

## LET THE BLACKMAILERS MAKE CHARGES OPENLY

This Cry Greeted Conservative Speaker in Toronto When Attempt is Made to Create Scandal Out of Oliver Charges—Tory Leaders Meet in Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—A week after the announcement of the election finds the optimism among the Liberals of Eastern Canada gaining strength. The Maritime Provinces, particularly in the fishing and vegetable growing districts, the people are overwhelmingly in support of reciprocity and larger New England markets. Early reports indicate a gain of four seats in Nova Scotia, one each in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in Quebec the Conservatives have practically abandoned the struggle, and are lending their aid to Henri Bourassa in the hope that the Nationalists will win Liberal seats on the issue. From indications the Conservatives will lose two seats, but the Nationalists may win five.

**Anti-Reciprocity Campaign in Ontario.**  
The anti-reciprocity forces are making a dead set on in Ontario. It is predicted, however, that the anti-reciprocity sweep will not materialize. On the contrary, the reports from the rural ridings show a steady gain in reciprocity sentiment. The Conservative campaign held a conference yesterday. Hon. Messrs. Rogers and Campbell, of the Manitoba government, R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, and Hon. Messrs. Cochrane, Duff and Orr, of the Ontario government, were present. A call was issued to all the Ontario members of parliament to stand together and fight the issue.

Following the failure to secure Premier McBride, of British Columbia, efforts were renewed unsuccessfully to get Premier Whitney, of Ontario, to resign the premiership and run as a Borden candidate. Mr. Whitney spoke at the House meeting, reiterated his position, but he declined to commit the provincial government to the anti-reciprocity campaign. A number of Conservative members of the Ontario legislature were asked to resign and run as Borden candidates for the federal house, but only W. G. Paul, Addington, G. C. Wilson, Wentworth, and Hugh G. Clark, of Bruce, consented to consider the suggestion.

**Let Blackmailers Make Charges in Open.**  
Owing to the popularity of reciprocity in Ontario instructions have been issued to the Conservative speakers to side track it with other issues, notably the failure of the Farmers' Bank. The Conservative speakers at a Toronto meeting to sectional feeling, by charging that the Laurier government was controlled by the west, fell flat, while allusion to the Oliver investigation at a meeting of Kent farmers were greeted with cries of "let the blackmailers make their charges in the open," and "what has that to do with reciprocity?"

Both parties plan to inaugurate campaign meetings this week. Meanwhile the anti-reciprocity candidates have failed to materialize and the rural counties give evidence of material gains. Supporters of the government enter the second week of the campaign confident and enthusiastic.

## Greenway Nominated in Lisgar; Ashdowne May Run in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—The first nomination made in Manitoba for the coming Dominion election took place at Morden Saturday afternoon in the Lisgar constituency, where Frank Greenway was elected unanimously by a delegation of four hundred, some of whom came ninety miles to attend. This is one of the seats represented by a Conservative in the last parliament which the Liberals expect to redeem on the reciprocity issue. T. C. Norris, leader of the Manitoba Liberals, made the speech of the day and all references to reciprocity were loudly cheered. He said the American market for barley would be almost as profitable to Canada as the market where the other party had made a good thing out of the situation. He said the United States market over all other countries. The Liberal leader described the opposition to reciprocity as consisting of prophecies, surmises and suggestions of something which might happen with a little touch of nightmare.

**Reciprocity Enthusiastically Cheered.**  
Both Mr. Greenway and Mr. Norris were loudly cheered as they advocated the passage of the reciprocity agreement. In thanking the convention for the nomination Mr. Greenway was particularly happy in his remarks. He promised to throw himself into the fight with all his might and he believed he saw the dawn of a better day for Liberalism. He believed it was returning to its old love.

There were twelve nominees, but all with the exception of Peter Wright, Mr. Wright at once moved that the nomination be made unanimous. A large number of grain growers were present.

**No Sound Argument Against Reciprocity.**  
Mr. Norris, the provincial leader of the Liberals in his speech, said, "there were twelve nominees, but all with the exception of Peter Wright, Mr. Wright at once moved that the nomination be made unanimous. A large number of grain growers were present."

