

EDMONTON BULLETIN

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BULLETIN CO., Ltd., DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1906.

BELLAMY FOR MAYOR.

(Thursday's Daily) The Bulletin cordially supports the candidature of Alderman Bellamy for mayor for the coming year.

The mayor of Edmonton ordinarily occupies a position of far more importance in the civic government than that commonly held by the chief magistrate of a city and during the coming year the power and responsibility of that position will be even beyond the ordinary.

Under these circumstances the mayor for 1907 will require to be possessed of certain special qualifications not ordinarily demanded in the same degree from our chief magistrate. Beside the ordinary and indispensable characteristics of integrity, industry and judgment, admitted in all the present candidates, the mayor for the coming year should be a man of proven business ability and long experience in the conduct of a commercial or industrial enterprise, of more than ordinary proportions.

It is not less necessary that the mayor have had experience in the municipal life of the city. There is or should be a continuity of policy in administration in civic affairs which is best secured when the man at the wheel has served his time in a humbler but kindred capacity.

Such a man has a personal familiarity with the development of the city as viewed from the council board which should provide him with both suggestions and danger signals for the future course and knowing what has been already done and known, also why it was done and what was the ultimate object in doing it.

The policy of the city, like the British constitution, is mostly unrecorded. It consists of a number of more or less well understood purposes and objects and it that policy is to be carried a step toward fulfillment in the coming year, it can best be done under a mayor personally familiar with them.

Not less necessary is it that the mayor for the next year be so fortunately situated that he can devote practically his whole time to the city's business. There are times of stress in the development of a city when the individual must sacrifice for the general welfare.

Ald. Bellamy has been a resident of Edmonton for about fifteen years; during that time he has successfully conducted one of the largest business enterprises in the city; for several years he was a member of the school board and has served several terms in the council—on one term before Edmonton became a city; it is understood that he intends retiring from active business and should be elected will devote his whole time to the city's affairs.

For these reasons the Bulletin, without offering offence to the other candidates, cordially endorses the candidature of Ald. Bellamy and solicits for him the votes of the ratepayers.

AN OPPOSITION VIEW.

(Thursday's Daily) In anticipation of the tariff revision the Mail and Empire published on the morning of the budget speech a couple of dissenting views which may be taken as foreshadowing the direction the Opposition would have liked the revision to take.

There is nothing remarkably new in the views presented, but accumulated they present an assortment of inconsistencies not without merit nor devoid of interest.

"Canada's tariff should be a matter of purely internal economy, determined by conditions within the country and modifiable by arrangement that may be made within the Empire. The making of it is in no

"sense a business of foreign policy, either in the way of promoting better relations with one set of powers or of irritating another set. It is true, any tariff scheme adopted solely with regard to Canada's material welfare must have correlative effects upon the trade of other countries, but it is unnecessary to give these reactions look to produce them."

"These reactions look to produce them if it were specially to produce them that the tariff had been framed."

This is a somewhat violent departure from the argument of the gentlemen who are trying to persuade the people of Great Britain to again adopt the protection theory, and whose endorsement has received the most cordial approval from the Mail and Empire and its friends.

According to Mr. Chamberlain the reason why Great Britain should adopt protection is not the internal welfare of the country but the opportunity such policy is supposed to afford for striking at the commerce of a country which might display a spirit of commercial hostility. In this contention the colonial secretary has been honored by the cordial and continued sympathy of the Mail and its friends.

The present diversion is refreshing. The Mail takes the opportunity of settling any lingering doubt which may have existed as to its attitude toward the British preference and says: "One set of duties, adequate for the 'trade and industry of this country, is all we want. If we have three or four sets, one applicable to the goods of countries whose tariffs are high, one applicable to the goods of countries whose tariffs are low, one applicable to the goods of countries whose tariffs are neither high nor low, and one specially for goods from Great Britain, whose merchants are the middlemen between the producers of every nation, we shall have constant friction. The deciding of the 'question, 'Under which duty?' will soon make brain fog prevalent in the customs service, and will provide no small amount of business for the Exchequer Court. Retaliation will make us enemies and reciprocity will not make us friends, for Mr. Fielding's 'concessions will be made not for trade favors expected, but for trade favors received.'"

