

DEMAND MADE FOR \$250,000 FROM J. K. CORNWALL, M.P.P.

Sensational Evidence Submitted by O. M. Biggar Before the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Enquiry.

TORONTO MAN NAMED THIS SUM AS PRICE OF SILENCE

Alfred Hawes Claimed to Have Documents, Production of Which Would Compromise Cornwall and Minty.

Mr. Biggar, Acting for Cornwall, Told of Having Played for Time With Solicitors of Toronto Man in Order to Prevent Announcement of Claim During Crisis in Legislature—J. R. Boyle Refuses to Produce Documents in Minty's Court—Minty's Case Upheld by Commission—Commission Adjourns to April 13th.

The first and the only real sensation in connection with the preliminary session of the Royal Commission on the Alberta and Great Waterways railway contract was developed Wednesday afternoon during the examination of George B. Henwood of the Edmonton law firm of Henwood & Harrison. His testimony resulted in the revealing of a man who was afterwards made a sworn statement on the matter, said was an attempt by Alfred Hawes of Toronto, one of the incorporators of the Athabasca railway company to extort from J. K. Cornwall \$250,000 in return for the possession of certain documents in the possession of Hawes. These documents are said to be copies of bonds of the railway company and Mr. Biggar claimed that he had made a deal with Mr. Henwood to produce a copy of the documents for \$250,000 at that time, he said, would have meant the annulment of the administration.

Mr. Henwood had been acting for a firm of Toronto solicitors, of whom Hawes was the client. They had forwarded to him certain documents with instructions to deliver a copy of an cease pressing for claim only on payment of \$250,000. Mr. Henwood approached Mr. Biggar and the latter advised him that he had made for his own protection was also destroyed.

What Papers Contained. Mr. Biggar stated in his evidence that the papers so far as he remembered related in the first place Mr. Hawes' claim that Minty had given him some information that he had in the second place that Minty and Cornwall had brought pressure to bear on him to abandon his rights in the railway company and having got him out, Minty and Cornwall made a deal with Clarke whereby they were to make a lot of money out of the bonds of the company, generally. The documents Hawes had in his possession so far as he could gather, related to an attempt which Hawes was going to make in 1907 to float the bonds of the Athabasca company on the London market.

Revelation Which Came Out. The revelation which came out through Mr. Henwood's evidence was a big surprise as he stated that he did not expect to be called, and that he received a subpoena in the morning. He refused to answer almost all the questions asked. In this attitude he was partially upheld by the commission.

The only question of importance which the commission ruled that he must answer was whether he had any communication from any member of the legislature relative to these documents.

Yes, from Mr. Cornwall" was the answer.

This brought Mr. Biggar to his feet and upon being sworn he made his statement.

Minty Says Blackmail. Mr. Minty afterwards stated to the court that it was nothing more or less than blackmail. Copies of all the letters referred to by Mr. Henwood were held by him and had been handed over to Mr. Walsh. The documents, he said, what they were produced would show that there was not the slightest suspicion of anything wrong in the action of either Mr. Cornwall or himself.

Six witnesses were on the stand during the afternoon. J. R. Boyle was first examined, similarly to Mr. Bennett in the morning. He refused to produce his papers which were in the hands of Mr. Bennett, saying it was unfair to disclose his case at the present time, and in this he was sustained by the commission. The other witnesses were G. B. Henwood, O. M. Biggar, John Chalmers, government structural engineer, G. S. Gosnell, chief clerk for the deputy provincial treasurer, John S. Seymour, auditor of the A. & G. W. Railway, and J. A. McKinnon, right of ways agent of the Canada West Construction company. With the exception of the Hawes story there was nothing unusual.



JAMES K. CORNWALL, M.P.P. From Whom Alfred Hawes, of Toronto, Demanded \$250,000 for the Possession of Certain Alleged Compromising Documents Relating to the Athabasca Railway Proposed Bond Financing.

The commission adjourned until Wednesday, April 13th. In the meantime all the documents now in the hands of the commission will be gone over by Messrs. Walsh and Johnston and they will formulate the course of the inquiry.

The commission met pursuant to adjournment, and the further taking of evidence was resumed as follows:

JOHN R. BOYLE. John R. Boyle, being first duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Nolan, and testified as follows:

Mr. Boyle, you are a member of the Alberta legislature? Yes, when were you elected? The last election, March, when was that? March of 1909? March of 1909.

Were you a member of the former legislature? Yes, from what time? From the time of the first election? The formation of the province? Yes, the first election, 1906.

Have you submitted that information to counsel for the commission? No, I have submitted to counsel for the commission, and also telling me what witnesses would be proper witnesses to call on this investigation.

Have you submitted that information to counsel for the commission? No, I have submitted to counsel for the commission, and also telling me what witnesses would be proper witnesses to call on this investigation.

Well, I am prepared to give Mr. Walsh any information which I have that I think would assist this inquiry, providing he wants it. I may tell you, Mr. Nolan, that I am not prepared to hand out to you the information as to what documents we possess.

Hand out to me? Yes, I am not asking you to do so. You misunderstand me. I am asking you whether you are prepared to submit to Mr. Walsh, counsel for this commission, all the documents in your possession that bear in any way on this Alberta and Great Waterways railway project?

Well, I mean books, or papers or telegrams that bear in any way on the legislature in connection with the Alberta and Great Waterways railway.

Well, what kind of documents do you mean, Mr. Nolan? Well, I mean books, or papers or telegrams that bear in any way on the legislature in connection with the Alberta and Great Waterways railway.

No, nothing with respect to legislation. With respect to any other matter in connection with the right of way? No, not I think, in connection with the railway.

Well, what are they in connection with? You must understand I have never had, excepting in my capacity as a member of the legislature, in dealing with the legislature in the House, I have never had any communication, or business, or any transaction of any kind with the Alberta & Great Waterways railway or any officer of the company.

I don't want that. Nor with the government in connection with it other than the letter which I wrote to the premier. I don't want that either? You limit your answer to correspondence with the government, or communications with any official of the railway company?

Yes, I want to know whether you have in your possession any correspondence or copies of any correspondence between yourself and any other person in connection with the railway? Yes, I have.

Where are these papers? Well, all the correspondence that I have in that connection was corresponded to that has been gathered by me in very much the same manner as I presume, as my learned friend Mr. Bennett explained this morning that he had correspondence.

I say a few days ago; I don't remember exactly. Yesterday? I didn't say yesterday; No, I didn't say it was yesterday.

You said two days ago, and now you say you don't remember exactly? No, I didn't say two days ago. About two days ago? No, I said a few days ago. When was it?

I will probably be getting letters right along. Well, we will take the first instalment now, if you have no objection, and you can get the others later.

All the instalments up to the present time have been handed over to counsel. And you have nothing in your own possession? No, I wouldn't like to say I haven't anything in my own possession; I probably have some. I want to know that I didn't consider of sufficient importance to bother handing them over.

Don't you think it would be better to allow the question of sufficiency of the papers to be judged by counsel for the commission? Oh, I don't want any mistake. Anything that has any bearing on the inquiry, why, I want it brought out.

Exactly. Will you then see that these papers are procured from your counsel and handed over to counsel for the commission without delay? Will you undertake to do that? If you will tell me what papers you want.

All the papers that you have handed over to your counsel for instance? No, I will not do that.

If there is anything of importance that you say you want, if you will ask me. Do you see it until counsel for the commission has judged of its relevancy. So there is no use suggesting that you have any papers, unless you are anxious that every thing should come out? Will you do so?

Why? This, I don't think that that is in the interest of the proper enquiry. You don't think it is in the interest of the proper enquiry?

I presume, Mr. Nolan, you want to know how much I know, and you are not going to know now. I want to know, and I presume you would like to know, and you are not going to know now.

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FIELDING MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Details of Tariff Agreement Between Canada and U. S. Presented to Parliament.

Ottawa, March 30.—The achievement of commercial peace with honor between the two English speaking nations of North America with the prospect of an early realization of hopes long entertained of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada was proclaimed in the House of Commons today when Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance made his anxiously awaited statement as to the result of the negotiations successfully concluded at Washington.

The fact that the copies of evening papers containing a synopsis of the terms of the agreement were in the hands of many of the members when Mr. Fielding rose to make his announcement did not lessen the interest with which the speech from the Minister of Finance was received. The brief of settlement arrived at may be briefly summed up as follows:

Reduction to Whole World. To avoid a tariff war which threatened practically half of Canada's whole trade, and which President Taft had been most anxious to avoid, Canada agreed to give the necessary "excuse" by granting reductions on a limited list of thirteen items in a decrease of rates by approximately 21 per cent. of the present duties on imports which were said to aggregate about five million dollars. No Canadian industry is seriously affected, but the Canadian consumer will benefit to the extent of perhaps \$300,000 or \$400,000 in lessened customs taxes.

Canada vindicated its right to make tariff bargains with any other nation it pleased, irrespective of the American tariff law. This country has obtained for the first time in the history an assurance from the United States that better trade relations should be accorded in the near future and negotiations with that end in view will be direct result of today's happy agreement of a settlement that at one time threatened reaching and disastrous results to both countries.

Sir Wilfrid's Statement. The agreement we have made in this case," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "to achieve this desirable end are small. For these concessions, we get peace and better trade relations with our great neighbor. That peace and good will are worth all the nuts and perfunctory creation."

