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DISCUSSING THE CONFERENCE IDEAS

Interviews With Government and Opposition Members.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—At the interview today between delegates from various Boards of Trade presenting resolutions adopted by the Winnipeg conference, and federal government representatives, speaking on behalf of the Maritime Provinces, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Brown, of London, urged anything the government could do to better conditions in the Atlantic Provinces would be to the advantage of all the Dominion. The Maritimes had not received the access of wealth which had come to the rest of the Dominion as the country developed and were, perhaps, entitled to some special consideration on that account.

Asked by Premier King to specify some of the things which might be done in that part of Canada, Colonel Brown said that increased facilities in Atlantic harbors, the utilization of water powers of the Maritimes and encouragement of immigration into those provinces suggested themselves as of first consideration.

Hon. E. M. MacDonald asked if the harbors there should be placed under the control of commissions as has been done elsewhere in Canada.

"That idea suggests itself to us," replied Col. Brown.

Answering another question, Col. Brown said the Winnipeg conference had not felt the question of freight rates should be dealt with in any sectional way and that therefore no resolution had been brought to the government dealing with any special claims the Maritimes might feel they had in regard to freight rates.

Mr. Gundy, Toronto, said the conference felt that no concessions to one part of Canada should be recommended if they could not be made applicable for the whole country.

John M. Imrie, Edmonton, thought the government should present an immigration policy which would be strong enough and bold enough to make it clear to the people and this was the time to grapple with the colonization problem.

Premier King asked how much money would the business men consider well spent on immigration?

Mr. Imrie replied that his own suggestion to the conference had been to set aside a fund of, say, \$230,000,000 to be devoted to a five year intensive programme.

Mr. King asked if the Government could get the best material for such a commission on the terms suggested by the resolution, that is, without compensation.

Mr. Imrie thought that the enthusiasm shown at the Winnipeg conference by all classes of business men was sufficient guarantee of that.

Asked where he would go for immigrants, Mr. Imrie suggested Britain and Northern Europe, Central Europe and the middle Western United States. The repatriation of Canadians both English-speaking and French-speaking, now in the United States, should also be sought.

Mr. Robb mentioned the difficulty of getting immigrants from countries where the currency was deflated, and also commented on the fact that land was cheaper and easier to get in Britain since the big estates were broken up. One man had reported that he sold land he had 15 miles from Winnipeg and bought for the same money better land 20 miles from London. He thought there were more chances now than there were a few years ago for the success of a vigorous immigration policy.

Mr. Henry Drayton, for the opposition, referring to the resolutions said, "I don't think there is anything here we can quarrel about."

DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF WRONGDOING

EDMONTON, Dec. 10.—The Royal Commission enquiry into printing methods of the former Liberal government of Alberta came to a close yesterday. Hon. Charles R. Mitchell, former provincial treasurer in the Stewart government from 1916 to 1921, emphatically denied any knowledge of printing orders being given out by the King's printer upon which prices were set by the firms doing the printing, such prices being accepted by the King's printer without objection or protest. Mr. Mitchell denied flatly any knowledge that \$5,820,000 had been secured from the government for printing which was never paid. He also denied knowledge that Hon. G. F. Smith was a partner in the Camrose Job Press.

"I would have been surprised to learn of any printing work given out by the King's printer, which was no according to the schedule of prices in his hands. If I had had any inkling of it, there would have been an enquiry at once," said Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell's evidence closed the investigation. Mr. Justice Walsh, after enquiry if there was any other evidence still to come from any source, declaring the investigation closed.

Mr. Mitchell is a Newcastle, North Co., man.