The preference the Mail imagines may be unfavorably regarded by some other power and should, therefore be abolished. Since when has Canada come to entertain such sensitiveness regarding the opinions and desires of other countries in matters affecting her relations with the Motherland? It is just possible that Canada could win approval in the eyes of some foreign powers by renouncing her allegiance to Great Britain. But Canada has no notion of doing so.

Our relations with Great Britain are maintained on higher ground than the pleasure or displeasure of strangers. To suggest the contrary is surely strange doctrine to be laded out by the organ of the party whose favorite boast is its patriotism.

The Mail looks for an illustration for what it considers the fatuity of a differentiating tariff and professes to find it: "Suppose the countries 'touching Italy had all different gauges of their railway lines. In planning its own railway system 'ought Italy to adopt all these gauges, to facilitate traffic intercourse with 'some nations and to keep the railway carriages of others from crossing 'its frontier?'"

If Italy desired to trade with the other nations and could do so only by admitting the railway carriages in question the suggested differentiation of the railway gauge would appear to be about the only way of getting it. Canada is in the position of wanting to trade with other nations and the Government considers that the only way to permit such trade is to remove the barriers which retard it.

This is the difference between the Government and the party to which the Mail belongs. The Government wants the trade and proposes to adjust the channels to get the trade; the Mail and its friends are the pledged enemies of foreign trade and would blockade the channels by which alone it can be secured.

"Several of the European nations 'have more than one column of tariff 'rates, but Europe has been the field of commercial warfare ever since 'Germany came into prominence as a 'trading nation.'"

But the Mail would scarcely cite the position of Germany as showing how badly a nation is handicapped by a discriminating tariff in case of a tariff war.

The general ground of the Mail is that we should avoid offering tariff favors to those nations which are willing to grant them to us. Let some other nations should become hostile and raise their tariff barriers against us. In reply it may be pointed out that if all nations were under the tariff system advocated by the Mail and Empire there would be no such possibility, for the tariff of each would be high enough already to exclude the goods of Canada, whatever might be the attitude of Canada toward them.

SOME TH INLAINED

(Friday's Daily) Incapable apparently of conceiving of journalism aside from some kind of "inspiration" the Mail and Empire is pleased to consider the Bulletin's remarks regarding the Southern Alberta Land company as a "personal explanation" from the Minister of the Interior, though as to whom such explanation might be supposed to be offered or why a Minister of the Crown should prefer to offer an explanation through the press rather than from his place in the House we are left to surmise.

We are left in the dark also on the considerably more important point as to why the Federal Government should be condemned for selling land which for a quarter of a century it has been vainly trying to give away, and for selling it under conditions which make the settlement and development of the land the only condition on which the money invested in it can be profitable.

WELCOME RELIEF

(Friday's Daily) In the House a few days since Mr. Bourassa expressed in language what he had frequently illustrated in action—that whenever and wherever the course of public affairs can be construed as offering a prett to increasing a sectarian cry the master of 'Labell may be counted as opponent among the opponents of the Government. The manner of reception he is accorded in at least some sections of the enemy's camp may be gathered from the fact that it took a three-column head and two columns and a half of space in the Mail and Empire to present his speech to the public while the remarks of Mr. Cookshutt, of Brantford, and other Conservative members of equally sound tariff views were dismissed with attention varying from a quarter column to a column.

The Government is fortunate in being rid of all responsibility for Mr. Bourassa's narrow-gauge sectionalism; it remains to be seen whether the Opposition will be prepared to tolerate his views for the sake of his supposed assistance.

NOT SOON ENOUGH

(Friday's Daily) The Journal cities the management of the Edmonton post office as an example of the evil effects of the present patronage system. Whatever may or may not be the tendencies of the system the example is singularly unfortunate. The condemnation is that the present postmaster and his staff are inexperienced. If so then the reasonable argument would simply be that the change of management was not made long before it was the new staff would have gained the necessary experience before the remarkable expansion of the office multiplied the work of the office and complicated the conditions under which it has to be done.

Yet because it was made at all the change is solemnly produced as evidence that the patronage system is an adaptation of the maxim that "To the victors belong the spoils." Yet had the "spoils" system been adopted the post office staff would not now be open to the charge of inexperience. The ground would have been taken from under the Journal's present grievance.

