

NEGOTIATING FOR THE BELL SYSTEM

Manitoba Government Confers with Bell Co. Manager. No Information Obtainable.

Winnipeg, Dec. 18.—A lengthy and important conference was held this morning at the government buildings, when S. F. Size, president of the Bell Telephone Co. of Hamilton, was closeted with the entire cabinet discussing the telephone situation. When the conference was closed neither Mr. Size nor the government had any statement to make as to the result of their deliberations.

The consultation is significant, says the Free Press, from the fact that, during the spring when the government started work on the public telephone system they made an attempt to get into negotiations with the Bell Telephone Co. as to what might be done to have one telephone system in the province of Manitoba. It is understood, however, that the Bell company have been laying off a goodly number of their employees, and that they have not prosecuted the work in the province during the last year as they have usually done. If such a condition of affairs prevails as that it may possibly throw some light on the meetings this morning.

Look to Other Provinces. It is understood that if the government of Manitoba could make arrangements with the Bell company to take over their system in the province, they would gladly do so, providing that Saskatchewan and Alberta did likewise. In case, however, Manitoba and Alberta should purchase, and the Bell system still remain in Saskatchewan, it would act as a buffer between the two systems and might mitigate to a certain extent against the efficiency of both systems.

Manitoba has up to the present time expended more than \$200,000 in surveys and in construction work and are making plans for the vigorous prosecution of the work in the spring. The new exchange is already started and a large amount of conduits have been laid in the city streets. The government has the machinery for the exchange and is now committed to go on with a public system which shall be within the reach of all the residents of the province. It will entail a great deal of expense and if they take over the Bell system a great deal less work will be needed.

Exchange in Winnipeg. A new exchange has already been planned in the city for the extension of the Bell system from the increase in the number of subscribers and thus.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT METED OUT TO FORMER MEMBERS OF THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—Sentence was pronounced this afternoon on the social democratic members of the lower house whose arrest was the indirect cause of the dissolution of the second duma. The punishment inflicted was unexpectedly heavy. Eight deputies, including Amalnik, Annimoff, Dzhaparidze and Prince Tzevelli, are condemned to five years' labor in the mines and subsequent deportation to Siberia. Ten deputies are sent into perpetual exile in Siberia.

The leader of the military organization, Zapanidze, and two women, Mme. Morozva and Mme. Subbotina, shared the heaviest sentence, five years in the mines and deportation, while six soldiers who were accused of agitating among their comrades are given four years in the mines and deportation.

The deputies who succeeded in proving that they were not connected with the social organization were acquitted. Among the men condemned are three noblemen. Their sentences must be approved by the emperor.

The deputies were accused of forming an organization, the aims of which were the overthrow of the existing government and the institution of a republic; the specifications declared that they had incited the soldiers to mutiny and the populace to insurrection.

Further than this hint at the value of his company's Manitoba property, Mr. Size refused to speak. He could not even say when he would return east. He did not deny, however, that important business kept him in Winnipeg. He repeated his statement made to press representatives yesterday morning that when the time came he would make a definite announcement.

Mr. Size replied that there were no negotiations. He smiled as he thus good-naturedly evaded this pointed request for information.

"But you are here to sell out your telephone system in Manitoba, are you not?" the reporter persisted.

"Well I might decide to sell if you have about \$4,000,000," Mr. Size replied.

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WAGES INCREASED BY \$12,741 PER WEEK

Annual Report of Deputy Minister of Labor Presented—7 Strikes Numbered 1,107.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The annual report of the deputy minister of labor, W. Mackenzie King, was made public today and gives an exhaustive and illustrative review of the labor conditions in Canada during the last year, with a resume of the labor legislation of the past six years. During the calendar year of 1906 reports to the department showed that some 17,448 working people in Canada have received wages amounting to \$12,741,000, with a decrease in hours of employment aggregating 7,000,000. The total number of employees involved in trade disputes during the year was approximately 26,014, as compared with 16,329 in 1905. The aggregate date loss and loss of earnings was approximately 490,040, as compared with 254,140 in 1905.

There were seventeen strikes and lockouts during the year, each involving 300 work people or more. Disputes were more numerous in the building trades than in any other trade, 29 out of the 138 having occurred in the different branches of this trade. The next greatest number was in the metal trades, in which there were 21 disputes. Only half of the whole number of strikes in the Dominion in 1906 took place in the Province of Ontario, 61 out of 138 strikes having occurred there. Fifty disputes ended in favor of the employers and 41 in favor of the employees, compromises being reported in 2 cases.

The total number of fatalities to work people was 1,107, as compared with 931 for the year 1905, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The permanent impairment of industrial efficiency totalled 2,750 as against 2,414 for 1905.

