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VOLUME V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1909 NUMBER 331

CROSS AND McDOUGALL THE TWO LIBERAL CANDIDATES

The Largest Liberal Convention in History of the Province Selects Standard Bearers for Edmonton Constituency.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TENDERED A UNANIMOUS NOMINATION

John A. McDougall and Chas. May Confest Honor of Position of Second Candidate—Former Chosen.

Convention is Wildly Enthusiastic—Mr. May Congratulates Mr. McDougall, and Assures Him His Undivided Support—Attorney-General Accorded Splendid Reception—Almost Full Attendance of Delegates Elected at Primaries Fully 500 Electors Crowd into the Convention Hall in the New Windsor Block.

HON. C. W. CROSS.
Attorney General of Alberta, Unanimously Nominated as Edmonton's First Liberal Candidate.

Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney general, and ex-Mayor John A. McDougall, are the Liberal candidates who will contest the two Edmonton seats in the provincial elections, which take place Monday, March 22. The greatest convention of Liberals in the city of Edmonton, and in the province of Alberta, if not in Western Canada, held in the new Windsor Block last Friday, tendered the unanimous nomination to the attorney general as the first candidate, and, after a lively contest between John A. McDougall and Chas. May, selected the former as his running mate. In the convention hall fully 500 of the city's foremost Liberals were assembled. Of the 245 delegates to the convention, elected at the primaries, 241 credentials were presented, and less than 20 of these were as proxies.

The enthusiasm aroused was remarkable. The delegates ruthlessly violated tradition. The staidness with which Liberal conventions are generally marked, was forgotten, and hoarse-throated men, to whom excitement is almost unknown, cheered till they were hoarse, frantically waving their hats and coats and anything else which was at hand, and which could be shoved aloft. The climax came when Geo. B. McLeod, vice-president of the Edmonton Liberal association, who presided over the convention in the absence of the president, announced the election of Mr. McDougall as the second candidate. Before Mr. McLeod had spoken three words, Mr. May, the unsuccessful candidate, who was sitting beside Mr. McDougall in the front of the hall, seized the latter by the arm and almost carried him to the platform, where, grasping him by the right hand and placing his left on his shoulder, he said: "I congratulate you, sir, and give you my word of honor that I will work early and late to secure your election, together with that of Hon. Mr. Cross."

It was a dramatic moment. The generous and whole-hearted spirit of Mr. May was communicated to the delegates, who rose in their seats and cheered. The echo was still ringing through the hall, when Mr. McDougall called for cheers for Charlie May. This ovation was even greater than that immediately preceding it.

Equally enthusiastic was the demonstration accorded Hon. Mr. Cross when his unanimous nomination was moved by Mr. McDougall and seconded by Mr. May. This occurred before the balloting for the second candidate. A feature of this nomination was the singing by the Englishmen in the convention of the song made famous at the English smoker: "We're All Pals Together."

The Chairman's Admonition.

The convention was called to order by Vice-President McLeod at 8.30 o'clock. Formal explanation of its purpose was made by him. He briefly referred to the development of the province in the three and a half years of the Rutherford government, a work which thinking men everywhere today were endorsing. The Rutherford administration took the virgin province in the rough, and by wise and careful legislation were fashioning it into a beautiful and perfect monument of a well-governed and prosperous province. To aid the government in this work it was necessary that good men should be elected by the Liberals of the province.

"Therefore, gentlemen," he said in conclusion, "look well to your choice of candidates for the city of Edmonton."

The credential committee, composed of J. C. Dowsett, R. B. Hamilton and J. A. Dalton, then proceeded to the examination of the delegates' credentials. This, owing to the fact that there was a full representation of delegates from all of the 33 divisions in the city, occupied some considerable time, during which a number of rousing addresses were given. Dr. Biddell was the first speaker. He was in a very happy vein. He referred to the fact that he, with many others in the audience, had been present at the birth, three and a half years ago, of the young and promising province, which since had grown to lusty youth. Every man of us had great expectations of the future of the province, but few of us had the vision then of what had since materialized. When the present government offered itself for election some of us occupied the position of onlookers. There were some who were unprepared to say which party should be endorsed.