THE COLD STORAGE SCHEME

(Friday's Daily) The announcement that the Minister of Agriculture is asking Parliament for \$100,000 as a first instalment of the establishment of a cold storage system will meet with general approval from farmers throughout Canada, and from all who take a proper interest in the welfare of the class upon whom depends the general progress and prosperity of the country. The proposal is really an extension of the policy adopted a few years since of securing cold storage arrangements on vessels carrying Canadian products to the Old Lands. By this policy at comparatively small cost to the country at large the Canadian producer is assured the transit of his products in the best condition across the Atlantic. It is not of more consequence that the produce be properly handled in ocean transit than in the port awaiting shipment and while in transit to the ports. From the dispatches Mr. Fisher's plan appears to be to grant aid up to 10 per cent toward the erection of cold storage warehouses. This should be a substantial encouragement to the erection of warehouses where commercially advisable, while not substantial enough to become an object for their erection where not likely to prove self-supporting.

THE PREFERENCE

(Friday's Daily) Concerning the preference to British goods, which is continued in the revised tariff, Hon. W. S. Fielding,

Minister of Finance, said in the House:—"We adhere to the British preference because, notwithstanding criticism, we believe it to have been a good thing for Canada, and for the British manufacturers and merchants. Mutual preference will be a good thing, but that is a question for the British people. For the moment there is no prospect of a mutual preference being granted, but there is one point upon which I always had a clear view, and I venture to repeat it today, and that is that if it is not desirable for the British people to grant us that preference, then certainly we can never advance the cause by pressing it unduly upon the British people, by insisting upon their doing something for our advantage which they do not regard as consistent with their own good."

We say, therefore, to those of us who regard mutual preference as a good thing, that while we may bring it about by the policy we are now pursuing, we could never bring it about by the other policy of insisting and demanding that our British brethren should do something for us which they regard as inconsistent with their own interests. We adopted the British preference because we believed it was a good thing for Canada. We say to the people of Great Britain:—"When you people see fit to adopt it as a good thing for Great Britain we shall be pleased; but if it doesn't suit you to adopt it from the standpoint of your own interests we have no objection to let you go your own way."

THE MAN FOR MAYOR

(Friday's Daily) The great question in the mayoralty campaign is that of efficiency; and in settling this question it appears to us that Mr. Lincoln gave some splendid advice nearly half a century ago when he advised to not "swap horses while crossing the stream."

Edmonton, in 1907, will be in the crucial stage. It is to be the million dollar year. Waterworks, electric plant, telephone, sewers, street railway, all have to be built, enlarged or improved. It is the time of rapid radical change. In such times we need the oldest seaman at the wheel.

Alderman Bellamy appears to be the man who has the grasp of the situation. He has been 15 years in Edmonton. In this decade and a half he has been almost continuously identified with municipal affairs. He has been on the school board, the city council; has been on the finance committee and almost every other committee that has had to do with bringing the city to its present stage of promise. He knows the city's history and understands the motives which underlay every action of the council for years past. He has the knowledge which will permit him to take up on January 1st the work where the present administration leave off and carry this work to a satisfactory conclusion.

The city is "crossing the stream." We have one million dollars worth of expenditure laid out for 1907. This work must be carefully directed. The mayor, as chief commissioner, is, by the working out of our charter, the chairman of the board of directors. The city council is the training school in which man can properly qualify for chairmanship. Alderman Bellamy has not looked for any short cut to the mayoralty. He is no sophomoric. He has worked his way up to the front rank; to his credit, he said, without design. He has fought out his little fights in the council freely, frankly and without malice or thought of the consequences. Usually he has been right, occasionally he has been wrong, but he has been sincere and just according to his lights, and no man can say today that he is not a whole-hearted fighter when the brunt of the fray comes up to him.

Edmonton will have need of a "fighting man" as chairman of the board of directors for 1907. He will need pertinacity, perseverance and need experience. Alderman Bellamy has these qualifications and added to these he has a year's leisure to give to the city, practically gratis, as he has retired with a sufficiency from a business which, by proving remunerative to him, has proved his ability as a business man.

The Bulletin is supporting Alderman Bellamy for the mayoralty cordially and frankly and for the good of the city hopes that he will be elected.

