WARM DEBATE

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, Dec. 9-The premier informed Hon. George E. Foster that nothing was being done by the government in respect to the All Red project. A company had been formed and was seeking subsidies, official action had been taken.

The premier also informed F. D. Monk regarding the All Red Route, that no one in England at the present time was emnowered to treat with the government there. The Canadian government had not caused estimates to be made nor called for tenders.

Minister of finance Fielding, informed George Taylor, Leeds, conservative, that no government accounts over three months due, remained unpaid during the past

Col. Worthington, Sherbrooke, was informed by sir Frederick Borden, that the negotiations in England in connection with the purchase of guns, armament or muni-tions of war, are always carried on through the high commissioner, and the war office and never directly with the British firms.

C. Macdonell, South Toronto, elicited the information that S. R. Poulin had been appointed district engineer of the National Transcontinental at Kenora, succeeding major Hodgins, resigned.

. Lake, Qu'Appelle was informed by the minister of the interior, that the conditions and forms for timber licenses ncluding renewals, are exactly the same in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Hon. Frank Oliver also told George E. Foster that since his appointment as trade commissioner in the far east, W. T. R. Preston had been paid at the rate of \$3000 per annum and expenses, the latter so far had amounted to \$2702.

. Ames wanted to know what lands were sold by the government to J. S. Hough and to E. Campbell and Ferguson during the nine months ending March, to which Hon. Mr.Oliver replied, none. The debate was continued by J. E. Arm-

strong, East Lambton. He adduced further arguments in favor of rural delivery and moved an amendment regretting there was no allusion to it in the speech from the

J. J. Hughes, Prince Edward Island, followed, and he argued that the balance of trade might be heavily against the country and yet it might be prosperous. A send speech by a western member fol-W. D. Staples of McDonald, who in replying to Crawford's speech of Friday, was no so optimistic as to conditions in Manitoba, declaring that there was less general prosperity than Crawford made out. Regarding the latter's declaration respecting public ownership, Staples de-clared that he was surprised that such clared that he was surprised that such statements should come from a man who was a member of the liberal caucus, which proposed to go further in the matter of the provincial telephone system than the government had desired for. Staple viscorously defended Manitoba's election laws, quoting the leader of the opposition in the legislature, who he declared stated, apart from thair plans costly are the bast aver placed on the statute books. He also de-

from their being costly, are the best ever lared at the general election the liberals left 360 qualified voters off the McDonald list. He was glad the government was at last prepared to give Manitoba some meas-ure of justice in respect to her boundaries, which should have been done when the new provinces were created, and Manitoba extended westward as well as northward and eastward. The government's refusal at the time was far from pleasing to the way felt so badly about it that during the government's explanation he got up and left the house, however, he was made

Staples convulsed the house by reading several liberal campaign songs of the late 90's, which he stated were printed at the the public funds. He hoped the boundary bill would be a sa

he would support it.

The opposition intends to submit each

The opposition intends to submit each plank of the party's platform to the house

during the present session.

J. B. Kennedy of New Westminster gives notice of a bill to amend the railway act by a clause which provides that a railway shall be liable for any property which may destroyed by sparks from a locomotive.

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, Dec. 10-The debate on the address left the quiet routine of the past ten days for a short time this afternoon when A. E. Kemp of Toronto, launched into a discussion of the proposed amendments to the election laws. Incidentally he devoted a good deal of attention to the Hon. Mr. Pugsley's public utterances about cam-paign funds. It was expected that Pugsley would follow; but he chose to reserve debate once more drifted into quiet chan-

Kemp observed at the outset that from 80 to 90 per cent of the money contributed to campaign funds comes from interested people, including contractors. The result is that the government in power involved with people who have done them favors and as a consequence there is con-siderable corruption which individual candidates are supposed to punish at their own expense. As the majority of the candidates are unable to do this, a great deal of it goes unpunished. For the expenses ection with election petitions average \$3000. Mr. Kemp said he could not understand why in the past there had been no prosecutions under the criminal laws which make amp'e provision for the punishment of such offenders. The criminal laws practically remained a dead letter

so far as election corruption is concerned. Touching on Pugsley's references on the public platform to electoral corruption, Kemp said he was glad to see the new minister of public works in the house and he would no doubt undertake to enlighter the members and the country on this interesting subject. After indu ging in some raillery at Pugsley's expense in connection with a dinner given in his honor at Caledonia Springs in 1904, Kemp declared that the minister of public works was associ-

ated in land and newspaper deals. Mr. Pugsley arose and denied being associated in such matters with Ruesell. He had been one of the proprietors of the

Proceeding, Kemp expressed doubts of the ability of Pugaley to produce the facts in connection with Conservative campaign been careful to see that it was properly funds of which he claimed knowledge. trick for Pugsley to make a statement of the stump he would not repeat in the house. He continued to twit the minister

and said he hoped he would on the floor of the house repeat the allegations.

