# EDMONTON BULLETIN.

SEMI-WEEKLY

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JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor
F. C. HAYES, Business Manager.


Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., informed the House of Commons on Wednesday that he had no interest in the Cockshutt Plow Company, but later in his address referred to the concern as "our" company. The honorable gentleman seems to be taking liberties with either the proprietorship of the Cockshutt Plow company or the meaning of the English language. The important point, however, is that he was not able to disprove that "our" company's plow which sells in Winnipeg at $630 sells in Minneapolis, after paying 15 per cent. duty, at $541.

The speech of the Opposition leader in the Legislature on Tuesday consisted of two parts, the first a complaint that too much money is being spent by the Province; the second a complaint that more money is not being spent. He professed surprise at the fact that the Province had borrowed money, though he sat in the House a year ago and voted that the money should be borrowed and spent as it has been spent; and he followed this plea for economy by demanding that more money be borrowed. Substantially his position is that the Province should borrow liberally but should not increase the provincial debt. That is foolish.

The Dominion Government will not interfere on behalf of its Alberta friends by annulling the act of the Provincial Legislature dissolving the Great Waterways company. This will be distressing to the friends and cannot be taken as much of a compliment to Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., who was convinced beyond argument a year ago that the matter would be made the subject of international controversy with all manner of terrible possibilities. It is one thing to talk nonsense and another to trample on the rights and powers of a Provincial Legislature. That Mr. Bennett did the former has not apparently convinced Mr. Borden that he should do the latter.

The Edmonton Journal and Calgary Herald, and a few more Conservative papers owe an apology to the readers whom they have been deceiving as to the financial standing of the Province and to the public at large for having attempted to injure that standing. These—very loyal—papers have, for months, been declaring that the credit of the Province had been depleted until it was impossible to borrow money for Provincial purposes on reasonable terms, if at all. This injurious falsehood was nailed by the Premier on Tuesday, when he pointed out that the credit of Alberta is better on the London money market than that of any of the other three western provinces—better even than the credit of British Columbia, whose wonderful resources are the standing envy of Alberta Conservatives and whose government is to them synonymous with perfection. This fact was probably known to the papers at the time they were telling the uninformed section of their readers the contrary; if not, it should have been. But perhaps the publicity of the fact will have more effect in terminating their miserable avocation. "Knocking" is never a profitable occupation, but knocking the credit of one's Province by the deliberate manufacture of falsehoods is about the limit to which unbridled partisanship or disappointed greed can go. Should the campaign which these papers have been waging against the value of the Provincial bonds have any effect, it must be one of two things: either that the money-lenders would refuse to loan money to the Province, and that public works of all kinds must be indefinitely postponed; or that the people of the Province would have to pay higher rates of interest for the money borrowed. And if there has been any motive or object behind the campaign, what can it have been but a desire to frighten the money-lenders into refusing to loan money to the Province or into demanding a higher rate of interest upon it? As the falsehood of their assertions has been exposed it is to be hoped there will be an end of the miserable business, that the money to be borrowed for road-building and telephone extension may be secured upon as favorable terms as previous loans, and the public thereby get the maximum of work done with the minimum of outlay in interest.

