THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS FOR THIS YEAR

Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Gives This Estimate in Interview With Representative of Canadian Mail—The Minister Outlines the Dominion's Land Policy, Citizenship and Settlement.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of interior, in an interview with W. J. Thorold, of the staff of the Canadian Mail, the editor of the London Mail published for circulation in the Overseas Dominions, gives an estimate of the volume of immigration for 1911. Mr. Thorold writes of the interview as follows:—

In answer to questions of mine at an interview in Ottawa, the Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., minister of the interior of the Dominion of Canada, stated that during 1910 the total number of immigrants who had come to Canada was a little over 250,000, and that reports from the Dominion's emigration agents in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere indicated that during 1911 the total number would be a little over 300,000; and in answer to further questions the minister said:—

"Canada is the only country in the world today giving away good land with good conditions. And it is given away free, gratis, but, not for nothing. This is with us a matter of principle and national policy. Not only is Canada giving this land away, but she won't sell it."

"Does that mean, Mr. Oliver," I asked, "that the Dominion government won't sell any land at all to anyone?"

"We have millions of acres to give to millions, but not a foot to sell. The reason is that the Dominion wants citizens, not speculators. The Canadian people are a business people, and as a business proposition it pays them better to give this land away than it would to sell it—always provided that the land is given to those who will bring it into use. The conditions of the gift are use and occupation.

"Canada is characterized by conditions of social life, moral atmosphere, religion, fair laws well administered, business standards and opportunities, which, in conjunction with the quality of the fertile land she is giving away, makes her unequalled, not only on the American continent, but throughout the British empire and the nations of the world. This is the national policy that is the basic foundation of our national prosperity—of our unrivalled development, progress and substantiality, that makes the Dominion of Canada the best country for settlers to come to.

"But don't misunderstand me; neither the Canadian people nor the Canadian government are philanthropists. There is no room in Canada for the 'won't works' or the 'can't works,' and we don't want them at any price.

"This national policy that Canada has adopted in regard to land is what is attracting the great rush to the Prairie Provinces—not cheap land, but good land for nothing, that is, for nothing except occupation and use.

"Then, too, all the hundreds of thousands that are coming to Canada every year know—every man of them—that the first-comer gets the land, whatever land he has chosen, confident that no pull or influence is ahead of him. To all of them we say: 'We want, not your money, but your citizenship.' This is worth more than money to Canada. And it also means thousands more consumers or customers for all our products—natural and manufactured. So that all who are new here benefit by every new citizen's success and prosperity.

"Canada is one nation commercially. It is true the great tide of immigration is flowing into the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and into British Columbia. But when Western Canada prospers, Eastern Canada prospers. The prosperity of the West and the East is co-extensive. Some portion of every dollar that is taken into the West, or taken out of it—out of the soil—finds its way to the East, and through the various channels of trade and commerce, eventually enriches Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

"As to land tenure, we want farmer proprietors. They make the best and strongest citizens—and it's such citizens we're after. Hence, after a man has fulfilled the three years' conditions of use and occupation of the land the Dominion gives him, the land is his in fee simple, absolutely and for ever. He can keep it or sell it, or do as he likes with it.

"The man who overcomes the great difficulties of those three years of settlement—and they are great—has earned his land, has established himself, has become a good citizen. By that time he has a stake in the country and its future.

"Canada is establishing a landed aristocracy, in the truest meaning of the word—a landed proprietorship extending over fertile prairies 800 miles long and 300 miles wide. This in due time will make 240,000 square miles of farms and homes with incomes, with many busy towns and cities.

"Agriculture being the backbone of every country the vast number of prosperous agriculturists, together with the many manufactures and other industries necessary to so great a territory—will constitute a population of land owners and good citizens that will be large enough and powerful enough to weigh something in Canada, in the British empire and in the world."