**No Definite Opposition to Pact.**  
There was no man clever enough to convince the farmers living alone, the boundary that they would not get more for their wheat. He had traveled a good deal through the West and had visited towns and cities as far as Vancouver. For three weeks he had travelled from place to place, and during that time he had seen a good many farmers. He said he had heard a good many conversations. But between Winnipeg and the coast he had not heard one man come out plainly and positively against reciprocity. That would give him some idea of public opinion throughout the West. There should be a clean sweep for the government in Western Canada. The opposition of the Conservative party to the pact had thrown a lot of Conservatives onto the reciprocity side, for they refused to vote against themselves. It was also true that some Liberals, in industrial and financial circles, had deserted the Liberal standard because they saw that they would be voting against their own interests in voting for reciprocity. For himself he was quite willing to do without those gentlemen, who had got rich at the expense of the common people, if they could get the farmers into the Liberal side instead.

**Spectacular Argument Against Reciprocity in Barley.**  
One argument of their opponents was that reciprocity would ruin the barley market of Canada. Any good as her supply would soon glut the market of the United States. That was the case. There was a yearly consumption of the other side of the line of about 150,000,000 bushels of malted barley. The representative of one of the largest malting firms in the United States situated at St. Louis, had lately been visiting Canada for the purpose of looking into the barley situation. He had stated that the masters south of the line were becoming alarmed at the scarcity of barley and that they had become suspicious about it that they had given prizes to induce farmers in certain districts to grow good malted barley. Even that had been largely without effect as the farmers had figured that it was no use for them to try and grow as good a barley as Canada grew. This year, the St. Louis man stated, his firm were making an experiment of getting barley from Germany. Formerly, prepared malt had cost 65 cents where it now costs \$1.60 and whereas malted barley had formerly cost 55 cents a bushel it now costs from 85 cents to \$1.05 a bushel.

**Could Not Estimate the Benefit.**  
At present the American markets imported from Canada all the barley used for their export goods. If Canada and the United States had free trade in barley the production of malted barley would tend to be left entirely to Canada, while the States would tend to grow all the feed corn required by the Dominion. If the Canadian farmer, said Mr. Norris, could make as much money out of barley as out of wheat who could estimate what that would be worth. Mr. Sharpe had said that barley was hard on the land. Their opponents were obliged to make such statements as they had nothing else to say. One of the greatest boons to the farmers of Western Canada would be free trade in barley. A neighbor of his had last year raised 1,400 bushels of barley. He had held it a couple of months and then on Dec. 31 had sold it for 35 cents a bushel. The same day the same grade had been worth 45 cents a bushel on the other side. Those opposed to reciprocity believed that the only way to keep that farmer loyal was to compel him to lose that difference.

Mr. Norris said he had no fears for the loyalty of the Canadian people under reciprocity. Those people who were most loyal were those most prosperous. They had no sentiment in Canada in favor of annexation. He had travelled all over the province and had talked with all classes. In his wanderings he had come across three men who were in favor of annexation and those three men had been three of the rank and file Conservatives in the province.

**To Oppose R. S. Lake in Qu'Appelle.**  
Mooseomin, Aug. 6.—A meeting of the Liberal association was held Saturday for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a meeting of the Central association, on Aug. 10, for the purpose of opposing R. S. Lake, in the constituency of Qu'Appelle, in the coming Dominion election. The following were appointed from Mooseomin town and district: A. S. Smith, M. P. F., Andrew White, Dr. McLaren,

## FOUNDATION FOR NEW G. T. P. HOTEL WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE WINTER SETS IN SAYS MR. E. J. CHAMBERLIN

Bulletin Special.  
Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 7.—General Manager Chamberlin, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who returned from the east on Sunday, said that the G. T. P. Hotel at Edmonton is to be started right away and he hoped the foundation would be completed before the winter. Some little delay was experienced in having the titles to this property cleared but the difficulty has been overcome, said Mr. Chamberlin, and tenders will be called for at once.

## ROOSEVELT TELLS OF STEEL TRUST'S DOINGS

Former President Set; all Proceed at Naught by Giving Evidence Before Congressional Committee. Merger Necessary in Financial Panic.

New York, August 7.—Accepting full responsibility for his approval of the gobbling up of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the steel trust, Theodore Roosevelt today told the Stanley steel investigation committee that merger was necessary to save the country from financial calamity. The former President asserted that E. H. Gary and Henry C. Frick, who visited the White House to secure permission to absorb the Tennessee company, told him that it was the only way to stop the panic. He declared his one object was to prevent disaster.