## THE VOTE ON THE NAVY.

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne occupied a week and a half of the time of parliament. The result was to bring out clearly the fact that although the defeat of the government defeated reciprocity, it was not reciprocity that defeated the government. What before had been surmised was made a certainty, viz.: that Eastern Canada, and more especially the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, did not vote on the economic question which was submitted to the electors, but on other issues which had nothing whatever to do with the question. To those who study the welfare of the country, it is at least satisfactory to know that the people of Eastern Canada did not reject so advantageous and economic a measure upon their understanding of its merits. It had been supposed that next to the consideration of the economic merits of the question, the loyalty cry had most to do with the defeat of reciprocity. This now turns out not to have been the case. The country has it on the authority of the present minister of public works, Hon. F. D. Monk, that the increase of the vote adverse to the late government in the province of Quebec was due to the belief of the people that the late premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had not stood strongly enough for the claims of the French race and the Catholic religion in connection with the Manitoba school settlement, and the granting of autonomy to the newer provinces. On the other hand on the authority of the Conservative member for East Peterborough, Mr. Burnham, the belief that the late government was responsible for the "ne temere" decree of the Roman Catholic church in regard to mixed marriages was the most important influence in securing his election, and was as well an important influence towards the defeat of the late government throughout the province of Ontario. In other words, the Liberal party sustained defeat in the two largest provinces of Eastern Canada because it was the Liberal party—the party whose purpose it is to find common ground upon which all citizens can unite for the welfare of their common country and because it had not lent its power and authority to the extremist of either race or faith. The curse of Canada has been that its people have always been ready to divide on questions of race and creed. It was chiefly because the usual divisions on these questions had been relegated to the background during the 15 years' reign of Liberalism, that Canada was able to make the substantial material progress that she has made during that period. It was always an easy matter to arouse race hatred and religious prejudice in Canada and to turn these to political advantage. Patriotism, or possibly the remembrance of the results of their race and creed campaign of 1896, had prevented the Conservative party from entering upon such a campaign during recent previous elections. In the recent campaign, however, it is apparent that all considerations other than the defeat of Laurier and Liberalism were cast to the winds. And partisan success was achieved, at what expense to the welfare of Canada, time alone can tell.

If the campaign in Quebec for the extension of French and Catholic influence, and the corresponding campaign in Ontario for the curtailment of the same influences, both having the one object, was a remarkable political development, it was not more so than the corresponding anti-imperial campaign in Quebec working in co-operation with the ultra-imperial campaign in Ontario. While no one accuses the respective leaders of the recent race and religious campaigns in Ontario and Quebec of being in active alliance, there is no question that the ultra and anti-imperial loyalty campaigns were carried on in Ontario and Quebec in accordance with a thorough mutual understanding, both as to the character of the respective campaigns and as to the division of the spoils in case of partisan success.

The importance of the public acquiring a full knowledge of the facts in regard to the loyalty and disloyalty campaigns, lies in the bearing which the result has upon the relations of Canada to the Empire, which relations are at the very foundation of our national existence. It is not a question of whether the Liberal party is in power in Canada or not, the question is as to the relations to be established and maintained by the government elected on such opposing principles. The late government had a well-defined policy of home and imperial defence. If the present government has a more efficient policy, then no loss, but rather a gain has resulted from the change of government. If, however as has been shown by the debate to be the fact, the active and efficient policy of the late government is supplanted by the cancellation of the policy, and the refusal of the new government to formulate any other policy, the result is damaging in the last degree to the interests of Canada as a part of the Empire, and correspondingly injurious to the Empire itself. If the result of the elections had been as every loyal citizen expected it to be when the returns were complete viz.: that the Imperialist section of the Conservative party would be free to carry out an Imperial policy without regard to the anti-Imperial wing of the party, there would be no serious grounds of complaint. But when the leader of the government, after having been given the confidence of the people to a degree that enabled him to take such course as he pleased independent of the anti-Imperialists, sees fit not only to take them into his councils, but to submit to their policy and accept it as his own the situation is grave to the last degree. It not only displaces Canada from the position which she has hitherto occupied in the maintenance of the prestige of the Empire, but it places in control of her Imperial policy those who are avowedly opposed to the maintenance of that prestige. And that such a situation should be supported by a majority of forty-four in the Canadian parliament, only indicates how far partizanship stands in the place of patriotism with the party at present ruling Canada.

The Journal opines that it is railways and not railway charters the public require. Very true. But did anyone ever see a railway that was not preceded by a railway charter? And will the Journal or one of the Opposition Solons tell us how railway charters can be converted into railways any faster than this is being done?

The Dominion Parliament has adjourned to allow the Conservative members from Ontario to take a hand in the Provincial elections. These members would hardly have enforced the stopping of the Ottawa machinery if they had not thought Sir James needed help.

