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PREMIER CHAMPIONS RIGHT TO MONEY

(Continued from Page Five.)

ent time or on any notice, and would have no objection to seeing anybody connected with it. That was the only communication that took place during the past summer with anybody alleging that he represented those people. The opportunity has been there all that time if they desired, but I presume that is not what he meant. I presume what he means is the opportunity of appearing in a Court of Justice. I suppose what he means is that we should be made plaintiff or defendent in a lawsuit. It may possibly come to that some time in the future. I hope not, but I have no doubt in regard to the fact that if it does come the members of this House and the people of the country will back up any Government that looks after the interests of the Province in any lawsuit that may possibly arise and that the breathing or threatening of lawsuits either on behalf of Banks or other corporations or the railway company is not going to keep this House from doing what they consider to be their duty in the premises. And when I introduced this legislation I had not any notion that there was a single member of this House who would consider for a moment that the fact that might be ligitation on behalf of some of those concerned should deter him for a moment in doing what he considered his duty in regard to this matter. If it is the duty of the Legislature to do what this bill calls for and if it does have to follow that hereafter, year after year, these legal proceedings continue through the courts and even to the Privy Council, as they have threatened, then I say, and I think every member of this House, at least those supporting this side of it will say it is the duty of the people of this country to do their duty first, and if the courts of the country afterwards decide we have not the power to do what we have done we have to bow to the decision of the Privy Council in this matter as individuals would have to do in other matters.

Have Taken Best Course.

But we have taken the best course it was possible to take in our estimation. We have taken the best advice it was possible for us to get in regard to this matter without going to the members of the Opposition which we didn't consider our political duty in the premises because we thought that possibly they might be prejudiced. We have done our best and can do no more, and there has been no objection raised even by the junior member for Calgary in regard to this matter because he stated explicitly in the House that he was not among those who stated that this House had not the power to do what they were attempting to do under this bill. And then he told us that Clarke is an alien and was entitled to rely upon the justice of this country, and that this House having incorporated him and others as aliens they were entitled to rely that they would get justice. And I for one agree. I agree that no matter where a man comes from if he comes and does business in this country, notwithstanding the fact that it is not the law in the United States in regard to matters of this kind, notwithstanding the fact that in several of the States an individual cannot hold even a small portion of real estate, people who come to this country shall be treated on exactly the same terms as people who reside or were born in Alberta, so long as they do business in accordance with the laws of the country; and I don't think that among the many thousands of American settlers there have been coming here during past years, there will be any one of them who will say there is any different treatment meted out to men who lived in Edmonton or Macleod if he acted in the same way as Clarke did in regard to this contract.

Not Because He's An American.

We are not annulling the contract because he is an American citizen, not because he lives in Kansas City, not because he has no money—if it is the fact that he has no money—because that is no reason for annulling it. We are annulling it because of this statement that he has not carried it out; and whether he be American born, whether he be an American citizen, that because he be an alien he should be allowed to ignore the contracts he makes with this Government any more than the other railway companies of this country should be allowed to ignore the contracts they make with the Government, is a proposition I cannot accept. So far as those things are concerned, the legal aspect of this bill has been thoroughly discussed by other gentlemen, I didn't think that it would be necessary to go into them further. I don't think it will be necessary in the interests of the people of this country or the members of this House to further discuss the legal aspects of this bill. There are other matters that have been raised in the course of the discussion of this bill, matters that I didn't think would probably arise on this occasion, although I think they might possibly arise later in regard to the matter. But the various gentlemen who have discussed them have brought in questions which have been reproduced in the newspapers of this country and which have created an entire misapprehension in regard to the attitude of the Government and I believe in regard to the attitude of members of this House in regard to the question; and that is the only excuse I would have, because I don't think it is strictly in accordance with our duty on this particular bill to discuss those matters.