NINE WERE INJURED IN C.P.R. DERAILMENT

No. 1 Express Jumped the Track Near Gleichen, Four Coaches Were Derailed but the Huge Banks of Snow Prevented a Great Disaster.

Calgary, Feb. 1.—Injured: Conductor J. MacDonald, of Medicine Hat, left wrist broken, back hurt and scalp wound; George Ball, of St. Joseph, Miss., hip; R. J. Allen, Medicine Hat, scalp wound, right leg slightly injured; R. J. Henderson, Tara, Ont., fingers cut and ribs broken; Frank Stevens, of Strathmore, scalp wound; Robert Taylor, of Toronto, scalp wound; J. W. Turner, of Calgary, scalp wound and hand cut; Yuen Isen, Japanese porter, scalp wound and hand cut; C. R. Smith, of Calgary, scalp wound.

Cause: Broken rail.

Place: Crowfoot pit, five miles east of Gleichen.

As No. 1 reached the 109 mile post from Medicine Hat yesterday afternoon, the four rear coaches jumped the track. The first-class car turned over on its side and a number of passengers were injured, none very seriously. The train was running at a good speed about an hour and a half behind time.

The engineer hastily applied the brakes at the first sign of trouble. Just as the train was being brought to a standstill the car in question turned over. Had the snow not been deep where the car fell the result would have undoubtedly been more serious, for the snow served as a cushion to the falling cars and thus broke the severity of the fall considerably. It was miraculous that the engine baggage and mail cars did not leave the rails, for they were in the front of the train.

The news of the accident was received here between six and seven o'clock and immediately on receipt of the news a relief train was made up here. With all the necessary appliances on board the train was rushed off to the scene of the accident as fast as possible.

On the arrival of the relief train it was found that most of the injured men had been treated by Dr. Anderson, of Brooks, who was on his way to Calgary. The injured that had not been attended to when the two Calgary doctors and the first aid expert arrived on the scene were promptly treated, and then the injured and uninjured were transferred into the relief train, which brought them to Calgary, where another train was made up for those passengers who were going to points further west.

You are probably aware that pneumonia always results from a cold, but you never heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk When this remedy may be had for a trifle? For Sale by Dealers everywhere.

MEMBERS TO DISCUSS BI-LINGUAL SCHOOLS

Conservatives in the Ontario Legislature Will Hold a Caucus This Week—Expected That Estimates and Budget Speech will Be Features of This Week.

Toronto, Jan. 30—It is expected that the legislature will be given the estimates tomorrow by the provincial treasurer, Col. Matheson. The ministers' budget speech will probably be delivered on Thursday.

Probably on Wednesday of this week, the Conservative members will hold a caucus. It is now an open secret that the question that will be threshed out then and probably given precedence over all others is that of bi-lingual schools. There is determined block among the Government following who call for the absolute abolition of these schools.

MERCHANT TO SMASH RECORD.

Trying To Make Round Trip From London To Chicago In Twelve Days.

New York, Jan. 30—A pall fo gloday put a crimp in the plans of H. Gordon Selfridge, the millionaire London merchant, who is trying to establish a new world's record in travel by making the round trip from London to Chicago in twelve days, thus out doing W. R. Holt, the meteor-journalist, who got "impressions" of America as far west as Washington in same length of time in December.

Mr. Selfridge, nervous and irritable with delay, was on board the Mauretania and the Mauretania was on the lower bay in the midst of a fleet of other vessels, all held up by the fog this morning. It was even too dangerous for tugs to venture out.

Except for the fog the Mauretania would have left her pier early last evening, and today Mr. Selfridge would have arrived at Chicago to greet his daughter, Rosalie, and other relatives.

The Mauretania anchored off the Ambrose channel light ship at 3-16 p.m., after establishing the new record of making 676 knots in twenty-four hours' run.

Mr. Selfridge asked by wireless to have a special train held in readiness. The total mileage of his journey is 9,000 miles.

HIS FROZEN BODY FOUND.

