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The Edmonton Bulletin.

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Women's Fine Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck, no sleeves, Lisle thread, mercerized or plain cotton, trimmed with lace or crocheted edge, also plain without trimming. **Special values 15c. to \$1.00.**

Women's Ribbed Union Suits, low neck and sleeveless, lace or crocheted trimmings, drawers with lace edge. **Special Values 75c., \$1.00, and \$1.25.**

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Lowest Expense. No Delay.
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Corner Howard and Rice Streets.

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We can supply you with an Article second to none in the market, in the line of Ham, Bacon, Lard, etc. Fresh Meat, Sausages, etc. A reasonable price.

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GREAT MID-SUMMER CLEARING SALE

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W. Johnstone-Walker & Co.
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DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION ENDORSED BY CONVENTION

Principal McDiarmid, Brandon College, Defends Autonomy of Denominational Colleges in Strong Address Before Baptist Convention Yesterday

Resolution Passed Endorsing This Attitude--Want Same Rights in Manitoba As in Ontario

The outstanding feature of the sessions of the Baptist convention yesterday was the educational address of Principal McDiarmid, Brandon College. His address was a strong defence of ecclesiastical education and the autonomy of denominational colleges. He claimed the same rights for the Baptists of Manitoba as were enjoyed by their brethren in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, and declared that they would continue in their efforts to secure a university charter until they succeeded. His attitude was endorsed by the convention in a strong resolution. The address coming after the principal's report on the work of the college in the afternoon produced a profound impression on the delegates, and his observations were received throughout with enthusiasm and applause.

Introduction of New Pastors.
The convention began yesterday with the introduction of new pastors. Superintendent Stackhouse called the new pastors to the front and formally presented them to the convention. A number of gentlemen visiting the convention were introduced and made brief addresses. They were Rev. W. J. Litch, Vancouver; Rev. J. R. McFaul, Ottawa; and Rev. D. E. Hat, superintendent of missions in British Columbia.

Mr. Litch and Mr. Hat spoke of the advisability and probability of coming antagonism between the conventions of Manitoba and the Northwest and British Columbia. Miss Reekie presented the report of the Northwest Baptist. The receipts totalled \$1,773.70 and payments \$2,102.25. The subscribers totalled 2,108. The report was adopted on motion of Dr. E. J. Stobo, Winnipeg, who heartily commended the work of Editor Fetter and the entire staff.

Superintendent Stackhouse submitted the report of the Editor Board. The report for this year shows receipts for the year 1906-07 of \$2,108.25.

Educational Report.
Principal McDiarmid of Brandon college laid the report on education before the convention. The year that he controlled the Christian church was central in the history of the college. The total registration for 1906-7 has been 220, divided as follows: theology, 5; business and stenography, 110; piano, 60; vocal, 27; art, 14; expression and physical culture, 48. During the year Clark Hall has been established through the gifts of Dr. C. W. Clark of Winnipeg. Clark Hall is utilized as a ladies' department which includes art, music, vocal and physical culture. The principal paid a splendid tribute to the lady principal, Miss Whiteside, whose subsequent address to the convention simply justified his remarks.

The accommodation of the residence hall was already taxed to its capacity, and another is needed. The principal appealed for the endowment of chairs, the establishment of libraries, and a large increase in the endowment and sustenance funds.

In order to give adequate instruction to the large attendance of Scandinavian students a teacher familiar with the English and Scandinavian languages was engaged this year to facilitate the study of English for these students. In the near future the board hoped to be able to add a German teacher as well.

A course in Bible knowledge has been added to the curriculum of the college and two teachers added to the staff for that purpose. Rev. G. Mode of Broadway church, Winnipeg, who is a delegate to the convention, being one of the appointees.

A University Charter.
The principal outlined the steps taken to secure a university charter from the Manitoba government. The bill was defeated in committee, but he stated that the application will be renewed at the next session of the legislature.

Financial Statement.
The total revenue of the college this year was \$43,891.78, and the total expenditure \$44,164.35. The total liabilities were \$42,200. Coming to the assets he said that eight years ago the college had no property and only \$3,500 promised per year for five years for teaching. Now the college owns 170,000, or total assets of \$220,000. Miss Whiteside, the principal of the ladies' department, was called upon to outline the nature of the work in her department. She stated the new building, worth \$150,000, with an endowment fund of \$70,000, or total assets of \$220,000. Miss Whiteside spoke of the evil of students attempting the special courses before they had a ground training in the academic course, and closed an admirable address with some telling arguments in favor of higher education for women and for the college residence.

In the absence of Dr. C. W. Clark, Winnipeg, who was invited to deliver the address on the relation of education to the church and state, was performed by Rev. J. C. Bowen of Salfordhouse. He strongly endorsed the application for a university charter for Brandon college, and was in favor of passing a resolution in the convention to that effect. The motion to adopt the report was seconded by Rev. P. C. Parker, editor of the Northwest Baptist. He paid a warm tribute to Principal McDiarmid and Miss Whiteside, and took strong ground for an advanced policy with regard to education.

The motion was supported by Rev. C. B. Freeman, Dr. Stobo, who said that the application for a university charter is in the west that in the east. Rev. G. Mode, W. H. Redman, W. G. McCormick, Neepawa; J. H. Bowring, Wetaskiwin; A. M. McDonald, Edmonton.

Committees.
At the conclusion of the session yesterday afternoon the various committees were nominated and appointed. The following is the personnel of each of the undetermined committees:

Nominating committee--Principal McDiarmid, Brandon College; E. J. Kenney, Winnipeg; J. C. Bowen, Salfordhouse; F. Hoffman, Winnipeg; R. Hilton, Winnipeg; A. W. Ward, Calgary; W. H. Redman, W. G. McCormick, Neepawa; J. H. Bowring, Wetaskiwin; A. M. McDonald, Edmonton.

Resolutions--Dr. McKie, chairman, Brandon College; M. A. McLean, Fortage La Prairie; Alice McDonald, Leduc; Bro. McDonald, Regina; Bro. Turnbull, Brandon.

New Churches--C. C. McLaurin, C. E. Morse, E. B. Freeman.

Arrangements--J. C. Bowen, Strathcona; C. W. Jackson, Brandon; A. G. Baker, Okotoks; Rev. E. W. Patterson and Rev. C. W. Corey, Edmonton.

Evening Session.
Rev. G. F. Price of Dauphin conducted the devotional exercises at the opening of the evening session yesterday. The Strathcona quartette favored the convention with a fine number.

After the devotional exercises Rev. C. C. McLaurin, Calgary, gave an excellent address relating to his experiences as a general missionary. During the last six years he traveled 25,000 miles a year by every mode of travel and created considerable merriments as he described the various homes, shacks and dugouts in which he has slept; also the ludicrous examples of mistaken identity having been once taken for the proprietor of the famous hotel in Edmonton. He mentioned a few of the things he considered the most interesting in the life of the missionary. He drove from Winnipeg to Edmonton before the railway reached Saskatoon or Edmonton. That was twenty-one years ago. Now the transportation is miraculous. There are now hundreds of churches in the various towns that have sprung up since that time. In 40 towns he was the first missionary. To look back over these four years and see the success of the work of the church the trouble was all repaid. To give encouragement to disconsolate congregations, and to effect peace in place of discord was a joy and unending interest.

That most impressed him in his work was the imperative necessity of unity among the members of a congregation and the spirit of charity and forbearance.

In closing his address he praised the local independence of the Baptist church as the essential condition of high spirituality.

Rev. H. Bryant of Medicine Hat sang a solo to the delight of the great audience.

Principal McDiarmid.
The evening session concluded with the address of Principal McDiarmid, Brandon college, on the relation of education to the church and state.

In his opening remarks Principal McDiarmid referred to the unique conditions that the church was facing in the West. Our country was coming to the consciousness of nationhood. The nations of the earth were pouring their streams into a common mingling mass that forms the basis of Canadian citizenship. It was our sacred duty to form high ideals of nationhood or we would be unworthy of the faith our ancestors professed for us and of the opportunity Providence had privileged with us. The Christian religion must be a factor in this ideal, and brought his life of the nation.

Separation of Church and State.
The Baptists held that in organization control and support there should be complete separation of the church from the state. Wherever the state religion is established, it is introduced a principle that is contradictory of the vital and basic principle of religion itself. The church is a voluntary organization, and if voluntary operation is sacred and inviolate. No external power should be allowed to force the human conscience, and it was a crime for the civil power to attempt it.

How, then, was Christianity to be lived in the life of the nation? Through the lives of its Christian men.

History would show that the Baptists had a clearer vision of the separation and true relations of church and state than any other religious body. There were periods in the history of this country when the Baptist Church stood single-handed for a free church, for the untrammelled exercise of conscience and civil and religious liberty.

Even in this larger, whiter day of truth, there was a lingering tendency and readiness to impose religion by the aid of civil power, and wonderful though it might be, there yet lingered a readiness to accept, on the part of the church, the aid of the state for denominational enterprises.

At this point in his address, Principal McDiarmid applied these principles to the conditions of church and national life and human relationships. With vigor and earnestness he declared there was need in his own province to stand for these principles. The Baptists had a mission clear-cut and defined--a straight issue in asserting and securing the voluntary principle in religion and education.

Education he defined as personal development or the cultivation of personality. He went into an exhaustive treatment of the question, which he stated: "Whose right is it to educate the child? Whose natural function is it? Does the right belong to the state or to the parent?"