Mr. Michener says the market for farm products in Alberta is not as good as it might be. That is true; thanks to the war made by Mr. Michener's friends upon the proposal to make it better. But there is no occasion for Mr. Michener to rub salt into the farmer's wounds by getting up now and reminding him that the war was successful and that in consequence his lot is harder than it would otherwise have been. The farmer knows that without his oppressors adding insult to injury by flaunting the fact in his face.

Directly questioned by Mr. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat constituency, the Minister of Labor had to admit a few days ago that the following paragraph was not contained in the memorandum of agreement signed by Hon. Robert Rogers at Lethbridge: "In the matter of settling the prices on work, "which was not determined at the expiration of the last agreement, and of "the differential on pillars which was "to be determined by mutual consent, "it is understood that the committee "for each side appointed to complete "this agreement, determine these "prices at once. If they fail to agree "an independent chairman shall be "called to do so. If the committee "fail to agree on a chairman, the Minister of the Interior shall be asked "to appoint one immediately?" The memorandum from which this paragraph was excluded was the document on the strength of which Mr. Rogers wired his colleagues and proclaimed to the newspapers that he had settled the strike. As the paragraph contains the point over which the fight was waged, the "settlement" Mr. Rogers claimed to have engineered was one leaving the miners where they were before the fight began.

The interview in which Hon. Robt. Rogers falsely stated that he had settled the Crow's Nest strike when the strike was still as far from settlement as ever, has got his colleague, the Minister of Labor, into trouble. The unfortunate Mr. Crothers has been busy of late answering a volley of questions from the members representing the Southern Alberta ridings, and the answers he has been forced to give are not such as to gain him public confidence or to afford much satisfaction to himself. Cornered by Mr. Warnock, of Pincher, Mr. Crothers was obliged to say that he did not know there had been a disturbance at Fernie several days after Mr Rogers had said the strike was settled, a disturbance so serious that the mayor of the town had to read the riot act. He likewise professed ignorance of the fact that Mr Rogers' dishonest assurance that coal would be available in a day or so had made householders of the southern towns and cities less careful to lay in coal beforehand, this resulting in some of them having empty bins about the time Mr. Rogers got out of reach. Mr. Crothers has had also to say that the sending of Mr. Rogers instead of himself to the scene of the trouble was considered the wiser course; which amounts to the humiliating admission that the Minister of Labor can contribute nothing to the settlement of a labor dispute more helpful than his own absence from the scene of strife. Mr. Crothers in time past has prided himself in his personal honesty. He must find that his association with Hon. Robert Rogers puts a terrible strain upon it.

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The conclusion of the debate on the address at Ottawa let loose the flood of questions which had been accumulating on the order paper ever since the House opened. Questions may be asked the Government on any subject relating to the business of the country, and the right is availed of largely by members of the Opposition in all British Parliaments. Theoretically, the asking of a question is a ready means of securing authoritative information; as both the question and the answer appear in Hansard, but practically the larger proportion of questions asked by an Opposition are for the purpose of securing an advance declaration of Government policy. Naturally, the interests of the Government and Opposition are in continuous conflict. The necessities of Government require that a policy shall not be disclosed in advance, while the constant effort of the Opposition is to find and attack weak places in the Government's policy. Under these circumstances, it is natural that many questions are asked which do not procure the desired information, but on the other hand occasions occur when the nature of the answer sufficiently indicates the position of the Government although it does not convey the information specifically asked for.

Amongst the Wednesday's questions, Mr. Murphy inquired regarding the acceptance of tenders for the construction of ships for the Canadian navy. He was informed by the Minister of Marine that the Government had not accepted the tenders received, and that all deposits made in connection with the tenders had been returned. This answer is the definite statement of the Government as to the rejection of the policy of the late Government in regard to the construction of a Canadian navy in Canada.

Mr. McCraney inquired as to the correctness of an item appearing in a French-Conservative paper of Quebec City, in which it was announced that the Premier had profited by his first visit to Quebec to present his homages to His Grace, Mgr. Begin, archbishop of Quebec. The Premier replied that he had called upon the Bishop and other church dignitaries as stated. This reply of the Premier should settle in the minds even of the most ultra-Protestant of the present Premier's supporters the propriety of paying due courtesy to men in high office whatever their religious faith may be.