Mounted Police Discovered Body of Farmer, Missing Some Days.

Regina, Jan. 31.—As the result of careful search of country, six miles east of the city, the Mounted Police this afternoon discovered the body of Wm. Knaggs, a farmer of Regina district. Knaggs left the city last Thursday to return home accompanied by two dogs. The dogs in due course turned up at the home of a neighboring farmer, but Knaggs failed to appear. For two days past the Mounted Police have been searching for the missing man, whose frozen body was found this afternoon and brought into the city for interment.

Syndicate to Control Orchards.

London, Jan. 31—A big syndicate is leasing all the best orchards in North Huron, especially around Goderich. They will pick, pack and use the best methods of cultivation.

URGE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

About Hundred Delegates in Attendance at Canadian Federation of Boards of Trade Convention.

Ottawa, Feb. 2—About 100 delegates were in attendance at the City Hall today when a meeting of the Canadian Federation of Boards of Trade convened. The boards of trade and municipalities in the Ottawa valley and Central Ontario were represented.

The meeting is discussing one hundred and fifty resolutions from Canadian boards of trade and municipalities urging on the government an early start on the projected Georgian Bay ship canal. It is expected that resolutions will be embodied in a further huge memorial that will be presented to the Government at an early date.

CONFESSED HE WAS A WHOLESALE MURDERER

Sensational Trial in St. Petersburg Brings Out Terrible Disclosures As To Crimes of Russian Physician—Says He Killed Scores of People.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1—The trial of Count Patrick O'Brien de Lacy and Dr. Pantchenko for the murder of Baron Vasilli Boturlin, which began here yesterday, rivals in interest the recent sensational trials of Madame Steinheil, Paris, for the murder of her husband. Besides the two principals, the names of the mistress of the doctor, who is a woman in high Russian society, and of a male cousin of the Count who expected to benefit financially by the murder, are mentioned.

Dr. Pantchenk confessed that he committed the murder. In fact, he admits he is a professional wholesale murderer. Wives who wished to be rid of their husbands and impecunious persons who were anxious to benefit by the death of rich relatives were his customers. He acknowledges he committed scores of murders of this kind.

Chief Filopoff, of the Russian secret police, says he committed the Boturlin murder while under the hypnotic influence of Count de Lacy.

This the Count denies. Baron Vasilli Boturlin is a son of General Boturlin, a wealthy Russian. De Lacy's wife, his sister, was the eldest child. General Boturlin offended his father by marrying a music hall dancer and it is known that Baron Vasilli would inherit all his father's wealth, estimated at $4,000,000. If the Baron died, this money would go to Countess de Lacy. Boturlin was killed by means of diphtheria germs injected by Pentchenko.

SCRUTINIZE FREIGHT RATES.

C.P.R. Endeavors to Defend Pacific Division Schedule.

Montreal, Jan. 30—Lengthy arguments were submitted in the Railway Commission this afternoon by the C.P.R. to show the necessity for higher railway rates on the Pacific division than on other sections of the line, owing to the greater cost of maintenance and operation.

J. G. Sullivan, assistant chief engineer of the system, was on the stand and explained the effects of steep grades and heavy curvatures as resistance to the locomotives. The heavy grades on the Pacific division, he said, were 22-10 of 1 per cent. and from Medicine Hat east to Fort William only 4-10 of 1 per cent. Generally speaking, a locomotive would haul four times as much on a 4-10 grade as on a 22-10 grade. Starting from the sea level at Vancouver the railway rose to a height of 2,250 feet at Revelstoke and 2,923 feet at the summit of the Rocky mountains between Golden and Stephen, and the enormous number of curves were equivalent to an addition in their resisting power to the locomotives.

W. A. Macdonald, K.C., representing the Vancouver Board of Trade, as petitioners for lower rates on the Pacific division, examined Mr. Sullivan, endeavoring to elicit information that would prove that though Mr. Sullivan's statements were no doubt correct as engineering theory, the actual cost of operating the railway showed very little difference between the Pacific and other divisions.