It was not his province or intention, he said, to enquire into the origin of human rights. Yet, he would say that no legislative power could make or unmake human rights. The right of educating the child lay with the parent. The custody of the child was a right given to the parent by the Creator.

If the state interfered it was playing the tyrant and committing a grave crime. In Russia children were taken from the parents to be trained in the orthodox religion of the state. We denounced it as tyranny, but what was tyranny in Russia was so in Canada.

State Education.
Principal McDiarmid, in dealing with state education, said he believed in and under certain conditions which alone justified its origin and operation. The first condition was found in the fact that the state declares that it is to their common advantage to voluntarily co-operate in providing educational means. There is then no question of right. The second condition where state education is justifiable when the parent ignores his right and duty, the state may underlie

the education of the child for its own preservation and perpetuity.

Compulsory Education.
Compulsory education, he said, had its limitations. It could carry only so far as the needs of good citizenship demand. When it forces religion into its education, it is going beyond its rights and abusing its power.

Baptist Attitude.
The Baptists as a religious organization believed in the public school system, but even with the existence of the state system parents had the right to educate their children as they would. The Baptists were not opponents of separate schools if conducted under their own expense. Suppression under these conditions he branded as mediæval tyranny.

Higher Education.
These principles applied to higher education as well. It was the right, the speaker declared, for a body of people in the state to organize their own institutions of learning without recourse to the state, and the state had no right to place any disability upon the members of that body.

In this connection Principal McDiarmid outlined the struggle of the Baptists of Manitoba to obtain a university charter for Brandon college. They were doing efficient work as was proved by the ability of their students to pass the state examinations in the University of Manitoba. Brandon university had been asked to "Jack" Orchard to maintain the standard on a par with the standard in the provincial institution, and grant the widest privilege of inspection. Notwithstanding these facts, the government of Manitoba refused the charter. The speaker pointed out that such rights had been granted to the state university, and that the Baptists in Nova Scotia, where they had Acadia college, and in Ontario where they had McMaster university, were granted after the federation act of 1867 in Ontario.

The learned principal closed his address with a spirited appeal for the autonomy of his college, and said the scheme was frustrated, not by the people of Manitoba, but by a few ecclesiastics in the city of Winnipeg.

This Morning's Session.
The devotional exercises this morning were conducted by Rev. Wm. Reid of Lethbridge, after which Rev. F. G. Mode, of Brandon college, continued his lectures on the "Genesis of Paul." The speaker briefly reviewed the ground traversed in the lecture of yesterday. Up to the Jerusalem conference Paul was regarded as a Jewish rabbi, and his religious life was that of a Jew. He followed the itinerary of the great missionary, showing his tact, steadfastness and administrative ability.

The result of Paul's genius was the establishment of the Christian church. Paul was the father of church polity. Conditions early arose that forced the policy of the church in the foreground. The basis of his scheme of organization was the autonomy of the local church. He always vindicated his principle. The church of the New Testament was a reflection of Paul's genius. Its cardinal features were its simplicity and local independence. This was significant when one considered the early education of Paul. As a Jew he was trained to a high standard of education, and he was familiar with the complex organization of the civil polity of the Empire.

The lecturer also referred to Paul's sanction to the co-operation of women in the church, though he pronounced against women taking prominence in a similar strain with an early period was an innovation characteristic of the man.

Paul was not only the founder of the Christian church, but at the same time was its greatest theologian. Pauline theology was the outcome of his solicitude for churches he had founded. Here the lecturer gave a learned treatment of the power of his theology over the whole history and development of the church, and the development of the theology of Campbell because of its light attitude towards sin.

Old and New Fields.
Rev. C. K. Morse, of Pilot Mound, addressed the convention on the importance of maintaining old fields while Rev. C. B. Freeman, superintendent of missions for Saskatchewan, spoke in a similar strain with regard to entering new fields. Both speakers stood for an aggressive policy to maintain the Baptist denominational identity.

HAYWOOD MUST DEFEND HIMSELF

Judge Refused Application for Acquittal. A Compromising Cheque.

Boise, Idaho, June 21.--The state announced the close of its case against Wm. D. Haywood at 10:30 a.m. The court then adjourned until 1:30 o'clock, when the defence moved for acquittal. The court overruled the motion for acquittal. Court adjourned until Monday.

When the court convened this morning Senator Borah announced that the state had received telegraphic information from the First National Bank of Denver, fixing the date on one of the drafts which have been introduced as evidence, and upon which the date had been punched out by the file in the bank. The draft was for \$100, and the bank wired that he dated the draft of December 21, 1905. It was drawn in favor of J. L. Simpkins by Haywood. The letter produced in court from Pettibone received by Orchard while in jail at Caldwell, stated that "That" had been sent to "Jack" Orchard said that he had asked for \$100. The defence admitted the prima facie evidence.

C. S. Kingsley, an attorney of Boise qualified as an expert in handwriting. He was asked to compare Pettibone's signature of the letter replying to the insurance agent in Denver, who asked as to the character of Orchard and Pettibone, with the signatures of Wolf and Pettibone on the back of the telegraphic money orders. Kingsley said that in his experience the signatures were written by one and the same person. He was not cross-examined. Jim Seaborn, a colored horse dealer, testified to the sale of a horse and buggy to Haywood. Seaborn said that Orchard and he drove to Pettibone's store and the three drove to a place he described as the location of the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners. Orchard went up stairs and came down with another man, who got into the buggy.

The witness said: "They said they would be back soon and drove off together."

The negro identified Haywood as the third member of the party. It was the first direct connection of Haywood with Orchard. He said Orchard paid him \$100 for the outfit, but the bill of sale was made to Pettibone. Cross-examined he said he met Orchard at the postoffice after coming to Boise. He said he was summoned by the Pinkerton detectives and received his salary and expenses from them in advance.

Senator Borah then stated that with the exception of proving the sending of a money order for \$75 by the Western Union from Haywood in Denver, to Steve Adams in Ogden, Utah, called 1903, the state's case was closed.

Mr. Richardson, for the defence said that they would ask that the state file the telegrams as soon as they were received. Senator Borah said that the telegrams would be here by to-night.

"With this exception, your honor," said Senator Borah, "the state is ready to close its case." There was some wrangling over the reading of a long opinion delivered in the Colorado courts and which the defence said should be read as it had been offered as evidence for the state. Judge Wood denied the motion that it be read to the jury. This closed the state's case and at 10:35 the court adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

THIRTEEN BLANK CHEQUES STOLEN

From Inland Revenue Department.

Ottawa, June 21.--It is reported to-night that about thirteen blank cheques have been stolen from the Inland Revenue Department here. When the theft was noticed the banks were notified to stop payment, and the numbers of the cheques being given. Before this, however, was done, two of the blanks had been used and money obtained. It is understood that the name of the party on the cheque and to whom payable is not known. The names of the officials were, of course, forged. The cheques were cashed on the 1st and 15th of the month, two government pay days. The Dominion police have been working on the case for some time without success. At any rate, no arrest has been made.

CROP REPORT OF C.N.R. DISTRICT

From Practically Every Point Comes Reports of Fine Growth.

The C. N. R. to-day issued the following weekly crop report for the district between Edmonton and North Battleford:

Fort Saskatchewan--Crops are doing remarkably well. Weather for the past week has been very favorable. Warm days with showers in the evenings has made everything look most promising. All grains are up four and five inches, and prospects for good crops are very encouraging. If weather continues warm this year's yield will exceed that of last.

WHERE CONVENTION IS BEING HELD.
First Baptist Church, Corner of Second Street and Athabasca Avenue.



WHERE CONVENTION IS BEING HELD.
First Baptist Church, Corner of Second Street and Athabasca Avenue.

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for the purpose

WINDOW BOXES. early.

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Eight Injured in Wreck.
June 19--Eight men were injured, one probably fatally, in a freight train collision on the Spokane and International Railway Spokane Bridge today. Most of injured were Austrian railroad

ED--From Eastwood on Saturday, the 15th inst., one bay gelding and one bay mare; horse brand V on left flank; mare was curbed one hind leg; both had leather on; horse weighs about and more about 900. Finder at Great West Valley stable, aser avenue, and be rewarded.

Parcel containing suit of es, between Edmonton and N. P. O. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Bulletin e, or Namayo Post Office.

NOTICE
Team with harness and front of wagon are in the Saewan river. Anyone recovering team or harness will be rewarded. T. J. C. Johnston, P. 156, Edmonton, Alta.

\$25.00 REWARD.
Information leading to the recovery of a pair of mares strayed from the premises of the undersigned about May 25th. Is a light bay and the other a about 14 1/2 hands; 900 lbs. supposed to have gone south Strathcona. J. C. Johnston, P. 156, Edmonton, Alta.

WARD paid for information to recovery of dark mouse, or dirty black, gelding, with black mane and tail and hoofs in out long; age, 9 years; weight 1,000; brand, discolored, with bar on right hip; strayed from the N. W. of Okla., Nifty P. Roberts, Okla.

District News

MORINVILLE.

Bulletin Correspondence. The local company of Canadian Mounted Rifles intend to go into camp at St. Albert on June 25th, and are packing up their equipment in anticipation of it.

Mr. Hobson, the general representative of the mines, accompanied by Mr. Smith, paid a visit to the mine recently and was warmly received by the men.

On Saturday evening an amicable football game was played here between the miners and railroad men. From the start the game was full of spirit, both sides being fairly well matched. The first goal was only made after three-quarters of an hour.

