MORANG TEXT BOOK ENQUIRY AT REGINA

Royal Commission Investigating the Charges Made by F. W. G. Haultain—So Far no Evidence Has Been Adduced to Substantiate in Any Way Statements Made.

Regina, Sask., Mar. 11—The inquiry into the contract made by the Saskatchewan government with the Morang Educational company, Toronto, for the supply of school readers, and the charges made by H. W. G. Haultain, leader of the opposition, against Hon. Mr. Calder, minister of education, in connection therewith, opened here today before Commissioners Chief Justice Wetmore and Justice Newlands. J. A. Allan, Regina, appeared on behalf of the Saskatchewan government; I. Pitblado, Winnipeg, appeared on behalf of the Morang company; and F. W. G. Haultain appeared to watch the case in his own behalf.

Spencer Page, clerk of the legislative assembly, was the first witness called. He produced copies of the votes and proceedings of the legislature containing a resolution of the House calling for the appointment of a royal commission and rectifying statements made by Haultain with reference to the contract.

Dr. Charlton, provincial analyst and chemist, gave evidence of comparisons made by himself of the Morang books and sets submitted by the Canada Publishing company, the Copp Clark company, the W. J. Gage & Co., and MacMillans and other tenderers, as to the number of pages in the various sets, the weight of paper, the weight of covers, the square inches of printing surface and so forth.

Superiority of Morang Readers.

This evidence went to prove the superiority of the Morang Alexandra readers over the other sets tendered on. For instance, Dr. Charlton submitted figures showing that the Alexandra readers contain 264 more pages than the Canadian Publishing company readers, and 248 more than the Victorian. In weight of paper they exceed by 13.18 ounces the Canadian Publishing company's books and 17 ounces the Victorian books. They have over 39 square inches more cover, 15.502 square inches more paper weight, 19.10 more ounces and contain 8.554 square inches more printing than the Canadian Publishing company productions.

Compared with the Victorian readers they show 9 square inches more covers, 12.019 square inches more paper, 21.21 more ounces and contain 5.172 square inches more printing. In giving his evidence Dr. Charlton described in home detail the precautions taken to secure absolute accuracy in all weights and measurements.

No Interest in Morang Contract.

Leonard Reidbout, assistant manager of the American Book company in New York, who has entire charge of the foreign business of the company, swore that the American Book company had no interest, financially or otherwise in the Morang company, nor in the Morang contract with the Sahkatchewan government. In fact he had never seen the Alexandra readers. His company had no interest in them whatever. The Morang company was not in any way financed by the American Book company. Morang company had never borrowed a dollar from them nor never asked for a dollar from them. The Alexandra readers were not made in the shops of the American Book company and there was not a penny of American Book company capital in them. Neither was any shareholder of the American Book company interested in the Morang company, nor of the Morang company in the American Book company, and the American Book company had not profited in any way from the Morang contract with the Saskatchewan government.

Agreement Impossible.

In reply to Mr. Haultain, Mr. Reidbout said that although not a director of the American Book company, he knew the company had no agreements with or were interested in the concerns. Asked further by Mr. Haultain whether it would not be possible for the American Book company to be connected with any other concern, in the same line of business, witness replied that it would not, because such an arrangement would be contrary to the law of some of the States. The law of certain States forbade any arrangement, such as had been suggested, and if such an arrangement existed, the American Book company would be debarred from doing business in many States of the Union, because if they had a financial arrangement with, for example, the Morang Educational company, they could not make an affidavit, such as the States required, to the effect that they did not have any financial arrangement with any other concern. He had seen the affidavits made by the president and secretary of the American Book company to the effect that they had no such arrangement with any company.

Contract With Morang.

Wilson Brainard, of New York, who said his business was the making of books, mainl yscholastic and educational, stated that he had contracted with the Morang company for the manufacture of the Alexandra readers. He had no connection financially, or otherwise, with the American Book company, nor they with him. For the Alexandra series, the witness went, his contract with Morang covered certain preparatory work at the start and later the printing and binding and shipping of the books. There was no written contract covering all this. The part of the work he performed on the Alexandra series was to obtain drawings and photographs, have the engravings of them made and assist in what was called the layout of the pages for the printer. He ordered the paper and approved it when it was delivered, and he gave the order for printing the binding and shipping.