Mr. Sullivan pleaded ignorance of any other department than his own, and said he knew nothing of any such returns.

"Well," asked Mr. Macdonald, "hasn't the C.P.R., by their extensive improvements, tunnels, etc., made operation in the mountains about as safe and easy as on the prairies?"

"Not so far as I know," answered Mr. Sullivan. "George Ham might say so, but I am not aware of it."

Mr. Macdonald laid stress on the severe climatic conditions of the prairie sections for a considerable portion of the year as offsetting to a great extent the natural disadvantages of the mountains.

Mr. Mole, assistant auditor of disbursements, was examined at length during the balance of the afternoon by F. H. Chrysler, of Ottawa, on the manner in which the cost of operating is apportioned to different classes of traffic.

The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

SEEK A RAILWAY CHARTER.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Notice is given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an act incorporating a company under the name of the High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company, with power to construct a line of railway from a point in townships 25 to 29, range one, west of the fourth meridian, in Alberta, thence northeasterly to the City of Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan, thence northeasterly to a point in or about townships 52 to 56, on the easterly boundary of the province of Saskatchewan, thence northeasterly to The Pas; with power to generate and use electrical and other energy and operate vessels, telephone and telegraph lines, and with power to own and operate hotels.

GIFTS OF MONEY TO A MINISTER

A DEBATE, AT TIMES BITTER, TAKES PLACE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, Jan. 31—After a long and at times somewhat bitter discussion, the House tonight rejected by a vote of 118 to 63 a resolution moved by A. C. Boyce, Algoma West, setting forth:

1. The undesirability of Ministers of the Crown accepting testimonials from contractors, government officials, or persons having pecuniary relations with the Government, and

2. Declaring that the source of any such gifts of money should be made public.

The first paragraph of the resolution is identical with the one moved by Sir Richard Cartwright in 1891 and accepted by the Conservative government of that day. The second paragraph had reference to a statement which had appeared in the press to the effect that Travers, of the defunct Farmers' Bank had been a contributor to the Fielding testimonial, which has been denied.

The House could have agreed on the first part of the resolution, but the second was the rock on which the Government and the Opposition split because the Government regarded it as an attack upon Mr. Fielding, who in accepting a testimonial made it conditional that it should not include the names of men likely to have business relations with the Government, and that he should not be informed of the names of the contributors.

The Opposition members advanced the argument that the situation was similar to that which existed in 1891 and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier in not accepting it had departed from the principles he enunciated at that time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Liberal speakers argued that the conditions were entirely different and that the rider added by Mr. Boyce made the motion one of want of confidence which the Government had no choice but to vote down.

Ralph Smith, Nanaimo, asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier if there was any truth in the statement made by T. R. E. McInnes that he had discussed with the Premier the question of the removal of the Chinese head tax.

Sir Wilfrid said that his attention had been drawn to a statement to that effect in the Victoria Colonist. He had talked over the matter with a number of people while in British Columbia and since his return to Ottawa. His idea was not so much to abolish existing legislation as to substitute for it some arrangement as in force with Japan under which that nation limits the number of Japs allowed to come to Canada. Last year under the present system, fourteen or fifteen hundred Chinese arrived in Canada and it was claimed that this large number was due to fraud. Whether that was the case or not, if it was possible to obtain an arrangement with China similar to that with Japan it would be preferable to the present poll tax system.

Not Want Of Confidence.