EDISON. Bulletin Correspondence. Farmers in this vicinity have finished seeding and the grain is showing beautifully green over the fields.

Mr. J. D. Maloney, who formerly kept store here, is moving to his home, a few miles out of town.

Jack Baldwin will travel for his health during the summer and leave his farm in charge of his son, Floyd, who, with Morton Bates, will back and run things on the farm.

Quite recently W. M. Garrison shot a lynx near his house and a little later saw another near the same place. It is supposed the severe cold in the past winter renders small game scarce and such animals are driven to look to our poultry yards for their food.

VEGREVILLE. Bulletin Correspondence. A word or two about one of the most enterprising industries in this young town may not be uninteresting.

OLD. Bulletin Correspondence. The most promising reports continue to roll in from the country folk regarding the forwardness of all crops.

With the Farmers. IDEAL WEATHER FOR CROPS. E. H. Reid, the assistant immigration agent, who accompanied Rev. Mr. Thomas on a tour of inspection into the Bonanza country on Tuesday.

Winnipeg, June 18.—The following prices prevail at abattoirs and stock yards for stock weighed off cars at Winnipeg:

Winnipeg, June 18.—Cash wheat: No. 1 hard, 88 5/8; No. 1 Northern, 88 5/8; No. 2 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 3 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 4 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 5 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 6 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 7 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 8 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 9 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 10 Northern, 88 1/4.

Chicago, June 20.—Hog receipts, about 23,000, market strong to higher. Light 610 to 632 1/2; mixed 605 to 626 1/2; heavy, 590 to 620; good to choice, 580 to 610; bulk of sales 615 to 625.

London, June 21.—The quaintest fleet in the world is just setting out on its only voyage of the year—a voyage that takes it through almost uncharted waters to a spot so far from the beaten track of commerce that it is carried on by barter.

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CITY MARKET.

Hay—Slough, \$12 to \$13; upland, \$16 to \$22; timothy, \$24 to \$25. Baled No. 2 Northern, 24 1/2; No. 3, \$13, upland, \$14 to \$15; timothy, \$18 to \$20.

Winnipeg Cattle Market. Winnipeg, June 18.—The following prices prevail at abattoirs and stock yards for stock weighed off cars at Winnipeg:

Winnipeg, June 18.—Cash wheat: No. 1 hard, 88 5/8; No. 1 Northern, 88 5/8; No. 2 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 3 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 4 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 5 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 6 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 7 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 8 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 9 Northern, 88 1/4; No. 10 Northern, 88 1/4.

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DEALERS AGREE TO SELL AT \$4.50

Price Regulated Last Winter by Agreement. Coal Commission.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the Coal Commission only two witnesses were present for examination. A few onlookers dropped in through the afternoon and followed the examination with interest.

Mr. E. Ross, who has been manager of the Strathcona Coal Company for a year and a half, was first examined. He stated that the company did not employ more than 20 men at any time in the underground work.

Mr. Ross, who is in partnership with Mr. Walters, stated that John McNulty, the bookkeeper and clerk, managed the financial end of the business, while George Lamb, the late foreman, was in charge of the work in the interior of the mine, at a salary of \$4 a day.

Mr. Ross stated that the company had changed foremen frequently in the last year.

Traders Leave For Frozen North. Ships of Hudson's Bay Co., Will Bring Home Furs From Frozen North.

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Butter Direct From Milk

The Ideal Butter Separator will take Butter direct from Sweet Milk in Seven Minutes. It will also take it from Sour Milk and Sweet and Sour Cream. It costs but \$24.00 for 7 gal. size; \$35.00 for 15 gal. size; and \$40.00 for 24 gal. size.

EVERY SEPARATOR GUARANTEED TO DO AS REPRESENTED. AGENTS WANTED.

The Iroquois Manufacturing Co., Limited, Iroquois, Ont.

Oil and Coal Lands

We have purchased from the Western Canadian Land Co., Ltd., several thousand acres north of Morinville, in the famous Elk Park Valley.

Several coal mines are located in and adjoining our lands, and the Canadian Northern Railroad runs through the center of our block.

The American Canadian Oil Co. have their oil-boring machinery on the ground and it will be in operation in a short time.

They have already found tar-sand and gas and are certain of striking oil in large quantities.

The soil is the richest on earth, level to gentle rolling, and adjoining lands are thickly settled with prosperous farmers. Drop in and see samples of coal and tar-sand.

Geo. T. Brag, AGENT, ELK PARK LAND CO. C.P.R. BUILDING.

K. W. McKenzie, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, EDMONTON - - - - ALTA.

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Manufacturer of all kinds of Spruce Material. We have stocked up for the coming season in all kinds of the best quality B. C. Material.

All orders attended to promptly. Telephones—Mill 5a, Town 5b. Branch Yard Vegreville

Cann, Ingle & Co. Stoney Plain

Manufacturer of SASHES AND DOORS and Dealers in LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, LIME, ETC. All kinds of Building Material. Planning and Crushing done at all times. Orders filled at shortest notice.

There is Nothing Better

Steel Stubble and Sod Plow

Fitted with the Celebrated "Garden City Clipper" Bottom.

MADE BY DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS Manuel & Corriveau, Edmonton, Alta

Do You Want Help— Then Try a Want Ad.

DEATH IN INCE

The Woods of North

Through Spite

Claims

Latchford, Ont., June 19.—The area which have swept across during the past few weeks are straggling, but the lives and property of prospectors. It is several lives have been lost.

One prospector who is from the Montreal area that the flames have swept over Bear river and Elk lake.

Two Men Victims. It is already definitely known that two men have been buried around Bear river, who many were forced to leave belongings and literally lives. Some of them may have been buried in the snow.

Fires Deliberately. People here think that the flames have been deliberately set, and that the "snow staked" in the woods was to locate their claims, destroying the claims. The fire started in the morning, and it is believed that the flames have been deliberately set.

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St. Petersburg, June 19.—The official gazette of the Russian Empire has just published an order from General Prefect of St. Petersburg to the municipal press that the publication of anything inimical to the government is considered a misdemeanor.

The following is the substance of the manifesto: "We, Nicholas II, by God Emperor of All Russia, Oskar of Poland, Grand Finland, etc., declare that the publication of anything inimical to the government is considered a misdemeanor."

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m Milk

Minutes. It will also take a size of 33c. For 15 gal. This Butter Separator does not direct from the Sweet Our Ideal Butter Separator Churn at a less cost than

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RS and Dealers in LUMBER, LIME, ETC.

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Orders filled at shortest notice

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nd Sod Plow

en City Clipper" Bottom.

CO., BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.

of for all classes of work. At ed flat furrow in the soil. Just old ground plow and the long, ed, share and landside. If we rk in this locality, we'd be sell- ing better. You'll agree when you.

Edmonton, Alta

nt Help--

Want Ad.

CZAR DISSOLVES DUMA AND ORDERS ELECTION

Announces That Duma Failed Because Non Representative and Modifies Election Laws to Meet the Case.--Seven Hundred Arrests in St Petersburg Yesterday

St. Petersburg, June 15.—The czar has dissolved the Duma. The presses of the official gazette were held open for the announcement. Active preparations for the dissolution included an order from General Drachevski, Prefect of St. Petersburg, addressed to the municipal press, announcing that the publication of any article "critical to the government will be considered a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$1,500 and three months' imprisonment. This is the most drastic measure proclaimed against the press since the days of the black reaction, and it is enforced it will entail the suspension of every liberal newspaper in St. Petersburg. The Socialist Tsvianch has already thrown up the sponge and will not attempt to appear this morning, fearing that suppression is inevitable. Over 700 arrests were made in St. Petersburg yesterday.

The following is the full text of the Emperor's manifesto: "We, Nicholas II, God, Emperor of All the Russians, God, Emperor of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., do hereby dissolve the Duma, our government, has adopted a series of successive measures to pacify the country and establish the affairs of state in regular course. The second Duma convened by us was summoned to contribute according to our sovereign will, to the pacification of Russia, principally by the work of legislation without which the life of a state and perfection of the administration is impossible; next by an examination of the budget of revenue and expenditure which insures regularly in national finances; and finally by the national use of the right of addressing interpellations to the government with a view to the tabulating everywhere truth and justice.