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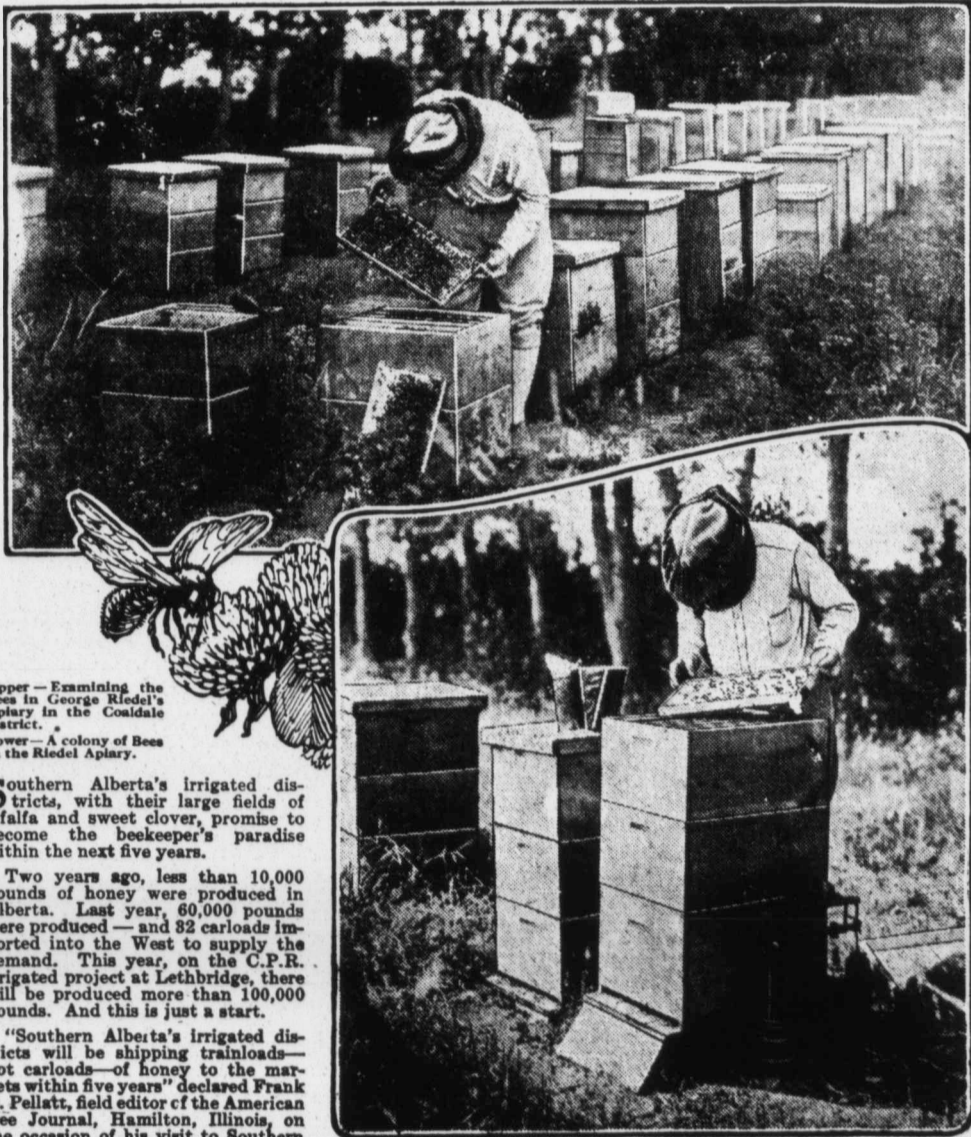
If Mackenzie King accepts the advice of some friends from the West he may seek a seat in the constituency of St. Boniface which in October, went Liberal by a substantial majority. If successful, it is pointed out by advocates of this plan, that all leaders would be, at least in one way, on an equal footing in that they would all come from Manitoba. Mr. Meighen now representing Portage La Prairie and Mr. Forke, Brandon.

whether Mr. King will present himself for re-election in a selected constituency before Parliament votes on the question of party supremacy. If the Conservatives choose to make a test vote in an amendment to the address, Mr. King may have to wait a full month before decision is reached and should the Government possibly be reversed a general election would ensue, but be brought under Conservative auspices.

Seats with which Mr. King's name has been associated include, outside of several in Quebec, West Middlesex and Russell in Ontario, Long Lake in Saskatchewan, and now St. Boniface in Manitoba.

It is still an undecided question

Southern Alberta is Beekeeper's Paradise



Upper—Examining the bees in George Riedel's Apiary in the Coaldale district.
Lower—A colony of bees in the Riedel Apiary.

Southern Alberta's irrigated districts, with their large fields of alfalfa and sweet clover, promise to become the beekeeper's paradise within the next five years.

Two years ago, less than 10,000 pounds of honey were produced in Alberta. Last year, 60,000 pounds were produced—and 32 carloads imported into the West to supply the demand. This year, on the C.P.R. irrigated project at Lethbridge, there will be produced more than 100,000 pounds. And this is just a start.

"Southern Alberta's irrigated districts will be shipping trainloads—not carloads—of honey to the markets within five years" declared Frank C. Pellatt, field editor of the American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois, on the occasion of his visit to Southern Alberta late in July this year. "This is the greatest potential honey producing district in North America."

Today, one apiarist in the Coaldale district on the C.P.R. irrigated project has 600 colonies of bees. This man, C. George Riedel, came to Southern Alberta from California in the spring of 1924 and started with 300 colonies. In 1925 he will have

1800 colonies and will make more than 180 tons of honey. This year his bees will make him about 50 tons, and one wholesale firm having branches throughout the West is handling the whole output.

Each colony of bees makes about 200 pounds in a season, though one colony at the Lethbridge Experi-

mental Farm broke all records for Canada by making 472 pounds in the season of 1923. A record of 21 pounds in one day by one colony was made in 1923 when the bees at the Experimental Farm averaged 189 pounds for the season, the high record for the year at the experimental farms across Canada.

The Advocate \$2.00 Yr.