At the outset, Mr. Boyce made it clear that his resolution was not a vote of confidence motion, but he desired to have the House to consider the principles involved in the resolution. He had no desire to injure any public man. He declared that the necessity of making a few observations was chargeable to the Prime Minister, who, when the question was brought up nine months ago, treated him with jeers and contumely when he endeavoured, as he considered it his duty, to deal properly with a subject involving such delicate treatment. The member for West Algoma then urged that the withholding of the list of subscribers to the Fielding testimonial placed the Minister of Finance under grave suspicion and that the whole transaction was in bad order. He charged Sir Wilfrid Laurier with being the chief obstacle to the granting of information to the House and country and quoted extensively from Hansard reports of the debate on the same question in 1891, when the Liberals were in Opposition. He read from Sir Richard Cartwright's remarks on that occasion that the practice would become "demoralizing to a high degree," not knowing or not choosing to know who were subscribers to a testimonial on the part of a Minister.

Mr. Boyce thought there was a presumption of guilt. "It was his duty to know, it was his duty to find out, it was his duty to see that not one penny went into his pocket until he saw that it was honorably and fairly received."

Mr. Fielding's Statement.

When Mr. Fielding rose he was greeted with Liberal cheers. He said it was not his intention to reply to the statements of the mover of the resolution, but as the matter was so personal to himself he would make a statement and then withdraw from the House. Some years ago, he said, a personal friend had approached him on behalf of a group of his personal friends, and asked him to accept the testimonial which it was proposed to give to him in recognition of his public services. He requested that the proposal be dropped and although his friend pressed the matter upon him a second time, it was dropped. Subsequently that friend went away.

Some years later, said Mr. Fielding, the proposal was again renewed by another friend, and his first decision was to decline to take the proffered gift for several reasons. One was that in case of gifts made to public men in former years, it had been alleged that the contributions had been made by contractors or men receiving favors from the government. Mr. Fielding said that his friend continued to press the matter on the ground that he was getting old, but he remained obdurate.

Reason for Secrecy.

Finally his friend came to him and said that he had been advised by his associates to say that they would guarantee that not one penny would be taken from any government contractor or official or from any one who would at any time be likely to have any favor to ask of the government. In order that he might not have any sense of obligation to any one whatever, it was promised that the list of subscribers should not be made known. The object of secrecy was good and not harmful, it being pointed out by his friend if it should so happen that any subscriber should come to him for a favor later on, he would not know him.

Mr. Fielding said that he had suggested that should the time come when he might be out of office, he might care to know who had been his friends but he was informed that even under such circumstances it was not proposed to reveal to him the names of the subscribers. In view of these assurances and the plan having received the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier he finally agreed to accept the testimonial.

Made Doubly Sure.

The minister then went on to say that when the testimonial had been actually presented, some ungenerous comments had been made by members of the House and in the press. On account of this, he went to the gentleman in charge of the fund and asked him to scrutinize the list carefully in order to make certain that the conditions he had made had been adhered to. He had no doubt but that his friends in this regard had acted in good faith, as they had been moved by a feeling of personal regard and friendship, and feeling that they had acted in good faith in respect to his restrictions, Mr. Fielding said that he felt justified in accepting the testimonial. He valued more than the gift the expressions of good will and confidence which the testimonial had brought to him even from men sitting to the left of the speaker.

"Those who know me best will believe," said Mr. Fielding in conclusion, "that there was nothing in this matter which in any way reflects on my honor, or the honor of my colleagues or that will in any way effect my independent action as a member of this parliament."

Mr. Fielding then bowed to the speaker and walked out of the chamber.

Every Dollar Clean Money.

H. H. Miller, South Grey, said he was a member of the committee which assisted in collecting the Fielding fund and it had been urged that there should be no publicity. The members of the committee had decided upon this course from the beginning. The list was the property of the committee and could not be made public by the premier or anybody else. Not one of the contributors, he declared, came under the list mentioned by the premier in 1891 in resolution. Conservatives as well as Liberals, he said, subscribed to the testimonial.

A voice—"Who are they?"

Mr. Miller said that it was not to the credit of parliament that such a matter should be brought up. Mr. Boyce ought to have known that there had been a denial of the statement that Travers had contributed.