"Entrusting these tasks to the elected representatives, the nation placed upon them by that trust a heavy responsibility to it, was their sacred duty to use their wisdom in wise labor for the welfare and the strengthening of the Russian state. Such were our ideas as desiring wisdom. We gave to the nation new principles for the life of the state. "To our sorrow, a considerable section of the second Duma failed to justify our expectations. It was not with the will or the power to fight Russia and perfect her new administration that she entered the arena. The party in the Duma into a means of fighting against the government and exciting distrust toward it among large classes of people. "Lastly an act was committed unworthy of the annals of history. The judicial authorities discovered a plot by a section of the Duma against the State and power of the czar, but when our government demanded the exclusion, until judgment had been passed, of 55 members of the Duma implicated in a conspiracy, the rest of those among them most compromised, the Duma failed to carry out immediately the constitutional duties of the authorities, which admitted of no delay. "All this compelled us by ukase to the senate to dissolve the second Duma, fixing September 14th as the date of convention of a new Duma, believing, however, in the patriotism and national spirit of our nation. "We find the cause of failure on the two occasions of activity in the

Duma in the fact that owing to the work and imperfection of electoral laws the legislative institution was composed of members who were not truly representatives of the needs and desires of the people. Consequently, while leaving in force all the rights granted our subjects by the manifesto of October 30th, 1905, and the laws, we have decided to modify the procedure of choosing elective representatives of people to the Duma, in order that each section of the people may have its own representatives. "The Duma was summoned to strengthen the Russian state and ought to be Russian in spirit. Other nationalities forming part of the empire ought to have representatives of their needs in the Duma, but they ought not to appear and shall not appear in such number as will make it possible for them to be arbitrators on questions which are purely Russian. "Within the confines of the state, where the people have not attained sufficient civic development, the elections to the Duma must be temporarily suspended. "All these electoral modifications could not have been introduced in the customary legislative way of the Duma, whose composition is recognized by us to be unsatisfactory by reason of imperfection of the procedure for election of members of the Duma. It is only by the power which gave the first electoral law, the historic power of the czar, that the right of abrogating that law and replacing it by a new law belongs. God has given us the power of czar over our people. It is before his throne we shall answer for the destinies of the Russian State. From our faithful subjects we look for united and vigorous service in the direction indicated by us for the country whose sons have been in all times the firm support of its strength, its greatness and its glory. "St. Petersburg, June 15.—The imperial ukase to the ruling senate reads as follows: "According to paragraph 105 of the fundamental laws of 1906 we ordain, firstly, that the Imperial Duma be dissolved; second, that new elections of members to another Duma be held beginning Sept. 14; and thirdly, that the imperial Duma be convoked November 14th of the present year. "The ruling senate will not fail to take proper assurance to place this in effect. (Signed) Nicholas II, President of the council, P. A. Stolypin.

DEATH IN THE WAKE OF INCENDIARY BUSH FIRES

The Woods of Northern Ontario Swept By Fierce Fires, Started Through Spite to Effort to Destroy Markings of Staked Claims.--Two Men Burned to Death

Latchford, Ont., June 20.—Bush fires which have swept over a large area during the past few days, and which are still raging, have endangered the lives and property of hundreds of prospectors. It is feared that several lives have been lost.

One prospector who arrived to-day from up the Montreal river, reports that the flames have surrounded the Bear river and Elk lake districts, and that some of the men in that region will never be able to get out in safety as their retreat has been cut off.

Two Men Victims of Fire.

It is already definitely reported that two men have been burned to death around Bear river, where a great many were forced to leave all of their belongings and literally run for their lives. Some of them managed to sink their tents and supplies in the river, but the majority have lost all their supplies. Dozens of canoes have been burned along the shores of Lake Sand Rivers.

Fires Deliberately Started.

People here think that the fires have been deliberately started through spite, as that parties who staked out "wild cat" claims, and "snaw staked" in the winter, will be unable to locate their claims, the fire, of course, destroying all the markings. The fire started in Smith township, and burned nearly all over James township, which adjoins to the south. Then it jumped across the Montreal river, a distance about 250 yards. The flames traveled with good speed in less than an hour. The Gillies limit has been scorched, and about twenty

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

Two Drownings and a Street Car Fatality Reported From Winnipeg

Winnipeg, June 16.—The hot weather brought its usual chapter of water and land accidents. On Saturday David Phillips, a young fellow who was bathing from a boat at Winnipeg Beach left his boat, and sank to the bottom. Clarence Flexon, the son of a Winnipeg druggist, while canoeing with a companion on Sunday afternoon on the Red River near the Blackwood brewery, was upset, and despite all efforts was drowned.

A terrible street car accident occurred here on the morning of Saturday about 9 o'clock. P. Scheider, of 459 Pacific avenue, was boarding a car opposite the Commercial club, when his foot slipped and he was carried under the wheels of the trailer, being killed before the motorman knew of the accident. His right leg was severed from the body and caught on the car, dropping on the street some hundreds of yards away.

CHINESE ARE FLOCKING IN.

Ottawa, Ont., June 19th.—Last month 66 Chinese entered Canada by way of Vancouver, paying \$500 each or a total of \$33,000 to become residents of the Dominion. In addition to the 45 Chinese, who are exempt from the Chinese tax, being merchants returning China, entered, making a total number of arrivals, 111. Two or three sessions ago Parliament raised the Chinese tax from \$100 to \$500, and for a year afterwards there were very few arrivals from China. Three months ago they began to come again, and the arrivals have been increasing steadily ever since.

MEN FOR ALBERTA.

Fifty Presbyterian Ministers Secured in the British Isles.

Toronto, June 19.—Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, Presbyterian Home Mission secretary, arrived home Friday from an extended visit to the British Isles in quest of men for the Canadian field. He had better success than he had hoped for, having secured about fifty men to come out this fall to their most of them retained in Scotland, two or three in England, and ten in the north of Ireland. "People of the old land," Dr. McLaren says, "are prepared to take an unlimited amount of interest in Canada, and the colony just now of the British Empire."

APPROVE ALBERTA'S GOVERNMENT.

Prince Albert, Sask., June 20.—Today the Associated Builders' Trade resolved that the Dominion Government be asked to name a point of the redemption for bank notes in the province.

Edmonton delegates had a resolution passed that action be taken for reforestation of the prairie. The convention endorsed the attitude of the Alberta government toward the principle of the telephone ownership and operation of telephones. Mr. Fisher, of Edmonton, introduced and carried a resolution that the Government be requested to provide more adequate postal and mail services.

SAWMILL BURNED.

In Dalhousie—Loss Totals \$65,000—100 Men Out of Work.

Dalhousie, N.B., June 20.—The big sawmill owned by the Dalhousie Lumber Co., was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated from a spark from a burner during a heavy gale, and the whole plant was soon in flames. The wharf is still burning. The mill gave employment to more than a hundred men, and cut about a hundred thousand feet of lumber. The loss is estimated at \$65,000, with in surplus of \$25,000.

TWO MAMMOTH SHIPS OF WAR.

Washington, June 20.—Bids were opened at the navy department at noon today for the construction of two American battleships. The ships, what are officially known as battleships numbers 28 and 29, each to be of approximately 20,000 tons displacement. The total cost of the ships is estimated to be \$10,000,000. A naval board on designs has given the opinion that a vessel constructed on this plan would be the highest practicable for a vessel of this type and class, and have the highest practicable readings of action, with a total normal capacity of about 2,300 tons, a speed of 21 knots, a length on the load water line of about 310 feet, and an extreme breadth of about 85 feet and 2.5 inches.

AREA IN WHEAT, THE SAME AS 1906.

Bulletin Special.

Ottawa, June 20.—Frank C. Fowler, secretary Grain Dealers' association, has written the trade and commerce department, giving a statement of the acreage under crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the present season, as compared with 1906. It is as follows: 1906—wheat, 5,013,444; 1907, 5,013,544 acres. 1906—Oats, 2,118,777; 1907, 2,373,630 acres. 1906—Barley, 603,485; 1907, 663,833 acres. 1906—Flax, 93,726; 1907, 105,650 acres. This gives the same area in wheat; about 12 per cent. increase in oats; 19 per cent. increase in barley and 12 per cent. increase in flax. The reports show conditions of growing crops to be quite favorable with good growth, although the wheat is about two weeks late.

LOOKING FOR AN ENGLISH GIRL.

Immigration Agent Suter has received a letter from J. Obed Smith, commissioner at Winnipeg, asking for information concerning a young woman named Barley, who is thought to be working in some hotel in Edmonton. Her mother, who lives in Brighton, Eng., has reason to believe that she has been ill and cannot work and the doctor has advised her to return home.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT AND CORN.

Liverpool, June 20.—Wheat dried, spot No. 3 western winter, steady, 10 3/4d. No. 1 California, firm, 6 1/2 1/4d. futures steady, July 6 1/2 1/4d; Sept., 7 3/4d. Corn, steady, dried No. 2, 3 3/4d.; old northern 5 3/4d.; futures steady, July 4 1/4d; Sept. 4 1/2 1/4d.

MONTALBETTI IS NOT GUILTY

Of Perjury in Blairmore Townsite Case.—House Erected in Summer of '98

Macleod, June 18.—At the evening session of the Supreme Court the defense took up the case. The first witness called was James Scott Wittness who was in Blairmore in 1898 and saw a cabin built of logs across the time. This was before the section-house was built. The cabin was constructed that it was possible to move it without tearing it down. If the present building was not on a sloping piece of ground it could not be the same cabin which he saw in 1898. A stove was in the cabin. The structure was about forty feet from the present station saw a tent there. The tent and cabin seemed to be about the same width and joined each other.

The accused was living in a tent when the witness first went there in June, 1898, but built the cabin in August. These were the only buildings in evidence when he first went there. Did not see any signs of a garden, but saw some fencing. Witness could not say if defendant kept a cow.

BROKEN RAILS IN 1905-1906.

During the winter of 1905-1906 there were 894 broken rails removed from the railway tracks of New York State. During 1906-1907 the broken rails were 2,392. Yet the manufacturers say that subject to the limitations of the Bessemer process, and because of the enormous demand for steel to change from the Bessemer to the open-hearth method of steel-making, although this is the demand advocated by the Scientific American, but the public will demand a return to the slower methods of manufacture and a more liberal carrying of the input. A rail rolled from scrap cannot be expected to stand the immense strain it has to bear.—Toronto News.

LEARN BOTH LANGUAGES.

Hon. Rudolph Lemieux's Advice to Ontario University Students.