"Tonight, I for one," said Dr. Biddell, "after having followed every administrative act of the Rutherford [illegible] here to say that I endorse heartily the administration which now, after three and a half years, again seeks the suffrages of the electorate of the province. This governing of a province is a serious matter; it is no child's play, and it is because the Rutherford government has gone about its business seriously and honestly that it is deserving of every right thinking man's endorsation."

Attorney General Enters.

At this juncture Hon. C. W. Cross entered the hall. The chairman noticed his entry and called him to the platform. He was received with applause which grew into cheers, the convention rising to its feet as one man, waving hats and coats enthusiastically.

Mr. J. Travis Barker, K. Koermann, Ald. Manson, Fred W. Brown, Rev. Mr. Hagar and S. H. Smith spoke briefly, while the work of examining the credentials proceeded. The report of the credential committee was then presented and the convention was called upon to nominate candidates.

In moving the unanimous nomination of Hon. C. W. Cross as the first candidate Mr. McDougall paid a tribute to the work of the attorney-general, and of the whole of the Rutherford administration. Mr. May in seconding the nomination, said Mr. Cross, although a young man had proven himself one of the ablest and most promising statesmen in the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

With three cheers, and with the singing of "We're All Pals Together," Mr. Cross was then tendered the unanimous nomination as the first Liberal candidate for Edmonton.

"I really cannot thank this great convention sufficiently heartily," Mr. Cross said in accepting, "for this unanimous nomination and flattering demonstration. I accept the nomination, and in doing so have only one regret, and that is that this city has not three seats instead of two. Both the gentlemen, who are contestants for nomination at your hands, as, what may be termed second candidate, are worthy and deserve the best the Liberals of this city can give them. I thank you again."

The Other Two Nominees.

Nominations for the second candidate were then called. John A. McDougall was placed before the convention by A. B. Campbell and I. Travis Barker, and Chas. May by I. M. Grindley and E. B. Williams. The last named gentleman gave expression to a sentiment which found the instant endorsation of every man of the assembled delegates, when he said: "Whatever the outcome of this nomination we will be found shoulder to shoulder in the fight to follow. This contest makes us stronger as Liberals. We are but sharpening our knives for the real contest."

No other names were placed before the convention, nor even thought of, and the nominations were closed immediately. The two candidates were then called upon to address the delegates. They spoke in the order in which they were nominated. The balloting was then proceeded with. Two polls were established in an adjoining room, Jas. McGeorge and Dr. Strong acting as returning officers. E. B. Williams and T. M. Grindley were Mr. May's scrutineers and J. L. Studholme and H. W. Riley Mr. McDougall's.

During the progress of the voting and the counting of the ballots, Hon. Mr. Cross addressed the convention. He renewed his thanks for the convention's enthusiastic endorsation of his candidature, which any man, especially a young man, had reason to be proud of.

Tribute to His Leader.

At the outset he made a fine reference to Premier Rutherford, whose political sagacity, he said, had developed, even in advance of the development of the province itself, and in a manner which even his staunchest supporters, prior to his assuming office, would not have considered possible. He had found it a privilege to have as his leader in the legislature and government a man of such pronounced administrative ability, sterling honesty, and possessing all the qualities of a statesman. He found in Premier Rutherford many of the same qualities as were possessed by Sir Oliver Mowat, who held the helm of government in Ontario for over a quarter of a century, and whose administration of that great Canadian province was the pride of every Liberal and Canadian. In the last three and a half years Mr. Rutherford had organized his policy, and had so successfully administered the affairs of the province of Alberta, which was as yet on the threshold of its career, that while he was not a prophet, nor would it be judicious for him to predict what the future would disclose, he felt that the Liberal party in Alberta would remain in charge of the ship of state even as long as Sir Oliver Mowat.