CONCLUSIVE

(Saturday's Daily) The Calgary Herald finally disposed of the Gleichen argument in this manner:—"Comparing Mr. Walsh and his opponents, the Albertans say the latter 'is the best man. Such a statement 'proves nothing but the imbecility 'of the writer.'"

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HIS IDEAL

(Saturday's Daily) The Calgary Albertan of Thursday reporting a meeting on behalf of Mr. Walsh, said:—"Mr. Heibert, M.P.P., followed and 'attacked the press wholesale. He 'knew that both Calgary papers had 'told falsehoods in the recent past 'and he had no faith in them. In 'fact he got quite cross with the 'newspapers, doubtless holding them 'responsible for the dastardly attempt to disintegrate the great Conservative party of two. Mr. Walsh 'was his ideal.'"

What Mr. Heibert thinks of the press may be a matter of more or less interest to the parties directly concerned, but what the public will be more interested in is the fact that Mr. Walsh has been campaigning for Mr. Walsh and considers him "his ideal." It would be not less interesting to know what Mr. Heibert's leader thinks of Mr. Walsh, and incidentally, of Mr. Heibert also.

ENGLISH RECRUITS

(Saturday's Daily) British soldiers will again garrison the Citadel at Halifax, according to an announcement made by the minister of militia in the House a few days since. This time, however, they will be commanded by Canadian officers and maintained by the Canadian Government. It will be recalled that a year or so ago Canada undertook to relieve the Imperial Government of the maintenance of the fortifications on either seaboard and to garrison them with regiments of Canadian troops. Trouble was soon experienced, however, in getting the recruits necessary to bring the force up to the requirements, and unable to secure sufficient men in Canada a Canadian officer is at present enlisting men in England. The scarcity of Canadian recruits need be attributed neither to a lack of patriotism nor a disinclination for soldiering. In the hour of need Canadians have not been found wanting either in martial spirit or loyalty. But the industrial and commercial conditions of the country today are altogether too favorable to be deserted for the small pay and smaller glory of doing "sentry go" on a fortress which is, in no imminent peril. Meantime the soldiers being recruited in England are largely time-expired men discharged from Imperial regiments and should be quite as able to safeguard our unbelonged forts as raw and untried natives.

WESTERN ITEMS

Calgary post office has been greatly enlarged and is now sufficient for the needs of that growing city.

George Sheppard, a young farmer, committed suicide at his farm 16 miles southwest of Regina, on December 1. He placed a shot gun in his mouth and inflicted the fatal wound.

The new mills for the manufacture of all kinds of cereals and breakfast foods started work Saturday at Calgary. They are the most complete mills in Canada, and equipped at a cost of \$400,000.

The Saskatchewan Government, which has been laboring indistigably in the martial spirit of the strike, now that it is over, do not want to take any chances of the people not getting coal sufficiently quick and have placed an order with a Winnipeg firm for six thousand tons of American soft coal. The order requires immediate delivery and the agricultural department will divide the coal among the places in the greatest need of it.

Fernie Free Press: The coal mines at Coal Creek and Michel are rapidly recovering from the effects of the strike. Coal Creek No. 2 is now shipping, and yesterday the output from Nos. 5, 9 and 2 was over 1,000 tons. Altogether there were 640 men at work at this colliery yesterday and more pieces are continually being opened. At Michel the output yesterday was 728 tons, and 360 men were at work. The coke business is also getting under way without any loss of time. Superintendent McLean of the Fernie ovens, states that he has now 140 ovens burning and that within a week the remainder of the 340 in use before the strike will be fired. He has forty-five men at work, and plenty of men available as the work advances. At Michel, where the ovens got a better start on account of a larger supply of slack, nearly all the ovens are in commission once more. Altogether there are over 1,100 now engaged at the mines and ovens.

Now that coke is beginning to be received by the smelters again from the Crown Nest Pass company, the mines will within a few days increase their shipments. The 100 mines which has been closed down for a week, owing principally to the lack of cars, caused by a difficulty in securing fuel, restarted on Monday. The Trail smelter has begun to receive coke, but it will lay in a stock sufficient to last for a couple of weeks before it blows in again. It is now thought that operations will be recommenced at Trail in about two weeks. The shutdown has been utilized to install new sampling works and to increase the size of two of the smaller copper furnaces. This will give the plant a capacity of about 1,600 tons of copper ore a day. There were only two shippers this week, the LeBel, and the LeBel No. 2, 349 tons of 1,000 tons for the week, and 258,588 for the year. At the Trail smelter during the week ending Friday evening, 490 tons of ore were received.