Ottawa, Ont., June 19.—At the closing of Ottawa University today the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Hon. Rudolph Lemieux and Senator O'Brien. The Postmaster General made an eloquent speech. In offering a bit of advice to the students he asked them to take advantage of the opportunity of being in contact with two races. The English students should embrace this opportunity to speak and write French. In Europe there is no well educated man who is not familiar with the French language. Mr. Lemieux also told the students to practice to learn to respect the conditions of others was a virtue to be followed in mixed communities.

SASKATCHEWAN'S BIG ACREAGE

With One Exception Districts Show Increased Wheat Area

Regina, Sask., June 21.—According to custom, the Saskatchewan government has issued an estimate of the acreage sown with wheat, coarse grains, flax and speltz. This year some thousand representative farmers were addressed and the replies received have not been embodied in a report. In issuing the report, the bureau of information and statistics states that although the returns are not complete, the land which is expected, it believes the figures given will be found very nearly correct.

The bureau states further that the estimated increase of acreage over last year's figures is a little more than the first reports received led the bureau to expect, but that it is, perhaps, still somewhat short of the increase that was looked for. Should the balance of the reports coming from the newer districts, and indicate that a larger acreage has been sown there than the present figures represent, the bureau will likely prepare another estimate based on fuller returns.

In conclusion the report says: "With reference to acreage in crop this season, we find quite a variety of opinions on the part of our correspondents in the various districts, some of them reporting that the grain that it was intended to sow was not planted, others stating that the acreage reported was from the season to twenty-five per cent. less than it would have been had the season been favorable for seeding. Certain districts reported that the land which had been found impossible to sow with wheat on account of the late season of the season would be seeded with oats; others reported a lessened acreage of oats, owing to the fact that the farmers expected to be able to plow up the stubble land and prepare for oats, but being disappointed in doing so, the acreage of oats and coarse grain is considerably reduced."

NEW METHOD OF ELECTING.

Metropolitan See Endorsed by Diocese of Rupert's Land.

Winnipeg, June 20.—At the diocesan synod of Rupert's land, now in session, an interesting discussion took place this afternoon on the initiative of Canon Murray, who read the report of a committee on the Metropolitan See as endorsed by the diocesan synod, which should nominate six, and that after the first ballot after three days of the synod, the one and one, and soon until three re-

Withdraws From Eddy's Case.

Concord, N.H., June 21.—Fred W. Baker, of Epsom, N.H., a second cousin of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, has withdrawn as one of the "next friends" plaintiffs in the suit for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property, stating that others nearer of kin than he, Mrs. Eddy's son, acting as plaintiffs, and that his presence among them is unnecessary.

GOLF AT HOYLAK.

Hoyleak, England, June 21.—Arnold Massey, the French champion, was first in the British golf championship qualifying rounds with 912. J. H. Taylor was second with 314, and "Tom" Vardon was third with 319.

KILLED IN FERNIE MINE.

Explosion Results in Death of One Man and Fatal Injury to a Second

Fernie, B.C., June 21.—James Huppelle was killed and Evan Thomas fatally injured by an explosion of blasting shot in No. 6 Prospect Mine near here this morning. Two other miners were slightly injured.

Would be Breach of Promise.

Toronto, June 21.—There was a definite promise made at the last session that there would be another election before another election, and this promise cannot be broken without a breach of faith, of which I have no reason to believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be guilty. This statement was made this morning by I. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative Opposition, in an interview at the King Edward Hotel.

FIRE SPREAD TO THREE PEOPLE

Mother and Child May Die As A Result of Coal Oil Explosion

Toronto, Ont., June 21.—Three people were seriously burned this morning, and two of them may die. Mrs. Mills, who lives at Sutton Place, was pointing coal oil which she had in her house when it was not burning quickly enough. In a minute there was an explosion which had the effect of fire. Her screams attracted her seven-month-old baby, who ran to her, and its clothes were set on fire. Her husband was lying sick in bed with rheumatism, and he jumped up and grabbed the baby, setting his own clothes on fire and getting badly burned. The mother and child may die, but the husband's burns are not so serious, and his insurance company claims that Mrs. Mills has had with coal oil and a lighted stove. Neighbors say the explosion shook the house.

FIX \$5 FEE FOR EXAMINATIONS

For Insurance Companies and Fraternal Societies By Saskatchewan Medical Assoc.

Prince Albert, Sask., June 21.—The Saskatchewan Medical Association this afternoon was addressed by Dr. Wm. Moore, of Ottawa, Secretary of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The discussion which followed had special reference to tuberculosis among the Indians, a phase which many of the delegates have had special opportunity to study. Other papers read this afternoon were "epidemiology," by Dr. Dow, Regina Sanitarium; "Dr. W. A. Thompson, Regina; "The Physician and his Societies and their Relations," by Dr. A. B. Stewart, Rosethorn; "Tuberculosis in the Life of a Country Physician," by J. W. Kemp, Indian Head.

The report of the committee on Tariff was received and adopted and the effect will be uniformity of fees throughout the province, the fee for insurance examinations both for fraternal societies and insurance companies is being fixed at \$5 for the full examination and \$3 for partial examination.

C.N.R. CHEAP RATES.

The Canadian Northern announce rates to the Edmonton fair at less than single fare for the round trip. For example, Togo, Sask., is \$13.15, while the regular one-way rate is \$19.90, being \$6.75 less than single fare. Prince Albert is \$10.65, while the regular one-way fare is \$14.45; and rates from intermediate points are correspondingly low. They are in effect from all stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

BIDS FOR CHINESE SYMPATHY.

Roosevelt Promises to Relinquish \$27,000,000 Boxer Claims.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—President Roosevelt has just made the most stupendous gift to China that the United States or any other government ever made to a foreign nation. He also another first class rate good for 30 days for the round trip, on sale daily to the same territory, averaging about five dollars less than the amounts mentioned above. This also permits stop overs in both directions in Canada. The Winnipeg fair rate is \$22 on the C.N.R., and is on sale July 13 to 19; the Montreal fair rate is \$22 on the C.N.R., and is on sale July 13 to 19; for Dominion City the fare and a third rate will be in effect June 25 to July inclusive, returning up to July 3.

THE ED MONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, \$4 per year. By mail, per year, \$3. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLFINCH CO., LTD. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1907.

DEVELOPMENT VS. PLUNDER.

The policy of the Whitney Government in administering Northern Ontario for the revenue that could be got out of it was a very popular theme of Conservative orators and journals in the West a couple of years ago—much more popular than it is likely to be again. That policy we were then assured was the unquestionable proof of towering statesmanship, the highest testimony a provincial premier could give of his genius for government. Graphic pictures were drawn of the overflowing coffers of Ontario; statistics by the yard were produced to demonstrate how many shekels had been extracted from the sale and rental of the natural resources of the northern unsettled districts; and praise without measure was heaped upon the Whitney Government because, after maligning the Ross Government for years, they signalled their own entrance to power by a slaughter of resources that dwarfed all precedents to insignificant canoe.

In contrast to this gratifying conditions of things, we were invited to look with disgust on our own unhappy plight. Ontario administered its public domain and made millions of revenue from it. No such golden opportunity should be ours. The Federal Government has an unfaithful guardian that "robbed us of our birthright" in withholding our public domain from provincial control. All we had left were our splendid prospects and our mountain scenery, and Saskatchewan lacked the latter. Whereat Mr. Bennett, with "bowed head" and downcast mien, made mournful pilgrimages through the pillaged land, warning an enslaved and spiritless people that he was their sole surviving hope of salvation, and that if they did not rise to his support, he too would flicker out as the first election. Prophetic Richard! About everything from the Bible to the British North America Act was called upon for allusions and illusions as to the fate of those who in the proper hour failed to assert their manhood and tamely submitted to the spoiler. Rot of this kind was ladled out by the barrel, the general purport being that if the new provinces permitted the Dominion to retain control of their public land, they could never aspire to the proud position and the brimming coffers of Ontario. Serfs and mendicants we would always be; perpetually impoverished and dependent for our pittance on the powers that be at Ottawa.

Let us see how this works out. If it were fair to compare the policies, it is also fair to compare the results of the policies. If the Whitney policy in Ontario was the standard by which the Federal policy in Alberta and Saskatchewan should be judged, it surely is fair to measure the results of the Whitney administration in Ontario by the standard of the results of Federal administration in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The new provinces to-day are prosperous in every meaning of the word. Work is more plentiful than workers, wages are high and the prospect is bright. Development along every line goes on apace, the only deterrent being lack of laborers and lack of capital to undertake all that would be otherwise undertaken. The provincial governments with fixed, certain and liberal revenues carry on the work of road-making, bridge-building, telephone construction, while the Federal Government induces immigration, encourages railway construction, erects public buildings and extends the postal system. It is the business of both Federal and Provincial Governments to get people into the country, and to make their conditions of life as satisfactory as possible after they arrive. The people are contented, prosperous and satisfied, and will be pardoned if they smile, and will recall the dark prophecies of the Conservative gentlemen two or three years ago.

Things are different in Northern Ontario. There the people who have gone into the country are getting out in scores, and those who are not leaving are threatening to secede from the Province. Why is this? The

fault is not in the country. Its resources are unquestioned. If they were not unquestioned, the secessionists would move out. The settlers want to stay there, but they declare the present conditions of life to be intolerable and do not see any hope of amendment. The country is being depopulated of its timber; its mines are being worked, and from these large revenues are derived by the Ontario Government. But there the activity of the Government ends. The north country is administered for revenue, and when it produces the revenue, the Government's interest in it ceases. Roads are practically unknown, colonization effort is unknown, schools are few and difficult to maintain owing to the scarcity of settlement. In the midst of a nation marvellously prosperous and possessing a region marvellously wealthy in resources the people of Northern Ontario are seething with discontent and dissatisfaction.