Not Opposed to Northern Development

But having been brought into the debate by the hon. gentlemen who have spoken, it becomes a duty as well as a privilegt to remark in regard to them. One gentleman who spoke in regard to this country and spoke with great knowledge, two of the gentlemen spoke with great knowledge in regard to that country through which this railway was supposed to run, have taken the view that the Government by the introduction of this bill have adopted a policy which is opposed to the development of the north country. One of them said that the people of Alberta knew nothing in regard to that country, and he went on at considerable length and in an interesting manner to give us a good deal of information in regard to that country. I may say in regard to that question, and with full knowledge of the effect it may have on himself and others, that I was very much surprised that that view should be given expression to upon this question. The sole question so far as this House is concerned, and so far as I am concerned, and so far as the country is concerned, is what is dealt with in this bill as to the cancellation of this contract with the present Railway company, and the elimination of that company from active existence—so far at least as the bonds are concerned—in the affairs of this country, and I think that almost every member of this House, with the exception possibly of the members of the Opposition who have become so friendly to that company in the days that have gone, will agree to that elimination. I have certainly no idea, and no person has as yet got up publicly and expressed an opinion of any other kind in regard to the matter; but that was in my estimation at least and after a very careful consideration of this matter, which has been the most serious question that has ever affected this Province, and one of the most serious that has ever affected a Province of the Dominion of Canada—the elimination of that company was the first step in regard to the development of the north country. There is no question in regard to that matter. It has been suggested by members, possibly unacquainted with the strict interpretation of the law, that this contract might have been made with somebody else, that we might have built the railway through somebody else.

Serious Legal Question.

It has been suggested that one large railway corporation, whatever might be the result of this bill, would have been willing to have gone on with the construction. If I had power to legislate that the present directors of the A. and G. W. Co. should be put out of office, and that the gentlemen who compose the board of the G.T.P. should replace them and become the directors of that company and go on with that contract, it would have been open to very serious legal objection and very serious moral objection, and it would have been open also to the objection that the gentlemen composing the G.T.P. would have been legislated into a position they knew nothing of. They would have been legislated into a liability for $500,000, which, before this money was paid over to the company at all, was earmarked and set aside and not intended to be put into the construction of this road at all. This is a minor detail which makes no difference to this railway so far as the bill is concerned. But it would be an argument and a strong argument against any other corporation taking up the rights and privileges and the responsibilities of the railway company that is now incorporated; and I would be a matter they would have to enquire into very seriously before they took any such action. That is an important matter. That is an impossibility and is so recognized by most of the members of the House, but what is not an impossibility is that there should be misrepresentation in regard to this question either by members of the House—mistakenly, no doubt—or by the newspapers, whether mistakely or not is open to question considering some of the statements they have made in regard to the financial condition of the country, which I am pleased to tell you is not at all in the serious condition referred to.

Alberta Can Get Money.

I don't want any member of the House or any member of the public to go forth with the idea that this country cannot get all the money it requires entirely outside the A. and G. W. bond issue. I don't want any member of the press to assume that is the position. I think the credit of Alberta stands higher than ever before and according to the hon. member for Calgary these same disputed bonds, which have been the source of trouble and ligitation and which the people of this country have talked about, and which the various financial people from England have talked about, are now quoted at 117, although they were sold for par only a year ago.

Mr. Bennett: 110.

Hon. Mr. Sifton: Sold for par according to the evidence before the Royal Commission and sold a few days afterwards at 110; and which, owing to the peaceful condition of this country, and the fact that the people of this country have been working this summer instead of agitating, since sold for 117. And I was informed by an eminent financial authority that if we wanted to get them back we would have to pay 120—not very long ago either—and after it was known in regard to this legislation. I don't thing there is any need to be any anxiety in regard to the credit of this country as I am now on that question. I don't think under those circumstances there can be any danger in regard to the credit of this country. The question was asked the other day in regard to the opinion of the bondholders as to this legislation—asked without any idea of getting an answer that would be definite in its nature because the hon. gentleman who asked knew the bonds were scattered broadcast, as he said himself, throughout England, and that is was an impossibility to secure from the individual bondholders any remarks in regard to that thing. But a representative of the firm of Morgan and Co. has been in this country not long ago and came and saw me in regard to the matter, and, without telling him any more than I told some other people, and which is apparently an objectionable course, what was going to be done in regard to it, I propounded to him two or three possible courses that might be taken, among others the identical course which is crystallized in this present bill, and he looked at it and said that would suit the bondholders exactly.

I did this, Mr. Speaker, because this was a serious matter, and I did not want to go contrary to the feelings of the people in England who negotiated public securities either for this Province or other people. I would sooner that every dollar of this $7,400,000 was squandered than that this country should be discredited, but there is nobody that can honestly say that the people of England who loaned this money are not getting better securities than they expected, a security that will place them equally as well as the one they had, and one that in no circumstances is open to objection by any holder of these bonds, and this is the only way that they could get them. My opinion is that they should get them at the earliest possible moment and if they should go up to a hundred and twenty or a hundred and twenty five, I hope they will make all the money they can get out of them because I do not think they will ever get another chance from the Province of Alberta of five per cent bonds, with the present credit and ever increasing population of this country.

