s against the public

intemperance, and hese would be pered by the enforceory legislation, the is not to advocate such legislation beorced, but to cultinion that would enment of the legislalaw is nothing in ment of law is everyernment cannot enas no right to try public do not want hibitory legislation ured once public s that it would be that time a legislaroaching on public

doing a real injury

perance, and would

ublic disregard for

force such measure

COMMENT.

da, while admitting reaty opens a new producers, says it n Canadian indus-Well an enterprise l being "hit" by the ods shipped across in has mighty poor ng the privilege of blic for the price to

Empire argues that itish immigrants in litions not all that write to the papers that immigration d will be retarded l and Empire might igration from the ng every year, both

n proportion to the GRAIN. y to know that the I Governments are the Department of cure a plentiful supin all parts of the onfronting the Govved to be not the ed grain, but the seed in the counme sections there is suitable for seed there is a surplus ther there is probin the West for all were equitably dis-sly the time to deal is to deal with it. has been exported. nation must be se lily secured, of the ery portion of the ne, the distribution able can be underilly. It has been some cases adseed or of the price re to be made to position to pay for ements at once. If

ept clearly and perhe world that the and not gifts. The est do not require iat seed or anything n for nothing. Were ne normal they ally every case be loans necessary on heir property alone. e not normal, and West experiences difficulty as the merchant of the g money and no mportant point is oming months many re loans or the equior else the country t in it must suffer. to farmers under s are by no means a class as against an expedient to conof the whole counthe welfare of the ich the interests of depend.

CAN JINGOISM

Thinks Japs Are ol Water Supply.

-Councilman James the city council to ning reports sent liver villa, between a regarding the acat Orillia, says the ing determined efn of every ranch and Tacomah, armed with rifles Signal lights are ight that the Japquiet, and believes rtny of investiga mains from Cedar Seattle with water River valley, and city's water supast trouble. There Japanese living in one of the riches

the state.

TWO LEADERS OF OPPOSITION

(Continued From Page One.)

Federal Government Bought Lands. The point he desired to bring out was that this country was bought from the Hudson Bay company years ago, consequently belonged to its purchaser, the Federal government. Shortly after its purchase the Conservative government, then in power, proceeded carve out the province of Manitoba

from the bulk of territory.
"If our Conservative friends answer why its public lands were not given to Manitoba then I will more readily nswer why the control of her public domain was likewise withheld from Alberta," said Mr. Puffer.

The land purchased by the then federal government and paid for out of the revenue of the confederated provinces did not belong to the proinces. The first provinces to enter confederation owned their own land and the government, of course, did not take them, but Alberta, stated the speaker, stood in quite different relation toward the government and could not claim its public lands.

He pointed out that across the bor trolled by any individual state unless it were the State of Texas. On 45 states and six territories not a solitary state owned its own land One by one, after the re volutionary war, the American states which owned their own lands had petitioned the government at Wash ngton to take over their lands and financial responsibilities therewith.

Federal Control in States. Furthermore, the States carved ou: the Louisiana purchase never own ed their own lands, though advocate. of provincial control were fond o contending they did. Texas, how ever, in joining the confederacy, has stipulated that thep should still own their own lands, and this condition was granted them for various reasons In the minds of some of the opposi ion. Mr. Telfer continued, there seem ed an idea that the federal govern ment was now giving away sales. lands to their friends. He desired to show the incorrectness of this fancy Turning to statistics, he stated tha in the 18 years when the Conserva tives were in power at Ottawa ther. to corporations little over 31,000,000 acres of land On the other hand, only 8,000,000 had been disposed of during the 11 year

he Liberals have been in power. The sales of land for settlemen during the Conservative regime amounted to something over 2,000,00 acres, he continued. During the pas 11 years 20,000,000 acres had bee sold for settlement. (Applause.) Th. government dealt colonization companies in their sales mposing on them some settlemen ities in return for cheap lands these, said the member for Leduc all-1.342 settlers in all and 17 of th

companies are booked as bringing is Lands Under Conservatives.