"We desire," he said, in conclusion, "to see him go the full limit, it does not mathe is condemned in the eyes of the coun Kemp was followed by Dr. McIntyre.

Strathcona, who in a ten minute speech undertook to answer the arguments favoring free rural mail delivery, advanced by Armstrong of Lambton. He declared the figures submitted by Armstrong put free rural delivery beyond the reach of western

Sir Wilfrid, who also spoke, department in inaugurating great reforms were calling for an extension of the Present system. It was quite evident, said he, that Mr. Armstrong knew nothing of the Barker's amendment was then voted that Mr. Armstrong knew nothing of disadvantages under which new settlers disadvantages under which new settlers down and the address in reply down and the plus and still starve the new districts.

McIntyre expressed the belief that more letters were written by westerners than by easternrs and held that the present postal facilities of the west should be im-proved as rapidly as possible. G. H. McIntyre, South Perth, while hop-

ing to see free rural delivery inaugurated some day, said that since its aid ion would mean starving the west, he thought

would mean starving the west, he thought the east should wait a while.

R. S. Lake, Qu'Appel'e, another western member heard from, dealt fith the financial stringency and the movement of wheat. He said that the bulk of wheat in Saskatchewan will grade as seed. In many instances the farmers would have been better off if they had not cut their grops. Few had been able to avail themcrops. Few had been able to avail themselves of the good prices for low grade grain which had been quoted. Lake said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction in the west over the present grading system. He believed the dissatisfaction would continue until a simple grain market was established. Better prices could be secured and the situation greatly relieved if transportation conditions were improved. No man can reckon on getting cars for months as things are. The result is a great difference between the street and track prices and few dealers risk shipping

at present. In the senate this afternoon senator L. O. David gave notice of a resolution that when the question of reform or abolition of the senate is taken up there also

tonight on Armstrong's amendment to the address calling for the inauguration of a rural mail delivery. It was defeated by 103 to 54, a government majority of 49. Tenders will be called for in January for the erection of the new G.T.R. h Ottawa and the hotel and depot will soon be under way. The material for the foundations are on hand.

The remains of the late B. B. Gunn. M.P. for South Huron, were taken to Seaforth tonight where the interment will take place.

Ottawa, Dec. 11-Contrary to general expectation the debate on the address came to a sudden termination in the house this afternoon, the government forces first voting down the amendment bearing on the Quebec bridge disaster by \$6\$ to 50, and the main motion was then declared carried by

of the house and other business was proceeded with till 6 o'clock, when the house

The other matters which the opposition calculated on dealing with as amendments to the address will be brought up on separate motions later on.

When the house met Samuel Barker of Hamilton, introduced a bill to amend the government to the banks for the purpose Dominion Elections act, having three main

1. Compulsory voting. General holiday on federal election day, so as to give all a chance to vote. 3. Abolition of the provision necessitating the deposit of \$200 by candidates.

The minister of railways, Hon. G. P. Graham, informed Mr. Ames that under the statute prohibition had been created along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific east of Winnipeg. It had originally been enforced for 20 miles on each side of the railway, but had been reduced to five miles Manitoba and ten miles in Ontario on respresentations made by the municipali-

ties along the line. R. G. Macpherson, Vancouver, asked if the recent decision of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, that it is not an offense for a Chinaman to enter Canada and that all the government can do is to impose a head tax of \$500, has been brought to the make it a criminal offense to evade the

The premier replied that as no record of the case is as yet in the hands of the government, it would be inadvisable to

nake a statement. trict engineer of the Transcontinental rail-way, stationed at Kenora, had been dissed because his services were unsatisfactory and an inquiry was not considered

Samuel Barker, Hamilton, on resumption of the debate on the address, entered into criticism of the government's connection with the Quebec Bridge company. He argued that the government had agreed to guarantee the bonds of the company in guarantee the bonds of the company in 1903, at a time when the company was practically bankrupt, and that Mr. Parent with the government owing to his friend- planks of the Halifax platform. had been able to make a good bargain