These conditions simply illustrate the difference between a country that is administered for the purpose of developing it, and a country that is administered for the purpose of producing revenue. Alberta and Saskatchewan are administered for the purpose of development; Northern Ontario is administered simply as a region from which to extract revenue. The Federal Government does not rely for revenue on exacting toll from the pioneers of Alberta and Saskatchewan; the Ontario Government gets its revenue simply by placing a penalty on the settler of Northern Ontario. The pioneer in Alberta and Saskatchewan has to bear the burden of making his way in a new country under conditions made as easy as possible by governmental assistance and co-operation; the pioneer in Northern Ontario has to bear his burdens without any such assistance or co-operation, and finds little consolation in the fact that while he struggles unaided against these overwhelming odds, his district is being depopulated of its wealth for the benefit of the settled portion of the province. The more Alberta and Saskatchewan are developed the better for the settler; the more Northern Ontario is exploited, the worse the condition of the pioneer present and future. The greater the population of Alberta and Saskatchewan the larger the revenues of both Federal and Provincial Governments, and that without adding a cent to the settler's burden; the more the settlers in Northern Ontario plunder by the Provincial Government and the nearer the day when some other means must be adopted for securing funds.

Premier Whitney may thank his stars Northern Ontario is not Alberta. If the people of this province had been subjected to the treatment of the pioneers in those districts "secession" wouldn't begin to describe their actions. Yet this was the trap our Conservative friends, Federal and Provincial, tried, to lead us into.

THE RIGHT KIND OF FAILURE. A special Toronto despatch to the Winnipeg Telegram describes a crowd of four hundred home-seekers struggling for first place in the line to make entry for land in the newly-opened area. The despatch concludes: "To-day's proceedings show what a miserable failure the Government's method of throwing open the Doukhobor reserves has been." This conclusion is certainly curious. That four hundred people tried for eighty-four homesteads is pretty good proof both that the homesteads were in demand and that the chance of securing one was open to whoever chose to try. These may be the essentials of a "miserable failure" from the Telegram's point of view, but they are the conditions which are making the west.

WOUNDED FEELINGS. The West may usually be relied on to add a relish of novelty to a ceremonious function. Prince Fushimi came on an errand of peace, but he has left an aftermath of wounded feelings rankling in aldermanic breasts in at least two western cities.

The fault, however, appears to have been with the Prince himself, but with the jealousy exclusive reception committees who determined his doings and guarded him, all too well it would seem from the presumptuously curious. Winnipeg arranged a public reception, but as only the three aldermen on the committee were invited to dine with him at Government House the other members of the council cut out the show and went to a ball game. This is attributed to the "sour grapes" temperament, but it may have been merely an indication of aldermanic preference. Calgary's

reception seems to have consisted of a drive around town with a Mounted Police escort to keep off the aldermen and real estate agents. An alderman reporter managed to steal aboard the Royal train but was ejected at Banff. Reception committees appear to some what resemble the "ministers" of Henry VIII, in their facility of interposing between royalty and democracy.

THE PERVERSION OF THE UNION TRUST.

What were the circumstances surrounding the formation of the Union Trust Co., and which determined its character? What was the original conception of the plan, how was this altered in the making and what was the nature of the enterprise. In his evidence before the Royal Commission the late Supreme Chief Justice of the I. O. F. outlined the beginnings of the scheme. He said: "It had been represented to me by leading members all over the country that they regarded the order as perfect, and the only danger was in the future, with another executive that there might be less forethought of care exercised in our investments of the property of the Order, in other words, that the only point that they saw in which the order might be considered to be weak was in the investment of its properties, not during our administration, as they said to us, but at some future time."

Later on Dr. Oronhyatekka said: "After consideration I thought our strength would be greatly increased if we got some men of standing in the community to practically invest for us, of course reserving such representation in whatever company might be formed to do this work for us, and the executive, as would assure the safety of the investments made, and the more I thought of it the more enthusiastic I became."

How was this investing agency of "men of standing," who would exercise "forethought" and "care" in the investment of the Foresters' funds to be secured. In January, 1900, the executive council of the order resolved: "That we purchase a controlling interest in the Provincial Trust Corporation of Ontario by the purchase of its stock from time to time, as we can secure the same with the view of obtaining said control at the earliest possible date." The Provincial Trust Corporation had a paid-up capital of \$13,700 and assets amounting to only \$5 per cent of this. The concern was in an unfortunate financial condition and had previously applied to the Foresters for relief. The assumption was fair, therefore, that a controlling interest in the concern could be secured for a very reasonable price. This, then was the purpose of the Foresters' executive—to secure a careful and prudent agency for the investment of the funds of the Order, and to do so by buying only a controlling interest in a company whose paid up capital was only \$13,700, and whose stock was probably available at about whatever they chose to offer. Considering the circumstances, \$50,000 would have probably accomplished this purpose.

How did this work out? Mr. William Laidlaw, K.C., was engaged by the Supreme Chief Justice to secure the necessary stock of the Provincial Trust, and the directors of the latter concern selected one of their number Mr. Matthew Wilson, K.C., to conduct the negotiations on their behalf. These two gentlemen appear to have entertained vaster ambitions for the Foresters than the Foresters entertained for themselves. They took the scheme under their nurturing care and it grew until its own parents might well be pardoned for not recognizing it. Under their guidance the original intention to purchase a "controlling interest" was expanded into a plan to secure the whole stock of the Provincial Trust. This accomplished, the plans were again extended, and a new company was to be erected in place of the old, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. And while the application for a charter was before the Government the stock was doubled and made \$2,000,000. Nor were the public outside the Foresters permitted to secure stock. Aside from Judge McDougall, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wilson and Colonel Davidson, each of whom subscribed and paid for ten shares, and became a director, the entire stock was sold to the Independent Order of Foresters—and at a premium of \$10 above par. Thus the \$50,000 scheme contemplated by the Foresters' executive was developed into a concern which had \$2,745,000 of the Foresters' money tied up in its capital stock alone.

Where was Mr. Foster while the Union Trust was undergoing this phenomenal growth, and what was his opinion of this scheme for getting

control of the two and three quarter millions of the Foresters' money? It may have been purely a coincidence, but the views of that gentleman appear to have been in most remarkable accord with the expanding operations of Messrs. Laidlaw and Wilson, and more than this, he appears to have been keeping up an animated correspondence with the Supreme Chief Justice for the purpose of impressing these views upon him. For instance he says in one letter: "I have thought carefully over the matter from my own standpoint and from that of the company, and of the Order of which you are the head, and its large and steadily increasing financial interests, which necessitate a great care and responsibility in the matter of investments. It seems to me that a trust company with a small paid-up capital and depending alone on the general field for its business, would require many years and much hard work to place itself in position to return any considerable profit to its shareholders. The field is not a wide one, and 'I already pretty well occupied by older and well established companies. . . . To make our business foundation broad and firm, we should make sure of a generous paid-up capital, so as to give confidence to our patrons and provide a basis for operations on an active and enterprising scale."

In another communication to Dr. Oronhyatekka, Mr. Foster says: "Whilst in reality the Trust Company will be controlled by the Foresters, it is not best that that point should be emphasized to the public, but rather the contrary. To that end, I think, we should be most careful in the selection of directors."

Three things Mr. Foster makes clear in these communications to the Chief Justice: 1. He wanted plenty of money. 2. This money was not to be used in the "general field" of trust company business, but in "operations on an active and enterprising scale." 3. He wanted the ownership of the money kept in the dark.

These were precisely the things secured him by the "expansive" operations of Messrs. Laidlaw and Wilson. Who suggested or devised those operations? The hands were the hands of Laidlaw and Wilson: Was the voice the voice of Foster?

THE DANGER SIGNAL.

On the principle that it is better to be safe than sorry, Western cities might do worse than heed the warnings of financiers that a time of financial stringency is at hand. Whether the warning be also a threat makes no particular difference in the case. The all important fact is that men who should know, claim to see a time not far distant when Canadian municipalities will find difficulty in disposing of debentures at any reasonable rates of interest.

It is difficult to see why these gentlemen should be supposed to state other than their candid convictions in the matter. Supposing, as has been suggested, that the warnings are simply war signals for a financial assault on municipal ownership, why should the warnings have been given? If financiers are to make war on the municipal ownership policy, they are surely foolish to serve notice of their intentions. A much more effective move would be to say nothing until the municipalities had plunged into enormous undertakings, and then simply decline to lend them the money. The result could not be other than a blow to municipal enterprises, and in the general discredit of such schemes the capitalists should be able to secure franchises to their hearts' content.

