





## WAS ROBBERY

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—In the house this afternoon, Boyce, west Algoma, resumed the debate, speaking to Lake's resolution calling for an investigation of the interior department. He laid down as principles, which should have guided the department: (1) the relative value of time per limits; (2) precautions against collusion and dishonest tendering.

Hon. Frank Oliver, the minister of the interior, agreed with the statement of Boyce, though from a different standpoint and added that the discussion had become a farce. The opposition forgot that western lumbering was not contemplated from a revenue making standpoint, but to encourage investment in lumbering to provide lumber for the use of the people at reasonable prices.

Hon. Mr. Oliver read the terms of the regulations of 1881, wherein this object was set forth.

In answer to Bristol, Centre Toronto, and Wight, Muskoka, Mr. Oliver said that the requirement in license that operated for periods of six months or a year, of mills that have a capacity of 10,000 feet daily were the same. This had been the policy until last December when it was changed in detail but not in principle. The regulations were practically as formerly; but the erection of a mill was required within a year's notice (based on an issue of license). Mr. Oliver took exception to so many interpolations, and declared the erecting clause was systematically ignored by the conservatives who were in the majority.

R. L. Borden deprecated the statement that 30,000 square miles granted by the conservatives had almost all been given up because of the enforcement of these conditions.

Oliver produced Bergeron's lease showing that he had held it for five years without any mill erected.

In answer to Hon. C. E. Foster, Mr. Oliver stated there was never any license issued, though in this case and others, proprietary acts were done. In the case R. A. Tisdale, he applied for a license, and though there was no payment in connection he secured another berth, which he exchanged for still another and finding the proposition impractical gave it up. There was nothing improper in this from the standpoint of interesting capital, and he had no wish to be offensive; he merely wished to show up this and other cases.

Conservative administration. Tisdale held a right for three years and had found a purchaser might have sold out right. This was the case exactly of the celebrated Galloway Horse and Cattle company.

In answer to Lalor, Monk, the minister said the proprietary rights were available till canceled by the government, which granted them. He could give instances of the exercise of ownership rights.

R. L. Borden wanted to know if there were others of different character. Oliver cited the case of John Haggart, which formed subject of a suit, the court awarding the berth to another man, before the license was canceled. The berth was operated after a permit paying 50 cents per thousand, from 1882 to 1884. In answer to Foster, he said the ownership was not the matter, but that whether because of the permit he could not say. The latter had nothing to do with the case the minister understood it, as the permit granted to Ferguson, who was not the gentleman in whose favor the order passed.

Regarding the statement that the conservative policy was followed by the liberals, he said it was not the case. The most outrageous pieces of robbery the country ever saw and claimed that the conservatives had secured less a three-fold increase in 10 years while the liberals, without alienating a third of the land, secured a four-fold output in 10 years. Timber alienated but not taken away was of no value till cut and marketed. Men who were dealing with following their mills or money. There might be intervening speculators but the only value was what the consumer was willing to pay. Oliver compared valuations quoted to inflated boom prices in city lots and in mining speculation. He deprecated the insinuation of the opposition that members could not secure lands and timber by following the requirements was stacked in the yards of the coast and in the west generally.

Hon. Mr. Oliver ridiculed the allegation of the insincerity of advancement and quoted bids by Maguire, who lived at Plincher Creek. Oliver spoke for two hours after recess, producing records to prove proper advancing and stated that Gowan, a conservative, defeated in the provincial election, got a bona fide berth. Replying to Ames, he said he saw no reason why Gowan should not testify in the box regarding the two bids in his handwriting. Fraser authorized him to say he put in a \$1000 tender for himself and associates a later claim in Winnipeg asked him to put in a second \$1000 tender, which he did and being authorized already, used Nolan's name. Fraser was not in a position to inform his associates of the higher bid, and had Fraser any pull in the department. He might have had the limit for an extra hundred were the claim so valuable. Meantime it was recognized that more stringent requirements were necessary and these were announced and met with the approval of the conservatives. The conservative policy was good in principle but had been abused. Twisted about the lease granted by the minister, the government and cancelled by the conservatives, Mr. Oliver said T. M. Daly and two other conservatives offered their influence to get the limit raised for a third interior. R. L. Borden said Oliver's speech admitted the policy good in 1883 and it still holds good in spite of the marvelous progress of the country. If the policy was to give land away why advertise? The government's policy is to hand limits to speculators and he contrasted this with Ontario's policy, where the limits are held till the speculative value of the past become real value. He held the government responsible for the existence of a combine and demanded an investigation.

Clifford Sifton moved the adjournment of the debate.

In the senate today Hon. senator

Scott informed senator Bernier that the bill extending Manitoba's boundaries would come in due season, and informed senator Loughheed that he had not seen the statement accredited to a Manitoba minister that the representations had not been considered by the government. A conference was held at Ottawa. The conservatives had done nothing to extend the boundaries during the 18 years in office and the province would suffer no hurt waiting a few weeks for the bill.