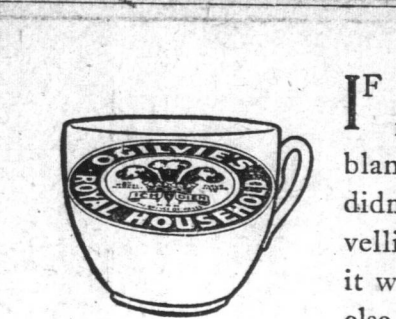
POSSIBLE APPOINTMENTS

Bulletin Special London, Dec. 6.—The name of Lord Desborough (Wm. Henry Grenfell) is among the latest mentioned as possible appointees to the British embassy at Washington. Lord Desborough was born in 1855, is a noted Rocky Mountain hunter, sportsman and author, and popular among the Americans. He entertained the Harvard crew when they visited England this year. Mr. Spring Rice, now minister at Teheran, is also reinstated among the possibilities.

LETHBRIDGE JUDICIAL DISTRICT

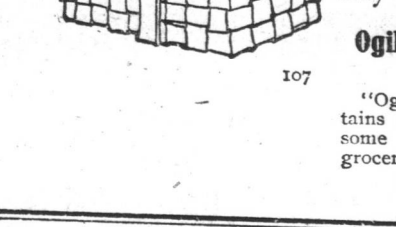
Lethbridge Herald: That the attorney general of this province is wide awake to the needs of Alberta, is evidenced by the semi-official announcement that he will introduce a bill at the coming session of the legislature creating a system of county or district courts.

Lethbridge, as the head of a judicial district, will have a county judge and his location here will facilitate to a great degree the legal business which at present is frequently delayed by the absence of a resident judge in the south country. Complaints have frequently been made about these prolonged delays and Mr. Cross is going to remedy the grievances immediately. As long as the Alberta government follows its present admirable policy of meeting the needs of the people it may expect a long lease of power.



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BECK, EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON, N. D. Beck, K.C. Public Administrator, E. C. Emery, C. F. Newell, S. E. Bolton. Solicitors for the City of Edmonton, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal, Hudson's Bay Co., Canada Permanent Mortgage Company, B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Co., the Reliance Loan and Savings Co., the Dominion Permanent Loan Co., The Colonial Investment and Loan Co., Credit Foncier Franco Canadian. Office: McDougall street, near new Imperial Bank building.

Wm. Short, O. M. Biggar, Hon. C. W. Cross, SHORT, CROSS & BIGGAR, Advocates, Notaries, etc. Offices at present in Cameron Block. Over new offices of Merchants Bank of Canada after May 1st, next. Edmonton, Alta. Company and private funds to loan.

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H. L. MCINNIS, M.D., C.M. Member of the British and Canadian Medical Association. Office, Fraser Avenue, Hours, 1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

J. B. McDONALD, Notary Public, 1000 Jasper Avenue, and also offices at 1000 Jasper Avenue, 1000 Jasper Avenue, 1000 Jasper Avenue.

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RICHHELIEU HOTEL. Third street north of Jasper (near Canadian Northern station) Board \$6.00 per week \$15.00 and \$20.00 per day J. N. POMERLEAU - Proprietor

The Canada Life Investment Department Money to Loan On Improved Farm Property at Current Rates of Interest. NO DELAY. Mortgages and School Debentures Purchased. W. S. ROBERTSON, Sheriff's Office, Edmonton.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES. roan yearling steer, "F G" brand on left shoulder; also red yearling heifer with white markings; same brand; five dollars reward. Jas. Gibson, Namayo.