The books were shipped to Regina, Edmonton and Toronto, those consigned to Regina having been addressed, he believed, to the department of education.

Printed in Union Shops.

"You stated that you let the contract for the printing?"

"Yes."

"Where were the books printed?"

"In the office of the Van Reisa press, 24 Vandewater Street, New York city."

"And where were the books bound?"

"At the Franklin Book Binding Co., 441 Pearl street, New York city."

"Are yo uable to say whether or not these shops in which the printing and the binding were done are union shops or what are sometimes called scab shops?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well what is the fact?"

"They are both union shops."

"You know that of your own knowledge?"

"Yes, sir."

"In what way is your knowledge acquired?"

"By talking with the owners of the plant and the foremen and the workmen."

Prices Paid by Morang.

Asked as to the prices he had quoted Morang for manufacturing the Alexandra readers, the witness replied as follows:—

Primer, printing and binding, 9.217 cents per copy.

First book, 9.25 cents per copy.

Second book, 10.56 cents per copy.

Third book, 13.267 cents per copy.

Fourth book, 13.65 cents per copy.

These were the prices paid him by Morang for printing and binding. He bought the paper for Morang but Morang paid for it direct. Asked if there was any secret undersanding of any character between himself and the Morang company, as to any special discount or refund, not shown by these figures, Mr. Brainard replied that there was not. He had been paid by Morang on the basis of the figures given and no discount or refund of any nature whatever had been made. The commission adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Thursday's Evidence.

Regina, Sask., March 11.—The entire time of Morang School Books Commission was taken up today hearing the evidence of Wilson Brainard, of New York, who gave expert opinion as to the relative merits of Morang's Alexandra readers and the Canada Publishing Company's set. Asked to state his opinion of a set of four readers of the Canada Publishing Company, called the public school reader, the witness replied that he would hardly consider them a set, since a set originally meant uniformity of size and the Canada Publishing Company's books varied in that respect. Comparing in detail the primers of the two sets, Mr. Brainard summed up the Canada Publishing Company's books as generally sloppy in appearance, too much crowded on a page, illustrations poor, covers not uniform in size and bound in the cheapest possible style of cloth, its binding being practically next to a paper cover.

As Good as The Best.

On the other hand, he declared the Alexandra primer, both as to quality of illustrations and lay-out of type, as good as the best set of readers he had ever seen, and he had seen very nearly all that were published in the United States. The Alexandra primer was, he said, bound in the most durable and expensive style known to that class of books. Of the two sets he said one represented a very high type of readers, the other a very ordinary type. As to cost, so far from the Canada Publishing Company's book being nearly twice as expensive to produce as the Morang book, he would judge that the public school reader cost about a third less than the Alexandra primer. The witness developed comparisons between the two sets of readers, taking them book by book in their order and concluded that in lay out and printing the Alexandra set was far superior to the other, while in the matter of binding the Alexandra books were more substantial than any set of readers he had ever seen in his life. They were specially reinforced by two or three processes of strengthening and this precaution, while adding to the cost of manufacture, made them much more satisfactory, he would think, for free distribution, since they could be used more than once after having been returned the first time.

Rock Bottom Prices.

Replying to Mr. Pitblado, the witness stated that he made an unusual effort to get as low prices as this class of work could possible be produced, and upon the representation of Mr. Morang that he needed particularly a low-priced tender in this instance.

"On account of the large volume of work I handled I was in a position to use, and I used, every effort which I could to get the prices down and get them below the current rate for such work for that edition."

So far as he could remember, the following were the correct figures as to the total quantity of books made by him under the order: Primer 46,000, first reader 32,000, second reader 33,000, third reader 20,000, and fourth reader 12,000. At all events, the number produced totalled about 160,000.

Reverting to the character of the Canada Publishing Company's public school readers, Mr. Brainard remarked, in answer to the question, "What would you say as to whether they compared favorably or not with the readers on the other side of the line?" "I have never seen so poorly made a set on the other side."

Would Have to Re-make Book.

"What would be required, Mr. Brainard, to make this set of public school readers a first class set?"