Proceeding, Mr. Cross said when the Liberals of Alberta, from Peace River on the north, Lloydminster on the east, the Rockies on the west and Cardston on the south, assembled in Calgary at the formation of the province, a policy was shaped then which received an endorsation such as no other government ever received. That policy it had been the Rutherford government's duty and endeavor to carry out in every detail.

The fact that there were but two opposition members elected to the first legislature and despite the fact that it was a common theory that without a strong opposition a government must go wrong, the speaker, by reason of the government's strength, had been made to feel his responsibility more keenly. It had been, and was his ambition and the ambition of the Rutherford government to give the people of Alberta a clear and progressive administration and equal rights.

The Telephones.

One of the first questions before the present government was that of telephones. From the north, south, east and west the government had been besieged with demands for telephones. The Bell Telephone company had refused to make extensions. As a great monopoly this company said no. It was not necessary for him, he said, to enlarge on the benefits accruing from the public ownership of utilities in a city pledged to such a policy as Edmonton, and in the years to come he believed the citizens of this city would realize to the fullest measure the advantages of public-owned utilities as opposed to private monopoly.

The government had appealed to the Bell Telephone company to make the extensions demanded by the peo-

(Continued on Page Seven.)

WAR SHOULD DIPLOMACY FAIL

Servia Mobilizing and Threatens Seizure Which Will be Resented

Vienna, Feb. 27—Rifalt Pasha, the new Turkish minister of foreign affairs, arrived here last night and is being received with all the honors due to his rank. It is more than probable that his presence will mean the foundation of a thoroughly good understanding between this country and Turkey.

The abandonment of the Turkish boycott is announced. The Servian question remains quiescent. This is only natural as the question of collective action by the powers must first be settled.

The latest report, however, is to the effect that Servia will permit no interference and has mobilized her army corps on the Drina and on the Danube. She is credited with the intention of occupying the Sanjak of Novibazar.

Such action will lead to immediate retaliation on the part of Austria-Hungary as a thorough understanding exists on that point with Turkey. Any such action on Servia's part would be the signal for the immediate advance in Servia of Hungarian troops while the third army corps from Salonica would hasten to meet any such invasion by Servia. The foreign office is very reserved but special activity at the war office tells eloquently that all is being prepared for action should diplomacy fail.

STRONG PROTEST FROM PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT

Claimed That He Had Been Misrepresented by Certain Afternoon Papers of New York Upon His Views on the Tariff Question.

New York, Feb. 27—President elect Taft made a vigorous protest tonight against what he said was a misrepresentation in certain New York afternoon newspapers as to what he had said during the day in answering questions regarding the tariff revision.

He had stated, he said, that the present business depression was undoubtedly due in a large measure to the fact that the tariff is to be revised at an extra session of Congress to meet March 15th, that it was of the highest importance that this work of revision should not be delayed but executed with all possible diligence.

Mr. Taft also said he favored the idea of a parliament tariff commission the plan for which should be marked out with deliberation. The duties of such a commission would be to make a careful study of the operation of the proposed new tariff, to the end that suggestions might be made in the future which would tend to place the whole question of the tariff on a more certain and scientific basis.

Upon this statement Mr. Taft was made to say that the present tariff schedules were responsible for the present business depression and that when they were revised their own parents would not know them, all of which was amplified at length and made positive by appearing to be a vigorous and enthusiastic statement. Mr. Taft was particularly perturbed over what he called a misrepresentation, particularly because of his official position. He had he declared changed his position in no way and held the same views he had publicly announced since and during the campaign. The subject of the tariff came up today because of a call on Mr. Taft by J. W. Van Cleve, president of the National Manufacturers association, in which the subject of a tariff commission was mentioned.

GOVERNMENT BRASS KNUCKLES.