If your flour doesn't act right whom do you blame? The grocer? He didn't make it. The travelling salesman told him it was good and somebody else told the salesman. When you buy

Municipal to

Three Hours of Theatre Last Prospect

Fourteen candidates for alderman honors, three candidates for mayor and at least 1,200 electors filled Edmonton theatre last night to capacity to hear the annual "fest" which has become a part of municipal scheme of government. It was a good-natured crowd, inclined to be humorously critical at times but orderly and attentive and speakers got a courteous and dignified hearing. The size of the audience knocks the bottom out of the oft-repeated statement that interest is flagging in municipal affairs and the casual shafts of vit from the audience indicated that the men with votes in Edmonton are thoroughly alive to the finer points of municipal administration and legislation.

John B. Walker easily carried the ball as the speaker of the evening. For a man who has never been seen at the council chamber he showed a wonderful grasp of the situation and he made his points and drove them home and clinched them with such a forcible way as to leave no room to doubt that he understood what he was talking about.

Mr. Brenton's remarks provoked considerable amusement and drew some very fair points, the effect was frequently lost amid the laughter.

John A. McDougall presided as chairman, Mayor May being out of town and Acting Mayor Peard being on the jury which was trying D'Amour. The candidates for mayor drew for places, Mr. Dawson speaking first.

Mr. Bellamy second and Mr. Griesbach last. The aldermanic candidates were ranged in alphabetical order and given ten minutes each. It was close to midnight when the last speaker, W. S. Weeks, reached the floor, but the audience almost unanimously stayed for the curtain and took every word with consideration.

John A. McDougall, who acted as chairman of the evening, asked for perfect order, as there was a long list of candidates to speak and it would take all evening to hear them even in very brief speeches. He regretted that the mayor was not present and that the acting mayor was also prevented from being present. He introduced Mr. Lawson as the first speaker in the mayoralty contest.

Mr. Dawson said he had no apology to offer for being a candidate, except that he was a man who would not take "No" for an answer, had persisted in him coming out.

He said that he had no idea what the result, it was a clean election and an honest election and he hoped that the majority of his friends who would vote after the election was over, would be before.

His opponents would claim, however, that they had the advantage of having served already in the council. He doubted it that was an advantage, in the present state of the city, he thought the council certainly must be the parties responsible. What was the condition. The water works were straining to the bursting point. The electric light was past its load limit. The telephone was so loaded that no number was to be had. The city hall for love or money. In fact anyone who had a telephone to sell could get \$50 for it at any moment. The city was still almost altogether on paper. The typhoid epidemic which had run its course in the city, was due to the fact that there were no sewers.

Let us get hold of the fact, he said, that two years ago today, Edmonton was to be 25,000 people, and 15 years from now it would be 100,000 people; let the council build on that understanding and let it not have to throw away work only recently completed.

He would say, let us get an expert, such a man as Willis Chapman, and let us tell him that we want a plan for 25,000 people, such a plan as could be added to so as to serve 100,000 people. This plan would have to be located away up the river to be free from contamination.

He also proposed that the city should build an immense electric plant and should mine its own coal so as to have a large supply of power to sell at a low price. Regarding the telephone, he said that nothing could be done, as the work had been started too well except that the telephone construction company should be hurried as much as possible. Regarding the sewer he said that the construction should be pushed as fast as men and money could do it. He believed that the sewer should be put in its first stage, so that they could be connected up as quickly as the trunk sewer was put past the end of the street. In the meantime he would stop all work that was not absolutely necessary except the sewer. He promised that the sewer would be built and if any employee of the city interfered with the work, off goes his head.

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He would say, let us get an expert, such a man as Willis Chapman, and let us tell him that we want a plan for 25,000 people, such a plan as could be added to so as to serve 100,000 people. This plan would have to be located away up the river to be free from contamination.

He also proposed that the city should build an immense electric plant and should mine its own coal so as to have a large supply of power to sell at a low price. Regarding the telephone, he said that nothing could be done, as the work had been started too well except that the telephone construction company should be hurried as much as possible. Regarding the sewer he said that the construction should be pushed as fast as men and money could do it. He believed that the sewer should be put in its first stage, so that they could be connected up as quickly as the trunk sewer was put past the end of the street. In the meantime he would stop all work that was not absolutely necessary except the sewer. He promised that the sewer would be built and if any employee of the city interfered with the work, off goes his head.

Ald. Bellamy said he would like to give a few figures. He quoted, as chairman of the finance commission to show the work done in the east and west end; also the statistics of the sewer plant to show what extensions had been made within the year. He showed that \$550 incandescent lights