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LAURIER IN MONTREAL

Announces His Policy on Reciprocity—Meeting Called to Offset the Bourassa Movement in Quebec

Montreal, Oct. 11.—For hours before the time Sir Wilfrid Laurier was billed to speak last night, there was a crowd in the building.

The great hall was packed to the doors with cheering thousands. Great masses of humanity, unable to gain admittance, lined the streets from Viger station to the Monument National and cheered themselves hoarse as the Premier's carriage and escort passed along. Sir Lomir Gouin, premier of the province, presided. With him on the platform were Hon. George Graham, Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Hon. Sydney Fisher and numbers of prominent local politicians. There were several minutes of continuous cheering when Sir Wilfrid entered the building and on rising to speak the premier made his acknowldgements.

In the course of his speech Sir Wilfrid said:

"We have been sustained in order that we might have the right to govern ourselves.

"Gentleman, according to Mr. Bourassa we are no more a nation. Gentlemen, the motive for which we have decided to organize our naval defence is that we fear war. We have on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts thousands of miles of territory which we are obliged to control for the protection of our citizens. I do not believe in war. I believe that war between civilized countries will become rare and more rare. It is 100 years since we have known war. I hope that before long we and our neighbors will celebrate this 100 years of peace between us.

"For 20 years I have had the honor to be chief of the Liberal party. When I was chosen in 1887 I represented to my colleagues in the House of Commons they should choose a leader from the majority and that I had better remain a simple soldier in the grand army of the Liberal party. But my friends replied 'No.' The Liberals know no distinction of race or creed. We are all equal in this country. Gentlemen, our rights were in peril, but my English colleagues came forward and offered themselves in defence of these rights and if the rights of our fellow citizens of English origin were to be imperiled I would address r yself to you to defend those rights as you would defend your own. I have been accused of being a traitor to my race, but such accusations do not concern me much and if it is treason to work for this end then I am ready to accept reproach.

"In 1896 I sent two of my colleagues to Washington to negotiate for a treaty of reciprocity. We were received with much politeness, but could obtain nothing. At that time I said we would make no more pilgrimages to Washington again, but last winter there was a pilgrimage from Washington to Ottawa. Since that time we have adopted a new policy of preference towards England. Our policy has been a benefit to the commerce of the Dominion and we do not intend to abolish it. On the other hand we must not forget that we are behind the United States in the matter of industrial development by at least 50 years. I believe it is possible to make a treaty with the United States which will not only be of great advantage to us, but equally so to the United States and I would not have a treaty which was not at least equally profitable to one as to the other."

The American market was worth having. He reviewed briefly the past pilgrimages to Washington, and made it plain there would be no more, but that there would be a discussion of this question and no treaty would be concluded unless it were favorable to both countries.

Hurrah For Fashional Girl.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 11.—The Rev Herbert S. Johnson, Boston's millionaire minister and head of the Warsaw Avenue Baptist church, said that the young bachelor seeking a wife should pick the fashionable girl.

"The young man who is seriously thinking of getting married cannot afford to take for his wife other than the fashionable girl," said Dr. Johnson.

"The hobble skirt, so much worn, is a product for good," he added. "Girls who take a well developed interest in the fashions are the best girl's of a community. There is something radically wrong with the young woman who does not think about dress. I mean that such a girl is not normal either mentally or morally, and I warn all young men to look out for her."

A. E. Whitmore, M.L.A., is in Winnipeg on business this week.

DR. CRIPPEN NOW ON TRIAL

The Charge of the Judge Would Indicate Weak Case Against Miss Le Neve—Probably True Bill Against the Doctor

London, Oct. 11.—The October sessions of the Central Criminal Court opened this morning. In charging the grand jury, Recorder Sir F. Fulton said amongst the cases to be disposed of was the charge of murder against Dr. Cripen. Miss Le Neve was indicted for being an accessory after the fact, which, remarked the recorder, was one who, knowing a felony to have been committed received, relieved, comforted, or assisted the felon. It was necessary, therefore, in Miss Le Neve's case that those who brought the charge against her, should establish the fact that she knew that Crippen had committed murder.

His Lordship proceeded to deal in detail with the evidence given at the police court. From this, he said, it was apparent that Mrs. Crippen had been in excellent health and spirits in January last. Soon after then she disappeared. In consequence of rumors and suspicions as to cause of her disappearance Crippen wrote to Dr. Borroughs, a friend of his and of Mrs. Crippen, that she had died in California and that the cable anouncing her death had come as a great shock to him. Crippen told practically the same story to Mrs. Martinetti, a friend of Mrs. Crippen. He said that his wife had taken pneumonia on the boat going to America, and had died at Los Angeles. Before Mrs. Crippen disappeared she had a conversation one day with Mrs. Martinetti and showed her an abdominal scar which was left as a result of an operation. That, the recorder remarked, would be a piece of evidence of great importance in this case, for according to the evidence of the doctors there was a similar scar on the body found in Hilldrop Crescent. In consequence of a communication made to the police, Inspector D w saw Crippen at the Albion House, when he made a long statement which contradicted the version of his wife's death which he had already given. Cripen stated that he had made an untrue statement of his wife's death to avoid a public scandal. When Miss Le Neve was seen by the police she said Crippen had told her that his wife had gone to America and later that she had died out there.