St. John Gazette and sold his share for ship with sir Wilfrid. Barker said that as the government had insisted on making the bridge an important link in the new been careful to see that it was properly constructed. Barker criticized the government for putting the agreement through the session of 1903. He concluded by moving an amendment, expressing regret at the negligence and unbusinesslike procedure of the government and censuring the administration for not having provided for proper supervision which would ter who is hit. If he does not make good prevented such a deplorable loss of life. conservatives had not objected to the agreement to any extent when the matter was before the house.. He took the ground that it was not fair to attempt to fix responsibility for the disaster until the com-missioners who are now making an in-

Sir Wilfrid, who also spoke, expressed people. They would be foolish to spend the small surplus of the Canadian postal vigor. He pointed out that the for the well settled districts of the domin-ion while the newer districts of the west men of high repute, the majority being

Christmas holidays.

The main estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1908, provided for an expenditure, apart from supplementary estimates of \$119,237,091, was compared with \$116,871,-241 voted the previous year. Of this sum of \$76,871,241 is chargeable to consolidated fund, an increase of \$2,355,795, compared with last year, while \$42,365,620 is charge able to capital account, an increase of \$396,569. Provision will also have to be

peg, \$225,000, of which \$53,000 are for militis

expenditures.

In the new provinces the principal items

Barracks for permanent corps, Strathona horse, \$40,000; Strathcona, public buildings, \$7,000; Calgary, public building enlargement for postoffice and examining warehouse, \$25,000, dominion land office, \$3,500, dominion public buildings ,renewals, im-provements and repairs, \$10,000; Edmonton, public buildings, \$60,000; Estevan, land office, \$3000; Humboldt, public buildings, \$10,-000; Indian Head, forestery station, \$1000; Maple Creek, public buildings, \$20,000; Medicine Hat, public buildings, \$22,000; Prince

Albert, penitentiary site, \$50,000. Saskatchewan—Regina, postoffice, customs house, etc. \$88,000; Sasktaoon and Yorkton, public buildings, \$15,000 each; harbor and river votes, include, Manitoba, Grand Marais harbor, lake Winnipeg, im-Grand Marais narbor, lake Winnipeg, improvement to entrance, \$1500; harbors rivers bridges and general repairs, \$0000; lowering lake Dauphin and Red river improvements, \$10,000; Saskatchewan and alberta harbors and rivers and bridges, \$5000, same territory, same purposes, \$5000; Lost Moun tain lake improvements of navigable route, \$15,000; Lesser Slave lake, urgent provisional improvements, \$10,000; diversion of the cold Man river into original bed at Mac lead, \$8000. Post office vote inc udes, \$118,-404 for Winnipeg; \$72,550 for Calgary and \$19.486 for Edmonton.

Ottawa, Dec. 11-In the senate today. senator Perley asked if the government would not make arrangements with western railroads to reduce the freight charges on inferior grades of wheat to at least half the present rates, adducing as a reason the large amount of low grade wheat in the west and the fact that the railways had all been heavily bonused. There was the precedent of a few years ago in Nova Sco-

the railway commission and the western roads could be approached only through

the commission.
In the maritime case quoted the hauling had been over the Intercolonial rail-way, which the government control ed. Owing to jealousy or other reasons only two and a half millions offered by the of moving the crop had been taken up. Senator McMullen reported that if t government could do anything it would not only benefit the western growers but Ontario cattlemen, whose feed crop had

failed. Senator Owen declared that in the past the railways had reduced rates on frost-

ed wheat. ed wheat.

Senator Young said he understood the C.P.R. was now considering a reduction on this cass of grain. The minister of trade and commerce had interested him-self in the matter and induced the railroads to give damaged grain preference in forwarding to the lake head before the close of navigation and a considerable portion was being dried in the drier at

Fort William.
Senator Watson was optimistic and said but for the late spring the crop would have been magnificent. The wheat drier at Fort William had a daily capacity of attention of the government; also if it was the intention of the government to amend the Criminal Code in a manner to 40,000 busheds. The statement of the minsituation and money was not nearly so tight as it had been.
Senator McSweeney questioned senator

garding the usefulness of the senate. Senator Casgrain gave notice that he R. L. Borden was informed by the minister of railways that major Hodgins, disnent's attention to struction of the Georgian bay canal. The senate adjourned until Jan. 22.