Canadian Courier—Sunnyways versus frank boldness is one of the problems of the statesman. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the great exponent of the one system; Sir William Mulock and Sir James Whitney have given public exhibitions of the second. The latter class has had added to it, the Hon. C. W. Cross of Alberta. He has recently prepared and brought into force a Workmen's Compensation Act which follows the British system somewhat and fixes certain payments to be made by the employers for injuries to workmen. The coal operators, who employ much labor in Alberta, have been doing a considerable amount of objecting. The other day Mr. Cross got angry because the coal operators had begun to threaten. At an Edmonton meeting he turned on them and warned them that if they went too far, the Government might consider the advisability of going into the coal business as it has gone into the telephone business. Mr. Cross, it will thus be seen, exhibits the same spirit as did Sir James Whitney when he, the other day, faced a legal deputation and plainly told them he was going on with law reform whether they liked it or whether they did not. Apparently there are some of our statesmen who follow Davy Crockett's advice: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead; but go ahead anyway."

MEMBERS DISCUSS FRANKING OF MAIL

Dr. Clark of Red Deer Takes Prominent Part—Regulations for Patent Medicines.

Ottawa, Feb. 26—Arthur Meighen, (Cons.) Portage La Prairie, in committee of supply in the House of Commons today, asked what was the minimum salary paid to a postmaster. Hon. Mr. Lemieux answered $35 a year. Mr. Meighen cited Makaroff in Dauphin, where he said the postmaster had to meet trains in the small hours of morning and was paid an annual salary of $1 a year. This was paid quarterly, said Mr. Meighen, and the bank charged twenty-five cents for negotiating a check.

Mr. Lemieux replied that there was one postmaster who was paid only 99 cents by the department, but who made $600 or $700 by reason of his position in the mail service which gave him a reputation as a regular and dependable carrier.

John Herron urged that a more frequent mail service be established in the West but Hon. Mr. Lemieux replied by stating that increases had been made in mail routes recently. He sympathized with people of the West and was doing the best he could. Over six million dollars was voted before the house adjourned.

The Franking Privilege.

David Henderson (Cons.) Halton county, Ontario, produced an envelope bearing the intitials "R. J. C." The envelope in this case was franked in October last from the Ottawa post office. The postmaster-general was unable to identify the frank, but demurred to the idea that it was that of a Minister of the Crown.

As to anyone else exercising the right so long after parliament had adjourned he referred to the pre-election session of 1904 when the parliamentary corridors were blocked with campaign literature by both sides which was not all sent by prorogation. Mr. Lemieux expressed the opinion that in franking a weekly letter Hon. Jacques Bureau, solicitor-general, had not abused the privilege. It was party work, he said, but not exaggerated work.

Taylor (Cons.) New Westminster, called it "an exaggerated instance of petty graft and a contemptable form of graft." A private citizen, he said, would be prosecuted for sending letters at newspaper postage, yet one of the chiefs of the department could do what would result in prosecution for a private citizen.

Hon. Mr. Bureau declared he had no apology to make as both members of government and opposition used the franking privileges for the same purposes.

Martin Burrell (Cons.) Yale-Cariboo, said he believed the majority of the members desired to do what was best for the country regardless of party.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster declared that the abuse of the franking privilege was the same as theft. A burglar who entered the post office and took money would be sent to prison. He was sorry to see the solicitor-general glorying in his abuse of franking privileges. He hardly could think that anyone would have the gall to use Hon. Mr. Fisher's frank without his consent. Hon. Mr. Fisher had stated he had given no one authority to use his frank.

Red Deer Member Heard.

Dr. Clark (Lib.) Red Deer, took Mr. Foster to task for importing recrimination into the debate. Mr. Burrell, he thought should rebuke Mr. Foster. He would not go to Mr. Foster for example of high mindedness. Clark added, "What about recrimination?" called out opposition members. "Nor would many of the hon. gentlemen opposite," retorted Mr. Clark.

Mr. Bradbury, (Cons.) of Selkirk, said that tons of franked campaign literature had come into his constituency a day or two before election and it was the same all through the West. He was glad to see the postmaster-general take the stand he did. An inquiry should be made into the matter and the guilty party punished.