Mr. Sinclair said that as a member of the Fielding testimonial committee, he could say that neither Travers nor the Farmers' bank, nor any other bank had contributed. Every dollar of the testimonial was clean money.

Houghton Lennox, East Simcoe, referred to some of the names connected with the testimonial and referred to Senator Jaffray. Was he not a contractor with the government He was connected with the Toronto Globe, which got $80,000 a year from the government.

Prime Minister's Speech.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier took issue with the good intentions of the mover of the resolution. He said it was a direct attack on the minister of finance. He claimed that an analogy could be drawn from previous debates in 1891 when the gift to Sir Hector Langevin was under consideration and no imputation had been raised in the House at the propriety of the testimonial to Sir John A. Macdonald, about 1870. Sir Wilfrid referred to Pitt having refused a gift from his friends. Pitt was a bachelor and had no family dependent on him.

"If he would draw a contrast between Wm. Pitt on that occasion and the minister of finance on this occasion, I have just as much right to draw a comparison between the minister of finance and another man in this country, a great man in some respects, Sir John A. Macdonald," declared the prime minister.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid asked who would blame the finance minister if he thought of his wife and family when the occasion was given to him. The gift to Sir Hector Langevin was made at a time when there were open charges against him. It was getting near the end of the session and the only way to intercept the House was notice without involving the House in a vote of want of confidence.

Mr. Fielding was not a rich man and the conditions of the testimonial were made plain, but notwithstanding his distress, he would not accept a dollar unless he knew it would not bind him.

Delicate Sense of Honor.

"The minister of finance is incapable of any mean action whatever it may be. If he is characterized with any good quality, and he has many good qualities to characterize him, it is his most delicate sense of honor."

The premier pointed out that there was no need of reaffirming the first paragraph of the resolution. It was already a part of the law of the House, but it had been used to introduce the second paragraph which was couched in offensive terms.

Mr. Boyce here reminded the prime minister that the words employed had been used by Sir Wilfrid in 1891. Admitting that publicity was the best thing to provide a safeguard in such matters, Sir Wilfrid thought after the assurances that had been given, Mr. Fielding was justified in his own conscience if he did not seek to obtain a list of the donors.

"Say what you will, do what you may, the man is not living who can bring a suspicion upon the character of the minister of finance, my colleague and my honorable friend."

Borden Criticizes.

R. L. Borden said he had seen Sir Wilfrid Laurier in many tight places but he had never seen him struggle so hard as in the present instance. He considered that the quotations from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's own speech were the severest portions of Mr. Boyce's remarks. He accepted absolutely every word Mr. Fielding had said in his own defence, but believed that in stipulating for secrecy he hao made a serious mistake. He ought to have taken the ground of full publicity and he could not understand why the minister of finance should want to keep the names secret.

Hon. Sydney Fisher said that in spite of the assurances of the movers of the resolution that it was not intended as an attack on anyone, it could not but be regarded as a determined effort to do injury to Mr. Fielding, whose good name was above reproach. The more words of the mover counted for nothing in the face of the tone and character of his speech. He was ashamed of any man who would make aspersions on the character of the finance minister. Mr. Boyce regarded this remark as applicable to himself and demanded an apology.

Mr. Fisher said he would apologize if the speaker ruled that he was out of order.

The speaker, after consulting the authorities, said that the remark was not unparliamentary.

There was doubtless room for a difference of opinion as to the advisability of making the list of donors public, but he could sympathize with Mr. Fielding's desire not to know who had contributed to the testimonial.

In closing the debate Hon. Geo. E. Foster criticized the arguments brought forward by the premier and declared that principles he advocated in 1891 he should assert in 1911. He said that if it went out to the country that the minister of public works had accepted a gift of $100,000 from secret donators, there would be ruptures, yet the principle was the same in each case.

THREW HIM OFF BRIDGE.

A Young Man Named St. Denis Dies at Pembroke.