"The only thing you would have left would be your literary material. In other words, you would have to remake it—the drawings, the engravings, the typesetting plates, printing and binding."

Plates Not the Same.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haultain, Mr. Brainard said there was a considerable amount of resemblance between the Nova Scotia readers and the Alexandra readers, but it was not correct to say that certain plates used in the Nova Scotia readers were used in the Alexandra readers. The two readers had not the same set of plates. He did not assent to the suggestion that the binding of the Alexandra readers was super-excellent, "Money thrown away," as Mr. Haultain put it, but for the price at which they were sold they were unnecessarily well bound.

Mr. Haultain drew the witness' attention to the non-uniformity of size among the Canada Publishing's Company's books as "No pupil would be carrying them all at the same time." The witness responded that if the two sets were placed side by side before a body of business men it would very quickly appear which had the greater selling value. Being questioned as to the lay-out of the Alexandra primer, Mr. Brainard remarked that the concensus of expert opinion was that a child read more easily from a well-spaced page.

The Picture of a Cat.

Mr. Haultai ndrew the witness' attention to certain illustrations in the Alexandra primer. Asked whether he had ever seen "A Cat like that," Mr. Brainard replied that he could not say he ever did, exactly, and was inclined to regard the picture as less realistic than idealistic. On the whole he regarded the pictorial work in the Alexandra primer, although imperfect, very much preferable to the Canada Publishing Company's corresponding book. The wire stitching of the latter was, so far as his experience went, obsolete in the United States.

Could Be Made in Canada.

Mr. Haultain: "Do you know anything about the Canadian manufacturers?"

"Yes, to some extent; I don't know minutely."

"Can these Alexandra readers be printed in Canada?"

"Yes."

"It is almost impossible owing to different conditions to establish a comparison between American and Canadian prices is it not?"

"No; I know them pretty accurately. I know the conditions between Toronto and New York and Boston."

"With regard to the cost question, take this work, what would it cost in Toronto?"

"I should think it would probably be ten per cent. more."

"That is for printing and binding."

"Yes, sir, paper too."

"And how would that apply to plates?"

"You have really nothing to compare; there is no one in this country who can do this work."

Mr. Brainard explained that Cushing & Co. had almost a patent right over this branch of the printing business. They had done the work for years and they had the only place in the United States of that kind.

"What would cost be, more for printing or binding?"

"Binding costs more; paper costs more and as far as I have seen you can't get the same quality of paper, as good a quality in Canada, as you can in the United States."

In reply to Mr. Allan, the witness stated that the international reinforcements in the binding of the Alexandra readers would undoubtedly add to the life of the book.

Re-examined by Mr. Pitblado as to the cost to Morang and the profits under his contract with the government, the evidence given was as follows:

"You gave the price of the primer as being 11.21 cents?"

"Yes, sir."

"If a publisher, under his contract with the government, sells a primer to the government at 13.68 cents a piece, what would you say in regard to that price."

"I should say he would lose money on every copy he sold."

"That is, from the publisher's standpoint, it is too low."

"Yes, sir."

"And the government has made a good bargain?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, take the first reader; you gave the cost of the first reader as 12.11 cents. If a publisher, under his contract, sells it to the government at 16.53 per copy what would you say?"

"I should still say he would lose money on that."

"Too low?"

"Yes, sir."

"The second reader you have given the cost of already as 14.24 per copy. If, under his contract, a publisher sells that to the government at 18.91 per copy, what would you say?"

"I don't think he could then break even."

"Too low from the publisher's standpoint."

"Yes, sir."

"The third reader you gave the cost of that as 18.95 per copy. If a publisher's contract price with the government is 23.75 per copy, what would you say?"

One Reader Makes Profit.

"Figuring tthat you have to pay the freight and transact your business and so forth. I don't think even that would be worth having with profit in it enough to amount to anything."

"Now the fourth reader; you gave the cost at 19.81 per copy. If the publisher's contract with the government is at 29.36 cents per copy what would you say as to that?"

"That would produce a little profit."

"From twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the turnover or on the price received would be a fair price?"

"Yes, sir."

The commission then again adjourned.

Son Was a Free Spender.