The unwarranted announcement of the settlement of the Western Coal Strike by the Minister of the Interior was the occasion of questions by Mr. Warnock. The gist of the replies made by the Minister of Labor were that the Department did not know anything about the matter.

An announcement that a prosecution under the Immigration Law which had been entered against the J. P. Murray Carpet Company of Toronto before the general elections, had been withdrawn by order of the Government after the elections, was made the subject of a question by Mr. Verville, Liberal Labor member for a division of Montreal. The Minister answered that there had been a misunderstanding of instructions, and that the matter was now before the Justice Department with a recommendation that the case proceed. Clearly, somebody had blundered—either in issuing of instructions for the withdrawal of the case against the Carpet Company, or in permitting the announcement to get into the papers. The result of the question so far is that the proposed action of the Department has been reversed.

Mr. Martin of Regina asked in regard to the promises made during last election by the Prime Minister as to the handing over to the western provinces their natural resources. The Prime Minister replied acknowledging the promise, and said that steps would be announced in the House in due course.

To an inquiry by Mr. Oliver as to the financial terms agreed upon in regard to the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, the Premier replied that the basis adopted was equality of treatment as between Manitoba and the other prairie provinces, and that that application of this principle to the details was being worked out. This answer practically demonstrates that the offer made by the late Government, both as to the boundaries and as to financial terms, which was refused with vociferous objurgation by the Manitoba government when offered by the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has been accepted with thanks when given by the Government of Mr. Borden.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Lemieux, the Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the Government would use its best endeavors towards improving trade relations with all suitable countries, including Japan. In this connection many people will wonder if as a matter of the policy of the present Government, Japan is a suitable country to improve Canada's trade relations with, why the United States is not.

### Arabs Make Surprise Attack.

Benghazi, Dec. 5—The Arabs made a surprise attack on the Italian position. They were repulsed with heavy loss. The Italians had eight casualties. The fighting lasted from daylight to dusk. When darkness began to fall 8,00 Turks and Arabs disappeared rapidly to the south-east.

### Gibbons Has Best of Fight.

New York, Dec. 5—Mike Gibbons, of St. Paul, a welterweight had the better of Walter Coffey, the Californian middleweight, in the third round of their ten round bout at the Fairmont A. C. tonight, several times Gibbons appeared to have Coffey on the verge of a knockout, but each time the bell intervened.

### Province Names Own Representative

Toronto, Dec. 5—The Globe, commenting on the Regina Province's complaint that Saskatchewan did not have representative appointed at the annual meeting of A. A. U. O. C. points outline that the Saskatchewan branch appoints its own provincial representative.

You will find that druggists everywhere speak well of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. They know from long experience in the sale of it that in cases of coughs and colds it can always be depended upon, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers.

# SITTING OF THE HOUSE QUIET AND UNEVENTFUL

**John Kemmis is the Only Speaker in the Debate Yesterday—Ministers Answer Many Questions—Information Given With Reference to the Demonstration Farms.**

(From Thursday's Daily)

The sitting of the legislature yesterday afternoon was quiet and uneventful. But one speech was delivered in the debate on the address, and that was the maiden effort of John Kemmis of the opposition and member for Pincher Creek. Mr. Kemmis held the floor from four till five o'clock when the adjournment of the debate was moved by J. K. Cornwall, member for Peace River, who will give his views on the speech from the throne this afternoon.

The emergency amendment to the herd act introduced by Hon. Duncan Marshall on Wednesday was given a second and third readings and finally passed. The Lieutenant Governor will be asked to give his assent this afternoon. A variety of questions respecting the demonstration farms and certain government officials were answered by members of the government.