IRELAND MUST HAVE HOME RULE

Cable to New York Paper Pictures Deadly Struggle to Attain It

New York, June 20.—A special cable to the New York Herald today from London says: In offering to Ireland a first instalment of home rule the great Liberal party has, with its eyes opened, steered straight on to the rocks. The manifesto which the Irish Nationalist leaders have issued marks the end of an era in the political history of England and opens a new set of problems fraught with direct possibilities. The government's attempt to grant home rule by grudging instalments, after angry parleys, and an unmeaning compromise, will create a deadlock in the English legislature such as has never been witnessed before. Henceforward the Irish Nationalists are pledged to injure and weaken the present government by the utmost of their power. Their action at the Dublin convention is a direct and deliberate English legislature such as has never been witnessed before. Henceforward the Irish Nationalists are pledged to injure and weaken the present government by the utmost of their power. Their action at the Dublin convention is a direct and deliberate

declaration of war. The Nationalists intend, without any delay, to start making mischief in the House of Commons by sheer force of lung and muscle. In their manifesto they make it perfectly plain that they will not accept anything less than home rule, which the Unionist party was British Empire. They say that they will self-government they will wreck the Liberal party. Starting in the last winter they had 2,000 tons at Medicine Hat and Swift Current and the daily consumption of coal in this division reached from 1,200 to 1,500 tons. During the entire winter they had no more than a week's supply ahead at any time. He also pointed out that other freight besides coal had to be moved and they tried to move it in the order of its importance. At the time of the recent strike they were compelled, in order to keep the road operating, to confiscate commercial freight work that had been planned on this account.

Coal Storage. When the C. P. R. has a surplus of coal it stores it at four principal points—Calgary, Macleod, Medicine Hat and Swift Current. Starting in the last winter they had 2,000 tons at Medicine Hat and Swift Current and the daily consumption of coal in this division reached from 1,200 to 1,500 tons. During the entire winter they had no more than a week's supply ahead at any time. He also pointed out that other freight besides coal had to be moved and they tried to move it in the order of its importance. At the time of the recent strike they were compelled, in order to keep the road operating, to confiscate commercial freight work that had been planned on this account.

Payment For Confiscated Coal. The mention of confiscation brought up the case at Taber, where Operator Bullock suffered almost to the extent of closing down the mine through

the seizure of \$5,000 worth of coal. The account had not yet been settled, but Mr. Jamieson intimated it would soon be paid. The usual "red tape" system of paying bills occurred in his case, and Chief Justice Sifton inquired if prompt payment could be arranged when coal had been confiscated. Mr. Jamieson said he was not familiar with the work of the accounting department, but he thought it might be managed. Confiscation was an exceptional thing on the part of the C.P.R. and that might explain the dealing with "accounts" due to it was new to the department. The Chief Justice thought the system ought to be overlooked in order to insure prompt payment.

Sunday Law Cripples Transportation. The Lord's Day Act, if strictly observed, would seriously cripple the transportation business of the country. It meant tying up traffic for one day and it took nearly two weeks to get trains moving again, which would mean that the mines might be without cars not only on Monday, but Tuesday as well. The C.P.R. had avoided Sunday traffic as much as possible prior to the act, never having run way freights and local passenger trains.

Opposed to Boys Under 16 in Mines. The commission also heard the officials of the mine at Camrose today. Dr. Richardson gave some important testimony. He was opposed to boys under 16 being employed in mines. They needed all the pure air and sunlight they could secure up to that age to develop their physicality. He found the general health of miners good, comparing well with the health of people in an agricultural community.

Superintendent Morris said that the mine, once in a while ran short of timber due to inability to procure it and scarcity of labor.

Wants Unions Incorporated. Manager Little was opposed to the British Columbia Compensation Act, but had no objection to the Nova Scotia Act. He did not think transportation men and miners should work the same hours. If they did, the output of the mine would be decreased, as transportation men must work longer to get the coal out of the mine in order to keep up the proper outfit. He wanted unions incorporated.

The Camrose mine employs about 250 men and produces 350 tons a day, selling its output to the C.P.R. at \$2.50 to \$2.75 a ton.

C.P.R. HAS NOT YET PAID FOR CONFISCATED COAL

Red Tape System of Accounting Has Prevented Taber Mine Operator to Receive \$5,000 Owng Him.—General Supt. Jamieson Before Coal Commission

Staff Correspondence. Banff, June 18.—There was a car shortage last year. The C. P. R. admits it. The reason why, they say, was because they couldn't help it. General Superintendent Jamieson told a good story, too. He had the situation at his "fingers' ends." The operators claimed the shortage did not exist wholly in the winter months, but in reply says troubles will occur even on a railroad, and accidents, washouts and other occurrences prevent good intentions being carried out. Consequently the mines must suffer.

Car Shortage and Its Cause. Generally speaking, the general superintendent cast the blame for the car shortage at four doors— (1)—The unexpected and remarkable development of the country, necessitating the closest attention of the railroads and a tax on transportation facilities. (2)—The unprecedented and appalling weather conditions of last winter, which he claimed were combated better by the C. P. R. than any other road in similar territory. (3)—The inability of car and locomotive manufacturers to keep up with the demand for their products. New rolling stock was being added all the time, but not sufficient to keep up with the expansion of the country. (4)—The security of labor. On this account they were handicapped today, especially in track and building work. They were unable to accomplish work that had been planned on this account.

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IT IS RANCHERS UNITS AS IN EARLY DAYS

This Year the Ranch Southern Alberta Hold Central Round-Up

Staff Correspondence. Lethbridge, June 19.—What a picture the last great round-up in the history of Southern Alberta now in full course. From the Hills in the east to the foothills, and from Montana to the Bow, the country is secured by tireless cowboys (men in state) of over 150,000 of range cattle owned by the ranchmen of the province. Not for many years has Alberta witnessed such a tradition of the cattlemen's faith to all those who have left ranching as a district, virile, turgid phase of western life as a pathetic interest in the past, this will probably be the last all round-up in this territory springs will bring the usual

great, but an assemblage of the usual round-up on ranches, it is not looked for again, for the of the range, are numbered. It is a picture of the past, and the hearty hospitality it engendered the early days full of men for the advance, there is now recede before the steady of the steam-plow and the machine.

The encroaching settlers crowding the rancher out, add to the city's new immigration. Farmers build up in a way that ranchers are representative of the prosperous of the fact. Although this year at the gates splendid era of growth and development, contemplating the memories that are being hurried and the million-dollar bridge. P. R. is building the line, which has a warm memory of who owes to the cattlemen.

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ILLEGAL BY-LAWS ANNULED

From the Evidence of Mr. G. P. Wells, Secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, Before the Special Parliamentary Committee on March 20th last.

CHAPTER III.

To Start Retail Association.

Q. On page 238 he says Mr. Jones stated he would call a meeting at Calgary for the purpose of starting a retailers' association at Calgary. Do you know anything of that? It was moved by somebody and seconded by Mr. King that at the next meeting they should hear Mr. Jones' statement as to the starting of the retail association?

A. Yes; it was in connection with the discussion which had previously taken place with regard to manufacturers' yards, and Mr. Jones stated, I believe, that when the retail association was organized for Alberta that it would settle these questions in some way, but in what way I don't know.

Q. Is there any arrangement between the two companies with regard to having corresponding advances in prices?

A. What two companies?

Q. Is there an arrangement between the Coast and the Mountain that from time to time they will make corresponding advances?

A. A definite arrangement that they will from time to time make advances?

Q. Well, any arrangement at all about keeping alike about prices?

A. No; there is no arrangement of that kind.

Q. Then what does this correspondence between the secretary of the British Columbia Mountain association and the secretary of the other association about making the corresponding advance in several lines, "done by us," mention his name in correspondence and telegrams between the association as to advances of prices? Is not that an arrangement?

A. No.

Q. What would you call it?

A. I would call it an advice that they were going to regulate their prices according to what was done by us.

Q. It doesn't say regulate, but that the prices will be advanced.

A. The advance of prices would altogether depend upon what we wanted.

Q. Do you remember the correspondence?

A. No, I don't.

Q. You have never had it brought to your notice?

A. No sir.

Q. And you don't agree with me?

A. No sir.

Q. What is the reason for making a compromise like that?

A. I don't know any reason for it.

Q. These are men doing a large business and they come to this arrangement with a retail association with regard to what is to be the rule—in fact as to how much money they can get from the manufacturer?

A. I don't know what object there would be except to show that if they were to consider it necessary to advance prices it would depend upon what was done by the Mountain people.

Q. What is the idea about making this arrangement? If they are prepared to make advances there must be some consideration for a compromise like that.

A. Well, what do you suggest? I cannot think of anything.

Q. I am asking you if you can think of any reason why a compromise like that should be made without any consideration from the other side?

A. I don't know. It is to believe that after this correspondence concluded the compromise with you to advance when you advanced, but after all that correspondence there was no agreement on your part to keep in harmony with them?

A. Well, if they were going to make an advance and if we did, would not that be a corresponding promise on our part?

Q. Was there no agreement on your part to keep in harmony with their prices?

A. "It is understood."

Well, presume it is understood that we should keep in harmony with them.

Q. I presume it was understood that you would keep in harmony with all their prices?

A. Yes.

Q. As a matter of honor?

A. As a matter of honor.

Q. You probably wrote similar letters to this?

A. I may.

Q. Did you?

A. I don't know.

Q. Don't you know that if in your correspondence there is nothing to intimate that your association is keeping in harmony with their prices?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Is there nothing asking them to come up to your prices?

A. I don't set down the prices.

Q. Do you think that after these letters that you are free to sell as you like?

A. Well, I don't know. We are free to sell as we like. There is merely a matter of honor about it.

Q. But were you in honor bound to cut prices below what existed with the coast people?

A. Well, I presume that there was. I don't know whether there was or not.

Q. Well, now, do you consider that your association was in honor bound not to cut the prices arranged with the Coast people?