Vancouver, B. C., March 14—William M. McCormick, 25 years old, a son of the late George McCormick, at one time M.P. for Collingwood, was arrested here on Saturday on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It is alleged that he obtained advances amounting to $6,000, by giving unauthorized liens on his mother's house here. The young man is reputed to be a free spender.

Plot Against Minto.

Calcutta, March 16.—It became known today that the receipt of an anonymous letter enabled the police to thwart a plot to assassinate Lord Minto, the viceroy, at the opening of the University conference here Saturday. Several students of the University and others were quietly arrested.

New York Agent Assassinated.

Washington, March 14.—The state department has received a despatch from the embassy at Rome telling of the assassination of Detective Petrosino, of the New York police department. The Rome authorities are investigating.

NO CLUE YET IN KINRADE MURDER

Nine Bullets Found in Body of Dead Girl Prove that Murderer Must Have Emptied Revolver, Reloaded and Fired Again—Crisis in Case Expected Friday.

Hamilton, March 14.—Nine bullets, not eight or seven, as previously reported, were fired by the murderer of Ethel Kinrade. Between the police and the doctors who conducted the autopsy, the crown is in possession of eight bullets, and there is one more bullet wound in the body which was not probed far enough to recover the lead which inflicted it. This would indicate beyond doubt that the murder was very deliberately and leisurely done, as there is no one-hand firearm made that will carry nine chambers, or bullets. The weapon must have been emptied, reloaded, and fired again in the Herkimer street residence, unless two revolvers were used. The nine shots are accounted for thus:

The police found one bullet in a pool of blood with a broken tooth, one at the foot of the body, and one imbedded in the floor that had gone through the carpet. The doctors recovered five bullets from the body, and declare there was one wound through the heart from which the bullet was not taken, because it had dropped into a muscular cavity at the back, and would require a great deal of cutting to locate.

George S. Lynch Staunton has been retained by the Kinrade family, who have been represented so far at the inquest by Thomas Hobson. "I am notifying all newspapers," said Staunton "that we will hold them responsible for the slanderous statements being made about the Kinrade family."

Miss Kinrade Shadowed.

The police working on the Kinrade murder mystery admit that detectives on instructions by the attorney-general's department, are keeping tab on the movements of Miss Florence Kinrade, and that a sleuth follows her about wherever she goes. The whereabouts of the family is somewhat of a secret. Even George S. Lynch Staunton, K.C., who has been retained by Mr. Kinrade, apparently does not know, for this evening he telephoned to police headquarters to find out where they were staying.

A Bad Memory.

That Florence Kinrade has a bad memory is the opinion expressed in Goderich, after her evidence to Geo. T. Blackstock, K.C., in the Hamilton court Friday night. She neglected to tell the crown inquisitor that she stopped in the Bedford Hotel, in Goderich, alone for a week from August 1st, 1907, to August 8th, occupying a room for which she paid $10. There was no Miss Elliott in evidence at that time. Nor do they recall any time that Miss Kinrade sang in either the Knox Presbyterian or the North street Methodist churches in that town, although she is reported to have sung in one or the other.

Crisis on Friday Next.

The city has been deserted by the army of newspaper correspondents attracted from all parts of the country to the Kinrade inquest, and it appears to be taken for granted that nothing new will develop until Coroner Anderson's jury resumes investigation on Friday morning. It is understood that Florence Kinrade, her mother and father are to be recalled and the police say they have twenty more witnesses. A number of these are doctors, others are mostly neighbors, whose names the authorities refuse to give.

It is the intention to call Dr. Bruce Smith and Dr. Clark, alienists, who have examined Florence Kinrade, and studied her on the witness stand, at the next session. The belief is general that the real crisis of the investigation will be on Friday. The police have had Ethel Kinrade's blood-stained clothing in court and the bullets found by the doctors and detectives, but have not produced them yet.

POWERS DIRECT PERSIA.

Chaotic Condition of Shah's Dominions Will Be Put to an End.

London, March 16.—The joint action by Russia and Great Britain to put an end to the present chaotic condition in Persia is delayed only by some minor differences as to modes of procedures. Great Britain is anxious to find means of restoring order without intervention.