**Many Questions Answered.**

Premier Sifton replied to Mr. Rutherford's questions concerning John A. Reid, of Regina, who is acting as clerk of the executive council. The premier informed the house that Mr. Reid was not in the employ of the government. Owing to the resignation of M. J. McLeod the premier had found it necessary to carry on his own shoulders for a time the work of deputy provincial treasurer and clerk of the executive council. It would have been just as difficult to break in a new man in the last month as to perform the duties himself. Mr. Reid, an official of the Saskatchewan government, having leave of absence for a time and being a personal friend of Premier Sifton had volunteered to lend a helping hand. He had refused to accept any remuneration for his services and would not even allow his railway fare to and from Regina to be paid for him.

In answer to Mr. Riley's questions regarding W. J. Harmer, Premier Sifton stated that Mr. Harmer was in the employ of the government as assistant superintendent of telephones. He had been engaged May 1st, 1909, at an initial salary of $1,500 per year which had been increased on January 1st, 1911, to $2,040 per year. Mr. Harmer's travelling expenses in 1909 had been $382; in 1910, $360; and in 1911, $581.

**Demonstration Farms.**

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, in reply to questions by Geo. Hoadley, stated that the government had purchased a farm for demonstration purposes at Olds. The farm had an area of 320 acres. One quarter section had been purchased from A. M. Nanton of Winnipeg, July 22nd, 1911, and the other from Thos. McKercher, August 26th, 1911. For these properties, $45 an acre had been paid to Mr. Nanton and $35 an acre to Mr. McKercher. Materials used in the construction of all buildings and fences had been purchased from the Page Wire Fence Company and various Olds merchants. Live stock had been purchased from dealers in Scott, Olds, Calgary and Nanton. Farm machinery had been purchased from Olds, Winnipeg, and Brandon agencies. The buildings had been erected by day labor and materials for building and farm machinery had been purchased without calling for tenders just as an ordinary farmer would drive a hard bargain. Lumber had been secured at a dollar per thousand less than the regular rate with a further discount of ten per cent for cash.

**Where Farms Located.**

Mr. Rutherford's questions regarding the demonstration farms were fully answered by the Hon. Duncan Marshall who stated that farms had been located at Medicine Hat, Claresholm, Olds, Sedgwick, Vermilion and Athabasca Landing. Regarding these farms the minister of agriculture gave out the following information:

| Farm | Area. Acre. | Cost per Exp'ditnre | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Medicine Hat .. | 640 | Nil | $29,885.59 |
| Claresholm .... | 313.7 | $50 | 18,759.60 |
| Olds ..... | 320 | $45 | 24,554.35 |
| Sedgwick ..... | 640 | (*) | 1,178.58 |
| Vermilion .. .. | 320 | (**) | 12,034.58 |
| Athabasca Ldg. | 483 | $1 | Nil |
| Total ..... | 2,716.7 | | $86,412.70 |

(*) 1-2 section nil and 1-2 section $31 per acre.
(**) $50 and $37.50 per acre.

Superintendents appointed were W. D. Breckon, Edmonton; H. W. Scott, Strathcona, and James Clements, Chesley, Ontario. Salaries paid were $100 per month. All these men had the best of qualifications for the positions they now held.

**Temporary Loan.**

In answer to Mr. Rutherford's questions, the premier stated that the total sum of money advanced to the government by temporary loans or overdrafts had been $1,500,000. This amount had been loaned for twelve months. No permanent loans had been placed by the government during the years 1910 and 1911.

The amount of revenue received by the province from the Dominion Government from the school lands fund in the year 1910 had been $98,881.86 and in 1911, $166,056.19.

Mr. Rutherford stated to the house that in view of the satisfactory explanation by the minister of education of the work of the committee appointed to revise the school curriculum for the province, he would not make the motion of which he had given notice that a return be made in regard to the appointment and work of this committee.

**John Kemmis Speaks.**

John Kemmis, member for Pincher Creek in continuing the debate on the speech from the throne declared that he did not find much consolation in the premier's enunciation of a railway policy. Pincher Creek constituency, he complained had been overrun with railroad charters and surveys, but a real railway had not yet come to the town of Pincher Creek. The town owed a lasting grudge to the minister who allowed the C.P.R. Crow's Nest line to pass 3 or 4 miles from Pincher Creek.