The senate committees were organized this morning and the following chairmen elected: Banking, sir George Drummond; orders, senator Casgrain; divorce, senato Kirchoffer; international economy, senator Robert Watson. The conservative members and senators

discussed the sessional program. It is un-derstood that they will offer several more

amendments to the address embodying the

E. H. S. Flood, St. John will be appointed Canada's trade commissioner to the Bermuda, British West Indies and British Guiana, with headquarters at Barbados.
D. J. O'Donoghue, solicitor for the trades and labor congress and K. T. Dunstan, loand labor congress and K. T. Dunstan, lo-cal manager of the Bell Telephone com-postoffice improvements, \$40,000; William pany, Toronto, are appointed a board of Head quarantine station, \$18,000; the sum investigation into the dismissal of four employees of the Toronto Street railway fr refusing to work on open cars. Five hundred car men employed on the Grand Trunk will probably ask for a board of investigation to inquire into their griev-

the West Indies committee here for Cancommunications with England and remodelling the Canada-West India steamship service, so that the times of steamer sailings would fit in with those of the royal mail steamer from Southampton. Com-missioners from Canadian boards of trade who visited the West Indies last spring have made similar recommendations. It is hoped the outcome of the movement will be a new trade convention between Canada and the West Indies which the United States preferentia: policy towards Cuba. Porto Rico and other colonies makes peculiarly opportune.

(Special to The Daily News.) Ottawa, Dec. 13-Returns brought by the premier at the request of Hon. J. Haggart, South Lanark, show that since July 11, 1896, 14 members of the house of ons and 25 ex-members, have been ernment has also appointed 30 members of parliament to office. Twenty-even ex-members have been appointed to office the government and six senators, four and two were appointed to the bench.

The premier gave formal notice that when parliament adjourned on Thursday next, it will stand adjourned till Jan. The private members' bills and motions were taken up after questions were answered in the house. M. S. McCarthy, Calgary, asked what steps had been taker o carry into effect the resolutions pas on Dec. 10, 1906, to set apart grants of do minion lands for residents of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who took part

n the South African war. Hon. Frank Oliver replied that a bill, onforming to the resolution was being

Hon. Geo. E. Foster asked what instru tions were given to the police in the Yu-kon regarding the enforcement of the Sunday observance act. The minister justice said none had been given by the government. The comptroller of the R.N. W.M.P. had written two letters setting forth the opinion of the department, and instructing the officers as to their line of duty. The letters would be brought down. A. C. Macdonell, South Toronto, inquired in the event of the British Columbia legislature re-enacting an immigration act along the lines of the Natal act, will the

government continue its previous policy of advising its disallowance.

The premier—The question will have to be considered if it ever arises. W. D. Staples, Macdonald, was informed Hon, Mr. Pugsley, that the snag boat at Selkirk, which was built in 1907, to remove snags from Red river, has not yet performed any work. A crew is engaged. The government had decided to turn the

raft into a combination sucker and clam H. B. Ames, Montreal, asked the nature of the transactions referred to in the auditor general's report as office land sales Lethbridge, J. S. Hough, \$88,752; Hough, Campbell and Ferguson, \$26,438.98.

Hon. Frank Oliver, explained that the payments were made for 98 applicants for laid before congress and the public as land in Alberta, on whose behalf the firm was acting.

E. A. Lancaster, Lincoln and and Ni-

weral liberal campaign songs of the late s, which he stated were printed at the s, which he stated were printed at the comment and dumb institute and paid for from air motion was then declared carried by main motion was then declared carried by the same division.

How W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, laude taken all control of railway rates that taken all control of railway rates that taken all control of railway rates that taken all control of railway rates the same division.

How W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, laid his estimates for the year on the table and fisheries.

How W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, laid his estimates for the year on the table to through towns and villages unless the crossings were protected, reviewed the action of the senate in rejecting the bill twice after its passing the comments and cited at taken all control of railway rates that the comments and villages unless the crossings were protected, reviewed the action of the senate in rejecting the bill twice at the comments and villages unless the crossings were protected, reviewed the action of the senate in rejecting the bill twice at the comments and villages unless the crossings were protected, reviewed the action of the senate in rejecting the bill twice at the comments and villages unless the crossings were protected, reviewed the action of the senate in rejecting the bill twice at the comments and villages unless the crossings were protected, reviewed the action of the senate in rejecting the bill twice at the comments and villages unless the crossings were protected, reviewed the action of the senate in rejecting the bill twice at the comments and villages unless the crossings were protected, reviewed the action of the senate in rejecting the senate in rejecting the senate in rejecting the

was given a second and third reading and is again ready for the senate. A. A. Wright, south Renfrew, proposed that the house should not sit after 10 p.m.

between the government and all persons
—in regard to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, regarding Canada, and spoke to the mo tion. The premier consented on the understanding that the papers should not be rought down before the return of Hon. Rodolophe Lemieux.