Is For Northern Development.

It has been said that I am repudiating the railway policy of the late Government and repudiating the policy of the development of the great northern country, and these, Mr. Speaker, are apparently the principle arguments that are used outside of the legal argument that has been disposed of. Mr. Speaker, many years ago I lived on the banks of the North Saskatchewan, long before the gentleman who has spoken came to this country; I have lived in this country during the years that have gone by, in various portions of it, and never yet has it been asserted honestly by any person that one particular part of this country more than another has received by best wishes, or that I had more hope of one part of this country than another. And during these years since I have lived upon the banks of the Saskatchewan and during the years in which I have listened to the history of the north country, as every old inhabitant of this country has listened to it, it has been with the hope that that great north country to its very uttermost limits should be opened up to the settlement of people from all parts of the world. That is the position I have taken. Instead of this bill meaning the abandonment of the railway policy of the late Government and the Liberal party of this country, it means that that policy will be continued in the interests of the people of this country. It means that the $19,000,000 of bonds hat have been guaranteed by other railways will have to be earned by these railways because this House guaranteed $22,000,000 of bonds in the interests of the people of this country, and of that amount only $4,000,000 has yet been earned by the construction of railways through this country. The time expires one year from December in which these railways are to be constructed, which may possibly be the reason why this question should be diverted and why there should be a change of opinion upon the part of some members, at least, in regard to these matters, and the policy of this Government is that the railways which have received assistance from this country shall do the work, because it is not going to be the policy of this Government—and I have no doubt that there was never any intention on the part of the old Government that it should be their policy—that the railways should be guaranteed through the length and breadth of this counry without the intention of having these railways built.

Shall Extend in Other Directions.

And, Mr. Speaker, further than that it is my policy, as I have no doubt it was the policy—at least we have been told so—of the late government that the railways of this country should not stop at this north part of the country but that they should extend both northeast and northwest from Edmonton to the utmost limit of the settling part of this Province of Alberta. That, Mr. Speaker and members of this Assembly, is the policy of this Government and the policy I think of every Liberal in this House, and every member of the Liberal party throughout this Province. It is the policy upon which the Government was returned to power, and, Mr. Speaker, it is the policy which I intend to carry out if I remain here, and to carry out within reasonable time, too, Mr. Speaker, in the interests of the people of this country.

If that is satisfactory to the people of this country as an explanation of the policy of this Government they are welcome to it, and they always would have been welcome to it in regard to this matter, and I fully intended within a very few days to have made these statements, but I did not at all anticipate that they had anything to do with the bill that is before the House for consideration, which I consider is the only honest way by which we can escape from the difficulties that unfortunately the Province has entered into. These difficulties were made, they were unfortunately made. They could possibly have been fixed up at last session. Another view was taken in regard to it, and circumstances have occurred since then that even if this resolution had been a proper policy to have taken upon the day I assumed office, it would not have been a proper policy to have taken upon the day that this Legislature met, and I think every member of this House will agree with the statement that the things that have occurred during the six months that have gone by since the Legislature adjourned have placed this matter upon an entirely different footing.

On a Different Footing.

The evidence that has been taken in regard to the matter, and the actions of the company in regard to the matter, have placed it upon an entirely different footing and they now are not in a position that they were in some six months ago to come and tell the Legislature of this country—if they did tell them—that they were prepared to do better than they have done in the past. They had the time and they have done nothing in accordance with their duty. They have gone through this summer and they have taken no action, and they come now through their apparently accredited representatives, who knows apparently all about the negotiations that were taking place with the construction companies, and say they are prepared to build this railway if they can only get the same advantages that were given to Mr. Clarke, and who are apparently in the secrets of those people and apparently, at least according to the address that was delivered by the hon. member for Red Deer, to guarantee that these people have seen the error of their ways and that they are now prepared to do business with the people of Alberta. I have no doubt that the hon. member does not like that. I know if I had made addresses such as he has made in regard to this matter I would not like ever to take the position he is taking today in this House in support of this amendment. I know if I had taken the position that the hon member for Red Deer took during the last session I would not care to come here and support the amendment he has proposed to this House. I know if I had taken the position as the hon. member for Okotoks took during the last session—although I do not suppose that he made more speeches than he made here today in regard to the matter—I would not have cared to come here and support this amendment, and I do not wonder that the junior member for Calgary feels his position strongly in regard to the matter. I do not wonder he is anxiously awaiting the opportunity in which he will rise in his place, in which he will again scarify in a legal manner the qualifications of the members of this Government. I know he will do it just as soon as I sit down. I do not at all object to him doing it because if there is anything that will convince the people of this country that this bill is in the interests of the people of Alberta and that this Government is acting in the interests of the people of Alberta it will be the address that the hon. junior member for Calgary will deliver when I sit down.