Mr. Kemmis extolled his constituency as one of the best in the entire province, but sadly neglected in the matter of railways. He characterized the premier as a modern Czar who would announce his policy only when he saw fit, and when the legislators assembled would tell them what legislation he intended to force through the house. The railway map of the province had looked like a spider's web when the premier got through with it. But had he told the members the legslature how these railroads were to be built and who was to build them?- Had the premier said when they were to be built?

The speaker admonished the government not to tie up with any one road in the building of the various lines of railway outlined in the premier's "paper policy."

**Trunk Road Question.**

Discussing the question of trunk roads, he urged that these should be built so as to connect centres of settlement rather than constructed in a straight line from the north to south or east to west. Only those sections of the road should be built at first which were most needed.

The government, Mr. Kemmis thought, should take some steps to develop the water powers in the province for the benefit of the rural communities.

He declared that he had always stood for provincial control of natural resources. He had, in fact, made it one plank of his platform. But he thought that Mr. Borden would not be justified in giving the natural resources of Alberta to a government that had not shown itself capable of rightly handling its annual remittance.

Mr. Kemmis, in conclusion, dared the premier to appeal to the country on his present program, prophesying in such an event the return of a Conservative administration.

**Cornwall Moves Adjournment.**

J. K. Cornwall moved the adjournment of the debate when Mr. Kemmis had finished speaking. Mr. Cornwall will give his views of the railway program of the government this afternoon He is known to approve of the general plan of railway extension but has his own ideas as to how these should be built

A reception at government house was the reason for the early adjournment of the debate yesterday afternoon.

# U.S. RELATIONS WITH THE FOREIGN POWERS

**President Taft in Message to Congress Reviews Past Year—Explains Rush of Troops to Border—He Urges That the Arbitration Treaties Be Ratified.**

Washington, Dec. 7—In the second one-topic message he has sent to congress during the three days of the present session President Taft today reviewed the relations of the United States with foreign governments during the past year. In this message, the President gave the first official explanation of the post-haste movement of 20,000 Federal troops to Mexico nine months ago; urged the United States senate to ratify the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France and the conventions with Nicaragua and Honduras, and suggested legislation that he declared would strengthen this nation's trade and position among the other powers. The message was read in Congress today.

On two subjects included under "foreign relations," the president spoke only in brief fashion. He informed Congress of the conference begun by American Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg in regard to the question of passports in Russia for American Jews and explained that after the Christmas holidays he expected to send a special message on this subject. Although not brought out in today's message, it was understood that the brief mention of the arbitration treaties will be followed later by a message to the senate, before which they are pending, urging at length their ratification.

In regard to China ,now in the throes of revolution, Mr. Taft had little to say ,except to explain the loans placed in that country by American and other foreign capitalists. In the present war between Italy and Turkey, the president pointed out the United States "has no direct political interest."

### AN EAST AND WEST WAR.

Regina, Dec. 6—What is practically a war between the western wholesalers and the Eastern wholesalers and promises to rival the Regina freight rates case was commenced in this city today.

Representative wholesalers from all parts of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta had a conference with prominent officials of the Canadian Pacific railway regarding a rearrangement of the classifications of freight, etc., and such other changes as to give the Western wholesalers as good opportunities as the Easterners.

### DIRIGIBLE BALLOON ASCENDED 7,053 FEET.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The military dirigible balloon, Adjutant Reu, beat the world's altitude record for dirigibles today, by ascending to a height of about or just over 7,053 feet. The altitude record for dirigibles has hitherto been held by the French balloon, Clement Bayard, which on August 23, 1909, attained a height of 5,085 feet.

# DYNAMITER TELLS HIS STORY TO GRAND JURY

**McManigal Says That Others Than McNamara Paid Him—The Jury Hears His Evidence—Testimony of Men Already Convicted May Not Be Taken.**

Los Angeles, Dec. 7—"I've got hundreds of thousands of dollars and the American Federation of Labor back of me. It took only $30,000 to clear Vincent Altman, of Chicago, and if they could not convict him, they cannot convict me."