Hon. George E. Foster asked the prenier to define the status of Hon. Mr. Le-The premier stated that as Canada had no diplomatic relations with Japan the

negotiations were being conducted through the British embassy. The house rose at 6 o'clock. In the estimates for 1908-1909, presented parliament last evening the subsidy for the Australian steamship line has been dropped. It amounts to \$180.500. This subsidy expires next August and evidently will not be renewed. Although the service is not what it should be, still that is not the real reason for the discontinuance Senator McSweeney questioned senator the subsidy. As a matter of fact Austra-Perley on an interview which he read retrade matters is not such as to encourage this country in providing trade facilities for the Commonwealth, when the latter continues to place tariff obstacles in the way instead of meeting the dominion government's repeated offers of prefer The Deakin government pretended at one time to be anxious for trade arrangements wth Canada, but instead of meeting Canada's advances seriously, they have not only left Canada out of their preferential list, but have raised the tariff against us. The main estimates contain a number of proposed votes for public work in British

harbor improvements, \$50,000; improvements

of the Lewes and Yukon rivers. Ottawa, Dec. 12—Senator G. Ross has given notice of motion declaring that in the opinion of the senate the time has come for supplementing the executive of the government of Canada, by the appoint-A London special cable says Hon. W. S.

A London special cable says Hon. W. S.

Fielding is now considering an appeal from tant departments of the public service, the West Indies committee here for Can
with duties and privileges similar to those of the corresponding officers in the parlia-ment of Great Britain. Senator Ross has also given notice of motion that the atten-tion of the interior department be called to the importance of directing to Canada such a class of immigration only, as will from their habits and education be most likely to promote good citizenship and conribute towards the development of the

resources of the country.

While F. A. Gerndon has neglected to take any decisive action in resigning his seat in the legislature to contest the La-belle vacancy in the liberal interests, Harry Cameron, Ottawa, has announced his definite intention of contesting the election s a liberal. Cameron is a well known Ottawa figure and has a strong personality Australia's persistency in excluding Ca-nadian trade has resulted in the dropping of the subsidy vote of \$180,000 towards the Canadian-Australian service between Vanouver and the Antipodes from this year's stimates. For the year ending March , 1907, the exports of Australia amounted

to \$1,998,968 and the imports \$194,468.

Dr. J. C. Rutherford, veterinary director general, has been granted a month's eave of absence, owing to ill health. The liberal senators and members of the commons held a caucus this morning unler the presidency of Peter Mackenzie, uce, for the discussion of

sessional program.

During the past year, 72 officials were superannuated or retired the annual charge on the fund thereby being \$43,839. Among the items for which the govern or general's warrants have been issued ince the last session of parliament were the following: Expenses entertaining prince Fushimi, \$2014; purchase of herd buffalo,

Elk park, Alberta, \$46,429; losses paid on account anti-Japanese riots, Vancouver, \$10,775. The provincial directors of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian bay canal are applying for an extension of time.

NATIONAL SUPERVISION

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS BY SECRETARY OSCAR STRAUS.

COMBINES.

FOR THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS AND

Washington, Dec. 9.-In the annual report of the secretary of commerce and labor, delivered today to the president for transmission to congress, secretarry Oscar S. Straus announced several important recommendations and suggestions. In re-gard to the work of the bureau of corporations in the investigation of trusts and combines, secretary Straus declares his belief that ultimately the national of industries will force the adoption of a national system of regulation or supervision of some such general nature as that already applied to national banks, in order that the significant facts of corporate management may be correctly laid before congress and the public as

the tas a sample of what a strong railway. In speaking of the work of the bureau lobby can accomplish and claiming that the representatives of the people were the best judges of what is right.

The minister of railways declared himself in favor of the bill and the measure was given a second and third reading and the measure was given a second and third reading and the measure was given a second and third reading and the measure was given a second and third reading and the measure was given a second and third reading and the measure was given a second and third reading and the measure was given a second and third reading and the measure was given a second and third reading and the measure was given as second and third reading and the measure was given as second and third reading and the measure was given as second and third reading and the measure was given as second and third reading and the measure was given as the measure was give engaged in the great interstate industries. Since the organization of the bureau of 1903 a number of important reports have been issued. The first annual report in 1904 set forth the policy of the bureau. quest of the premier.