Fielding's statement was a clear and statesmanlike exposition of the negotiations. It showed that the government had dealt with the matter in a firmness, yet with all a conciliatory spirit. No principle had been sacrificed, and no interest injured. While, the end desired had been achieved.

Desultory Criticism. In the absence of E. L. Borden and Hon. Geo. E. Foster the criticism of the operation was of a somewhat desultory character, their chief concern being the part which Dr. Macdonald, of the Toronto Globe, had played in helping to bring about the satisfactory compromise concessions provided by the agreement.

McLean Congratulates Government. W. F. McLean was inclined to congratulate the government on the settlement of the difficulty. Dr. Sproule, J. E. Armstrong, John Heron, Major Currie and Dr. Reid, who also spoke, were inclined to think that Canada should have concessions from the United States. Messrs. Heron and Armstrong argued that the concessions had been done which in any way would benefit the farmers of the country.

Terms of Agreement. Washington, D.C., March 30.—The terms of the new tariff agreement between the United States and Canada were made public here today. The concessions provided by the agreement will cover less than three per cent. of all the import business from the United States into Canada in 1909. The total amount of business amounting to about \$3,000,000 against imports to Canada from the United States amounting to more than \$180,000,000 in the Canadian fiscal year of 1909. The concessions affect about forty staple commodities.

Omnibus Clause Conceded. One of the most important grants made by Canada is that of the omnibus clause in the Dominion tariff. Hitherto all articles under that clause imported from the United States have been subject to the general tariff of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Hereafter they will pay 17 1/2 per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton seed oil, one of the most important exports covered by the clause, exceeds \$200,000 annually. Vegetable oils, mineral waters and manufactures of cellulose are among the other articles of largest importation. Drugs and dyes exceed \$300,000. Other leading articles covered by the conceded clauses are live sausage casings, sponges, manufactures of straw, and wax, glycerine and camphor gums, magnesia carbonate and soda and miscellaneous bread-stuffs.

Large, Figs, Nuts, etc. The largest single group of staple commodities included in the agreement is that of dates, figs, raisins, prunes, peaches, almonds, and other nuts.

Exports of these commodities in the last fiscal year were valued at more than \$1,140,000. The competition in them from France and Spain reached \$600,000. Watch actions and movements, in which there is competition from Switzerland, amounted to \$500,000. Pressed hay of various forms was about the same.

Tableware of porcelain and china is on the list. In all those articles there is either active or prospective competition between the products of France and the countries entitled to the "favored-nation" treatment of Canada.

CANADA SELECTS HER IMMIGRANTS

Important Report Submitted to U. S. Congress—Canada Seeks Agriculturalists.

Washington, D.C., April 1.—"Canada wants immigrants whose purpose is to enter agricultural pursuits as land owners, tenants or laborers, and desires to exclude those whose presence would tend to a congestion of the towns and cities."

This is probably the most important statement in a report submitted to congress today by Senator Dillingham, chairman of the joint immigration commission, in regard to the situation in Canada.

The striking feature of the report is a comparison of immigration into Canada during the last decade with that into the United States. This shows that while 70 per cent. of Canada's immigrants during that period came from Northern and Western Europe, and only 30 per cent. from Southern and Eastern Europe, the reverse was true in the case of the immigrants entering the United States.

HOOTED MAYOR FROM THE HALL

Sensational Incident in Pittsburg Graft Scandal—Ratepayers Hiss Chief Magistrate.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 1.—One of the most sensational incidents in the history of Pittsburg graft and vice, occurred at the Exposition hall here tonight, when Mayor William A. Magee was hooted and hissed from the hall by 3,000 staunch citizens and taxpayers, who resented the mayor's intrusion as well as his attempt to stir the investigation.

It was with difficulty that an assault on the mayor was prevented by some of the cooler heads, as he made his way hurriedly out of the big hall on the arms of the officers of the Public Safety John Morin, who was until appointed to his present position, a saloon keeper in Pittsburg.

She meeting was one called some days since by the Voters' League to discuss the vice of this city. It was openly announced that Mayor Magee had not been asked, but if he came to the meeting he would come with the understanding that he was to be asked some leading questions about his administration.

THE COAL CONSPIRACY CASE. Grand Jury Returns No Bill in Famous Halifax Case.

Halifax, N.S., April 1.—In the Supreme Court today the Grand Jury returned and reported having "no bill" in the case of Alexander Dick and J. R. Cowan, the famous coal conspiracy case. On the preliminary examination the magistrate dismissed the information as against Dick and Cowan, the president of the Dominion Coal Company, and put the other defendants, Alexander Dick, sales agent of the Dominion Coal Company, and J. R. Cowan, manager of the Spring Hill mines, on trial. The city of Halifax has had a coal shortage since the winter, and the defendants are charged with selling coal at inflated prices and other expenses.

Judge Lawrence this afternoon heard the case of the Dominion Coal Company vs. Board of Health. This is an action for an interlocutory injunction on the part of the plaintiff against the defendants (about thirty United Mine Workers) from besetting and watching the places where the plaintiff company carries on business, with a view to compelling by unlawful means to keep other persons from working for the plaintiff company. In other words it is to prevent picketing. Judgment was reserved.

261 FEWER LICENSES IN ONTARIO THAN IN 1908

Report of Provincial License Department Shows Reduction in Result of Local Option—More Cases of Drunkenness Reported, However.

Toronto, Ont., April 1.—The report of the provincial license department shows that a reduction of 112 tavern and shop licenses were made in 1909 as compared to the past year and for the current license year 1909-10 to date, there have been issued only 1,563 tavern and 244 shop licenses, which represents a further reduction of 149. This is accounted for by the increasing number of municipalities in which local option is in force and the reduction of licenses authorized by municipal by-laws.

The license revenue for 1909 was \$353,929 against \$377,771 last year. The aggregate amount received for licenses in all municipalities last year was \$293,292.23 where the province received \$409,554.19. The total amount received in fines in all licensed districts last year was \$24,830.25 for transfers of licenses \$41,063.50. There were 237 more commitments to jail for drunkenness in 1909 than in previous year throughout the province. There were 232 cases of infraction of the liquor license act prosecuted last year.

Had Skull Fractured. St. Catharines, Ont., April 1.—This afternoon John Glen, who works for the Ros Motor company, was thrown from his auto and had his skull fractured. He will probably die.

GIGANTIC LOCKOUT IN GERMANY APRIL 14

Berlin, April 1.—A gigantic lockout initiated by 22,000 employees of labor, involving directly and indirectly a million and a half workmen, appears inevitable in the German building trades. It is slated to begin April 14. The war is the culmination of a long series of disputes between the organizations of employes and workmen owing to the wages and hours of work. The minister of trade has been asked to intervene as mediator.

INDUSTRIAL SPURS IN CAMROSE. Each of Three Railways Will Build Spur Lines.

Camrose, April 1.—The Board of Trade has completed the purchase of the right of way for the C.P.R. industrial spur, and as the grade is nearly finished the company will lay the steel at an early date. The location of the Grand Trunk Pacific industrial spur has been decided upon and as soon as the purchase of the right of way can be finished the construction will be begun. The Canadian Northern has not yet made any decision regarding their supplies.

MILL COUNTRY Edmonton, Alta. NATIONAL CARDS. BIGGAR & COWAN Notaries, Etc. Geo. C. W. Cross, Hector Cowan, Agents Bank. State funds to lease. Mrs. A. A.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

DEHYDE 40% for this spring on Sale. No delay by our stock now wheat and oats 20c LB. the. Drug Store. BRAYDON 290 Jasper Ave.

CLASS QUALITY AND SYKE Garden Seeds. OUR sale prices. Wilson's Ave.

for Sale. miles from Tofield, 400 acres, 243. 125 acres more without grubbing, all the house, built last year, good stable, long, fine well, granaries of grain. Price \$10,000.

PATERSON, Tofield, Alta. O. Limited in Works Castings. for Prices. ndsor Bk.

WITH THE FARMERS

THE LOCAL MARKETS. Grain and Feed. Wheat at elevators, 78 to 82c per bus. Oats at elevators, 24c to 27c per bus. Feed wheat, 60c to 65c per bus. Bran, per cwt., \$1.15.

Dairy Products. Dairy Butter, 25c to 32c per lb. Creamery Butter, 25c to 30c per lb. Eggs, 35c to 40c per dozen. Good Calves, 12c to 13c per lb. Good Calves, 125 to 200 lbs., 5 to 3 1/2.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Ill., April 1.—At the stock yards a Saturday market was held and outside the market was little doing. Cattle and live hogs were notably steady, and declines enforced early in the week.

Chicago Grain Markets. Chicago, Ill., April 1.—Long wheat was "on tap" and the market was further stimulating to maintain present level of values. Some of those who are playing the long or bull side of the market in the September future are looking to the Waterman May deal for assistance.

Chinese Official Insulted. Secretary of Consulate in Ottawa Suffers Indignity at Hands of Doctor. Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 31.—For the second time since the Chinese consulate was established in Ottawa, about eighteen months ago, an official of the government of China has been insulted in the streets of Ottawa.

Friday's Grain Markets. Winnipeg, April 1.—The opening of a new month brought little if any change in market conditions. Wheat was still and slightly stronger, and the heavy rains were reported from Texas and Nebraska.