For two hours the members of the committee bombarded him with questions. "It was unnecessary for me to form my judgment as to whether the steel corporation was anxious to get the Tennessee company because it would give it practical monopoly of the west," he said. "I was anxious only to save the situation."

"All of the information I had at that time and all the information I have received since leads me to believe that not only was my action justified, but that I would have been criminal in my position as representative of the United States, had I failed to take such action."

Agreeing with your general purpose thoroughly," Roosevelt acquiesced. "I would even go further. I favor the government exercising direct control over these big business corporations."

Concluding his testimony, Roosevelt declared that the information given him by Frick and Gary was essentially accurate. "It was unnecessary for me to form my judgment as to whether the steel corporation was anxious to get the Tennessee company because it would give it practical monopoly of the west," he said. "I was anxious only to save the situation."

After Colonel Roosevelt was excused, Charles M. Schwab, who yesterday asserted that he was the originator of the plan to form the Steel Corporation, resumed the stand.

In spite of the fact that Roosevelt declared that he believed the steel trust was a necessary evil, the committee proved by many witnesses that the Tennessee company was one of the "big game" corporations that it could produce steel more cheaply than the trust, and that its acquisition "to save the situation" gave the trust the ownership of one of its most powerful competitors.

The defendant admitted, however, that at the time of the merger he had no information as to the immense coal and iron holdings of the Tennessee company which were turned over to the steel trust, according to evidence now before the committee, and that he gave it practical monopoly of the iron and steel business.

"If you had known of these holdings," he said, "you would have permitted the merger." Chairman Stanley demanded. With a smile Roosevelt evaded the question, declaring the query clearly hypothetical and embraced facts of which he had no knowledge.

Colonel Roosevelt was drawn into a discussion of the trust problem in the abstract and agreed with Stanley in his antitrust attitude. Stanley asked the colonel's opinion of trust-busting.

**FRANCE IS CONFIDENT.**  
Quotation From Speech of Paul Desmoulin, Possible Future President, Shows Nation Prepared Should War Come.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Some words from a speech of Paul Desmoulin, the possible future president of France, are worth quoting as a display of French confidence which while often met in private conversations, seldom goes its way in print. Mr. Desmoulin said: "We have spent hundreds of millions since 1905 on the eastern front which today forms a line of defense not to be found elsewhere in Europe. The artillery has doubled, and the war materials tripled since then. It is because that we know that we can be confident of peace maintained. Our army is ready and it can regard the darkening horizon without uneasiness and say to everybody: 'Come when you will.'"

A. E. Frith, R. J. Phil, John Easton, Wm. Pyke, R. S. Lake, M.P., opens his campaign here tonight, holding meetings as far as Spring Creek on the south and Little Blaine on the north. Saskatchewan, Aug. 6.—Things political are beginning to liven up, and within the next few days both parties will be in shape for the fray, which promises to be one of the keenest political battles in the history of the riding. It looks as if the name of Geo. E. McCreaney would be the "one" to go before the Liberal convention. The choice of the Conservatives lies between Dr. H. E. Munroe and G. M. Thompson, editor of the Capital. The Liberal has a large following in the past has gone Liberal, though Saskatchewan is pretty evenly divided.

**Ashdowne May Be Candidate in Winnipeg.**  
Winnipeg, Aug. 7.—Registration in Winnipeg and Brandon for the Dominion voters' list, takes place Thursday, Friday and Saturday this week, three days before the provincial registration dates begin. The announcement came from Ottawa today. Old Fowler and J. H. Ashdowne are the names before the Liberal convention.

## C.P.R. ARE PLANNING NEW NORTH AND SOUTH LINES

Preparing for Closer Trade Relations With United States After September 1.—From Edmonton South to John's Lake.

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—That the Canadian Pacific railway is inclined to believe that closer trade relations are likely to be established in the near future between Canada and the United States is suggested by the fact that the company is this year evidently planning for construction of new north and south lines.

The British Columbia company is at the present time spending money in the million in arranging for connection between that province and the United States. The cost of construction there is very heavy, but nothing has deterred the corporation in its plans.

The special transportation business which is in view in that province is that connected with coal. The immense deposits in southern British Columbia will yield supplies for hundreds of years to come, and there is already a huge demand in the far western states.

Edmonton To South.  
A still more important undertaking of the company, with reference to which some information is available, is the construction of a north and south line right through the heart of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This new line will run from Edmonton through the heart of the province, and will run across the international boundary probably one hundred miles west of Pocatello. It will be according to the report John the Soo line near the big bend in the Missouri river.