F. D. Monk, Jacques Cartier, moved for copies of the correspondence between the Canadian and imperial governments and between the government and all arrangements. The policy of the bureau, with comment on certain questions raised by industrials combination. The report on the beef industry was issued in 1905 and the report on the transportation of a standard policy. a large number of discriminations in railroad rates, upon which have been based numerous indictments and convictions for

> and its amendments.
> "In May ,1907, the present com submitted to the president part I of a re-port on the petroleum industry, dealing with the position of the Standard Oil company in that industry. The bureau is occupied, as current work, with making investigations into the steel, lumber and tobacco industies, as well as with further work on the petroleum industry, and with inquiries connected with canals, coastwise and river navigation, cotton exchanges, the International Harvester company, and in making special investments relating to extents held government employees upon articles in use by the government. It is believed that these investigations will set before the public a number of important economic and financial facts and tendencles that will be of the highest value in lealing with great industrial problems.
> "It is believed that the experience he bureau has, signally justified that phase of the policy of the administration which has been aimed at securing an ef-

icient publicity in interstate matters federal means. "Corporate activity has become national in its commercial scope, but its legal status is still limited almost wholly by state statutes, a discrepancy that been the cause of many existing evils.

The legal conditions should at least be brought into some reasonable relation to the business facts. Coporate commerce Columbia, the largest being: Columbia river the business facts. Coporate commerc improvements, \$35,600; Fraser river improvements, \$30,000; Skeena river improvements, \$12,000; removal of sand and gravel the whole problems before us, is national. bars in the Thompson river, \$8000; Victoria The control over them, to some extent at

least, should also be national, by the general government. The power and jurisdiction of the regulative authority should be commensurate with the field of opera tions of the corporations to be regulated. Centralization as a business fact has been

accomplished. It only remains to be de-termined whether legal conditions shall be adjusted to the facts which they are

pears to be an inevitable economic neces-sity. This fact must be recognized in order to treat the matter successfully. The prohibition of commercial power simply because it results from combination is futile and may be harmful. It is not the existence of such power, but its mis-use, to which attention must be directed. Commercial success which is based solely upon the proper use of commercial power, upon the giving of better service or lower prices than any competitor, is a success that justifies itself, is a proper business development, and works benefit both to the public and the corporation. On the other hand, success that is based not on service to the public, but on the destruction of competitors by unfair methods, is

an evil to be prevented. deterrent against such unfair methods, and that few, if any, corporate managers have the courage to continue openly evil practices when the exact details thereof have been or may at any time be made specially public, by name, date, amount or place.
"It is believed that the work of the

bureau of corporations, as carried on now and in the past, constitutes the best means yet treated for accomplishing this object and for establishing that efficient publicity which will, of itself, most efficiently end unfair competition, and it is further believed that the extension of its work in the form of some general plan of federal supervision would be the logical and proper custom of its past experience." On the subject of immigration, secretary

during the year was 1,285,349, which exceeded that for the fiscal year 1906 by 184,614, and that for the fiscal year of 190.

ent, respectively.
"Of the aliens admitted, 1,100.771 canged in age from 14 to 44 years, and 138,344 were less than 14 years of age, leaving only 46,24 who had reached or passed the age
of 46. As to literacy, it is shown that 343,402, or 30 per cent of the total number of
allens admitted were illiterate. Concerning the financial condition or immigrants, 873.923 exhibited less than \$50 each-how much more they had it is impossible to state-while 107,502 showed amounts in excess of that sum; and the total amount of money which was exhibited by arriving altens, and brought into the country, was \$25,599,893, an average of almost \$20 per person. There has been a considerable in-crease in the number of persons rejected

and convictions for crime.' As a measure of relief for "the conges tion and the consequent evils caused there-by in our larger Atlantic seaport cities," secretary Straus recommends the "direct-ing of immigrants to those sections of our country—the south, the southwest and the west—which have need for the right kind of immigration, especially in agricultural and manufacturing pursuits." He adds: "The appropriations made by the last congress authorized the construction of stations for the accommodation of arriving allens at New Orleans, Galveston and allens at New Orleans, Galveston and Charleston, which when completed, will have considerable effect in inducing steamship companies carrying aliens to land their passengers at these stations and aid generally in promoting distribu-