Settler Farmer Burned Out. While in Town to Meet Wife Farm House Was Destroyed. Stettler, Alta., Mar. 31.—A farmer named Dickson, living four miles west of Stettler, came into town yesterday to meet his wife and family, and during his absence his two-story house and contents were totally destroyed by fire.

25 Women and Children Burned. Bombay, Mar. 31.—Twenty-five women and children were burned to death in a fire which broke out in the state cotton warehouse at Billwark, in the district of Rajputana.

falling in Kansas was not sufficient to materially alter conditions. In trading was light, with no change in export conditions. May closed 1/2% and July 1/4% higher. Chicago the advance was 1/4%.

Whether there will be a movement for reciprocity treaties between this country and the two mentioned, or whether the matter of securing better rates will be put up to the next session of congress has not been decided by the administration, but the president and his advisers are known to favor strongly a broader and more liberal policy towards these countries.

OLD COUNTRY LIVE STOCK. London, April 1.—John Rogers & Company, Liverpool, today says the Birkenhead market is as follows: Supplies being less, salemen hold firm and an all-round advance of 1/2 cent per pound, the full quotations being: Sheep, 10c to 11c per lb.

INCREASE THE CAPITAL STOCK TO \$500,000.00. Telephone Trust, Grand Albany Trust in the World, Files in Largest Certificate of Increase of \$300,000.00 in Stock of Company.

Carpetmen Strike in Lethbridge. Lethbridge, Alta., April 1.—Lethbridge has a strike on hand. This morning about two-thirds of the carpetmen did not go to work. They are asking fifty cents an hour and an increase in the price of their goods.

Knock for Oonmee's Bill. Another Strong Objection Taken in Subcommittee. Ottawa, March 31.—James Oonmee's bill to incorporate a company to construct a canal from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg received another knock in the sub-committee of the railway committee of the Commons today.

Refused to Use Labelled Auto. Toronto, Ont., Mar. 31.—Nettled because of a by-law passed by the city council Monday compelling all taxicab automobiles used by officials to have "City of Toronto," painted on them in white letters, three inches high and ten in length, which cannot be resigned. He says he is going to Vancouver to go into private contract.

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WASHINGTON'S VIEW OF THE TARIFF SITUATION

Experts and Congressmen Believe the Trade Agreement Announced This Week Will Be Favorable to Reciprocity Developments in Tariff Relations.

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AN ELECTION IN BRITAIN IN MAY

Is Indicated by Action of Government on Veto Resolution—Nationalists Not in Line.

London, Mar. 31.—Premier Asquith's notice of motion applying for a guillotine clause to the veto resolution in committee, coupled with the intimation of similar action to be taken subsequently in regard to the budget, created the general impression that the government had decided to accept the crisis and so, if a general election is necessitated, according to all authorities, dissolution will be in May.

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IMPROVEMENTS FOR HARBORS APPROVED

William and Port Arthur Harbor Improvements—Lumsden Inquiry Still in Progress—Lennox's Charge Against Clarry.

Ottawa, April 1.—After devoting a few minutes to routine, the House of Commons went into committee supply on the bill for the improvement of the harbor of Port Arthur, and voted amongst other items, various large sums for harbor and river improvements.

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SEED GRAIN

must be clean and free from smut. We have the necessary implements for this operation. Chatham Fanning Mills Chatham Grain Picklers A pickler can be bought for \$12.00 and will save you hours of hard and disagreeable work in blue stoning your grain.

The Bellamy Co.

Cor. Rice and Howard Street Phone 1353.

Masey-Harris all-steel drill has a 35 per cent. carbon Libam. It is the strongest and best drill made.

SENTENCED TO HANG JUNE 23. Peterborough Youth Convicted of Murder of Agd Woman.

Ottawa, Mar. 31.—The Conservative committee appointed to arrange for the proposed Dominion party convention in Ottawa next June, met in R. L. Borden's office today to discuss plans and prospects for the convention.

HOMESEEKERS FROM ONTARIO. 600 Arrive in Special Trains at Winnipeg and Big Migration Expected.

Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 31.—Over six hundred home-seekers from Ontario arrived at the Canadian Pacific depot yesterday afternoon. It is believed that under present conditions a convention might result in a public display of lack of harmony.

Want New Rule Suspended. Canadian Associated Press.

London, Mar. 31.—The application of the new rule that emigrants landing in Canada must have twenty-five dollars cash in their pockets, is the subject of complaints in the press and the steamship companies have asked the Canadian government to suspend it until all emigrants booked to date have reached their destination in the Dominion. It is estimated that the number of these affected is from three to four hundred.

NEW CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING

The new Canada Permanent building on McDougall Avenue, just north of the Garrity & Lesarri block will be one of the most modern of structures. It will cost about \$65,000. The building which has a frontage of 32 feet and a depth of 100 feet will be of reinforced concrete throughout. It will be three stories high with full basement. The front will be faced with stone and the ornamentation will be one of the most attractive features. The staircases and other interior fittings will be all of steel. The building will be occupied by the Canada Permanent. There will be a large general office, an inspector's and a manager's office with tiled corridors, etc. The fittings will be of oak. The first floor will be for solicitors offices with vaults etc. The public space will be of "marble" mosaic flooring. The second floor will be for the caretaker, laboratory, cloak rooms, etc. The time for receiving tenders for the structure has expired and the tender will be awarded shortly. The architect for the building is Roland W. Lines.

NEWS OF

TOFIELD. Bulletin News Service. The old timers around Tofield, glad to see Jack Norton, a hunter the other day. Jack and his hunt buffaloes on the hills and took so many.

Wake up, town fathers! about the water supply! It is rumored that there will be a new house south of the town. Harper is thinking of building a new house south of the town. S. Smith is proposing a large of south of hardware store, "Go field."

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Cannot Spare Carrington. Canadian Associated Press.

London, Mar. 31.—The rumors are revived that Earl Carrington will be named as the next governor general of Canada, but they are authoritatively denied as Carrington cannot be spared from the board of agriculture.

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THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1910.

SOME CURIOUS CRITICISM.

(Thursday's Daily)

The Opposition made their annual demonstration against the immigration policy of the Government a few days ago, and as usual succeeded in demonstrating that they do not know exactly what to do about it. That they were worried over the success of the policy and chagrined at the credit the Government has received from that success was plain enough. And it was equally plain that they did not see just where or how the policy could be attacked on grounds which would be commended by the public or which the public would even regard without suspicion or disapproval.

In consequence, as has become the rule in recent years, no general party attitude was taken or attempted either in antagonism to the present policy, or even in favor of any important departure from the present policy. When the debate had ended the incident had closed. No proposal was made to divide the House and the motion to consider the new immigration bill in committee carried without dissent. The Government thus received the silent assent of the Opposition that the result of the policy have been generally beneficial, so much so that they had no fault to find with it serious enough to warrant them recording their votes on it. The policy must be considered therefore to be admitted a sound policy and a successful policy alike by the men who inaugurated it and are carrying it on and by those whose duty and inclination makes them the critics of the Government's doings.

Criticism was of course offered both of the policy and its results. But the criticism was mostly directed against details not of primary importance; none of the points raised were considered worth making a fight for; and many of them bore the aspect of being dummies set up to give an appearance of opposition.

An exception must be made in respect of the criticism offered by Mr. Monk. He attacked the policy squarely in front. He would abolish immigration effort, practically altogether. He might keep an office open in London though he did not seem very sure about it. He might insert an advertisement here and there though he was not very sure about this either. But he would reach the agents we keep abroad, close the agencies, shut down the publicity campaign to "little or nothing," and would leave the people to come to Canada or stay away from Canada as they pleased. Our present course he thought involved the expenditure of a large sum of money annually for which we did not get value. His position was simply that immigration effort does not pay and that we had better give it up.

In this, as in other matters, Mr. Monk must be taken as speaking for the Conservative party in Quebec, or at least of speaking what the Conservative party in Quebec is wanted by its leaders to think. He has been the party leader in that Province for many years. As such he has been extended or has claimed a liberty of utterance which has often involved the party generally quite as seriously as his hostility to the immigration campaign. He has not been reproved or in any known way disciplined by his leader. Nor was he rebuked on this occasion. He must be regarded therefore as a spokesman officially declaring to the party in Quebec that the Opposition is opposed to continuing the immigration campaign.

Mr. Borden did not go so far as Mr. Monk. He did not admit that he was opposed to immigration effort, or that he would suspend it if the power were placed in his hands. Instead, he concerned himself with details of the results of the immigration policy, results by the way compiled by the Commissioner of Immigration for the United States.

One point which he dwelt on at some length was that according to the United States authority only 11,000

more people came to Canada from that country last year than went from Canada to the United States. As a remedy for this he thought "we ought to direct our attention to getting the diversified employment necessary to keep our young people in the country." Recalling the arguments Mr. Borden and those who think with him commonly employ in fiscal matters, this is only another way of saying they should raise the tariff, in hope of thereby inducing industrial development and keeping Canadians at home. As to how far he would raise the tariff, or how high it would have to be raised to accomplish this end he had nothing to say. Obviously, if the end could be accomplished by that means it could only be done by raising the tariff to a far higher level than has ever been reached in Canada yet.