"The present federal government i accused of giving timber limits awa, to friends. I desire to state truth fully that these are not given to nds, but are instead sold to the highest bidders. In this connection he earlier government dealt with 79, 000 square miles, for which it receive \$127.000, or \$4.31 per mile. The pre sent government, up to this year have sold 4,500 square miles, fo which they were paid \$267,229, or \$6

per mile. comparison goes to show tha the Liberal government got 15 times as much per square mile as the old government did. Of the earlie grants 46 were made to parties scarce disinterested. They included 2 members at Ottawa, 5 senators. members of provincial assemblies an 18 political workers. I can say nov conviction that every transfer of the government of today can be sub itiated and backed as a busines

transaction." (Applause.) W. F. Puffer Speaks W. F. Puffer, the member for La combe, on rising to reply, was greeted with applause. He congratulated no only the mover and seconder of th address upon their capable speeches but also the leader of the opposition and his colleague upon the manner in which they handled their side of the He desired, however, take exception to one statement of th leader of the opposition-that in

which he denounced any measure of that during last session this honor able member had raised no protest a the small measure of direct taxation A tax had then be n placed on railways and corporations to meet the case of thousands who lived outsid. the provinces but contributed nothin; to it, even while deriving large revenues from the country. There had been also a very light tax placed. on residents of Alberta in settlement outside of organized school districts The people on whom this was im posed did not contribute to

venue in any other way, while at the same time they received direct ad vantages from the province by send ing their children into schools of or ganized school districts, to which the contributed nothing. Further, thi light tax mostly fell upon the spec or holding land from settlement than upon the actual settlers, who speedily organize school districts after All the money realized from this tax was devoted to the purpose of spread

ing educational facilities throughou the province, and it was considered by the framers of the enactment that was one of the best methods o'

equalizing the burdens all ... ad t carry.

To Raise Contention. Mr. Puffer also scored Mr. Robert son in a calm but very effective way for his remarks on the location of public buildings, thus, tending, whe- Edward Island had been recently de- for the purpose for which they are ther intentionally or not, to pit the clared intra vires by the Privy Coun- enacted. ther intentionally or not, to pit the north of this province against the north of this province against the south. This matter he had thought settled at the conference of August 3, Island. "Now," continued Mr. Cross. the number of division. The vote stood 20 submit the resolution before the had thought against it. Moveover, it is crude, fragmentary—it is impracticable, is called. John T. Moore, the member 1905, when it was agreed that here- "I will show you from the statements effect a principle of temperance, new

red their accessibility to the general

what it will be in a few short decades. There are many places north and west to be settled yet. Of this there could be no more eloquent reder than the two bottles of grain on the table of the house, and which were grown 450 miles north of Ed monton. (Applause.) Edmonton is in fact, 100 miles south of the centre

"While other provinces might have ade grave mistakes in locating pub future, let us not make similar mis-takes. Still considering the honor able member's charge of sectionalis Mr. Puffer continued, if the leade would go carefully into the matter of expenditure he would find that the largest expenditures by the province up to this time have been for the south. By consulting the public accounts he might assure himself this was the case.

Frank Oliver in Right Place. "A brief reference was made by the Opposition in this debate that ominion Government at Ottawa doe not know the wants of this country as a whole," said Mr. Puffer "I contend that the hon, the Ministe of the Interior, who represent the wes der public lands were not owned o in the Federal government, is thor oughly well acquainted with needs of the country. He has lived in 1900 to contest a Federal seat in this country much longer than any nember of the opposition. He is one of the oldest of old-timers and has better acquaintance with the west that have seen that on no occasion doe he allow the real needs of the wes to be slighted, and we are proud as suredly that this man of ability and old-time settler of Alberta has been raised to the public distinction the

merited. (Applause.) He has "made good" and capably performed hi duties in every sphere attained b. In addition to what the member for Leduc had said concerning the ownership of lands by states across the boundary, he would add that the government which gave Manitoba autonomy but withheld its lands stat ed clearly that they had a preceden set in the erection of states across th boundary line, and that this would serve as precedent when other pro vinces were erected. Manitoba sine became a province had acquired 300,000 acres of its public land Some states had acquired land to

small extent also. Mr. Puffer opposed Mr. Robertson' General re the Canadian banks. was, he believed, due in a large mea sure to Canada's sound banking system that the storm had affected Canada so lightly.

This Memorial Feelish.