The project of stationing immigration officers at the principal seaports of foreign countries, where immigrants could be examined and their acceptance or rejection finally passed upon, is rejected by secretary Straus, as involving an abandon-ment of the national policy in regard to the right of expatriation. Such action, the secretary points out, "would be yesting in one or more officials stationed in foreign countries, 3,000 miles or more distant, the absolute power of determining who shall out shall not be permitted to come to our shores," and would afford "a wide open

of excluding Chinese laborers, secretary Straus believes that the present laws are "fraught with irritating consequences," and that the racial discrimination against the Chinese, as such, is the cause of the great falling off in the trade with China. He points out that "the exports of the United States to China, according to our year 1905 to 44 millions in 1906 and to 26 millions in 1907." The secretary believes that the present immigration laws, in regard to Chinese, "unnecessarily humiliate sion by James Rook, W. A. Williams and statistics, fell from 53 millions in the fiscal a whole people when only a particular a whole people when only a particular class is to be reached." Secretary Straus also points out that immigration legisla-tion which is wholesome for the mainland of the United States is not desirable for

secretary straus is nopeful of good results from the work of the bureau of labor in the investigation of woman and child labor. "The best equipped men on the staff of the bureau," he says, "have given months to a careful study of the subject, and the work is now fully under way and will engage the time of between 60 and 100 workers during the while of the fiscal year of 1908."

culties under the Erdman act, the "most conspicuous test" of which was the successful settlement of the threatened strike of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in March of this year.

MAY APPEAL.

Toronto, Dec. 12 .- The Ontario governnent is considering the question of appealing the Exchequer court decision awarding \$380,000 damages against the province in the matter of Indian claims. When the claims were first made by the dominion government they were for \$1,-

WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS

TOTAL OUTPUT IS AWAY BELOW THE AVERAGE

GOOD TONNAGE FROM ROSSLAND THE CHIEF ITEM

The ore shipments this last week were necessarily away below the average for well understood reasons. The output from Rossland camp alone was the chief item. The situation in the Boundary is dealt with in another column. There was no news from East Kootenay at the close of the week.

Appended will be found the ore shipments and smelter receipts in detail for the past

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS Centre Star 3,940 Other mines Total SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS Whitewater, milled 560 Queen, milled Silver Dollar Silver King Ferguson Slocan Sovereign

Total 3.453 163.872 The total shipments from the mines in Straus said:
"The total number of allens admitted the above districts for the past week were 10, 543 tons and for the year to date 1,568,342

Wakefield ... 24
American Boy ... 23

Le Roi No. 2	ons.		
Centre Star 3,940 12 Ae Roi No. 2 633 2 St. Eugene 363 1 North Star 124 Silver King 85 Annoouver 34 Rambler-Cariboo 23 Vihitewater Deep 44 Blocan Sovereign 26 Valeefield 24 Lunerican Boy 23 Perguson 38		EIPT	s
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7ancouver 84 4ambler-Carlboo 23 4whitewater Deep 44 4locan Sovereign 26 Valtefield 24 American Boy 23 Yerguson 38	North Star	124	2,6
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locan Sovereign			1
Vakefield	Whitewater Deep	44	
American Boy 23 Ferguson 38	locan Sovereign	26	6.4
Perguson 38	Vakefield	24	
	merican Boy	23	
Other mines 8	Perguson	38	
	ther mines		85,8
	West tribulation of the second second		-

Total LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS Northport, Wash, Le Roi 2,517

First Thought 133 MARYSVILLE SMELTER RECEIPTS

Marysville, B. C. The total amount of receipts reported past week were 8677 tons and for the year to date 1,481,568 tons.

GRAND FORKS CIVIC AFFAIRS.

One Lumber Company That is Working Big Force Steadily.

(Special to The Daily News)
Grand Forks, Dec. 11.—The following are the receipts from the various district custom officers for the month of November 1. ber, as reported to R. R. Gilpin, the chief collector at Grand Forks; Grand Forks—\$1,531.64.

Phoenix—\$1,748.15. Carson—\$115.07.

Tota:—43,501.69.

The city police commissioners and city council have locked horns on the question force while the police commissioners re-fuse to do so at the present time. At the last meeting of the city council a by-law to increase the city hotel licenses wa door of corruption."

While upholding the government policy

while upholding the government policy

as they are. In view of the rapidly approaching city election, in January, various names are being prominently mentioned in connection with the office of chief magistrate, amog which are may McIntosh, Alderman Sam Horner, and P T. McCallum, and ex-alderman Fred

At the fruit growers convention at Vancouver, Grand Forks won the first prize, being a gold medal in class one, and in class two second prize. The Grand Forks

others.