Miss Le Neve's statement, continued the recorder, appears to be uniform that she was acting as Crippen's mistress without the slightest idea that murder had been committeed or that Mrs. Crippen had not died as Crippen had said.

His Lordship next pointed out to the discovery of the body and commented on the fact that a scar was discovered on the abdominal wall, similar to that shown by Mrs. Crippen to Mrs. Martinetti some time previously. It was in evidence, too, that Dr. Wilcox, government analyst, had found in the body of Mrs. Crippen traces of hyoscin and the importance of that was that an assistant at Messrs. Lewis and Burrows, chemists, had stated that Crippen purchased on January 19th, five grains of hyoscin from their shop.

'So far as Crippen is concerned," he continued, "by the evidence I have briefly indicated to you there is abundance to justify you in finding a true bill against him for the murder of his wife. Whatever may be the ultimate decision of the jury on the question of the identity of these remains, there is evidence to justify you in saying that the case requires the fullest investigation.

"The case of Miss Le Neve is on an entirely different footing. What she is charged with is being an accessory after the fact. It is necessary for the prosecution to satisfy the jury that she relieved, comforted, and assisted Crippen and that she knew he had committed this murder. Certainly there does not seem to be anything in the statement made by her July 8th, in which she seems to indicate that she had any knowledge at all that Crippen had committed murder. It will depend very much upon her demeanor, but it appears to have been a rational statement."

London, Eng., Oct. 11.—The first case of Asiatic cholera has spread in England. A man who lived in one of the Rowton houses, a series of poor man's hotels, died in the public hospital.

On official estimate by the British Home Office of the population of London for the next 50 years by decades predicts that the city will have 16,250,000 residents in 1960, more than double the present number.

HUNDREDS OF CORPSES

In the Wake of the Terrific Forest Fire in Minnesota—Refugees Crowd the Canadian Town of Rainy River

Rainy River, Ont., Oct. 10.—The country between Warroad and Beaudette is undoubtedly strewn with charred corpses. Three days have passed and hundreds of well known settlers and their families have not been heard from. Four entire families were found dead near Beaudette and searchers believe that further in the interior the sights will be appalling. Only fifty men are out investigating and there should be hundreds. The ground is so hot that it is almost impossible for anyone to travel far, and even experienced woodsmen are in here tonight dismayed. Only 14 bodies have been brought to Beaudette and 19 were sent along Rapid River. One hundred and ninety typhoid fever patients removed from old Beaudette are suffering from want of necessities and many will die. The towns of Roosevelt and Williams are threatened again tonight as the wind is rising.

One thousand refugees from Pitt, Spooner and Beaudette have been taken to Rainy River, Duluth and International Falls. Fully 5,000 are homeless.

Fort Frances, Ont., Oct. 10.—Forest fires threaten International Falls. Several fires have been burning near International Falls for thirty-six hours and a high wind would sweep the fires into the city. A force of about 50 men worked all last night but were unable to extinguish the fires. Rushing from one spot to another they were able to render the city aid in any threatened quarter and fires repeatedly broke out immediately behind them. This morning Mayor Berg wired the governor of Minnesota for military aid as there are not enough available men there to adequately protect the city. 225 refugees from Spooner and Beaudette are being sheltered in International Falls homes. The men refugees have joined the fire fighters. Late trains today from the west augmented the number of refugees and more are expected.

International Falls, Wis., Oct. 10.—International Falls is caring for the major portion of 225 refugees from the fire-stricken area. Everybody lost everything except the clothing they were wearing. Refugees say that if fire had invaded Beaudette and Spooner during the night the whole population would have perished. John Berg, mayor, and Mrs. Riley are directing the local relief work. Mrs. Riley apportioned the billets and the homes of the people here were placed at her disposal.

The finance committee raised $600 cash by local subscription and all refugees are to be supplied with underwear and necessary clothing.

Incipient timber fires are smoldering throughout an area of probably 5,000 square miles in northern Minnesota and Western Ontario and the situation is regarded as critical.

The Minnesota State government is rushing relief to the devastated area. One company of militia and fifty deputies were carried through here last night.

An unconfirmed report is to the effect that a band of bandits have descended on the prostrated cities and in blowing strong boxes exposed by fire.