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

IF YOU WANT TO STOP A MAN FROM DRINK

She Cured Her Husband, Her Brother and Several of Her Neighbors and Prompted by Her Restored Happiness, she Generously Offers To Tell You of the Simple, Inexpensive Remedy that she so Successfully Used.

For over 20 years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, but nine years ago, by using a simple remedy, she stopped his drinking entirely. He has not touched a drop since.

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON
She Will Tell You How To Stop a Man From Drink

The remedy can be given secretly, so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She wants every man or woman who has drunkenness in their home to write to her so she can tell them just what remedy she used. Hundreds have freed their homes from drink by using the information she gave them, but there are still hundreds of others who need and should have it, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks, to drop her a line to-day.

The proofs of the hundreds of really remarkable cures are too strong to be doubted or denied. Yet she makes no charge for her help (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. She only requests that you are personally interested in curing one who drinks. Send your letter with confidence to her home. Here is her address:

Mrs. Margaret Anderson,
198 Home Avenue, Hilburn, New York.
Note: (Write your full name and address plainly—do not delay.)

LEGISLATORS VISITED NEW BUFFALO GROUNDS

Members of Legislature Guests of Grand Trunk Pacific to Wainwright—Trip West to End of Steel Head to be Abandoned Owing to Bad Trestle.

The excursion by the G.T.P. on Saturday for the members of the Legislature and their friends was of the most enjoyable kind. It had been intended that a trip would be taken to the end of the steel beyond Wolf Creek, but as some trestle work east of Entwistle which had sunk several weeks ago has not been repaired the trip west was abandoned.

The excursion was to Wainwright instead, where the Buffalo Park was visited in rigs provided by the railway company, and the buffalo, antelope, moose and deer were seen. All were in excellent condition, the buffalo looking especially fine and perfectly at home in their new stamping grounds.

The citizens at Wainwright were desirous of tendering a smoker to the visitors, but as many wished to get home before morning this was cancelled. The train left on return shortly before eight o'clock and reached Edmonton at half past twelve.

W. P. Hinton, general passenger agent, was in charge and was untiring in his efforts to look after the comfort of the railway's guests. An elaborate menu was provided in the diner and cigars, etc., were dispensed in abundance.

Among those who attended the excursion were Lieut. Governor Bulyea, Chief Justice Harvey, Premier Sifton, Hons. Marshall, Mitchell, McLean, Woolf, Buchanan, Boyle, Simpson, Smith, Stewtrt, Campbell, McKenny, Olin, Warnock, Boudrean, Holden, Glendenning, Stauffer, McArthur, Shaw, Lessard, Walker, Cote, Cornwall McPherson, Gunn, Puffer, and Patterson, M.P.P.'s. There were also Howard Douglas, James McGeorge, K. A. McLeod, R. Secord, J. B. Mercer, Dr. Hislop, J. H. Morris, A. E. Scrase, J. J. Anderson, G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, T. M. Turnbull, J. F. McMillan, John Blue, Geo. McLaren, W. E. Lines, S. H. Smith, H. B. Dawson (St. Albert), Frank Sommerville, J. R. Cowell, R. Mays, Harold Brunton, E. S. Hotchkiss, DeBlois Thibaudeau, George Lane (Calgary), R. B. Douglas (Strathcona), A. Gordon (Ponoka), Sheriff Robertson, R. S. Robertson, W. E. Cox, Jas. McKinnon, Frank L. Day, Harry Cooper, F. M. Morgan, D. M. McMillan, Malcolm McCrimnon, R. M. McGowan, H. A. Master (Toronto), representatives of the press, and others.

400 DRANK IN UNIFORM.

Winnipeg Street Railway Employees Declare They Ignored Rule Forbidding Drinking.

Winnipeg, Dec. 5—The street railway employees closed their case this morning with a demonstration in the form of a statement signed by four hundred employees to the effect that they individually had ignored the rule forbidding drinking in uniform and that they did not feel that they therefore incurred either chastisement or dismissal. This may be taken as an indication of the feeling of the men.