In the meantime conditions in Persia are getting worse and worse. The rebels are getting the upper hand in widely separated sections, and the Shah's finances are represented to be so bad that he cannot take the proper steps to put down the rebellion. Neither does he listen to the advice of the powers to satisfy the nation by re-establishing constitutional conditions.

ILLLUSIVE NORTH POLE.

An Aerial Expedtiion Will Make a Try in July From Spitzbergen.

Copenhagen, Mar. 14—Prof. Nitzsche of the University of Pennsylvania is conferring with various persons at Trondjheim in reference to a polar balloon expedition, which will sail from Spitzbergen in July. It will comprise six persons and three balloons, or two balloons and a dirigeable airship.

Train No. 23 in Collision.

Raleigh, N. C., March 15.—The seaboard air line passenger train No. 23 southbound, met a northbound freight head-on at Colon, N. C. Fireman Lindsay was killed, Engineer Robertson and one passenger badly injured, and a score of the passengers slightly injured. The trains were going at full speed.

Forged Pictures Seized.

Paris, Mar. 16—The police have seized thirty paintings which bore the alleged forged signatures of Jean Jacques Henner, Narcisse Diaz, Gustave Courbet and Felix Zeim. The paintings were destined for sale at New York.

C.P.R. WILL FORCE FIGHTING.

Railway Is In Splendid Position With Chicago Connection.

Chicago, Ills., March 15.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., who is in Chicago today, said that a formal transfer of the Wisconsin Central railway would be made to the Soo line in about three weeks, when the legal formalities will have been completed. The operation of the Wisconsin Central will be under the Soo line. In fact, the Chicago-St. Paul will be completely merged with the Canadian Pacific system and be managed entirely from the present headquarters of the Soo in Minneapolis.

Sir Thomas and President Pennington, of the Soo, arrived in Chicago today after a tour of inspection of the Wisconsin Central. The Canadian Pacific president said that beyond the merging of the two properties and the operation from Minneapolis, he did not care to say just what might be done in the way of improvement beyond the assumption that necessary betterments will be made.

It is said that just as soon as the formal transfer of the Wisconsin Central is made improvements for this line on a gigantic scale will be announced. An authority has it that the road will be double-tracked the entire distance from Chicago to the Twin Cities. Regarding this and other work President Shaughnessy said he did not care to talk at the present time. He said that President Pennington of the Soo would be in control of the situation.

It is said that the Canadian Pacific interests have some radical plans with regard to the Wisconsin Central and that the big company with its Chicago line intends to make itself felt in every way. It will be in a position of independence and will ,as it always has done, make the rates as management thinks necessary to get business.

Among the changes will probably be the substitution of Canadian Pacific for Pullman sleeping cars on the Wisconsin Central.

SLANDER POLICY MEETS WITH JOLT

(Continued from Page One.)

servatives against Liberals.

The cry had been raised that we did not need any more railroads. This cry emanated from the C. P. R. and its admirers, who would have the electors believe that new roads would be detrimental to business. The only business it would be detrimental to would be the C. P. R. business. The Workmen's Compensation act, law reforms, public works, and other subjects weer touched on and in conclusion Mr. Nolan asked what there was in the conducting of the province by the Rutherford administration that could be criticized.

"There is not one thing," he said, "and even if you did displace them what better men could you put in their places? In your own interests you should vote for the man who is pledged to support the Rutherford administration, and not for an opposition which cannot intelligently oppose."

Evening Meeting.

In the evening meeting at Nanton, the electors were addressed by J. R. Boyle, M.P.P., of Sturgeon; Wm. Forsythe, of High River; Mayor Frost, of Claresholm; and P. J. Nolan. Mr. Forsythe dealt with the administration of justice, the educational facilities and other matters of interest in a telling and forceful manner. He said that the system of government under the Rutherford administration was one of the finest systems in the world.

Mayor Frost gave a general resume of the work of the government since its inception, and claimed that the stand taken by the government against monopolies should warrant their re-election on that point alone.

Fred Nolan, of Nanton, addressed the electors on behalf of A. J. Robertson, but despite the efforts of the chairman he was unable to secure a good hearing, although he succeeded in bringing up some alleged points in favor of Mr. Robertson which were speedily disposed of by the speakers following him.