Senator Ferguson asked if the Manitoba authorities would be consulted before the bill was brought down; and senator Scott thought they had all the information they required.

Senator McMullin moved the second reading of the bill amending the railway act, including a penalty for selling liquor to railway men on duty, from \$30 to \$50 dollars or from one month to a year's imprisonment.

Senator Davis favored railway men being sober but failed to see how larger penalties would stop what the present penalties did not.

McMullin said that men on duty were compelled to wear a badge.

Davis opined that a badge could be easily covered up if a drink was wanted.

The bill was read a second time and sent to the railway committee.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The common banking and commerce committee held its first business session this morning for consideration of the bills. The committee has four new bank charters, six insurance bills and a government insurance act. It was expected that the insurance bill would come up today but publishing the books of the committee the private bills first. He intimated that he thought it would be better not to dispose of any of the insurance bills until the government insurance bill is passed. This way changes in the general insurance law can be incorporated in what ever private bills are passed this session. The first bill taken up was the company with headquarters at Winnipeg, with a capital of one million dollars.

Hon. J. M. Gibson has introduced a bill in the house yesterday finance minister to amend the act relating to the Grand Trunk railway charter the provision requiring the company to carry 3rd class passengers between Montreal and Ottawa at two cents a mile.

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Ottawa, Feb. 5.—In the house of commons today the discussion on timber berths and gave way to the quiet routine of private bills and business.

The premier and Hon. Brodeur introduced C. H. Lovell, the new member for Stanstead.

Gervais, Montreal, secured the first reading of an amendment to the criminal code, the chief object of which is to permit the trial of defamatory libel without jury by the agreement of both parties.

Monk moved for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Quebec bridge company, as he thought more information should be obtained by the subject properly. Ever since 1887 the company seemed to have been controlled by a few big men, and the cost of the bridge grew year by year, and at present nobody seemed responsible for the work. The premier, agreeing with the proposition, said he had no objection to the government connection with the company prevailed and the committee would give an opportunity of clearing up all doubts. The motion was carried.

Dr. Black moved, seconded by Dr. Chisholm, that the time had come when the government should perfect an organization whereby the present scientific knowledge should be made practically available for suppression of preventable diseases. Black said the demand was growing that the government favored a government board of health. He pointed out the laxity of the safeguards placed on internal immigration of the movement of people from east to west, which was reducing the disease. He was of the opinion that the spread of Christian science had done a great deal to foster the dissemination of contagious diseases. The debate was adjourned.

In the senate the railway committee commenced its consideration of Lancaster's bill to reduce the speed of trains from 75 to 60 miles per hour. The C. Dr. Drinkwater stated that the reduction would increase the 78 hour schedule of the recently inaugurated "Overseas Limited" to 100 hours and would lose the British mail contract for Far East mails, which would return to the Suez canal route. Senator Bique, in view of the large interests affected, suggested the amendment be considered at the next meeting, giving the railway board authority to make exceptions to the 10-mile speed rule.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—In the house today P. Monk, in making the opening of the Quebec bridge moved the following resolution: That a select committee of seven members of the house be named for the purpose of investigating the conditions of the bridge, and to report thereon to the approval of the conservatives. The conservative policy was good in principle but had been abused. Twisted about the lease granted by the minister, the government and cancelled by the conservatives, Mr. Oliver said T. M. Daly and two other conservatives offered their influence to get the limit raised for a third interior. R. L. Borden said Oliver's speech admitted the policy good in 1883 and it still holds good in spite of the marvelous progress of the country. If the policy was to give land away why advertise? The government's policy is to hand limits to speculators and he contrasted this with Ontario's policy, where the limits are held till the speculative value of the past become real value. He held the government responsible for the existence of a combine and demanded an investigation.

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These gentlemen withdrew and the committee extending the boundaries of the province. When in 1903 the dominion parliament guaranteed the bonds of the company, that organization despite all the assistance it had received in the shape of bonuses and subsidies was completely bankrupt and hopelessly insolvent. To whom had the government handed over a company in such a condition in an undertaking of the magnitude of the Quebec bridge. That he declared was an imprudent and unbusinesslike policy. The bridge company had borrowed from the bank of Montreal at various times over \$5,000,000 on the strength of the government guaranteeing the bonds, for which they paid 5 per cent.

E. N. Lewis, M.P. for West Huron, has no use for "fool" hunters, and consequently will move to amend the criminal code by inserting a clause severely punishing homicide while hunting.

Apparently there is to be no investigation into the death of J. S. Callahan of Montreal in 1907 here, with it was alleged was choked to death. The case has caused great interest and it was thought provincial authorities would move in the matter but the case appears to have been advised otherwise.