Reform Association Takes Action

Pittsburg, Dec. 4—A uniform divorce law that will be introduced in the Legislature of every state will be prepared by the National Reform Association at the opening of its convention in this city to morrow. It also will discuss organized attempts to abolish the use of the Bible in public schools, discontinue Chaplains in Congress, do away with Thanksgiving, abolish the judicial oath and repeal laws looking to the observance of the Sabbath.

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DIVINE IS CANDID.

Declares Study Has Not Yet Revealed Solution of Down-Town Problem

Winnipeg, Dec. 5—Civic purity and the municipal elections were principal topics in the city churches on Sunday, the Shearer investigation being referred to in many Presbyterian Methodist, and Baptist pulpits. At St. Andrew's, Dr. Grant, of Toronto, referring to the down-town problem at outset said that in spite of much study neither he nor any one had ever been able to find a solution. The doctor claimed that active local missionary work was the only hope for the problem.

Liverpool Stock Prices.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.—John Rodgers & Co. report today that although prices were well maintained in Birkenhead the undertone of the market was weak and there is a possibility of a reduction in the value of rough cattle. Today's quotations were: For States steers, from 11¾ to 12c; Canadians, from 11 to 12¾c; and ranchers from 10 to 11 cents.

LEDUC.

Bulletin News Service.

The rink on the lake is now in fine shape for skating. A comfortable dressing-room, containing a stove, has been provided. Two hockey matches are to be played this week.

A congregational missionary supper was held in the Presbyterian church on Friday night.

At a meeting of the school board held on Saturday, Nov. 26, it was decided to engage Principal Watt, Miss Woods and Miss Ryckman for the ensuing year.

Among the candidates for municipal office next year are Messrs. W. J. Creigen, E. J. Southwick and George Liggins. The possible candidates for the mayoralty are Messrs. Norris, Lowry and Anderson.

The farmers are anxiously looking forward to the result of the plebiscite to be taken at the municipal elections as to whether the park will be free or not to parties who require the use of it.

The party of Leducians who drove from town on Friday night spent a very enjoyable time at the dance given by Mr. and Mrs Bradner.

Leduc, Dec. 4.

"Let good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both!"
They will if you take SHAKESPEARE

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

They correct stomach disorders, assist digestion, and make life worth living again for the victim of dyspepsia. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail them. 35

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

The Hamburg Felts can't crack

Here are Felt Shoes that won't crack—can't crack.

Strong woven woolen cloth and felt are "fulled" together. This cloth backs up the felt and makes it absolutely "crack-proof."

This special feature not only makes HAMBURG FELTS wear longer—but also keeps them soft, pliable, yielding and easy on the feet.

HAMBURG FELTS are the only felt footwear made this way.

Get the best—they cost no more—have a look at them at your dealer's. 50

2 IN 1 FAMILY

Here is one of the many cases in which several members of one family have benefited from the household box of Zam-Buk. Col.-Sgt. Lou s Elliott, 3rd Co., 40th Battalion, Peterboro, Ont., says: "The lower part of my face, cheek and chin broke out in small red pimples, which later festered and broke, forming nasty sores and dry scabs. The itching set up by these eruptions and sores was terrible, and seemed far worse during the night. All kinds of soaps, washes and ointments were tried in the vain attempt to get relief, even to bathing with carbolic acid and water. Finally I thought of Zam-Buk and straightway procured a box at the drug store. One night's application brought great relief from the intense itching, and as I kept on applying this balm daily, the inflammation was soon drawn out, and in less than a week's time the sores were thoroughly healed and every scab banished."

Mrs. Elliott, 139 Sherbrooke St., Peterboro, telling of Zam-Buk's effect on her younger son Walter, says: "He slipped and caused a wound on his right hip, which developed into a running sore. From this smaller sores spread until his lower limbs were covered with ulcers. These proved very alarming and I feared blood-poisoning! I began the Zam-Buk treatment, and it really seemed to aid like magic! In a remarkably short space of time the raw running sores were all healed. I am very grateful indeed for his cure, and I strongly recommend all mothers to keep Zam-Buk always handy."

WHAT ZAM-BUK WILL CURE.

Zam-Buk will be found a cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poison, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. You are warned against harmful imitations and substitutes. See the registered name "Zam-Buk" on every package before buying.

FREE BOX
Send this Coupon and 1c. Stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and you will receive free trial box. 12 2 3

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