The "National Policy" was high enough for most people, but it did not keep Canadians at home. In those days there was no balance of even 11,000 people in Canada's favor as the result of a year's exchange of population. Usually the result was several times 11,000 Canadians lost and practically no Americans gained as they took their places. By Mr. Borden's calculation, based on United States figures, Canada is 80,000 people per year better off than when we had high tariff. Yet he proposes high tariff as a means for keeping our people at home.

Another point troubled Mr. Borden. Some Americans, it seems, come to Canada, make money here and then return to the United States. To remedy this he would make the homesteaders put in a longer term on his homestead. Whether he would make the restriction apply to all homesteaders or whether he would discriminate against the American settler he did not say. But as his grievance was against the American settler the restriction was presumably intended to apply only to him. On what ground or principle of justice or economics he would give a homestead to a Canadian, or Englishman, or German, or Frenchman, who lived three years on it and would at the same time require the man from the United States to live five years or ten years on the adjoining homestead before getting patent we are left to surmise.

PEOPLE WITHOUT RAILWAYS, AND A RAILWAY WITHOUT PEOPLE. (Friday's Daily)

In so far as it is the business of a Provincial government to use the credit of the Province for securing by railway extension the first step to provide such accommodation to those parts of the country in which settlers are already located and into which they are going in greatest numbers. It is a disadvantage of the Alberta and Great Waterways road that beyond Lacs la Biche it traverses a country in which there is little settlement or none at all, and into which settlers are not going in any numbers, even with the assurance that the road will be built within a short time. So far as the north country is concerned settlement has taken place and is taking place not to the far northeast but to the northwest. It is in the Peace River and Grand Prairie districts that settlement has as yet chiefly taken place, and it is to those districts that the stream of settlement northward is pouring. For the settlers in the Peace River and Grand Prairie districts, the Alberta and Great Waterways road will offer no railway accommodation. Their position after the road is built will be just what it is today unless measures are taken to provide other accommodation for them. And because the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways are guaranteed for an unusually large amount and at an unusually high rate of interest, the tendency of the bargain must be to delay the building of roads into and through the country northwest of Edmonton and into the districts along the Peace River.

There must be supposed to be a limit to the amount of guarantee which the Province can give without destroying the value of its guarantee and thus crippling it so far as using its credit for promoting railway construction is concerned. The value of a man's name on the back of a note depends upon how many other notes it has been already inscribed on. For precisely the same reason the more of the Province's credit is pledged the less value that credit will be to further railway enterprise. If we are extravagant with our credit either of two things must happen; either we shall have to give larger guarantees than would otherwise be necessary to future railway enterprises or we shall have to find some other means of inducing railway construction. It should be a basic tenet of any guarantee policy that the lines first guaranteed should be the lines which are most needed and those most likely to pay their way. And in any event the guarantee should not be given for more than goes into the road. Beyond Lacs la Biche the Alberta and Great Waterways is not demanded by settlement either real or immediately prospective, and the heavy burden placed on the

credit of the Province must tend to prevent the granting of credit to other and more badly needed railways into the northwestern country. It is entirely probable that settlers will go into the country along the line. It would be a remarkably poor part of the West into which settlers would flock if a line of railway were built through it. But while there are districts into which settlement has already gone and is going and which are without railways, it must surely be the business of the Province to provide railways for these districts rather than to build railways into unoccupied territory for the purpose of inducing settlement there. However important it is to provide for future settlement, it is of even more importance to provide the accommodation without which the existing settlement cannot profitably carry on farming operations; and so far as the duty of aiding railways lies upon the Province it must surely lie in accommodating the people who are now in the country rather than the people who may some day come into it.

The Alberta and Great Waterways is guaranteed for \$20,000 per mile at 3 per cent. interest. This means that to secure one mile of this road, main line or siding, the Province becomes liable for interest charges to the extent of \$1,000 per year. The bonds of the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. are guaranteed at \$13,000 per mile at 4 per cent. interest. To secure one mile of road built by either of these companies the credit of the Province is burdened to the extent of \$220 in interest charges per year. For each mile of the Alberta and Great Waterways secured by the bargain therefore practically two miles of railway could have been secured from either the C. N. R. or the G. T. P. Neither of these roads, it is said, were willing to build the Fort McMurray line. That is not saying much for the prospects of the road as viewed by railwaymen. But both companies are anxious to get into the country northwest of Edmonton, and through it to the Peace River and Grand Prairie districts. It is reasonable to suppose therefore that for the 350 miles of railway we are to get under this bargain we could have secured 700 miles of railway through country equally desirable for construction north and northwest of Edmonton, country into which people have gone by the thousand, and have established themselves under the most trying circumstances in hope and expectation that the adverse conditions would be speedily relieved by the construction of railways into and through that country. The route of the Alberta and Great Waterways for that part of the road running through absolutely unsettled country would be sufficient to guarantee \$13,000 per mile for a railway from Edmonton to the Peace. To the people in this northwestern country the aspect of all the situation is that what might have secured them ample railway facilities has been pledged to build a railway running for half its length through a country where there are no people and into which people are not going. An equally bad feature of the arrangement is that this project must tend to prejudice proposals for relieving the situation of the settlers in the Peace River country and the country between here and there. For by the members from the most thickly populated portion of the Province the Alberta and Great Waterways must be regarded as a "northwestern" road, and while their constituents are beseeching them to secure railways for them it will be putting a heavy tax on the liberality of these men to ask them to go security for another line into the north or northwest. Fortunately there has been none whatever of a spirit of selfishness shown by the southern members. Not one of them has objected to opening up the north. But with thousands of constituents demanding from each of them railways for their particular sections of the country it must require some courage on their part to sanction the pledging of the Province's credit for another road to the northwest. The people in the constituencies which badly need railway accommodation will very properly say that if the Alberta and Great Waterways does not go into that part of the north country where the people are, they are not responsible for it and should not be penalized because of it. It is just as true that the people in the great northwestern country are not responsible for the bargain and should not be penalized for it. But the unfortunate character of the situation is that this is what may very well happen. If it does happen it will be because so much of the Province's credit has been pledged to build a railway where there are no people to serve, while thousands of settlers who could have been relieved by the same burden on our credit are left without relief.

If the erection of a market building meant the complete and immediate abandonment of the present market, the Council could hardly under the present circumstances raise the people a chance to say whether they

wanted it built or not. But it need not necessarily mean this. The building would not be available much before winter in any event and in the meantime the present site would have to be used. And when completed the building will be comparatively little needed in summer, save for the handling of certain kinds of produce. There is no good reason why trading in other kinds of produce should not be allowed to continue on the present site even after the building is completed, until such time as the property is required for other purposes. To simply shut up the property and leave it idle would not be very good policy. It is a civic square we want there, not a park. And until we are prepared to make it a civic square it might as well be used for something. The point of the case is that if we do not proceed with the work now we will not have a building when we need it, seven or eight months' hence.

The city police have begun a round-up of automobile drivers who transgress the speed limit. The need for a campaign of this kind has been long apparent. The rate at which a vehicle is travelling may of course be more or less a matter of judgment, but to many unprejudiced observers some chauffeurs seem to have mistaken the streets of the city for private highways. Any illusion of that character should be quickly dispelled. And when dispelled the new order of things should be made permanent.

This campaign should have been begun when the offence began, that is years ago. Now that it has begun it should be kept up just as long as there is any need for it.

SENATOR ALDRICH'S SERVICE TO CANADA.

(Saturday's Daily)

It is fortunate for Senator Aldrich that President Taft is a mild-mannered man. Were he other there would be "wigs on the green" when next the chief executive encounters the man from Massachusetts.

Of all ill-deserved honors ever sent to make commercial war on a neighboring state the Payne bill was the last triumph of mischievous ingenuity or of perverted sense. Not only did the President refuse to discharge the weapon—he accepted with apparent joy what ever excuse Canada was prepared to give him for retiring the dangerous arm. Senator Aldrich may be loyal to his leader, but he will require to show some pretty good proofs before any one will believe it after the spectacle he has made of him.

The upshot of the negotiations by which Mr. Fielding kindly relieved the President from his embarrassing position is that Canadians will be able to import thirteen classes of goods from anywhere in the world at about 2 1/2 per cent. lower duty than they have had to pay heretofore, while Canadian products of every kind will enter the United States at the minimum rate allowed under the tariff law of that country. And as a grand finale, the President agreed that steps should be taken at once to bring about an even more favorable arrangement between the two countries as regards trade.

Just how much good these "concessions" will do Senator Aldrich and his fellow-conspirators is apparent at a glance. The "concessions" apply to all countries in the world, and not to the United States alone. The producer of any of these classes of goods in the United States therefore occupies under this arrangement precisely the position he occupied under the former tariff as regards competition from other countries in the Canadian market. He receives no reduction that the producers of other countries do not receive. The "concessions" therefore amount purely and simply to concessions to the Canadian purchaser of these kinds of goods abroad, leaving the American producer not a cent's worth better off than he was before in the matter of advantage in the Canadian market.

The complete failure of the coercive clauses is apparent from the list of articles in respect of which these "concessions" were granted. The "concessions" include such items as quill, tooth-picks, crushed oyster shells, castor oil and clay pigeons. The remainder consists of such articles as cotton-seed, oil, vegetable oils, mineral waters, manufactures of celluloid, drug and dyes, dates, figs, nuts, raisins, currants, prunes, watch actions, pressed leather, tableware of porcelain and china. Of these things Canada imported last year about \$5 million dollars' worth from the United States in a total importation from that country of \$18 million dollars. This is how much the "concessions" mean to the people the Payne tariff was intended to enrich.