This boast, attributed today by Detective Malcolm McLaren to Jas. B. McNamara, as the latter was being taken on a train, from Detroit to Chicago, on the night of April 12 last, caused Ortie E. McManigal, then also under arrest to become angered with McNamara for his independent statement and was the first circumstance that led McManigal to break from his companion and eventually to confess his connection with the dynamiting explosions throughout the country.

**Grand Jury Hears McManigal.**

The Federal Grand Jury heard McManigal's story all day and will hear more of it tomorrow, laying the foundations for the probe into alleged dynamiting conspiracy that extended from coast to coast in the last three years.

The McNamaras were not brought before the Federal Grand Jury and it may be that McManigal's story was be regarded as sufficient and the other two will be removed to San Quentin without interrogation here. Details of what McManigal knows of the alleged conspiracy were given to the grand jury today. That his story implicates other men in the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers became known through various sources.

McManigal alleges that persons other than John J. McNamara, the secretary-treasurer ,paid him for the twenty "jobs" of dynamiting which he says he accomplished since 1907. As a question had been raised a doubt the competency of the testimony from convicted felons ,it was considered unlikely that the revelations of the McNamaras, if any, would be of consequence for such testimony could not be used in court against those indicted.

**Books Are Siezed.**

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 7—Deputy United States marshalls took possession of the books of the Iron Workers' local union this afternoon. A summons to appear before the grand jury was served on J. A. Munsey ,the business agent of the union. Munsey is known to have been intimate with James B. McNamara and is said to have kept McNamara at his house after the Times explosion at Los Angeles.

### CALL TO REV. W. D. REID

Montreal, Dec. 6—At a meeting of the congregation of Stanley Street Presbyterian church tonight, it was unanimously decided to extend a call to Rev. W. D. Deid, superintendent of missions in Alberta, and the Presbytery will be asked to moderate the call at their next session. Rev. Mr. Reid was formerly connected with Taylor Presbyterian church of this city. He also received a call recently to Lethbridge, Alta.

### Must Stand Trial For Murder

Montreal, Dec. 1—Charles J. Ross, the slayer of Robert Fitzsimmons of the Orpheum Theatre, appeared in court this morning and pleaded not guilty on the charge of murder. He was committed to stand his trial on the capital charge at the March assizes All the witnesses declared that Ross drew a revolver before Fitzsimmons struck the first blow, and all declared that they had not seen the fatal shot fired. Ross is in a highly nervous state and a complete breakdown is feared.

### Metal Workers Walkout Ceases.

Berlin, Dec. 6—The walkout of metal workers which began on November 3 and affected between 50,000 and 60,000 ceased today. A majority of the strikers were opposed to the compromise drawn up yesterday, but as a two-thirds majority is required to reject the compromise proposals and this majority was not obtaine, the lockout was ended.

### Three Trains in a Wreck.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6—Four men were killed and a number seriously injured shortly before 8 a.m. this morning in the wreck of two freight trains and an express train on the Pennsylvania railroad at Devil's Bend, one-half mile east of Manor, Pa.

# LABOR COMMITTEE BRANDS M'NAMARAS

**Vigorously Condemns Them for Their "Inhumanity" and Declare that Organized Labor Should Not Be Held Responsible For Their Acts**

Washington, Dec. 7—Branding James B. and John J. McNamara as "miscreants to the good name and high ideals of labor" and expressing the satisfaction of organized labor that the "culprits have been commensurately punished for their crime," the McNamara ways and means committee of the American Federation of Labor after two days' conference here, late today issued a statement vigorously condemning the McNamaras for their "inhumanity" and declaring that organized labor should not be held "either legally or morally responsible for the crimes of an individual member."

The labor leaders asserted that they "will welcome any investigation which either federal or state courts may undertake."

The statement is signed by every member of the McNamara committee except F. M. Ryan ,president of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union, with which the convicted Los Angeles Times dynamiters were prominently connected officially.