The proposed memorial concerning utonomy he considered as foolish The Laurier government most certain suggested, nor if Mr. Borden were in ower would he. It would only open up the whole autonomy settlement t country again and set the peop of many provinces going to Ottawa with a multitude of requests. More over, it would, if acted on depriv Alberta of the handsome subsidy It would do away al now receives. It would do away als with the splendid system of immigra tion maintained by the Federal gov

ernment. "It could give some portion of the coal lands to this province, but no one can ever satisfy me, and many other Albertans, that we would the be in as good a financial position we are today." (Applause.) The great need of the west, the nember for Lacombe declared to be nen, money and markets, and the immigration system was helping This question of A berta's real needs was a big one demanding broad mindedness and ac

tion and not grumbling and fault finding. Vote Was Taken.

When Mr. Puffer resumed his sea! a division was taken upon the address moved to accept His Honor's address, and later upon Mr. Robertson's amendment to it. The vote of the house in both cases was 21 to 2 accepting the motion and defeating Robertson's amendment. One members, Mr. McKenzie, of McLeod

was absent. The assembly then agreed upon the the house to His Honor be engrossed and presented to him.

Prohibition Discussed. In pursuance of his policy in in troducing a resolution that "immediately prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in the C. Hiebert made a brief peech upholding its measures. The passing of a prohibitory law would cause this province to be 'Sunny Alberta' indeed, he said, with the consumption of liquor He found that in Edmonton and Calgary alone there had

been 1,305 prosecutions for the abuse of selling liquor, and these actions bad cost the people \$25,000. While the province in passing a prohibi-tory law would not be the first to do o in Canada, it was worth while reaching a desirable goal even in second or third place. Attorney-General

Hon. Mr. Cross, the attorney gener al, received hearty rounds of applause on rising to speak. He said:

"Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to ion with the motion made by my tion, namely, prohobition, of import-

the motion of the member from Rose- force of public opinion behind them, bud, which first stated that the mo- so that if they be put upon the stahibition laws in Manitoba and Prince of them being effective instruments

everyone else in this country, will refuse to seriously take this motion, "(a) The preamble says that laws for total prohibition of intoxicating liquors in the Provinces of Manitoba and in Prince Edward Island have

been declared intra vires of provincial egislation, but it adds that such legslation has proved a complete suc cess in Prince Edward Island. Its Failure in Manitoba "What about Manitoba? Let us look at the history of prohibition movement in that Province. In the

1900 the Conservative party, led by lic buildings without thought for the Hugh John Macdonald, went to the people and asked them for their votes on the grounds that if they were returned to power and the Greenway Liberal administration turned out that they would pass prohibition legislation. That was the issue in the campaign and the people of that province taking the Conservatives at their word elected them to office. At the first session the Macdonald government passed a prohibitory law. Where that prohibition law now?" "On the statute books," murmured

Mr. Hiebert across the House. "My friend, the hon, member fo Rosebud, says it is on the statute and it is buried there yet. (Laugh-"Then Hugh John Macdonald re

cessor. Did he attempt to enforce the law? No. He revoked the act of his former leader, and that was the end most other men. (Applause.) We of Conservative prohibition in Manioba and in Canada, Will Mr. Hiebert, who comes from Manitoba, attempt to justify Mr. Roblin in this? Prohibition on the Island.

"Now, let us look for a moment a ne prohibition law of this Province Prince Edward Island is the smallest province in Canada, and the most ompactly settled in its rural parts Situated as it is, and populated as it prohibition is rather easily, en-

"But who passed this legislation. and who enforces it to-day? A Conservative administration, such as we ave in Manitoba? No; a Liberal overnment passed this legislation in 1900 under Premier Farquharson and Liberal government enforces it to day. (Applause.) The comparison of the situations is obvious. That is why people look carefully into prohibitio egislation suggested by our friends n the other side of the House,

"I say confidently, sir, that in r ranch of the administration of justice; in no branch of the administration of the various laws in force i the province is more difficulty found than in the administration of the Liquor License Act; and it is pecuiarly true of the law governing intoxicating liquors in any country that however good the law may look upon re statute books, it is of very little ance in connection with the life the people in the province unless it i oroughly and efficiently adminis-

'In this connection every one presit will agree with me that our Liquor Ordinance is very stringently enforced. (Applause.) We had public sen iment behind us in framing it, and we have been enabled to carry it out