These are not even articles which are produced in any quantity in Canada. Most of them cannot be produced commercially in Canada. The worthy Senator has not even the sense to say that the "concessions" which would allow his countrymen to compete with Canadian manu-

facturers or producers. All he has accomplished is that Canadians will tax themselves less for importing these articles, whether from the United States or some other place or place. The Senator should be popular in Canada—for what he did if of course, not for what he intended to do.

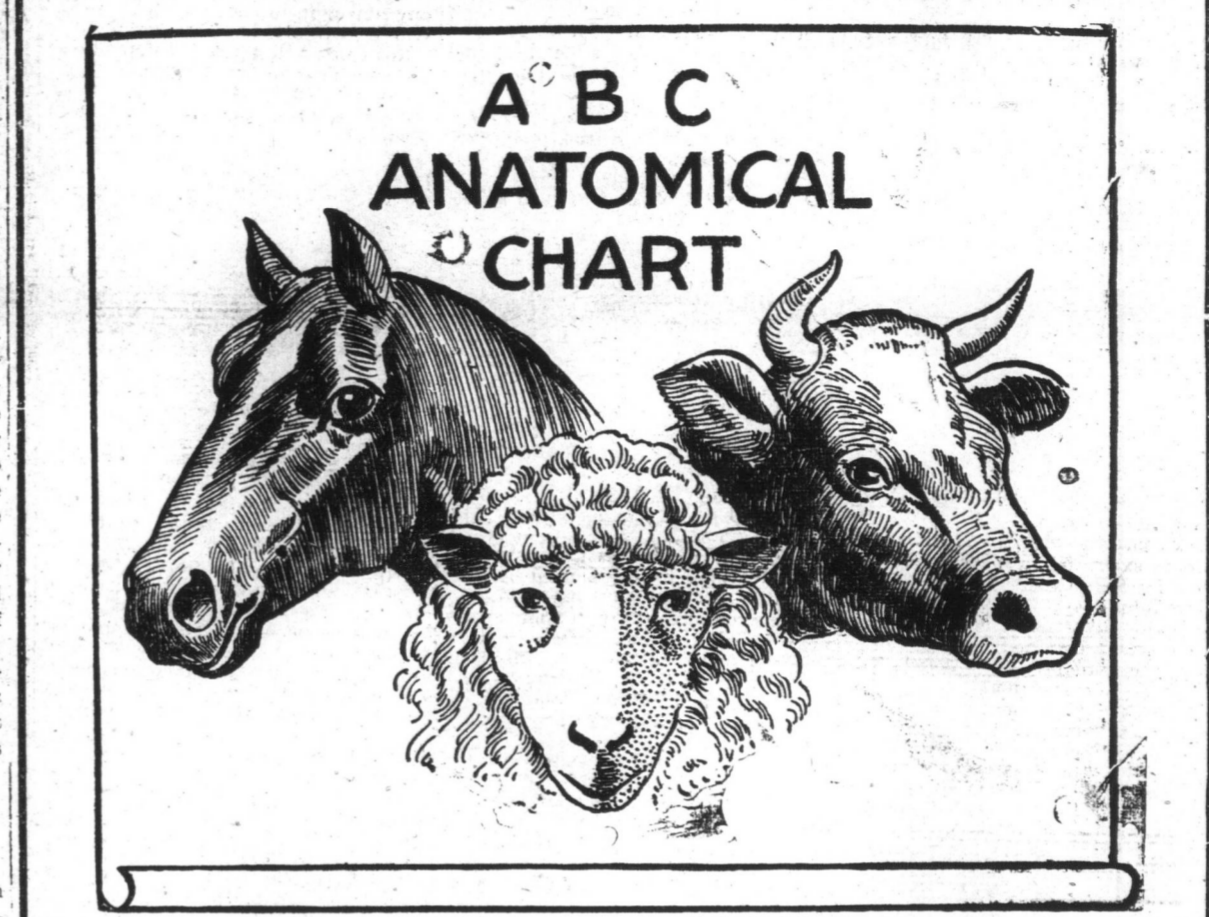
When the better terms negotiations are taken up the Senator will have another claim on our good opinion. This was the price demanded from the President for allowing him to crawl out of the hole into which the Senator had put him with some appearance of decorum. It is up to the Government at Washington to implement its promise or break faith. No doubt the former will be done, for the temper of the United States people has been pretty plainly shown in the last few weeks. If, therefore, the attempted hold-up should work out in a freer trade arrangement between the two countries, Senator Aldrich as the author of the hold-up will deserve even more consideration at our hands than he has already earned.

Meantime, the sympathies of Canadians are due the respected President of the Republic. Though he was the agent of bad counsel, it was clear his heart was not in the business. Him we must regard as a well-meaning man placed in a most unenviable position by the mistaken or unreasonable counsel of others, as we must admit Senator Aldrich the author of unintended good to this country—and his own.

On his own account the President has one resource. Mr. Roosevelt is returning from Africa. If that doughy warrior still wields the big stick with his wonted will the President should be able to show him a spot where it might be landed with wisdom and despatch, to the interest of international feeling, the security of trade, the welfare of his country and the good of his party.

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certain publications in the Province on, an attack in reprisal will come from some quarter on the conduct of the inquiry must say no word even about the merits of the Alberta and Great Waterways bargain, while papers favoring the Government are held to be entirely free not only to discuss the public merits of the transaction but to make onslaught on the opposing members of the Legislature by imputing to them conduct no one has even alleged them to be guilty of. Thus, the day after the Commission adjourned, one publication came out with the unblinking statement that it had been shown in the inquiry that the insurgent members of the Legislature were the authors of Mr. Hawes' plan to get a large sum of money out of Mr. J. K. Cornwall, M.P. Nothing of the kind had been asserted in the court, let alone proven; and had it been proven never so plainly it would have been a matter on which comment was not permissible until after the Commission had reported. Presumably the Commissioners have power to protect themselves against this kind of prejudging of the case submitted to them; one point is clear, if this thing is allowed to go

Quebec Legislature Objects. Quebec, Mar. 30.—There was a spirit of revolt in the legislature this morning over the epidemic of bills proposed this year to authorize medical students to practice as physicians in the province. Notices of a dozen such bills are on the order paper today. To-day the private bills committee passed no less than seven of them.

A. & G. W.

Oh, no. That is your position? No, I didn't say that. This is what it amounts to. I hardly think so. Letters from Mr. White, in session from Mr. White, men parliament for Victoria, in relation to this project? No, I think I haven't. Well, will you swear you have it will, yes. Have you ever had any letter your possession from Mr. White connection with this project? No, not in connection with the project.

You understand what I mean by project? Yes, I understand what you I think. Anything in connection with the construction of the road by Alberta & Great Waterways Co.? No. You never had such letter? No. I have had letters from White. You mean Mr. White P. I do? Yes, I have had letters from White, private letters.

Well, I don't know that they be said to be exactly. Well, somebody else might know could be said. Will you produce letters for Mr. White's inspection? I wouldn't say; I haven't been where the Alberta & Great Waterways was mentioned. Will you produce these letters Mr. White's inspection? I haven't any of them now.

Where are they? One of them somebody else has Who is the somebody else? I presume you know better to do. It was taken out of my coat in the hall; you can find that a person. The other one that I destroyed it. You destroyed it, why? There wasn't anything of importance in it.

And that is the reason you destroyed it? Yes. You destroyed it because there nothing important in it. When you destroy it as I got it. Was it a typewritten letter, or ten with pen and ink? Written with pen and ink. Do you know whether Mr. White has a copy of it or not? No, I don't. But I might as hadn't anything at all to do with Alberta and Great Waterways way.

There is the other one that hasn't been stolen out of your pocket? That is the one I say was destroyed. One was stolen and the other destroyed? That is it.

So these are the only letters have ever received from Mr. W. M.P., in connection with the Alberta & Great Waterways railway? I wouldn't like to say that. Are there any others in existence? These were not in connection with the Alberta and Great Waterways railway.

Political Situation Discussed The project was mentioned in letter, you say? I don't think the project was mentioned, but I think the political situation was discussed. In there? Yes.

Have you got any others from Mr. White? Well, I have a number of letters from the last two or three years Mr. White. Having any bearing on the Alberta & Great Waterways railway project? I don't think so. Will you swear they haven't? Well, I will to the best of my collection, yes.

Well, if they are in existence, are they? What in existence? Letters from Mr. White to you may bear on this matter? I told you I didn't know of a certain letter. There never was an existence that bore on this matter, I know of.

If you have any, where will they be? Well, I would rather have them destroyed than in the usual way, don't always keep private correspondence. You would either have them destroyed them in the usual way. Yes. Because they are of no importance. That is it.

But if you haven't destroyed them, where are they now? Well, I think I answered that. If there are any such letters in existence, where can you find them? I think I told you that. Mr. House met I received to the recollection two letters from White. One is lost, I believe was out of my oversight; the other of a short letter and I don't think mentioned the Alberta & Great Waterways railway, but it discussed political matters, and I tore it up.

These are the only two that member ever to have received Mr. White's? That is all, yes, that had anything even on the political situation of the Alberta & Great Waterways railway affair. Was it in reference to the Alberta & Great Waterways railway? Neither one of them had.