His proposed north and south line there are already a number of sections under construction. Men are now engaged in building the line north and south from Swift Current. From Edmonton to Sedgewick, the line has advanced several years ago, and the portion will without question be completed at a very early date.

**Survey Parties Out.**  
Between Sedgewick and Swift Current there are now a number of survey parties in the field. The new line will pass through Crowfoot, a new town on the Lacombe branch. North from Crowfoot there will be a new town, the name of which is not yet known. The line will be built from that place, the line will be built from that place, the line will be built from that place.

When completed the municipal office building will be one of the most modern structures for its class in the city. It will be the third highest in New York. There are 26 offices on the floors in the building, and the building is 100 feet high, above that, with offices. On top of the tower will be a figure 28 feet in height. It would be sixty feet higher than the great battleship Florida if the warship were stood on end beside it.

The construction of the municipal office building is estimated that more than 26,000 tons, or 520 car loads, of steel will be used. The building will provide a floor area of 1,263,000 square feet for office purposes. Chamberlain street runs directly through the centre of the building.

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## NEW YORK TO HAVE BIGGEST CITY HALL

Gotham's New Municipal Building to Be Forty Stories High—Most Modern Structure—Will Have Wall Save Enormous Rent Roll.

New York, Aug. 6.—New York, the city of "big things," will soon have the largest municipal building occupied by any city government in the world. Good progress is being made upon the immense structure at Park Row, Duane and Centre streets and the gigantic steel framework rising forty stories in the air is rapidly being "fleshed" in white stone and granite.

There is nothing "classical" about the new building, which naturally has been erected after classic designs of state capitols and federal buildings. It is a radical departure from the lines and architecture found and associated with municipal government buildings.

York's sky-scraping municipal building. Neither can it be said to be "beautiful" but "striking" it is. It is just what its official name—municipal office building—implies. A series of forty rows of offices, one above the other, quite in keeping with the utilitarian spirit of the era. When it is said that even with its forty stories the new municipal office building will not be great pains within recent years to raise the city government to a higher plane.

The new building, which alone cost \$1,500,000, is a new record in engineering achievements. It extends 130 feet below the sidewalk for an area of 11,000 square feet. It is the deepest foundation of any building in the world and 38 feet deeper than the foundation of the Empire State building.

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## Grande Prairie Settlers Are Happy and Contented

Archdeacon Robbins, who has been in North in Connection with Church Extension, Tells of What He Has Seen—Greatly Pleased With Country.

Archdeacon Robbins, the Church of England official, who this summer made a trip into the Peace River country with a view to church extension, has returned to Athabasca Landing, and has written some interesting observations on the country and on his trip through it. His story is interesting, as he gives an altogether unbiased account of what he saw and heard. He writes as follows:

"The Peace River country and Grande Prairie form such constant subjects of conversation that one hesitates in this west country to write much about them, but our friend the editor desires some remarks on the trip I have just concluded."

"Probably that portion of the journey between Athabasca Landing and the further end of Lesser Slave Lake is so generally familiar to the settlers with the conditions obtaining in the neighborhood of Beaver Lake, that it is unnecessary, excepting that I should be wanting in appreciation of the progress of the country, to say that I failed to record the convenience of transport facilities afforded by the Northern Transportation Company and their successful endeavor to assist travellers whether with large or small outfits."

"Secure Provides for Travellers." "The only way from Lesser Slave Lake to Grande Prairie is by trail and requires a good team with strong power. The journey may be accomplished by stages averaging about thirty miles a day, with a spell of two hours at midday. It is a matter of surprise to find how happy nature has provided for travellers in this country, the absolute necessity of procuring water and grass, or hay for the horses, being met without difficulty."

"Between Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Crossing, much of the trail in the bad weather which we experienced was excessively muddy and difficult, in spite of the fact that the government must have taken great pains within recent years to improve the road. A considerable portion of it has been corduroyed and the work is still proceeding. With a few miles of the lake the bush country is entered, and apparently to the south it must be pretty extensive, prairie to any extent does not prevail in this part. We had the interest of seeing a large black bear from the trail just ahead of us. The view on the heights above the Peace River of the confluence of that and the Smoky river was beautiful in the extreme."