Liberal Party For Temperance. "I have no doubt, sir, that among he Conservative party will be found ery many men who are zealous in the promotion of temperance and moral reform, but I think it cannot be disputed that the great majority o temperance advocates; the great majority of those who are interested in oral reform, along this line especially, are to be found among ranks of the liberal party. That party has ever been the party of progress and of advanced legislation along temperance lines, and one will search the statutes of the provinces in this Dominion in vain to find any advanced temperance legislation of a practical type that has emanated from any othparty than the great Liberal party

of Canada. "The government have felt, sir, that behoves them, following along the ines of the tradition of the party to temperance in the province of Al-

"Temperance legislation, more pertion, sir, demands for its proper en- was badly treated by his Conservative as soon as the privy council decided ince such a sentiment exists, and party and disposed of him. more must be looked for from temperhowever advanced be the temperance River, was elected, and when the lic in its enforcement; unless the body of public opinion behind it ensuch legislation, sir, will accomplish the point.

ittle or nothing. Alberta's Laws New and Stringent. "It is with a full realization of this feature in connection with temperance speak at any great length in connect legislation that the government have already introduced legislation. It has sider the subject matter of his mo- ly facilitate the enforcement of the present law, and to introduce by legiseven the Conservative party in Alberta ta take his motion at all seriously." up to the present time, but it has present leader still as leader, also been sought to make these am-Mr. Cross then read the preamble to endments with a proper regard to the

principle of that Act is that the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors should be confined within municipal areas.
"In no province in Canada do we

Legislature. Under that Act no apess there are forty resident householders within an area of nine hunarea of twelve hundred and eighty acres an application could be made "The result is that in the rural their best to advance temperance re hotel licenses granted, so that as far as that part of the province is con- his seat amid general applause cerned there is a total prohibitory law in force. This law has kept out ove

500 hotels for which application has been made. "Anyone who has lived in the Pro-vince of Ontario knows that even torural communities. It was for Alberta to pass the first prohibition measure for unorganized communities of practically less than two hundred people. That is what it amounts to in many localities outside of towns and daring temperance legislation.

In Railway Construction "In order to give you an illustraion as to how this Act has been working out, I might allude to the fact that last summer almost 300 miles of railroad from the eastern boundary to the city of Edmonton were con structed. Ontario and in Manitoba was necessary that licenses already granted should be cancelled, or suspended while the Grand Trunk Pacific was being built. Not so in Alberta. Why? Because of the legisla-

tion referred to. There were no hotels could be granted licenses. Time Is Inopportune. "The attitude of the government on this question is simply this. We do not propose to pass legislation of character such as is proposed, which timent, sufficiently strong to enforce the law. We say, and I believe the very strongest temperance advocates will agree with me that the present time is an inopportune time to pass a total prohibitory law in Alberta. The government do not for a momen say that they are opposed to prohibi tion; on the contrary, we say further that as a result of the very advanced temperance legislation which we have already passed, that we can look for ward confidently, that we may make further progress in the future. claim, and rightly so that we have already passed more temperance legalready passed more temperance legislation and the dangers of trifling with in Canada, and the Liberal party in it, for political purposes. It, was this province has nothing whatever paltrying with the temperance questions province has nothing whatever the constitution of the Canada and the Liberal party in it, for political purposes, It, was this political purposes, It would advise one-for rather both sure Saionza had reache dan agreets record on

temperance matters in Alberta. Temperance Defegates Approve. "The temperance people of this province have been good enough to properly so, made further demands o pass a prohibition law in this profrom which it would take years to recover because public sentiment i not strongly enough in favor of prohi- temperance legislation.

bition in order to enforce the law. "I do not think that the temper "Nor do I think that they will con-

his party. Who Leads Alberta's Conservatives? "Let me point out to the temperance people that although the Pro-

vincial Conservative party have only bition if elected. They were elected which they belong to do all that is in been inexistence the short space of a but never enforced it. And now the their power to advance the cause of little over two years, they have already had three leaders, and a short could to-morrow by order in council time ago they were looking for a bring into life that statute. Why "The first leader was a gentleman haps than any other class of legisla whom I esteem, and whom I think ernment that passed the law. Just