Hon. Mr. Bureau appealed to Mr. Foster to say if he had never franked a letter for anyone not in strictness entitled to do so. Mr. Foster replied to Mr. Bureau and Dr. Clark. He denied he had called the solicitor-general a robber; he could not be responsible for how some minds interpreted his speech. As to Dr. Clark, he remarked that the fly buzzed about the bull's horns, but that did not bother the bull and the fly thought it a big thing.

Sale of Patent Medicines.

An order-in-council has been passed defining the regulations for sale of patent medicines under an act of last session. They provide that a special stamp is to be provided by the department for goods in stock at time the act comes into force. It will be supplied upon application being made to the department between March 1st and April 15. The charge for stamps will be at the rate of two cents for one hundred stamps.

These stamps are to be attached to the wrapper of each individual bottle, box, or package in such a manner as to seal the package. When the bottle, box, or package is not covered by a wrapper, the stamp is to be attached in such a manner that it cannot be opened without destroying the stamp. No medicines containing cocaine shall have attached thereto these departmental stamps.

Swift Plant Partially Destroyed.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The butterine plant of Swift & Co. and the oleomargerine building adjoining was swept by fire this morning, which for a time threatened the entire packing house district and caused a loss of a quarter of a million. The immense vats filled with butterine exploded endangering the life of the firemen. It was got under control after five hours fight.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

The Merits of Lemieux Act Discussed by Universities.

Winnipeg, Feb. 27.—The University of North Dakota last night won the annual debate with Manitoba University after a hard fight and wordy battle. This event has been one of the features of the year among the students and their friends and last night over a thousand turned out at the Central Congregational church to hear the arguments for and against.

The subject chosen was, "Resolved that the Lemieux Act of 1907 does not offer a proper remedy in the settlement of industrial disputes in Canada and the United States." The affirmative was taken by the Manitobians, who had as their representatives A. E. Cousins, of St. John's; John Morgan, of Wesley, and W. O. Mulligan, of Manitoba.

The act was defended by O. B. Herigstad, R. H. Montgomery and A. K. Reading, of North Dakota, who handled their topic in a masterly manner. The chair was occupied by T. Mayne Daly, while Rev. Dr. Sparling, Rev. R. C. Johnstone and Mr. Davies acted as judges. Following the debate the visiting debaters with the Manitoba debaters and their friends were entertained at a banquet at the Rolay Alexandra.

CHANGES IN INDIAN DEPT.

Head Office in the West to be Centralized at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—An important Order in Council has been passed respecting the Dominion Indian Affairs in Winnipeg. It has been decided to virtually close the head offices which have been in existence in the west for many years and centralize the business at Ottawa.

Under the new arrangements Hon. David Laird, the Indian commissioner, goes to Ottawa, also the secretary, F. S. Jean. J. A. McKenna, the assistant commissioner, has been appointed inspector of Roman Catholic Indian schools with headquarters in Winnipeg.

J. B. Betourney, the present school inspector, and W. W. Richardson, at present storekeeper, will have charge of the stores in Winnipeg. Others in the Winnipeg offices will be given three months notice of the proposed change. S. J. Jackson, ex-M.P. for Selkirk, has been appointed inspector of Lake Manitoba agencies.

Agent Swinford, of Portage La Prairie, moves to Winnipeg and takes charge of the lower lake Winnipeg section. Rev. Mr. Semmens is transferred to the North Lake Winnipeg agencies. These changes will go into effect almost immediately.

TURKISH FORCES FIGHTING

Two Thousand Killed, Wounded and Prisoners in Battle.

Constantinople, Feb. 27—The Persian Central Liberal committee here has received a telegram this evening announcing a great victory for the Tabriz Liberals over the Reactionaries.

The latter lost 2,000 killed and wounded and prisoners. The city of Shiraz will soon be occupied. The Tabriz Anjouman asks permission of the Central Committee to march on Teheran.