**Soil of Surprising Richness.**  
"The Peace River at this point, and also at Dinevar, is crossed by government ferries. Although I had heard frequent reference on the part of land seekers to the prairie between

"I was surprised in making this trip to find a view to prairie extension, and I am deeply impressed with the necessity of putting forth the utmost effort to accomplish this as speedily as circumstances will permit."

"We found, in this latest West, a population made up, it is true, very largely of men, but women evidently are not lacking. The settlement of this new land. We heard that there were at least two hundred women resident on Grande Prairie and saw a number of families proceeding to the country."

"Throughout our entire trip, we received abundant evidence of the warmth and cordiality of Canadian hospitality."

**ARCHDEACON ROBBINS.**  
Great Northern Passenger Train Had Narrow Escape—Spikes and Plates on Rails Were Removed—Similar Attempt to Wreck Another Train.

Fargo, N.D., Aug. 7.—An attempt was made in the moonlight early today to wreck the Great Northern passenger train which reached here at 5 a.m. from Minneapolis on its way to Winnipeg. On crossing the city limits of Moorhead, the engine, tender and mail car left the track, and it was found that the spikes and plates on two rails had been removed. Some hours afterwards a crowbar and other tools were found concealed in the woods near by.

There is no doubt whatever about an attempt being made to wreck, but railroad officials are puzzled as to the motive. It is held it could not have been for the purpose of robbery or some other location further from the city limits would have been chosen. Another theory is that it might have been planned to wreck the Oriental Limited, which passes through here at 1 a.m. That train, however, passed safely over.

No one was injured and the accident did not even shake up the passengers seriously, as the train was moving slowly over the crossing the time of the derailment.

After the wreck was cleared away a new engine was secured and the train proceeded north five hours late. Another mystery in connection with the affair is that similar malicious mischief was done on the Northern Pacific track about 200 feet to the north and east of the crossing tower. All spikes on one side of a rail and a bolt in each angle bar were removed, also all angle bar bolts on the other side of the rail. Three fast trains passed over before the condition of the track was discovered.

**A PATHETIC CASE.**  
Mother Dies of Grief When She Learned of Demise of Her Son in Alberta.

Alvinston, Ont., Aug. 7.—Grief at learning of the death of her son Hugh, who was found shot dead in the bank at Diamond City, Alberta, last week, where he was telling, with a revolver by his side, yesterday caused the death of Mrs. Robert McLaughlin, of Moss township, wife of the Conservative candidate in West Middlesex at the late election. Her son's body will arrive tomorrow and a double funeral will be held Tuesday.

**Shipyard in St. John, N.B.**  
London, August 3.—Robert Bevis, managing director of Carmichael, Laid & Co., states that if the present negotiations materialize a shipyard will be constructed at St. John, N.B., for the building of Canadian warships, by a firm which will be established in Canada, but will be organized and developed by the British company.

**Des Moines Strike Over.**  
Des Moines, Aug. 6.—Promptly at five this afternoon street railway traffic was resumed after a strike which had lasted for three days. The forty-hour strike which began at one o'clock yesterday when the employees walked out was terminated.

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these two points, I was not prepared for the richness and extent of it which I found. We were informed that the trail was equally satisfactory. Beyond Spirit River I heard of difficulties in procuring water. This is likely to hinder settlement in the near future, but I do not think it will prove insuperable and much of the land appeared good. Grande Prairie entirely fulfilled my expectations. It is a charming hamlet of slightly undulating hills and beautiful lakes. The settlement among the settlers with the conditions obtaining there seems quite general. In the neighborhood of Beaver Lake, the view of the Rocky Mountains was impressive, snow covered them extensively, and the view of the glacier gleamed in the sun. The view of the Rocky Mountains was impressive, snow covered them extensively, and the view of the glacier gleamed in the sun.

**Edison Trail Unsatisfactory.**  
"It is needless to say that the contrary, I heard much of the satisfaction, loss, and serious difficulty which had been experienced by those who attempted to enter the country by that route."

"It is no longer necessary for land-seekers to return from Grande Prairie to Graveland in order to transport their business of filling-on, as a land office has been established at the former place and will prove an immense boon."

"It is needless to say that the country looks forward with the keenest anticipation to the coming of the railway. The telegraph line is now operating beyond Peace River Crossing, and indeed as far as one could see, the entire preparation for it has been made beyond about 15 or 16 miles from that point. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in connecting that distant part with the outside world by wire."

**200 Women in Grande Prairie.**  
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