forcement that there be a strong and friends, named Mr. Bennett, and my healthy public sentiment behind it. friend, the Minister of Public Works, mand was made that this statute be There is no doubt that in this prov- materially, assisted the Conservative "Then for some weeks after the proance advocates in the province to ad- vincial election, my esteemed friend, vance the cause of temperance than the member from Rosebud, was leader from any legislation that can be put of the party, but it was found that en to the country. on the statutes at present. Because, Mr. Robertson, the member for High

legislation that may be passed, un- House met first, he deposed my friend were anxious for prohibition they less it has the sympathy of the pub- from Rosebud. But the party was could have sent that government out not yet satisfied-' Here Mr. Robertson interrupted statute, They have not done so. In dorses it not only in theory, but is with a protest that the minister was Ontario where the agitation on this

"On the contrary," the minister retored, "it is very much to the point, and useful in discovering the leading Conservatives' attitude toward prohibition."

"Now," Mr. Cross resumed, "the measures to impose upon the public honorable friend, the member for been sought to put upon the statute great Conservative party thought it the thought of political leaders.

Rosebud, not because I do not conbooks measures which will very great was advisable to depose Mr. Robertson, and they attempted to elect Mr. Walsh in High River, but again a ance, but because I do not think eith- lation principles that are new in Liberal in the person of Mr. Riley a strong temperance advocate he for in Alberta's liquor law. er the member for Rosebud or the relation to temperance legisla, came to Mr. Robertson's assistance, hon, the leader of the Opposition, or tion in the country in which we live and defeated Mr. Walsh leaving the Would the Party Approve.

"If I might be permitted to suggest

after in the location of all public made in the preamble why I and in Alberta and new in Canada. The party which the Opposition repre- ples of responsible and representative privilege, stating that his speech of "This would be a proper test of the

find temperance legislation such as tion. But Borden, their federal lead- its manufacture, if they wish to prowas passed at the last session of the er, went down to Halifax and con- hibit the sale of it. Otherwise every plication for license can be made unding many of his colleagues. Perhaps and liquor galore. The word "manudred and sixty acres. Formerly, if has presented to-day may have been allied from youth with the Dominion there were twenty householders in an the Didsbury platform. (Laughter.) Alliance, and its resolutions are alserious government, already doing sale of liquor.

parts of the province there can be no form, to take this resolution as at all serious." Hon. Mr. Cross resumed No Conservative Leader.

Mr. Robertson, evidently very much cracy to impose it. nonplussed by the speech of the attorhad insinuated that this prohibition day there are numerous licenses in resolution was marked with insincer- to their career of usefulness. He was education, and only six of them have words, he informed the last speaker, and another thing to establish them. If the hon, member of the city of Edmonton would go into the history of the Opposition on this great question, he would see it was not stamped a most excellent and enforced act.

The Liberal news papers are taking books. Yes, it was put there in 1900 villages. That is surely advanced and tion, he would see it was not stamped with insincerity, said the member for High River. At which the attorneygeneral, recalling his recent arraignment, only smiled blandly.

"Personally," said Mr. Robertson, "I believe this resolution will do a

great deal of good." Referring to another part of speech of the attorney-general, Mr. Robertson hastened to declare that the Conservative party had two repre-vote for their resolution. For this I was no question of either being leader. In fact there was not a leader both were leaders in so far as they were able to lead the party. Personhe had never used the term. though he had often heard it applied to him from the other side of the House. They were both representatives of the Conservative party here needed still some enlightenment beto assist in the legislation of matters! has not behind it a strong public sen- that affected the people. In fact, he lose no sleep nor worry himself uncally, "It cuts no ice who is leader."

With a few words more concerning the importance of the temperance question to this province, the member for High River took his seat expressing his belief in Mr. Borden's Halifax platform, on which he said

the Conservatives of Alberta stood united. J. R. Boyle Speaks. J. R. Boyle, the member for Stur- ion on the matter." geon, next delivered a short, forcible address upon the serious nature of that?" asked the member for High its attempt to carry through the bud-

else contributed to the downfall of Opposition—"