C. N. R. officials say the regular train schedule should be resumed tonight. Reports received here by Mayor Berg indicate that the whole north country is menaced. Joined with several prominent citizens the mayor today wired the governor advising the increase of the militia force here. To prevent vandals from preying on the unfortunate and to extinguish all forest fires is the motive responsible for calling upon the militia. The whole country is as dry as tinder and it is not to be thought that the end is in sight. International Falls is contributing several small fires in its immediate vicinity this aternoon.

Home Rule in Sight.

Winnipeg, Oct. 11.—T. P. O'Connor, one of the biggest advocates in the British House of Commons of home rule for Ireland, stated in an interview here today, that home rule would be granted to the Irish before long and it would come soon and sudden. The presence conference on the question of the House of Lords would end in either a rupture or a deal and if a deal was made it would have to involve a bargain on home rule. He considered that Canadian opinion would do much to stir the government in England to action and some fine day the people would awake and find that Ireland had obtained home rule.

The chief wheat exporting countries in the order named, are Australia, Argentina, Canada and the United States and the chief meat consuming countries in proportion to population, are the United Kingdom and eGrmany.

ONTARIO AND HUDSON'S BAY

The Premier Province Said To Be After a Port on Hudson's Bay—May Make a Deal With Manitoba Government

Toronto, Oct. 10.—Ontario is looking for a seaport, and it is understood that as a result important interprovincial negotiations are pending that may involve the reconsideration of the division of Keewatin.

Following the initiative of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Geo. P. Graham ministers of railways and canals, in projecting the Hudson Bay railway to link the transcontinental lines to new northern navigation, Sir James Whitney, the provincial premier, is taking steps to have Ontario share directly in the benefits derived from the enterprise.

At present Ontario has a long coast line on James Bay, but this body of water is very shallow, while there is no port on Hudson Bay, nearer than Port Nelson at the mouth of the Hayes river. Under the division of Keewatin as dealt with some time ago, this port would be far inside Manitoba's territory. While no official announcement has been made, it is learned from well-informed authority that the Ontario government will offer to relinquish to Manitoba a part of the Keewatin territory awarded by the Dominion to Ontario in consideration of additional cost line on the western shore of Hudson Bay, northward to the Hayes river outlet.

It is believed that should the business and prospects of the country warrant it and were there adequate assurance of a sound commercial terminal north of Cochrane, the government would be prepared to authorize members of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway to extend the people's line to serve the business.

The proposition was submitted to the Dominion Government, suggesting that instead of the present practically parallel dividing the line between the provinces, additions to be made southward from the mouth of the Hayes river at Fort Nelson, Manitoba being awarded the triangular territory to the east. Under the new proposal Ontario would relinquish an equal portion of the interior territory to secure her share of the coast line.

It is understood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was kindly disposed towards the proposition, but intimated to Sir James that as the matter had been already dealt with, it would be necessary for him to effect re-arranging with Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba.

The Ontario government is believed to be hopeful that Manitoba may consent to negotiate in the matter. The prairie provinces will still retain control of Port Nelson outlet and harbor, while Ontario will secure access to it upon her own territory, which under the present arrangement she is denied. The fact that Ontario intends to develop her connection with the harbor and should she obtain it, it will increase its importance and business and thereby give additional return to the sister province.

TOWN SEIZED FOR DEBT

Glace Bay Property Seized by County Sheriff

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 7.—The town of Glace Bay has been seized by the sheriff of the county at the instance of the Municipality of Cape Breton. Town property to the value of $16,000 was levied upon by Sheriff G. D. Ingerham, which is the amount due the county for the town's share of joint expenditure.

In June last the county court judge gave judgment against the town for that amount which has been long overdue. Mayor Douglas asked that action be stayed until the finance committee could meet, but the county solicitor replied that the town had had three months in which to meet its debt, but had not made a move to do so. Official notice was served on the mayor and the sheriff made a memorandum of all the town's personal property.

Roosevelt's Plan.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 10.—Colonel Roosevelt placed himself on record here today as opposed to the view expressed by President Taft on one phase of the work of conserving and developing the national resources. He declared that the federal government should do all it legitimately could to assist in the reclamation of the great swamp areas of the Mississippi valley. In a speech at the national conservation congress in St. Paul last September, President Taft said he believed the work should be done by the states and that he depreciated the idea that the national government should do it.

A. B. Gillies, M.L.A., was in the city last evening en route to attend the Conservative convention at Weyburn.

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The new Store is planned for a Greater Regina. Built on most modern principles, absolutely fireproof, splendidly lighted, and with every convenience that can add to the pleasure of shopping. Nothing has been spent on mere show. We have aimed to build a Store that will be comfortable to shop in; one that will serve you satisfactorily.