No reference whatever? They had to the political situation. But not otherwise? No reference whatever? Have you any letters in your possession from W. H. Cushing, minister of public works in the province, in connection with the W. H. C. I do. I haven't. No, you ever have any letters telegrams?

A. & G. W. INVESTIGATION

(Continued from Page One.)

Oh, no. That is your position? No, I didn't say that. This is all that amounts to? I hardly think so. No letters from Mr. White, M.P. Have you any letters in your possession from Mr. White, member of parliament for Victoria, in reference to this project? No, I think I haven't. Well, will you swear you haven't? I will, yes. Have you ever had any letters in your possession from Mr. White in connection with this project? No, not in connection with this project. You understand what I mean now by project? Yes, I understand what you mean, I think. Anything in connection with the construction of the road by the Alberta & Great Waterways Co.? No. You never had such letters? No. I never had letters from Mr. White. You mean Mr. White, M.P.? Yes, I had had letters from Mr. White, private letters. In connection with this matter? Well, I don't know that they could be said to be exactly. Well, somebody else might know they could be said to be exactly. And any letters between yourself and Mr. Minty you have produced by you? I think so, all that I can find. Have you any letters in your possession from the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, in connection with the A. & G. W. Railway? No. In reference to it at all? No. Or sending him any telegrams? You understand by telegrams, I mean telegrams or any other papers? No. I don't think I ever sent him any telegram. And any letters between yourself and Mr. Minty you have produced by you? I think so, all that I can find. Have you any letters in your possession from the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, in connection with the A. & G. W. Railway? No. I don't think I ever sent him any telegram. Did you ever have any? Never did. Have you in your possession any copies of any documents? Mr. Justice Scott: How is that letter from Mr. Frank Oliver going to affect these matters? We are going to require into it. Mr. Nolan: I am asking if he has any such letters in his possession. Mr. Justice Scott: Aren't you traveling a little out of the limit? That last question you asked was not for the purpose of eliciting information with reference to this enquiry, but for some other object. The witness might say I haven't any objection to his asking me anything about any correspondence between myself and the Hon. Frank Oliver. Mr. Nolan: Well, are there any letters? No, absolutely none.

NO CORRESPONDENCE WITH MEMBERS.
Is there any correspondence in your possession between yourself and any other member of the Legislative Assembly written in connection with this matter? No. Where are these letters? There are no letters between myself and any member of the Legislative Assembly written prior to the opening of this session of the Legislature. There are no such letters. Nothing written prior to the opening of the Legislature? No, the present session. The opening of the present session? No. You have no papers? No, not that I can remember. Have you any written statements in connection with this matter? No, not directly bearing on this matter, but bearing in any way on this matter? Yes, I have some letters. I suppose all the members of the Legislature have, more or less, letters from other members of the Legislature. In connection with the A. & G. W. Railway? No, particularly. That was all that was in the House with reference to the political aspect of the matter. I don't want to have anything to do with that? That is all they contained. I want to know if you have in your possession now copies of any documents that are on the files brought down to the House during the session of the Legislature, and which are exhibited, that is, the public works department, the executive council department, and the attorney general's department? Have you any copies of these documents? No, particularly. That was all that was in the House with reference to the political aspect of the matter. I don't want to have anything to do with that? That is all they contained. I want to know if you have in your possession now copies of any documents that are on the files brought down to the House during the session of the Legislature, and which are exhibited, that is, the public works department, the executive council department, and the attorney general's department? Have you any copies of these documents? No, particularly. That was all that was in the House with reference to the political aspect of the matter. I don't want to have anything to do with that? That is all they contained.

No, I don't think so. Well, are you sure? Well, I am morally certain, let me think a moment. No, I don't think I have. I don't think I ever received any letters from Mr. Cushing of any kind, excepting departmental letters on road matters or something like that. If want to know whether you have in your possession any letters or other documents? No, I don't think so. Mr. Justice Scott: How is that letter from Mr. Frank Oliver going to affect these matters? We are going to require into it. Mr. Nolan: I am asking if he has any such letters in his possession. Mr. Justice Scott: Aren't you traveling a little out of the limit? That last question you asked was not for the purpose of eliciting information with reference to this enquiry, but for some other object. The witness might say I haven't any objection to his asking me anything about any correspondence between myself and the Hon. Frank Oliver. Mr. Nolan: Well, are there any letters? No, absolutely none.

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What is your position? No, I didn't say that. This is all that amounts to? I hardly think so. No letters from Mr. White, M.P. Have you any letters in your possession from Mr. White, member of parliament for Victoria, in reference to this project? No, I think I haven't. Well, will you swear you haven't? I will, yes. Have you ever had any letters in your possession from Mr. White in connection with this project? No, not in connection with this project. You understand what I mean now by project? Yes, I understand what you mean, I think. Anything in connection with the construction of the road by the Alberta & Great Waterways Co.? No. You never had such letters? No. I never had letters from Mr. White. You mean Mr. White, M.P.? Yes, I had had letters from Mr. White, private letters. In connection with this matter? Well, I don't know that they could be said to be exactly. Well, somebody else might know they could be said to be exactly. And any letters between yourself and Mr. Minty you have produced by you? I think so, all that I can find. Have you any letters in your possession from the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, in connection with the A. & G. W. Railway? No. In reference to it at all? No. Or sending him any telegrams? You understand by telegrams, I mean telegrams or any other papers? No. I don't think I ever sent him any telegram. And any letters between yourself and Mr. Minty you have produced by you? I think so, all that I can find. Have you any letters in your possession from the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, in connection with the A. & G. W. Railway? No. I don't think I ever sent him any telegram. Did you ever have any? Never did. Have you in your possession any copies of any documents? Mr. Justice Scott: How is that letter from Mr. Frank Oliver going to affect these matters? We are going to require into it. Mr. Nolan: I am asking if he has any such letters in his possession. Mr. Justice Scott: Aren't you traveling a little out of the limit? That last question you asked was not for the purpose of eliciting information with reference to this enquiry, but for some other object. The witness might say I haven't any objection to his asking me anything about any correspondence between myself and the Hon. Frank Oliver. Mr. Nolan: Well, are there any letters? No, absolutely none.

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ture Objec. There was a split stance this morn- e of bills propo- erize medical stu- physicians in the a dozen such To- mmittee passed of them.

to Toronto? On the 15th of March. Had you any instructions about making a copy and keeping it when you were asked for the originals? No. Why did you make a copy of them? I would ask your lordships to protect me in the matter. Mr. Mackenzie—The witness has not objected himself. You were asked to return the originals and you have a copy in your possession, is that right? I had when I returned the originals. You made the copy after you returned the originals? No, when the originals were returned the copy in my possession was destroyed. Copy for Protection. What did you make the copy in the first place, for what purpose, if you had the originals? I made it for my own protection, simply. Was there anything requiring protection that necessitated your making a copy? No. Well, I don't think I will say anything further. Was there anything that necessitated your making a copy? You say for your protection? Was that copy necessary? Well, I felt that it was. When were the originals returned? On the date that I gave you. What dates were those? The 15th of March. And when was the copy destroyed? The same time. Did anybody see that copy except yourself and the stenographer who made it? No. Did anybody see the originals while they were in your possession? Well, I shall object to answer any further. If I make the suggestion will you say whether I am right or wrong? No, I won't say anything further. Cross-examination by Mr. Parlee—Did you show these papers to any member of the legislature while they were here, the originals? Well, I don't know that I should go any further into the matter. Mr. Parlee—My lord, I think I am justified in asking if he has shown these papers to any member of the legislature? Mr. Justice Scott—We will not insist on his answering that question. Mr. Parlee—Did he show these papers to any member of the government? Mr. Justice Beek—That is the same thing, is it not? Mr. Parlee—Would like to know that question, if he ever showed these documents or papers to any member of the government? The witness—I do decline to answer it. Did you ever have any negotiations with any member of the government regarding these papers? I decline to answer that too. Mr. Parlee—Presumably these papers are now destroyed? Mr. Justice Beek—That is to be permitted to ask Mr. Henwood to whom he showed them in order that it may be necessary to give secondary evidence. Mr. Justice Beek—Why do you presume they are destroyed? Mr. Justice Harvey—Mr. Henwood would be as good as any one to give evidence. The witness—He has been here who have seen these documents. Mr. Parlee—He possibly might be. It might be necessary at the opening of this enquiry to show these papers or the originals to the court. Mr. Justice Scott—Don't you know something about that already Mr. Parlee. Mr. Parlee—I would not like to say that I know. Mr. Mackenzie (To the witness)—I want to be clear about that. There was only one copy made while the document was in your possession. Is that correct? No answer. Mr. Justice Beek—My client, for whom I was acting, desires that it be made in that way and it was for that purpose that I made the offer. Mr. Walsh—Have you any objection to making me see the papers? Mr. Justice Scott—Is that satisfactory to you? Yes. Respecting the matters dealt with in this correspondence forwarded to you by Mr. Davidson? Yes. Mr. Walsh—I understand Mr. Biggar's offer to give me the information which he thinks should be conveyed from the other side relative to this matter. Mr. Justice Scott—Would you like to do it right away as a witness if Mr. Walsh would be satisfied with that. Mr. Walsh—I would rather not do it in that way, Mr. Biggar. Mr. Justice Scott—My client, for whom I was acting, desires that it be made in that way and it was for that purpose that I made the offer. Mr. Justice Scott—Is that satisfactory to you? Yes. 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Continued on Page Six.