Monday, Decem

PUBLIC

of D. ROWAT, who, sickness, is Selling o

TUESDAY, DEC

at 10:30 o'clock sharp the above home 1 1-2 1- 2mile west of Pick 12-59-27, the following perty to wit:

HORSE
7-year-old bay mare, 1250 lbs. bred to
7-year-old bay gelding ing 1400 lbs.,
3-year-old bay mare, ing 1150 lbs., bred
9-year-old bay gelding ing 1000 lbs.
10-year-old bay gelding sound, weighing

CATTL
8 cows, bred to calve
1 pure-bred, but not horn Durham cow,
3 steers, rising 3 year
1 heifer, rising 3 yea
1 heifer, rising 2 yea
1 thoroughbred heifer.
3 steers, rising 2 year
1 thoroughbred bull
7 spring calves.

HOGS
2 yearling brood sows
5 pigs, 6 months old.
12 pigs, 3 months old.
9 pigs, 3 months old.

CHICKE
70 "mixed breeds" chi

IMPLEMENTS AND
1 Good Bain wagon.
1 2 1-2 inch bob sleigh
1 good "market" bob
1 top buggy, good.
1 Deering binder, good
1 McCormick mower,
1 Deering hay rake,
1 Imperial 12-in. gan new.
1 nearly new Chatham
1 Cockshutt stubble nearly new.
1 14-inch Manitoba bru
1 almost new, adjusta harrow, 26 teeth.
1 Frost & Wood 7-ft.
1 new Cockshutt 18 sh drill, for 4 horses.
1 Capital cream separ new.

HARNES
3 sets long trace doubl
1 set double driving h

GRAIN
450 bushels wheat.
300 bushels barley (go
2000 bushels oats, a la which are good see

HOUSEHOLD
1 McClary "Famous" good as new.
1 heating stove.
1 extension dining tab
kitchen cupboard.
sideboard.
1 swinging churn, and other articles not

SUNDRIE
The usual lot of sun wheelbarrow, crosscut s rells, forks, shovels, etc

REAL EST
The farm consists o acres of which is culti being now seeded to f also be offered, subject bid.

TERMS
All sums of $15.00 an on larger amounts a months may be had by nishing approved joint nishing eight per cent. int cent. off for cash on Terms on grain and la nounced on day of sale.

C. H. WEBB
JOHN E. WE

PUBLIC

of Mr. St. PIERRE, w of sickness in the fam the farm.

THURSDAY, D

at 10:30 o'clock sharp the above home, five one mile north of Fort 1-2 mile west of Notre house, the following des to wit:

HORSES
6-year-old grey "Lino" boned, blocky built,
7-year-old grey "Lino" boned, block built.
3-year-old grey "Lino" boned, blocky built, mare.
10-year-old chestnut m 1100 lbs., a good wo

HOGS.
1 good Berkshire brood
1 good Berkshire boar.
25 6-months pigs (extra

HARNESS
1 set good heavy team
1 set good democrat ha

IMPLEMENTS AND
1 3 1-2 inch skein 3 inc wagon complete.
1 2 1-2 inch bob sleigh
1 Massey-Harris bindr, year.
1 14 double disc McCorm with grass seed at a year ago.
1 McCormick mower, year.
1 McCormick hay rake year.
1 6-foot McCormick di only one year.
1 14-inch Cockshutt g only six days.
1 14-inch combination plow.
1 14-inch brush breaker
1 four-section iron ha

HOUSEHOLD
1 cook stove new No.
1 large new heater.
Several bedsteads an ureful articles.

GRAIN
400 bushels good 6 row
500 bushels feed oats.
50 bushels feed wheat.

HAY
40 tons timothy hay.
4 tons slough hay.

SUNDRIE
Hay rack, grindstone, els, etc., eac.

TERMS
All sums of $20.00 an on larger amounts a months may be had by nishing approved joint ing eight per cent. cent. off for cash on No property to be remo of sale are complied w

C. H. WEBB