At Cascade the Boundary Lumber company is doing big work getting out logs, already over one million feet have been cut on the Cascade townsite alone and some of our insular possessions, and that changes should be made to adopt the laws of local conditions.

Secretary Straus is hopeful of good re-

Winnipeg, Dec. 10.-Napoleon Comeau.t

Monday and was seen in the city Tues the fiscal year of 1908."

In commenting on the work of the bureau of labor, the secretary also points out the work of mediation in labor difficulties and the man disappeared as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed him up. Comeault, who is about 45 years of age, is supposed to have had about \$900 in his possession. All information should be sent to the provincial police at Winnipeg.

BANKER SUICIDES.

Chicago, Dec. 12.-A despatch to inter-Ocean from Kankakee, Ill., says P. Easton, 48 years old, cashier of the State Bank of Mercer, committed suicide today in his bank by shooting himself in the head. When the recent call for the c dition of all state banks in Illinois was made, Easton's bank was one of the best reports that was sent out from this s

PROVINCIAL

FINANCE MINISTER SPEECH ON SUBJ

REPLIES TO BORDEN'S

STATEMENTS. A day or two ago we publi golf port of finance minis speech on the address, but the ve anything like adeq e minister's remarks of rovincial subsidies and statements made by tor

uen as to British Columbia's
Below will be found that
Mr. Fielding's speech, dealing Hansard report:
Hon. W. S. Fielding—My the leader of the opposition Borden) has had something question of the provincial shis speech at the Russell thes night he said that I had had to speak of his action in B.i. to speak of his action in Bill touching the subsidy to tha an attempt to bribe the pro that, and I regret that I a adhere to the opinion I expr is no doubt in the world tha is no doubt in the world was of the hon. gentleman on was a most unfortunate, a rone, calculated to breed trothe several provinces of Canglance at the history of the subsidies. Twenty years ago subsidies. Twenty years ag-began amongst the provinc crease of their allowances. gaged in dominion affairs agine that it is not necessar agine that it is not necessa greater provincial revenue; who had been engaged in legislatures—and there are here—know how restricted tures have been in their cause of the lack of financ wish to discuss the merits of provincial subsidies. It say that all the provinces of complained that the share s

of provincial subsidies. It say that all the provinces of complained that the share of ceived from the public tree sufficient to enable them to business and that they apdominion government for a When the conservative gove power, they dec ined to list peal. Years, rolled on, an the liberal party came into were difficulties in the withe wishes expressed by But, after a time, this go to the provincial premiers; able to agree among yourse distribution of this money can meet your views. No very reasonable proposition, question has been one of the with which public men-hazince the establishment of I remember very well that called "better terms" were 20 Nova Scotia, there was feeling of hostility in On was too big a province to amount which was given that granting of the that the granting of the breach of faith,—that t but it was strongly breach of faith,—that twere in the nature of a tre not be distributed except by sent of the provinces. went on, and some grant good reasons—to one or oth inces, there was a feeling rivalry; and no province attending as the pro that so strongly as the pitario. Not that Ontario I have said—about the volved, for Ontario is a gince, too big to think of ince, too big to think or men in Ontarie took it a principle, that these sub treaty between the various should not be disturbed em mon consent. So when we with this matter with the ents, we said: We make difficulties, to caus and jealousy and rivalry. agreement as to the dist money, we will take the see what we can do for ye end a provincial conventi of that conference, a sca was adopted for the se Now, I turn to the attitutive of the British Columbia. He se ment made at that con the provincial premiers I complain of the hon, ge not only that what he ance in itse f, but that impression to the people of bia that this was a qual British Columbia governmeral party. He tried to of British Columbia to be were being oppressed by of my right hon. frier Laurier) and that when man himself (Mr. R. L. friends came into pow grant relief from this

iberais were doing. The offence that I lay at his he was not fair, he was speaking. Who composed Who agreed to this schetjon? Foremost among prime minister of the co prime minister of the ince of Ontario. All th the dominion are not in the dominion governmen I suppose that it is not all the provincial government harmony with the dominat any time. We had a in Ottawa, Mr. Whitney, Ontario; Mr. Foy, attorn Matheson, treasurer. We premier, and Mr. Colin ey general, representi

servative province of Ma their premiers and minist are well known. Mr. M to represent British Colu the head of a conserv He came forward with that nothing you could catisfy him. It is eviden come to get an arrang