TO ISSUE WRIT IN A FEW DAYS

G. B. Henwood, of Henwood & Harrison, confirms report Hawes will take action.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TENDERS

Are Giving Saskatchewan University Governors Much Trouble.

Saskatoon, Sask., April 1.—The board of governors of the Saskatchewan University have been sitting all day today in an effort to come to a decision on the tenders submitted for the agricultural college buildings...

AETNA ERUPTION MORE ALARMING

Images of Diety Thrown in Path of Lava Fail to Stop Flow—People in a Panic.

Catania, April 2.—Conditions around Mount Aetna became more alarming and the detonations more deafening as time progressed. Thirty thousand persons about Mount Aetna refused to go to their homes despite a tempestuous gale and rain storm and women and children slept on the ground.

RAISED A FOG IN LUMSDEN AFFAIR

Striking Conservative Members of Committee Attempt to Reclood Issue in Parliament.

Ottawa, March 31.—For six hours in the House of Commons today the Lumsden committee, Messrs. Lennox, Crothers, and Barker, vainly endeavored to reclood the issue of the investigation by Parliament of the Lumsden affair.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE

E. G. Palmer, chilled meat expert, to whose efforts the recent agitation in connection with the adoption of the system of exporting beef, which has been brought to the favorable attention of the Federal Government, is due, writes The Bulletin on the subject as follows:

The object is to have the industry of chilled meat exportation under the control of the Government, and to have the necessary preliminary work essential to the inauguration of a thoroughly organized system of chilling, packing and exporting from this western province, and at the same time to have a representative body with whom the government may deal in the matter.

WELL KNOWN TORONTO EGYPTIAN ARRESTED ON THIS CHARGE

Toronto, March 30.—Geo. H. Atlas, B.A., an Egyptian, especially ordained by the Presbyterian church, was arrested on a warrant by Judge Dent following indictment by the Grand Jury for subornation of perjury.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—The Russo-Finnish bill, giving the Duma authority over Finland, was introduced in the Duma yesterday. After a debate it was referred to a committee of twenty-one members.

RUSSO-FINNISH BILL IN DUMA

Duma to Have Authority Over Finland Referred to Committee.

The reference of the proposed constitution to a committee was carried by a majority composed of Mohammedans, Progressives, Okobristes, Nationalists and Conservatives. The minority included the Poles, Constitutional Democrats, Laborites and Social Democrats.

and that is this one... remember those then... have now observed that what on the file in possession that is...

YMOUR. Having first duly sworn, J. Johnstone and testimony of the Alberta & B.C. Co. sir.

at moment. Invention generally with files in your possession and correspondence company's books, vouchers, etc.

What company employed by the railway construction company? questions as applying to between them you answers. Have your documents of record that ever was in existence that is now?

By Mr. Parke. Has been in charge? that Mr. Goddard did that in now is in charge of that? and did you keep records of that? the bank account of Waterways?

Miners' Strike Not Serious. According to Reports Received Except in Illinois. Chicago, April 1.—While optimistic reports are heard everywhere, stating that an early settlement of the strike is sure to come, the indications tonight were that in Illinois at least it would be impossible to come to an agreement inside of 30 days.

Presented With Travelling Bag. Montreal, Que., April 1.—Associates of Florence Johnson, presented to H. B. Harrison, general advertising agent of the Grand Trunk, presented her with a travelling bag on the occasion of her leaving the office for the past few years and is to be married this month to Stewart Simpson of Winnipeg. They will reside in that city in future.

LIBERIA UPRISING COMICAL

Troops Fire at Each Other But the People Give No Heed.

Berlin, April 2.—The disturbance between the natives and the German troops in Liberia is more comical than serious, according to a report which the admiralty has received from the commander of the German gunboat Sperber. The gunboat arrived at Cape Palmas on February 28th.

NO ARRANGEMENT AS YET FOR RECIPROCITY

Dominion Government Has Accepted Invitation to Negotiate with Representatives of the Two Administrations—Neither Time, Place Nor Date Fixed.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 31.—The government has not yet considered the question of reciprocal trade arrangements with the United States in reference to the proposed free trade agreement which the United States has announced yesterday.

FRENCH IMMIGRANTS COMING TO RED DEER

J. B. Durand who has just returned from France Says That Some Thirty French People Will Shortly Come to Red Deer and District—Other News From C. & E. Town.

Red Deer, Mar. 3.—At the organization meeting of the Memorial Hospital directors, F. H. Tallman was re-elected president, S. E. McKee vice-president and A. W. G. Allen secretary for the year 1910.

VICTORIA'S TENREDOIN DISTRICT

Police Commissioner Tait Tells of His Personal Investigations.

Victoria, B.C., April 1.—Police Commissioner Tait, on the witness stand before Commissioner Lampan, declared that his personal investigation of conditions below the 'dred line' was prompted solely by a desire to secure direct information of the conditions. He had received neither a commission for protection or non-interference, nor knew of any one else receiving such a commission.

WANTED

Wanted—Teacher 1st or 2nd class, for Foreman, B.C. Co.

Wanted

Wanted—Teacher—At Onca, for the school No. 1738 of the village of Legal, a Roman Catholic teacher, male or female, fully qualified to teach in any public school in Alberta and capable to teach also an elementary course in French. Salary \$700 per annum.

Wanted

Wanted—Teacher 1st or 2nd class, for Foreman, B.C. Co.

Wanted

Wanted—Teacher—Profession, second class, male, for following Ruthenian schools: Kolomea, four miles east from Mandan, 2 standards, attendance 20. Sich, on standard, attendance 25, eight miles north-east of Mundare, 20 miles north of Riley, first standard, attendance 30. Salaries \$600 per year, begin April 1st, continue until December. Teachers' quarters at \$3 per month at every school. Apply to Peter Svarich, Vegreville.

Business Location Vacant

For rent or for sale 25x20, two storey house for sale or to rent, 150 roomed house near the railway on the G.P.F.

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W. Curtis Hitchmer

GLENCOE, WESTBANK, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Jas. Richardson & Sons

KINGSTON, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, FORT WILLIAM AND CALGARY. GRAIN MERCHANTS

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EDMONTON NEWS

LOCAL

W. H. Wardell, government surveyor, and party, are leaving today for Lac La Biche, where they will survey eight townships during the next few months.

TRADERS GET EARLY START. The government telegraph station reports this morning that the ice in the Athabasca river has broken and is moving very freely. This will be welcome news to the men who have been waiting at the Landing to make their way into the great northland by the river. It will also relieve the settlers who are stranded along the route to the Grand Prairie country, as without wheels, and no skingahoy they were forced to remain wherever the snow had left them.

RELEASED ON PAROLE. Jack Otto, the young Jack convict at the Edmonton penitentiary, who gave the alarm to the guards when Guard Dharty was attacked by another convict some weeks ago, has been rewarded for his faithfulness by being released on parole. Otto was sent up from Calgary to serve a two years' term for theft and had but in about a year of his sentence. He has been a model prisoner and would in all probability, in any case, have been out before the expiration of his term.

WILL RUSH CONSTRUCTION. George H. Webster of Winnipeg, who has the sub-contract from J. D. McArthur for the 140 miles of the T. & N. line from Tofield to Calgary, in the city making arrangements for the immediate commencement of the work of grading. He is endeavoring to secure all the contractors that are available. Mr. Webster built the first fifty miles of this branch line from Tofield to Genoua last year. He will have his headquarters this year at Alox, where the branch line crosses the Lacombe branch of the C. P. K.

BIG CONTRACT AWARDED. The contract for the supplying of lumber to the penitentiary for the year beginning April 1st has been awarded to P. Burns & Co. The contract is for some \$1,500,000 pounds and the contract price runs up to about \$3,700. The other contract for the year has not yet been awarded. The tender was opened direct to Ottawa and are pronounced upon by the inspector of penitentiaries. Upon the report being received here the contract is signed by Warden McCauley.

FINED MORE THAN \$500. The keepers of nine houses of ill-fame in the North Edmonton district were fined before Inspector McCauley last Monday. Mounted Police Barracks this morning, charged with selling liquor without a license and keeping disorderly houses. On the first charge each one of the nine was fined \$50 and \$250 and on the second charge each was fined \$50 and \$250 and costs. The police are determined to clear out this district which is becoming notorious as a "red light" region. The total fine assessed this morning amounted to more than half a thousand dollars.

PERMITS PASS QUARTER MILLION. The building permits in Edmonton for the month of March will pass the quarter-million mark, exceeding the total of March, 1909, by over seventy thousand dollars. The figures yesterday stood at \$246,196. The permits issued last year, were \$179,205. Some permits issued this week are: Molsons Bank \$40,000; P. Ducey, residence, \$10,000; Chas. Paradis, store and dwelling \$2,000; Chas. Paradis, residence, York street, \$1,000; Edgar Richards, residence addition to Journal Office, \$1,400; P. Furrier, residence, Victoria Ave., \$5,000; W. Clapetean, residence, Fraser Ave., \$3,200.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM FINED. Automobile speeding fined. Automobile speeding. The police, equipped with new stop watches, are making calculations as to rate of speed in excess of ten or twelve miles an hour. They take down the number of the car and its owner appears in court to place down a ten dollar fine and is then released on an extended trial to Montreal and elsewhere and other points throughout the country. The police are making calculations as to rate of speed in excess of ten or twelve miles an hour. They take down the number of the car and its owner appears in court to place down a ten dollar fine and is then released on an extended trial to Montreal and elsewhere and other points throughout the country. The police are making calculations as to rate of speed in excess of ten or twelve miles an hour. They take down the number of the car and its owner appears in court to place down a ten dollar fine and is then released on an extended trial to Montreal and elsewhere and other points throughout the country.