A. That would be cutting on our own prices.

Q. I am not asking about your own prices, but about cutting on the figures arranged with them. Would you consider that you were in honor bound to the Coast people to maintain a certain price?

A. I think so.

Q. You think you were in honor bound to the Coast people to maintain a certain price?

A. I think so.

A. In a way.

Q. What do you mean by "in a way"? You were in honor bound to maintain a certain price?

A. In a way. I do not know whether there was a distinct understanding that we should maintain certain prices with the Coast people.

Q. You say you were in honor bound to maintain a certain price to them, were you?

A. I do not think we considered we were honor bound to maintain a certain price to the Coast people except in a way them.

Q. What do you mean by "in a way"?

A. I mean this: that if we set a price list of our own it is understood that we will maintain it as well as we can.

Q. And are you honor bound to the Coast people? Would they have any kick with you if you did not do the same thing?

A. I presume they would have a kick.

Q. You think they would have a reasonable kick?

A. I do.

Q. You think they would have a reasonable kick if you started cutting prices?

A. It would be a breach of good business principles.

Q. It would be a breach of good business principles.

Q. You met in a joint conference, did you not? Did you not talk about prices?

A. Yes, we did.

Q. Did you come to any understanding?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you come to any understanding about prices with them?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. You talked prices with them, but you never came to an understanding?

A. No.

Q. What did you talk prices with them for?

A. We discussed prices of various items and what we considered should be charged for them.

Q. Were there any people who are here now at this meeting?

A. I believe so.

Q. Who?

A. Mr. Heaps and Mr. Lewis, I think.

Q. But you never came to any understanding about prices in your conference with those people?

A. No.

Q. Nor came to any understanding about anything?

A. It depends on what you mean by understanding.

Q. What do you mean?

A. Whatever "advisable."

Q. We discussed many things pertaining to the lumber business and whatever we considered advisable to do, that we considered that an understanding there was one.

Q. You came to a conclusion as to what was advisable to do, and you were agreed on that?

A. We were.

Q. The representatives of both associations agreed to do what was advisable?

A. Yes.

Q. For example, what did they agree on?

A. I do not know.

Q. Were they honor bound to do what was advised afterwards?

A. I do not think so.

Free, But—

Q. They were perfectly free, and you think that they would respect one another perfectly if they did not act in harmony?

A. I do not think they would.

Q. Do you think they would have despised one another if they had not agreed in harmony in doing that thing they thought advisable?

A. Yes.

Q. Therefore, there was at least that about it they adopted a certain minute or conclusion regarding their business, and they were either bound by that or they would be despised?

A. If you wish to put it that way, I would look down upon and despise a man who did not stand by any minute or any position that was reached for the best interests of the business.

Q. In fact, you mean us to understand that business men do not go all the way over to the Selkirk mountains and down to the Pacific coast unless there is going to be some corresponding money advantage?

A. Probably not.

Q. I see on page 250 the minute there refers to a Mr. Leach. Who is Mr. Leach?

A. He is one of the manufacturers.

Q. Where does he live?

A. At Cranbrook.

Q. He is a highly respected member of the association?

A. Yes.

Would Regulate Production.

Q. Well, I see he advises "a conservative advance," and stated his opinion of what we required was a simple list which would be maintained for an appreciable length of time, put our prices upon a right and reasonable basis and keep them there through all conditions by regulating the production. Do you remember him saying that?

A. If it is in the minutes he must have said it.

Q. A very difficult thing to regulate production; a very unusual thing, is it not?

A. It would be.

Q. You were present at the meeting?

A. I must have been.

Q. And you no doubt heard it and took it down?

A. Yes, I remember now, since you have drawn my attention to it.

Q. How was it received?

A. I don't think it was even discussed.

Q. Treated with silent contempt?

A. No.

Q. Passed over, then?

A. Passed over. That is a different thing.

Didn't Know.

Q. Talking about that I understand that certain plans have been made to raise the price of lumber in a few days?

A. I don't know.

Q. Would you know if there had been a raise?

A. I would know if there had been a general raise in our district by our association.

Q. How do you read in the newspapers that there is to be a raise?

A. I have read the statement in some.

Q. Are you prepared to say that it is not true?

A. I am prepared to say it is not true regarding our association.

Prices Discussed Jointly.

Q. On page 231 there is a record of a joint meeting of the British Columbia and Shingle Manufacturers and the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Associations on the 28th of September, 1906, in the city of Vancouver. The men whose names appear here are they the men who were really present?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there any more present?

A. Well, I endeavor to get every one's name.

Q. Mr. A. E. Leitch, is he a Coast man?

A. No, a Mountain man.

Q. He took the chair and you were secretary?

A. I acted as secretary.

Q. How long did that meeting last?

A. Oh, two or three hours. A few hours.

Q. Was anything said about prices?

A. Oh, yes, certainly.

Q. Did you come to any conclusion?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they put down on paper?

A. Yes.

Q. Where would that paper be?

A. You mean where they taken down at that time?

Q. At that time.

A. Well, perhaps you will find it in that book.

Q. In that book, the conclusions you came to about prices?

A. Yes. All the matters discussed were taken down at that time.

Q. Were any motions made?

A. I presume so.

Q. On page 231 I see a motion was made specifically stating that no orders for odd lengths shall be accepted only at an additional charge of \$3 per thousand?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that passed?

A. I think it was.

Q. Was it binding on both associations?

A. Oh, yes.

An Arrangement.

Q. So by the record of this \$3 a thousand you had an arrangement about prices?

A. Yes.

Q. And each association was bound to stand by it?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you arrive at an agreement to stand by the general price?

A. You asked me that before.

Q. Bound to All Prices Similarly.

A. Yes, I know and I remember what you said at the time. What I ask is if having arrived at this agreement, you did not come to an agreement generally?

A. Well, we were bound in the same way.

Q. In regard to all prices, were you bound in the same way in regard to the \$3?

A. In the way I understand.

Q. The \$3 mentioned on page 231?

A. Yes.

Q. Both associations?

A. Yes.

Protected Against Shipping Wheat.

By Mr. Knowles—Q. You sent a memorandum to Sir Thomas Shagnessy protesting against a large number of empty cars which were detained in the wheat service to the great detriment of the lumber shipper?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Knowles—Q. Then we come to the minute on page 235, the minute taken at your meeting held at 10 a. m., January 16th. What meeting was that, was it a regular meeting?

A. Yes.

Q. What are your regular meetings, monthly or not?

A. No, our regular meetings I call when I think it is advisable or necessary, we have no set dates.

Q. They are all special meetings?

A. Yes.

A. That is the understanding.

By Mr. Fowler—Q. Was there a new price list made up in accordance with this meeting?

A. I do not know whether there was or not, I presume there was an advance later that generally meant a new price list.

Q. You notified the dealers in accordance with this resolution?

A. Probably.

Work Together.

By Mr. Knowles—Q. And that advance did take effect at once, so you and the Coast people do work together in regulating prices?

A. We do to that extent at that time, any way.

Regular Meeting.

Q. How did you come to call this one?

A. That is, the regular annual meeting.

Q. When does your regular annual meeting take place?

A. Some time in January.

Q. And you were always likely to have such an annual meeting?

A. I presume so.

Q. At that annual meeting did you discuss the motion of Mr. Herron brought up in the House?

A. I do not know what the motion in the House was brought up at that time.

Q. You can know whether the motion was brought up or not, want to know what happened at your meeting?

A. No, Mr. Herron's motion was not discussed.

Q. Was there anything discussed with regard to the complaint of the increase of prices?

A. Not that I remember.

By-Laws Timely About, etc.

Q. Was there anything discussed about the fact that your association, however honorable the members might be, that the by-laws might be attacked as illegal?

A. Yes.

Q. And liable under the criminal laws of Canada?

A. That was brought up by myself.

By Mr. Herron—Q. That was in January of this year?

A. Yes.

By Mr. Knowles—Q. January 16th is the date here. You don't know whether you were aware of Mr. Herron's motion or not?

A. No.

Heard of Investigation "After the Meeting."

Q. Do you recollect when you first heard of Mr. Herron's motion?

A. It seems to me it was some time after that meeting.

Q. Do you recollect when you first heard of it?

A. No, I do not.

Somebody Drew His Attention.

Q. How did you come to give your time to those by-laws?

A. Because it was drawn to my attention by somebody, I don't know who it was, that there was in existence some form of by-laws.

Q. Did they draw your attention to the fact that they were of a nature that would render the members liable to prosecution?

A. As soon as I looked up the old minutes I took counsel on them.

Q. All this person did was to call your attention to the fact that such by-laws existed?

A. Yes, and that they might be detrimental.

Q. Oh, he said that also?

A. Yes.

Forgot Some Things.

Q. Cannot you recall who that was?

A. No, I cannot.

Q. I would like you to recall if you can?

A. I cannot remember.

Q. You are engaged and employed by an organization and you have your attention called to the fact that by-laws made the members criminally liable and yet you do not know who called your attention to it?

A. I do not.

By the Chairman—Q. Would it likely be a member of your association?

A. Very likely.

By Mr. Knowles—Q. Was it in Nelson City that you were apprised of the fact?

A. I do not know where it was.

He Was Surprised.

Q. It would be surprising news to you, I should hope.

Q. It was surprising news to me.

Q. You do remember from whom the news came?

A. I do not.

Q. You have forgotten that?

A. Yes.

Mr. Knowles—The old by-laws have been put in; they are on the front page of the Minute Book, I believe. These are the by-l