Mr. Boyle, of Sturgeon, one of the eight Liberals elected by acclamation, was given a cordial reception. In a masterly manner he dealt with all the live issues of the day and his speech, together with those of other speakers, has strengthened the position of Mr. Glendenning considerably.

Mr. Nolan's Address.

It remained for P. J. Nolan, however, to rouse the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Entering more into details, he touched on some of the subjects he had broached at the afternoon meeting, and in every case scored a complete victory for the government.

Talking of the matter of the lumber combine he read newspaper clippings wherein A. J. Robertson was shown to be writing to the combine asking them to protect his interests and refuse to sell lumber to an opposition yard. He also referred again to Mr. Adamson, the ex-employee of the government, now engaged on a campaign with A. J. Robertson, who had made insinuations against Mr. Nolan.

His criticism of this man was scalping and complete, and Mr. Adamson is assured of a warm reception when he comes to speak here. The feature of Mr. Nolan's meetings is the warmness with which he is always greeted and the applause which he never fails to win by his fair and dispassionate way of putting the situation before the electors. Tomorrow night he speaks in Cayley and should reach Calgary in time to address a meeting in favor of Hon. Mr. Cushing on Saturday night.

North-Western Train Wrecked.

Blue Earth, Minn., March 15.—A wrec koccurred at the junction of the North-Western and Milwaukee road here today. The combination mail, baggage and smoking car was hurled fro mthe track and overturned. Carl Rosewall, Detroit, Minn., a passenger, was seriously injured and five other passengers more or less bruised.

Paris, March 16.—The State Department has issued a call to the American consuls in France to report as to whether exporters sell cheaper abroad than at home.

THE PREMIER BRANDS BENNETT'S STATEMENTS

(Continued from Page One.)

one fact they should vote straight and strongly for the Rutherford administration.

In conclusion Dr. McIntyre said: "You have a citizen of your town, Mr. Olin, who has lived here for seventeen years. He is a strong supporter of the government, and everybody knows what Charlie Olin has done for this district with self-denying activity. On the other hand, you have a man who has tried to spread discontent among the people. His criticism is a personal criticism. When a man tries to stir up racial prejudices I don't think he should be placed in a position of power and influence. The fact that a man comes from another country is no disgrace to him. We are all immigrants in one sense of the word, and the sooner we take the broad principle of the assimilation of the different peoples who come here and make one 'grand, united province,' the better it will be."

The Premier's Address.

Premier Rutherford was well received, and was given a very attentive hearing as he related the record of the government and explained its policy.

At the outset he said: "If you came here expecting me to denounce the Conservative party you will be disappointed. They have treated me very kindly during the past three and a half years, and they treated me very kindly today, for eight Liberals have been elected by acclamation, so that, taking into consideration the fact that in some constituencies both candidates are supporters of the government, we already have almost a majority for the new legislature."

It had been said in Calgary, continued the premier, that the electors had not been given sufficient time to make up their minds as to whom they should vote for, or sufficient time to discuss the issues. The people, however, had been closely watching the government, and it would not take them long to make up their minds as to whether their record was good or bad.

Thrust For Bennett.

The Premier then took up the speech by Mr. Bennett in Calgary the other night, headed by the Calgary Herald as "Rousing truths to Calgary electors." Mr. Bennett had said the government was not obtaining so much from the C.P.R. as that company was willing to pay, and added that it was only during the past year the government had taxed the main or branch lines of the C.P.R.

As a matter of fact, said the premier, the branch lines of the C.P.R. had been taxed from the very first year of our existence as a province, and we had already received three years' taxes. In taxing the C.P.R., we were not antagonistic to the company, but he thought the C.P.R. should be kept in its proper place and should contribute fairly to the revenues of the province.

When Mr. Bennett stated we not receiving so much from the C.P.R. as that company was willing to pay, he was not telling the truth. As a matter of fact, the C.P.R. offered its willingness to pay thirty thousand a year, but the province compelled the company to pay sixty thousand a year, beginning with 1906.

Willing to Increase Taxes.

"I will take the C.P.R. solicitor at his word," continued the Premier, "and am quite willing to impose a tax of, not sixty thousand, but a hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year."

