first entered up in her diary and then deposited in the safe. She kept a record of the tenders received and the date and time when they were to be opened; and when that time arrived, she went with her diary to Mr. Turiff and he opened the tenders in her presence. Then, after making a memoranda of the names and the amounts of the tenders, they were transferred to the timber and mines branch to be formally awarded to the highest tenderer.

Mr. Turiff declared that he never acted unfairly towards any tenderers; that he had never furnished information to Mr. Burrows of the Imperial Pulp Company; that he had never received any consideration to induce him to favor a particular tender; and, moreover, that he had never received tenders "in his side pocket," as the Hon. Geo. E. Foster had suggested. The tenders were not opened in a "secluded and darkened room;" but in his office, which adjoined that of Miss Munroe, who was always present when the tenders were opened. The duty of opening tenders was handed over to him by the late deputy minister, Mr. J. A. Smart, who, on going away in the summer of 1902, remarked that it was within the scope of his (Mr. Turiff's) jurisdiction, and he, therefore, gave him charge of it for the future.

Mr. Burrows was not a member of parliament when he tendered for the berths mentioned.

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