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## COAL CAUGHT

A despatch from Salt Lake City, Utah, announced the arrest there of Francisco Cedro, charged with causing an explosion at the Canadian Hotel, Niagara, ten miles west of Grand Forks on November 18, 1906, whereby the hotel was wrecked. Cedro is claimed, has made a full confession.

Jealous fondness for the landlord's daughter, accentuated by drink, prompted Cedro to the crime. He escaped from Niagara in a load of hay and travelled from state to state, hoping to elude the vengeance of the law. He had remained unmolested in Salt Lake City for nearly a year, and was taken to completely by surprise that he made no effort to deny either his identity or his guilt.

Cedro was taken into custody by a Salt Lake City constable, accompanied by provincial chief constable William Devitt of this city.

Chief Devitt learned some time ago that Cedro had been seen or heard of in Spokane and he went to that city some days ago. He did not find Cedro in Spokane but got on his trail and following that found him in Salt Lake City, where he was taken into custody.

Cedro will have extradition, and will come back to stand his trial at Greenwood for willful murder.

The Italian was known as "Francisco Cedro," the one he now gives.

The account dealing with these columns at the time of the explosion stated that on Nov. 18, 1906, an appalling crime was committed at Niagara, ten miles west of the hotel. The man was an Italian laborer, now known to be Cedro, who had been working on the grade of the Kettle Valley lines, broke into the powder magazine, and for purposes of extortion, took two or three cases of powder, and secreted them in the Canadian hotel, the licence of which was held by Blanchett, and a man named King, running the hotel.

The explosion took place at night a terrific explosion took place wrecking the building, setting fire to the debris, and doing ghastly damage.

When the explosion took place, an 18 year old daughter, were standing together at the time of the explosion. The girl was literally blown to pieces. Mrs. King had her hands severely burned, and other persons were seriously injured. King himself escaped without being hurt but an Italian laborer who had been put to bed, drunk, by King, before the explosion, was badly burned, and another Italian had five ribs fractured. Nine other persons were more or less injured.

The idea of the terrific force of the explosion was gathered when it was explained that logs a foot and a half thick and 20 feet long were thrown a 100 feet away from the wrecked building. The explosion was so terrific that the room were blown to an adjoining building which they set on fire.

The account of the occurrence published in the "Daily News" of this city, that King, a French Canadian, his real name being Pierre Rol. He came from Quebec and has only been running the hotel for four months. His wife was from Montreal. King is a man of about 35 years of age, though not seriously injured, but the drums of his ears are injured and he hears with difficulty. His story may be summed up as follows:

King is a French Canadian, his real name being Pierre Rol. He came from Quebec and has only been running the hotel for four months. His wife was from Montreal. King is a man of about 35 years of age, though not seriously injured, but the drums of his ears are injured and he hears with difficulty. His story may be summed up as follows:

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at once and took the matter up. On his advice the provincial authorities offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture and conviction of Cedro, alias Agillo, alias Palmbanc.

The coroner's jury found that the death of Louise King was caused by the blowing up of the Canadian hotel at Niagara on Nov. 18, by dynamite or some other explosive deliberately used by Frank Palmbanc, alias Cedro, who was assisted by Sam Rovello.

Rovello and another Italian, Frank Cedro, both gave evidence showing plainly Cedro's guilt. Rovello was the man who kept the key of the powder house, Cedro being his helper.

When Superintendent Hussey retired from Grand Forks in the case, W. H. Bullock-Webster, the chief of provincial police here, who was at Tacoma on another matter, was recalled and put in charge of the case. On Mr. Webster's advice, Sam Rovello, was charged before stipendiary magistrate W. B. Cochrane at Grand Forks with the willful murder of Louise King, and sent up for trial. Rovello was brought here and lodged in the provincial jail in December, 1906, and his case came up before Mr. Justice Clement and the grand jury at the spring assizes at Grand Forks last year. A true bill was returned but the crown entered a nolle prosequi, and Rovello was allowed to go.

Mr. Webster subsequently traced Cedro to Spokane but here all traces of him disappeared. Cedro and another Italian stole a C. P. R. speeder at Grand Forks and made their way to Marcus, taking the train from there to Spokane, where they were seen to step off the train but until this last arrest nothing more had been heard of Cedro. The authorities have had wires out over the west ever since the explosion and murder, and doubtless have so been enabled to get on Cedro's track at last. Cedro's statement that he got away in a load of hay is apparently just a dream.

Chief Devitt will bring his prisoner here and he will be lodged in the provincial jail until the next Greenwood assizes this coming spring, when he will be taken to the Boundary for trial for the murder of Louise King.

Cedro was indicted along with Rovello before the Grand Forks grand jury last spring, but he failed to appear for trial without any preliminary examination.

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