The Premier also drew attention to the fact that Mr. Bennett and his running mate were the only two Conservative candidates in the province who were opposing the policy of the provincial government with regard to assistance to enable railways to be built in the province.

Mr. Bennett had also made another mis-statement. He said that the only place in London where he was able to procure information with regard to Calgary was the office of the C.P.R., and that the literature issued by the provincial government referred to Edmonton, and not to Calgary.

What in the world had that to do with the provincial government? The provincial government had not a single agency in the old country. The Dominion government handled all the immigration business, and therefore the criticism was entirely out of place. It was a sample of the "rousing, stirring truths" to Calgary electors.

The Premier was loudly cheered as he made one of the best speeches of the present campaign, and he received quite an ovation from the large audience when he took his seat.

WHITNEY IN SORE STRAITS.

Assures Ontario His Government Has Not Attacked Vested Rights.

Toronto, March 15.—Premier Whitney, speaking at the Conservative meeting tonight, warmly censured the attacks on the government's power policy. He said the attacks were instigated by the Toronto Electric Light company, and continued: "Not a day in the last three months but some falsehood has been promulgated by men paid to promulgate these things. We have been accused of interfering with vested rights and adopting government ownership. We are not a municipal ownership government, but we are not afraid of government ownership. Every idea of that kind should be governed by common sense, under which alone it should be asked to put them into operation. Today the province of Ontario occupies the most sane and conservative position of any province in the Dominion.

"We may well ask whether the province of Ontario is justified in coming to the conclusion that the electric light company had better hoe its own row; the government will decline to interfere in future and let them work out their own salvation."

C.P.R. MACHINISTS UNEASY.

Resumption of Hostilities May Occur on April 1st.

Winnipeg, March 15.—Persistent rumors are now afloat as to the resumption of hostilities between the machinists and the Canadian Pacific railway on April 1, which is the date upon which the terms agreed upon by the conciliation board terminates. The presence of Jas. Somerville ,secretary of the federation of mechanical men, and a prominent figure in the arbitration proceedings and the strike, who is in the city, seems to confirm these rumors. Mr. Somerville says himself that everything is lovely, but on the subject of what the men propose to do, he is as uncommunicative as a clam.

"Will the men remain at work after April 1 under the present conditions?" was asked Mr. Somerville.

"I prefer not to discuss the matter just now," was his answer.

"Will they present a new set of demands to the company?" was another question that received a similar answer.

Mr. Somerville is, however, meeting the men and the situation is being gone into carefully.

MEXICO TAKES A HAND

In the Preserving of Peace in Nicaragua.

Washington, D.C., Mar. 14—The Mexican minister to Washington late tonight received a dispatch from Mexico City that his government has despatched a warship to Nicaragua to assist the United States in keeping the Central American peace. The United States and Mexico assume equal responsibility in maintaining the convention of 1907 and Mexico has taken this action, not because of new reports of trouble, but to keep her part of the agreement.

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DELICIOUS MORSELS
As pure and fresh as the bright sunshine, that floods our factory. The most exquisite and toothsome confections made.
W. J. BOYD CANDY CO
WINNIPEG
Boyd's Boyd's

HANDS COVERED WITH ECZEMA
"For three weeks I actually had to be fed like one feeds a baby, because my hands and arms were so covered with eczema that they had to be bound up all the time."
That is the experience of Miss Violet M. McSorley, of 75, Gore Street, Sault Ste. Marie. She adds: "I could not hold spoon nor fork. From finger tips to elbows the dreaded disease spread, my finger nails came off and my flesh was one raw mass. The itching and the pain were almost excruciating. I had three months of this torture and at one time amputation was discussed."
"Zam-Buk alone saved my hands and arms. I persevered with it and in the end had my reward. To-day, I am cured completely of every trace of the dreaded eczema, and I fervently hope that sufferers from skin disease may know of my case and the miracle Zam-Buk has worked."
Zam-Buk is without equal for eczema, ringworm, ulcers, abscesses, piles, cracked hands, cold sores, chapped places, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for same price. You are warned against dangerous substitutes sometimes offered as "just as good."
Zam-Buk

IN

Saturday's Session.