After all, it is the Stock more than the Building you're interested in. As to this we say---come and see. In every Department---and there are many new ones ready or to come---we have tried to make assortments worthy of the Store. It will take some time---weeks probably---to arrange everything; but come and get acquainted. There is much of interest to see. We're proud of our Store, and we want you to be proud of it too.

—*R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS, Ltd.*

CONSERVATIVES ORGANIZE

Regina City Conservatives Hold A Successful Organization Meeting — J. A. Westman Elected President and J. F. Bryant Secretary

A big meeting of the Regina Conservatives was held in the court room of the city hall on Wednesday last for the purpose of organization and to elect officers for the coming year. President Dr. Frank Whitmore occupied the chair. The following officers were elected:

Hon. President—R. L. Borden.
Von. Vice-President—F. W. G. Haultain.
President—J. A. Westman.
Vice-President—A. G. McKinnon.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. F. Bryant.

Committees:

Ward 1—Alderman Shaw.
Chris Webber.
A. Krauss.
Ward 2—J. C. Secord.
Russell Smith.
R. J. Westgate.
Ward 3—J. K. McInnis.
H. V. Bigelow.
H. Potts.
Ward 4—Alderman Peverett.
J. F. L. Embury.
Dr. Cullum.
Ward 5—Alderman Halleran.
M. L. Moyer.
E. B. Larrimer.

Colonel Sam Hughes, Conservative member for Victoria County, Ontario, who was in the city, delivered a stirring address. He pointed out the necessity of organization, and instanced his own constitutency. Mr. Hughes declared himself to be a protectionist, but was opposed to the tariff being used for the purpose of allowing the purchaser to be bled. His idea of protection was to assist industries until they were in a position to meet competition and no more.

The meeting was one of the most successful ever held in Regina.

NEW NAVAL ACADEMY

At Halifax Being Prepared—Instructors Appointed

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The head of the naval academy, which will be opened at Halifax in January, will be Mr. B. S. Hartley, who gets the appointment on the recommendation of the British admiralty. Mr. Hartley is instructor of sub-lieutenants in the British Naval Acadamey at Greenwich and has seen 18 years of service. The post of Captain of the College will be filled by Commander Edward H. Martin of the Royal Navy.

The old marine hospital at Halifax is being made over into a marine college to accommodate cadets. Applications from those desirous of taking competitive examinations for naval cadets close on October 15. The list of applications is not a large one so that the chances of those who desire to enter the navy, of having their amibitions gratified, is good.

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REGINA, SASK.

Free Trade Meeting.

Winnipeg, Oct. 7.—If the free trade sentiment remains in western Canada, as claimed by a section of the British Liberal press, there is very little evidence of it in the well-advertised meeting in Osborne hall last night, the entire audience, including the caretaker, chairman and principal speaker, Henry Vivian, M.P., consisting of 76 persons.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Grain Growers, occupied the chair, at the election of which T. R. Deacon rose and declared he would never allow a Canadian gathering to break up without protesting against the advocacy of the free trade policy. He remembered when ruin and disaster were inflicted on Ontarians by the tnitroduction of free trade. His father was ruined by it. It might be best for England, out when in Liverpool he was informed there were thousands of tons of shipping swinging at anchor because there was nothing to do, and on the Clyde there are thousands of men idle.

Mr. Vivian was unable to answer Mr. Deacon, as he was obliged to catch the train for Fort William, where he speaks tomorrow. The meeting was anything but unanimous in favor of free trade, the discussion continuing until midnight, and was continued on the streets by small groups.

Can't Afford an Almhouse.

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 11.—Montclair has decided to tear down its poorhouse. The town has grown so prosperous it has only twenty paupers in a population of 20,000. Under such conditions, the authorities say, it is foolishly expensive to keep an almshouse full blast.

"We can't afford an almshouse," is the statement of the officials. "It is cheaper to board the public charges in other almshouses."

And so the paupers are to be transferred to institutions maintained by the surrounding towns, and the Montclair poor house will be torn down to improve the part tract in which it has stood for many years. The inmates petitioned the public officials for a new and up-to-date home, with marble floors, tiled bathrooms, mission furniture, brass bedsteads, and all that sort of thing.

The Montclair paupers are said to be better fed than any other of their class in the country. They get chicken and all kinds of goodies. They have become experts on cake, pie and pudding. If they have to go elsewhere they say they prefer a place where there will be plenty to eat.

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Fort William, Ont., Oct. 11.—The first train load of wheat over the G. T. P. arived here today and is being unloaded at the G. T. P. elevator. There were thirty-six cars and the trip was without event.

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 11.—Five hundred men employed by the city have had to quit work on account of the bad weather. Yesterday snow fell and today it is cold and wet.