Telegrams received here from Persia state that 30 villages in the province of Silakbor, to the south of Ispapan, have been destroyed by an earthquake.

Forged Big Cheques.

New York, Feb. 26—Word was received at police headquarters today of the arrest in Milan of four men accused of forging travellers cheques of the American express company amounting in all to $2,400,000. It is charged that they planned to circulate the cheques simultaneously in London, Paris, and Berlin.

CUSHING AGAIN TO CONTEST CALGARY

Dr. Egbert is Selected As His Running Mate for the Southern City.

Calgary, Feb. 27.—At the Liberal convention last night Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works, and Dr. Egbert were nominated to contest the two Calgary seats. Mr. Cuching was nominated as the first candidate by acclamation. Eight candidates were named for second candidate, five standing. The result stood as follows on the first ballot: Dr. Egbert 54, Dr. Mason 10, C. B. Reilly 9, D. McGillicuddy 6, W. L. Bernard 2. Amid much enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous on the motion of Dr. Mason and Mr. Riley.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Cushing and John T. Moore, of Red Deer, and other prominent members of the party.

The Conservatives will hold a nominating convention on Monday evening, March 1st, when R. B. Bennett, K. C., and M. S. McCarthy, M.P., will probably be nominated.

With elections but just three weeks away both parties are preparing to hold nominating conventions wherever candidates are not already in the field and in all but the new constituencies this will be done during the coming week.

Redistribution, however, by destroying the old lines of demarcation, makes the organization somewhat difficult.

The local Conservatives are confident that McCarthy will accept the leadership of the party in the fight, thus necessitating his withdrawal from the Commons.

In the middle of last night's meeting, before the ballot was taken, one of the speakers announced that the leader of the opposition, A. J. Robertson, was in the room. The chairman immediately called for him to take the platform. He said that he was going to leave in a few minutes and would not make a speech, but that it was nothing new for him to be among Liberals, as he had been among them for the last three years. He then retired from the room.

PAUSE IN WAR TALK.

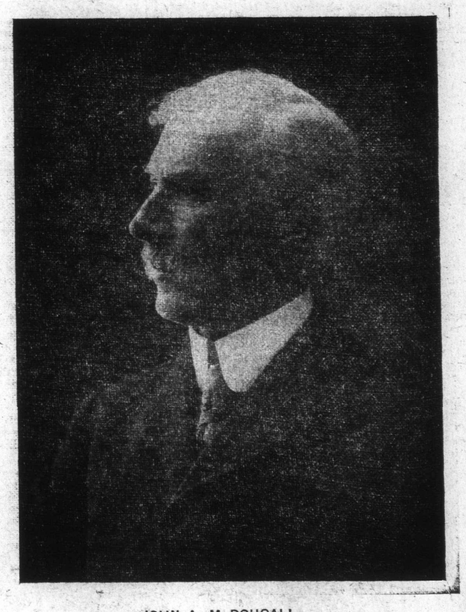
Powers May Now Try to Reason With Servia.

London, Feb. 25.—Reports from all the capitals concerned in the possible complications that would grow out of an Austro-Servian conflict indicate that with no developments within the last forty-eight hours, a feeling of greater hopefulness is entertained. The idea of making concerted representations at Vienna has been definitely abandoned as Germany refuses to be party to them, and the plan now is to reason with Belgrade, providing Austria is willing to join the other powers in this step.

It is problematical, even unlikely, that the Czar's government will agree, but at all events there is a pause and a chance still to find the way out of the danger.

To Enforce License Law in Kenora.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—The government is making another attempt to get a strict administration of the license laws in Kenora and the surrounding country. The provincial secretary realizes that recent events reveal a bad state of affairs in the far away town. Three new commissioners have been appointed, G. H. Kelly, Samuel Hunter and Alexander W. Horn.



JOHN A. McDOUGALL
Who was Elected as the Second Liberal Candidate in Edmonton, Over Chas Moy.