RIVERS IN NORTH BREAKING UP. Marshall Robertson arrived in the city yesterday from Mirror Landing at the mouth of the Grande Prairie. He reports that the rivers of the north are breaking up. The last part of his trip was very risky as the ice was breaking and when the officer fell again they were beginning to appear.

EXHIBITION LIST PREPARING. The Exhibition Association are feeling very well pleased over the result of the work that they are putting into the exposition this year. The report that is coming from the different institutions in the city is an evidence that the business people are interested in the effort to secure the best fair that the city has ever seen. The G.T.P. sent in \$100 yesterday and asked that it be used as prizes for cash and goods.

HAYDEN-JOHNSON. A very pretty marriage was quietly performed at the Catholic parsonage on Tenth street, by Rev. Father Beaudry, on March 30th, the contracting parties being Mr. Wm. Hayden, of Entwistle, and Mrs. Amber Johnson, nee Brown, of Seba. The bride was beautifully attired in a rare silk princess gown. Mrs. E. J. Klass, of Edmonton, was bridesmaid, while Mr. Klass assisted the groom.

EDMONTON NEWS

LOCAL

Mrs. Hayden returned to the city where they will remain a few days, after which they will be at home at Gainsford.

A. C. FRASER TO GO EAST. At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon it was decided to approach A. C. Fraser, and if possible, secure his services in connection with assisting a man to the East to find out ways and means of industry, as the Board have come to the conclusion that the only way in which they can have success along the line of promoting this important part of their public program is to profit by what these places have done, and to adopt the latest ideas in that line. Mr. Fraser was approached and gave his consent to act for the city for one month, and will leave for the East on the 5th or 6th of April. Mr. Fraser will have a roving commission, and, as the board have the utmost confidence in his business ability, it is hoped they will allow him to map out his own program.

HEFFNER WINS APPEAL. At a sitting of the district court yesterday at Fort Saskatchewan, His Honor Justice Taylor heard the argument in the appeal of Frank Heffner of Lamont from the conviction of January 29 last, on charges of criminal negligence in not having provided medical attendance for his thirteen-year-old son who suffered from a diseased knee. Heffner, who is an adherent of the "Church of God," was alleged to have refused to use other means of healing than those of his church of faith-healers. H. Robertson of Edmonton, who appeared for the appellant objected to the conviction on the ground that the indictment was defective in that it charged that the child was mis-used. Mr. Corbett appeared for the crown. After hearing the argument His Honor gave judgment allowing the appeal and quashing the conviction.

EDMONTON'S FINE HOTELS. This city is not behind in the accommodation that it is offering to the public receiving and entertaining the hands of the traveling and visiting folk of the city. The new addition to the list is the new Hotel Cecil at the corner of Fourth and Jasper. The original building was enlarged and a \$25,000 addition built at once, and when completed will represent one of the finest hotels in the city.

WHITE-ROBB. On Tuesday evening, March 29th, a pretty but quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Robb, Lloydminster, Alberta, when their only daughter Nellie Wilson was united in holy bonds of matrimony to Frederick White, son of John White, Norwood, Ontario, by Rev. W. J. Wilson, Lloydminster. The bride was given away by her father, and the ceremony was presided over by Rev. W. J. Wilson, Lloydminster. A banquet of cream roses and ferns, with a reception table was a beautiful dinner with pink and white carnations and ferns. Mr. and Mrs. White left on the evening train for Edmonton and in a short time will be on an extended trip to Montreal and elsewhere and other points throughout the country.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. Vancouver, B. C., Mar. 30.—Word comes from Northwest of the shooting of Marshall J. Dietrich by a man named Martin Close who committed suicide where the sheriff's posse was near him. Close was aged 45. He had been paying unusual attention to Miss Jefflin and the Jefferson home being dynamited. Close was suspected. Dietrich went to arrest him. Close shot him in the shoulder with a Winchester and when the officer fell again shot him in the body killing him.

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ROOSEVELT SAYS FAREWELL TO AFRICA. Alexandria, Egypt, Mar. 30.—Theodore Roosevelt today said farewell to Africa and accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel and Kermit, left for Naples on the steamer Prinzess Alice. They were given a hearty welcome and farewell, but had little time to spare while here.

INCREASES ALL ALONG THE LINE. Statistics For Month Show Splendid Progress Being Made in the Capital City. Statistics for the month of March showing gratifying progress to have been made by the city in the last twelve months, in practically every direction, and bespeak a greatly expanding volume of business. Building permits taken out during the month aggregate over a quarter of a million dollars, being \$246,196 in excess of the total of March 1909. Bank clearings reach well up towards the five million mark. The number of permits for the quarter of a million over the corresponding month of last year, and being almost a million dollars greater than the total for last month. The number of railway earnings have increased almost \$200,000, the number of permits for the month being \$1,567,000 for the month, as against \$909,320 for March last year. All records were broken at the Immigration hall where 200 immigrants were registered, a number of arrivals in March 1909 was 142.

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Arrivals in Clearing House. The returns of the clearing house for the month show a total of \$4,768,375.00, an increase over the corresponding month of \$943,073.00, and \$686,166.11 in excess of the total for the corresponding month of last year. The total returns for the quarter ending March 31st, 1910 are \$13,832,237.67, an increase of \$1,767,001 for the same period last year.

Building Permits. The total of the building permits for the month of March 1910, was \$179,355 for the month of February of this year, which was a very quiet one, but that of January 1910, was \$23,368.92. For March 1909, the receipts were \$22,250.20, which means an increase for the month of \$1,768.72. The receipts for the fiscal year ending yesterday were \$286,664.22, an increase of \$46,309.98 over the receipts for 1908-09. The number of permits issued yesterday were 10,214. This is an increase of twenty per cent over the number received in the year 1908-09. Express parcels show an increase of seven per cent over the corresponding month.

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PORTABLE SAW MILL and cut your own lumber. **Made at THE IMPERIAL FOUNDRY** 50, Eighth Street. Edmonton, Alta.

LOANS Interest Never Exceeding **8%** on Improved Farms. **CREDIT FONCIER, F. C.** Cor. Jasper and Third St. Edmonton. G. H. GOWAN, Local Manager.

Veterinary Ointment Smaltin 50c 2 lb. Tin \$2.50. **THE EDMONTON DRUG CO LIMITED**

DOING IMMIGRATION WORK IN ENGLAND Donald S. Irwin Returns to Lloydminster after being in Glasgow and the adjacent Old Country—Keen Interest Shown in Canada and Especially the West.

Seed Oats for Sale Abundance and White Lanes. Oats free from wild weed. Apply **HENRY FRASER**, Fort Bay or McDougall & Second. Or farm next Winteburn P.O.

Oshawa Metal Ceilings For the finest building. Cost little enough. Reduce fire-damage. Tremendous designs for stores, halls, warehouses, churches, etc. Illustrated book showing exclusive Patent designs. **FEDLAR People of Oshawa** Ontario, Canada. J. B. H. Oshawa, Ont.

PIERCE STORMS SWEEP THROUGH THE BALKANS Trail of Destruction Left in Many of the Dismal Municipalities of Europe—Several Persons Killed and Traffic Tied Up.

Timothy Seed FIRST CLASS QUALITY BROME AND ALLSYKE Field and Garden Seeds. **H. Wilson** 44 Queens Ave.

Farm for Sale Farm for sale, 6 miles from Tofield, Alta., 11-2 miles from Shotts siding on the G.T.P. consisting of 420 acres, 243 acres under cultivation, 125 acres more can be plowed without grubbing, all fenced. Good frame house, built last summer, 16x22, 11-2 stories, good stables for 10 horses, 50 ft. long, fine well, granary to hold 7,000 bushels of grain. Price \$22 per acre before seeding.

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SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

1000 MEN FOR RAILWAY CA Contractors in Immediate Need Could Employ That Many 24 Hours.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE **ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM** THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Good Wages Offered. Phelan & Shirley are offering present gardening men for a month. "The trouble is," says Pritchard, of the Logan employment bureau, "that the men are too many men are anxious to find work in the city. A man who was yesterday out of his home could get \$40 a month for ten hours a day. Phelan & Shirley, west of the city. I will wait until I am offered \$10 a week." John Timothy, W. J. Webb, M. McCormack are in the employment bureau, and are looking for work on their contracts. It is estimated that a thousand bodied men could be given work on the railway construction inside of 24 hours from their homes in Edmonton. R. Logan has been asked to consider the possibility of a bureau of employment to open a bureau of employment.

FORMALDEHYDE (or FORMALIN) Our stock is fresh and warranted full strength. 1 lb. does 40 to 50 lb. OUR PRICE 20c LB.

GEO. H. GRAYDON 200 Jasper Ave. **ASQUITH'S MAJORITY INCREASED TO**

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