Pembroke, Feb. 2—A fight that took place the night before last proved to be fatal for one person. It appears two young men named Wright and St. Denis met on the Indian River bridge and started a friendly scuffle. In the course of it St. Denis asked Wright for a chew of tobacco. The latter refused, and matters became complicated. During the quarrel which followed Wright took hold of his adversary and without further preliminaries, it is alleged, threw him over the railing of the bridge to the ice below, with the result that St. Denis died from the injuries sustained within twenty-four hours.

The matter has been taken up by the authorities and Wright will likely have to face a charge of manslaughter.

Edmonton Sawmill Manufactory
Manufacturers of Sawmills
The best that money can buy. Always in stock. Saws hammered and gummed, and all sawmill repairs.
Nichols Bros. 103 Syndicate Avenue Phone 2312. Edmonton

THE
EDMONTON DISTRIBUTING CO.
LIMITED
Manufacturers' Agents representing
The Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works
Grain Elevator Machinery—Write for Catalogue.
Structural and Bridge Steel, Wrought Iron Castings.
SPECIAL TO MUNICIPALITIES—WRITE FOR PRICES
on supplies for sewage and waterworks installations.
SEPTIC TANKS AND FILTERS.
Sewer and Water Pipes—Valves and Fittings.
PHONE 2413 EDMONTON 205 WINDSOR BLOCK.

The Royal Trust Co.
Montreal
Capital fully paid up $1,000,000
Reserve fund $1,000,000
Board of Directors:
Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President.
Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., Vice-President.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, R. B. Angus, A. Baumgarten, E. B. Greenshields, C. M. Hays, C. R. Hosmer, H. V. Meredith, David Morrice, Sir W. C. Macdonald, Hon. R. Mackay, A. Macnidr, James Ross, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, K. C. M. G.
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS
Edmonton Agency—
Bank of Montreal Building.
E. C. PARDEE, Agent.

National Trust Company, Ltd.
MONEY TO LOAN
On improved Farm property at lowest current rates
Low Expense and no delay
A. M. Stewart, Branch Manager
Corner Jasper Ave. and First street Edmonton

LOANS Interest Never Exceeding **8%**
ON IMPROVED FARMS
Advantageous Terms
No commission; Lowest expenses; prompt attention.
CREDIT FONCIER, F. C.
Edmonton.
Corner Jasper and Third St.
G. H. GOWAN, Local Manager.

BELIEVED TAFT IS CLEARING THE DECKS

Cancellation of President's Southern Tour is Said to Mean That He Is Preparing for Extra Session if Reciprocity Measure Turned Down.

Washington, Feb. 1—President Taft's announcement today that the southern tour which he had planned to take, the early part of next month would be cancelled with the exception of a visit to Atlanta on March 10, started political tongues to wagging with rumors to the effect that his purpose was to prepare for a possible extra session of congress in case the present fails to enact the reciprocity agreement with Canada, which the President is urging strong as legislation needed by both countries.

Pressure of business and the fact that numerous invitations to visit many place in the south, were making the tour which had been planned assume too large proportions are the reasons assigned at the White House for the cancellation of the trip. It is believed in many quarters, however, that he is clearing the decks of all but absolutely necessary engagements so that in case he should find it impossible to get his reciprocity measure through this session he can be prepared for an extra session. He has said he hopes to see it passed before March fourth.

Fears have been expressed, however, that the Senate will talk the measure to death," or kill it in some other way, although it is believed the House with the aid of the Democrats will pass it. An extra session would force action on the question with the chances apparently in favor of the President getting his reciprocity legislation.

Mistook Acid For Whiskey.

Seattle, Feb. 2.—Mistaking a bottle of carbolic acid for a bottle of whiskey from which he had been drinking, Fred Field, a teamster, drank the acid yesterday afternoon. Field dropped to the sidewalk and was taken to the central police station, where the vigorous use of a stomach pump saved his