"You're speaking personally now,
"You're speaking personally now, obtained, that government must not member for Rosebud. compliment the government for the assume to be dictators of public opin-

legislation we have already passed, ion. Statesmen with genius may be and to tell us that they believe, as it is true, that the present law is being administered. They have, and quite tional governments they cannot discuss the present law is being administered. They have, and quite the present law is being administered. They have, and quite the present law is being a may be member for Lethbridge replied, with leaders of public opinion on question and increase of amiability. It is applied in my district and laboratory is a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is being a second or controlled the present law is a ion. Statesmen with genius may be leaders of publi opinion on questions of this kind, but in constitutions of the constitution tate. The preponderance of public and I hope to see it applied soon in on Wall street showed gains, but by for temperance legislation, but among opinion must be considered before those demands I fail to see any retaking legislative steps. He recalled Rosebud. Let us make an attempt, quest for prohibition at this time. The leaders of the Liberal party a hearty attempt, to put to use the believe that every fair-minded tem- had always been leaders in thought laws we have on our books before askperance man will agree with me that of this kind. The first prohibitory ing for others. legislation in the Dominion was invince at this time would be a set troduced and carried through by the this matter can be had in a short back to the cause of temperance. Hon, R. W. Scott, a colleague of the time, and at small expense. Let us Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. And this Scott, first discover if they want local op-

Act was a pronounced first step in The great apostle of temperance and prohibition among the Conservaance people in Alberta will at all take tives was Hon. Geo. E. Foster, so eriously the resolution presented by long minister of finance in the Fedthe member for Rosebud as being the eral government. He had climbed views of the Conservative party in into power on this platform, and took an active part in Optario in this work He would not have been so widely sider the present leader of the Oppo- known but for it, yet through all sition is at all bound by the resolu- the length of years he was in power, tion, or that he is attempting to bind one would search in vain for record of a single act on behalf of temper-

ance in this country. (Applause.) In Manitoba the Conservative party went to the polls promising prohi-Conservatives are in power again and was it not done? Mr. Roblin was even a member of the Macdonald govthat that Act was intra vires, the deput into force. Roblin decided that or any such measure. he would face the country rather than put that into effect as public senti-

ment was not with it. He felt safe in repudiating the solemn pledge give Since the two elections had taken place, and if the people of Manitoba for some years. of power for failure to carry out the in sympathy as a matter of practice, speaking personally and not at all to question had been very active, for of Manitoba, bu tin this matter of years, there still had been no direct prohibitory legislation, as public opinion had not yet reached a stage to justify it. Legislation must be in accordance with public thought, cus-

toms and sentiments, not plause) Red Deer Member's Opinion. John T. Moore, of Red Deer, rose ed some districts had already availed said to declare that while he was themselves of local option as provided

would vote against this resolution. lution has avowed his sincerity in people in their own district are in this, but I must be allowed to enter- favor first of availing themselves of tain my own opinion on that, and the prohibition privileges already aca bittle advice to the Opposition, I that opinion as entirely at variance would say that before they can expect with his. Its purpose is not to adtion was brought in because the pro- tute books, there will be no doubt anyone to take them at all seriously vance prohibition, but to injure the en on the resolution, Mesrs. Macken- Coughs and believe that they are at all in ear- government by placing it in a false zie of Macleod and Marcellus of nest about this matter, that they light. Inasmuch as I believe to in- Pincher Creek being absent at the should call a party convention, and jure this government is to injure the time of division. The vote stood 20 and Colds it to hurt even a how futile it is to pin their faith to reckless and a violation of the princi- from Red Deer, rose to a question of

"Look at the resolution. If it is structed a platform without consult- man could have his own little still this is what the honorable member facture" should have been in the refor Rosebud has done, and what he solution, if in earnest. I have been "In any case, I see no reason for a ways against the 'manufacture and

Resolution Is Autocratic.

ney-general, rose protesting the latter trap for this government, anxious they ity. It was one thing to dabble in happy to endorse the statements of served outside of Europe. the delegation of temperance workers the responsibility of enforcing it had ford university and is said to be most excellent and enforced act.

"We hope for greater restriction-a shortening of hours. We temperance advocates hope to see the bars abolished-a wise and prudent step. If my friends on the other side of the House had come down with such a common-sense proposition, I would believe there was some sincerity in it. Or had they advocated local option, which is a strong temperance measure and the will of the people, I could cannot.

Speech To the Point.