The industry entailing the largest number of fatalities to employees was the railway service, which accounted for 224 deaths during the year. Agriculture takes second place with respect to the number of fatalities and fishing and hunting, lumbering and navigation, with about equal figures, come next. The safest line of industry would appear to be the printing trade, with only 10 fatalities, and the most dangerous year and but 19 non-fatal accidents.

1907 CROP BEATS 1906. Winnipeg, Dec. 18.—F. T. Griffin, C.P.R. land commissioner, has wired the Montreal office of the company that from an exhaustive report just received from the west and made up by the railway and milling people, he found the crop of 1907 was valued at \$20,000,000 more than that of 1906.

IN THE SYNDICATE'S GRIP. China is Struggling to Get Back Shansi Concessions.

Pekin, Dec. 18.—The officials of Shansi province, where the Peking Syndicate has its many concessions, have expressed their willingness to buy out the syndicate for 2,500,000 taels, explaining at the same time that this amount is fifteen times more than the syndicate has ever invested in the province. The syndicate's concessions total 10,000,000 taels and contends that it should be compensated for the balance. The claim of the Peking Syndicate, a British corporation, holding the largest concessions in Shansi, has ever granted, arises from the efforts of the Provincial authorities of Shansi to have these concessions rescinded.

The pressure which is being exerted upon the Chinese government by the presence of a British fleet off Kwangtung is beneficial to British interests, and at the same time it is increasing the unpopularity of the provincial authorities of Shansi. These latter have come to expect nothing from the central government.

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DULL TIMES THE LOGICAL RESULT OF NATURAL CAUSES.

Andrew Carnegie Delivers Himself of an Opinion Regarding the Conditions Obtaining at Present.

New York, Dec. 18.—The eighth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation was called to order today at the Park Avenue Hotel with more than 100 men and women prominent in various walks of life in attendance. A telegram was received from August Belmont, president of the federation, saying he would be unable to be present at the opening session but would arrive later. In his absence first vice-president Samuel Gompers called the meeting to order and called upon James Speyer, the banker, to preside at the session. First having announced the subject before today's meeting was "Protecting People's Savings," Mr. Speyer then introduced Andrew Carnegie, who said:

"Let us dispense from our minds the idea that there is any cure possible for financial troubles and panics. These have their root in human nature and are as certain as the tides or the storms, the warm stimulating sunshine of summer followed by the icy blasts of winter and are just as essential for the regulation, clearance and purification of business as the changes are for the general health of human life. No system of currency will enable us to escape seasons of depression, failures and losses.

"Prosperity is bound to stretch the lines beyond breaking point and dullness is needed to restore them and just in proportion as the percentage of the total of legitimate business grows small to that of speculation and gaming upon margin financial disasters will increase in number and severity. Let us therefore dismiss all panaceas for panics. Such as we have just experienced and which were due several years ago, but delayed by an unequal succession of good crops and strong demands for our crops abroad. The point that demands attention is that our banking system is unlike that of other countries.

"I agree thoroughly with those, however, who believe that the present is no time to urge the complete suppression of constitutionalism. Foreign legislation are not molested and the foreign residents express no alarm over their personal safety although they believe the revolution may be kindled throughout Persia within the next forty-eight hours unless some foreign power intervenes.

MOURN THEIR KING. Stockholm, Dec. 19.—The body of the late King Oscar was buried at noon today in Riddergatan Church, the burial place of Swedish kings and heroes, with a ceremony, the simple impressiveness of which was accentuated by widespread evidences of popular sorrow. Along the snow-covered route of the funeral procession thousands gathered and stood bare-headed in the bitter cold during the passage of the hearse and mourners. Every bell in the city tolled throughout the progress of the funeral. Ann directly following the hearse walked Gustave, the new King of Sweden, the King of Denmark, and the princes of the Swedish royal house. The Dowager Queen Sophia was prevented by illness from attending the royal funeral. The Archbishop of Stockholm officiated.

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Quick ease for the worst cough—safe relief to the heaviest cold—and SAFE to take, even for a child. That is Shiloh's Cure. Sold under a guarantee of cure. Cures Coughs & Colds quicker than any other medicine—or your money back. 34 years of success commend Shiloh's Cure. 50c. 25c. 10c.

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LEAD PACKETS ONLY Blue Label 40c, Red Label 50c and Gold Label 60c per lb. AT ALL GROCERS

THE MARK OF GOOD CLOTHING IS THE LITTLE SILK LABEL

Its merits are the result of years of experience. Every garment is hand moulded, thoroughly stayed and shrunken. They retain their shape—no curling fronts or broken shoulders. To solve all doubts, ask for this brand.

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