Ottawa, Mar. 14—Should
toba government maintain
attitude of refusing to acce
vision of Keewatin territor
down in a resolution pass
Federal parliament at the la
it is understood that there
legislation brought down by
ernment this session to ex
boundaries of Manitoba. On
Quebec. The extension of th
cial boundaries is under th
North America act, a matter
ual agreement between the
and provincial governments
ed. Insofar as the proposed
of the boundaries of Quebe
cerned, the government of
vince is prepared to endorse
laid down by the federal go
last year. The views of the
government have not yet be
itely made known although
derstood Premier Whitney w
tario to get a larger share of
son Bay line than the pro
gives.

Manitoba's Claim.

The Manitoba government
a still larger share of Keewa
parliament sanctioned last ses
in addition is present as w
substantial money grant, si
that granted Alberta and S
wan as compensation for t
holding of Dominion lands w
province from public ow

The federal government-bel
the division of the district of
between the provinces of Ont
Manitoba as delimited in the
ton of last year is the fairest
can be devised. The decisi
whether or not the extension
daries will be made or not,
rests with the governments
toba and Ontario. The Manit
ernment seems disposed to r
solution by the offer of an exte
made by the Federal governm
election campaign will be on
provinces before very long,
mier Roblin and his colleag
dently desire to make politica
out of their ostentatious fig
share of territory now propos
added to Ontario. Unless the
from their present stand,
they must bear the onus of
entirely any extension of the
aries. The opposition at Ot
moreover, not in a position to
their demands since by so do
Borden would be creating tro
himself and his followers,
Whitney government. Hon.
Rogers and Campbell, of the
cabinet, will be in Ottawa a
Tuesday to discuss the matt
Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his col

Immediate Extension Unnec

There is no pressing need
boundaries should be extend
year, and under the circumsta
Federal government is disp
Simply wait until the Ontar
Manitoba governments agree t
the terms proposed as being t
equitable that can be granted

The elimination of the bill
extension of the provincial bou
from the balance of the s
agenda, should pave the wa
speedy prorogation. The bud
bate, the passing of the regula
the estimates, the bill gran
thority to the government to b
000,000 to the Grand Trunk
and the insurance bill are al
only items on the program
maining on which any lengthy
may be expected. Prorogati
in May is now the expectatio
government.

Monday's Session.

Ottawa, March 15.—An
steal a little party capital by
ing in the role of champion
farming interests of the we
made by the western Oppositio
Bens in the House of Comm
night. Led by W. D. Staples,
tis, who proposed a resolution
the government to make an im
appointment of a practical
farmer to the vacancy on the
railway commissioners, caused
death of the Hon. Thomas. Gr
the Opposition contingent f
west sought, by forcing a vote
resolution, to place the govern
a false position of being opp
such an appointment. The
that the government tie itself
adopting the principle of clas
sentation on the Railway Bo
met by arguments advanced
ministry of railways and Mess
ley, Neely, Martin, Clark,
Deer, and others that the gov
could be trusted to carry out
icy of the past in protecting
way possible the interests of t
er and that sectionalism an
representation was a bad th
the House of Commons to en
respect to a judicial body
railway commission.

All Classes Interested.

Hon. Mr. Graham pointed
all classes in the west were in
in the problem of transportat
the duties of the railway com
er were not to insure a fair
farmers alone, but to all cla
the community. A railway
sioner must be in no sense a
pleader for any one class, b
represent al lclasses. He was
verse to a Western man be
pointed if the right man c
found. He favored the appo
of a Westerner to fill the vac
the board, but he strongly
the principle of dictation as
particular class and what pa
section of the country should
resented on a board that was
to serve all classes and all
impartially. An amendment
Staples' resolution proposed
Martin Liberal, Regina, stat
the government should appo
best available man to the vac
the board was carried by a pa
of 94 to 54.

Ottawa, Ont., March 15—
House of Commons today, Ma
A. Currie (Conservative, Simco
posed that the Canada Life bi
over. George H. Perley (Co
tive, Argenteuil) opposed the m
as retroactive legislation.
called the opinions of A. E.
promoter, and of the minister
tice against the Cobalt Lake m
retroactive, and he urged that
stand over until the House
have the opinions of Mr. Just