W. C. Simmons, of Lethbridge, openbrief address with the scriptural quotation that there is "more joy in heaven over one sinner penitent than over ninety and nine just." The member for Rosebud, he believed, fore he was truly penitent. He need concluded more forcibly than classi- necessarily over this important ques- House in the diet issued a manifesto tion. For there already existed to which proclaimed unalterable Mr. Simmons' personal knowledge tion to the financial policy of the govprohibition districts in Alberta-in Raymond, Stirling, and the statute by which they existed was right here in opments of the present situation beour books. (Applause.) A portion of cause Marquis Katsura, the former the liquor ordinance amounts to local premier, is recognized as the leading option. It is little trouble to secure this privilege, and the cost is not over \$200. The district has only to get up a petition and test public opin-

tion, he said, that more than anything leaders of the Opposition, or the whole ment on the subject.

Wherever responsible government keep to the point," interjected the "I am speaking to the point," the

> "The opinion of each district in this matter can be had in a short two; Amalgamated held fairly firm, tion. When this has been done, and they are unanimously in favor of the greater restriction, I am in favor of going further and endorsing any mea-

sure this government may bring in to restrict this traffic." (Applause.) Mr. Cushing Favors Prohibition.

Hon, Mr. Cushing expressed himself as exceedingly glad that all the speakers, as well as the 'two leaders of the Opposition,' had spoken in favor of he total prohibition of the liquor traffic. Personally, he had all his life. ooth in practice and precept, advocated prohibition. He felt it would be in the best interests of this country if it had total prohibition. But whatever the individual views of a man on this question, when it came to placing legslation on the statute book there must be reasonable ground to feel that it could be enforced. He believed imself as conversant as any one with the feelings of the electorate generally and of the temperance workers of this province, but he did not be lieve that the temperance workers themselves believed this province ripe

When it was show to the government that the people of this province wanted this legislation and that their support will be behind its enforce ment then the government will willing to frame it. (Applause.) this resolution were to pass now could only retard ultimate prohibition

The members of the Opposition suggested more than once that this gov ernment should follow the example prohibition would they advise it also (Laughter.) Personally he thought i trail, as a new country with new needs, and to pattern itself after no arbitrary other government too closely. (Ap-

J. W. Woolf, of Cardston, stated that in the constituency he represent

"If the Opposition are in earnest "The man who introduced the reso- about this, they will at least see if

Tuesday evening had been misrepre sented in the Journal, and that he sincerity of the party—a party con-vention at which a platform was ly stupid. If people would strike at belief in the mentality and skill had been made to express a lack of evolved with one plank for prohibi- the liquor habit they must strike at the men of Alberta, something which he by no means intended to say. The House adjourned on the ion of the Premier until three o'clock

DIPLOMATISTS SUELESS. Russian Press Attacks Russian Diplo-

matic Representatives St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.-The Novoe Vromya to-day publishes a vicious at-The legislation this suggests would tack upon practicaly the entire Rus-The legislation this suggests would be a violation of the principles of resentative government. It would be a violation of the principles of an autobe to exercise the powers of an auto-This resolution would merely set a and D. Dediers Giers, the minister at Brussels, approach the ideal diplomat should fall into it, and put a period The others lack both enterprise and

M. Tyarchoff, who is regarded as the approving of the existing liquor laws ultimate successor to Foreign Minisere. The department charged with ter Oswosky, was educated at the Ox-

advantage of the opportunity to criticize Baron Boren, the Russian am bassador at Washington, in the matter of introducing Professor Paul Mitukoff to President Roosevelt. They ask upon what grounds the ambassador objected to introducing a member of the parliament in go

tanding. Professor Paul Mituffok, is the lea ler of the Constitutional Democratic party in Russia. He arrived in New York a week ago, made a political speech in New York, was entertained a number of prominent persons in Washington and started on turn trip to Russia last Thursday

OPPOSE JAP GOVERNMENT. Sixty Members of Lower House Have

Tokio, Jan. 23-At the Daide club today sixty members of the Lower

This is one of the significant develpirit of the Daidos, although he doe

not lay any claim to the position of leader This action unites the Daidoes with the Progressive party and practically

On Wall Street. New York, Jan. 23.-The reduction of the Bank of England rate to four per cent, and by the Bank of France to three stirred the toreign markets into a straight activity. Following the London lead, the opening prices the end of the first hour there was renewed pressure on all parts from stocks being sold freely. Every ac tive stock showed losses. was under the greatest pressure and

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