SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME XII. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1911. NUMBER 21.

OSTEOPATHS FIGHT AGAINST MEDICAL COUNCIL CONTROL

Special Committee of Legislature Addressed by Members of Two Professions—The Distinctions Are Sharply Drawn—Committee Sits Two Hours and Then Adjourns Till Today.

Osteopathy's claim to recognition as a profession distinct from the medical profession, with its own provincial directing council, occupied the attention of a large special committee of the Legislature for fully two hours Wednesday. The committee was that appointed to consider the amendment to the Medical Profession Act, proposed by Dr. Campbell, and included the members of the committees on railways and agriculture, with the addition of J. R. Boyle, C. M O'Brien and Dr. Stewart. Three-fourths of the members of the House were thus made members of the committee. The sitting was held in the Legislative Chamber.

In support of the amendment to the Medical Act, which provides for the regulation of the practice of osteopathy in the province by the Alberta Medical Council, the committee was addressed at considerable length by Dr. R. G. Brett, of Banff, chairman of the legislative committee of the Alberta Medical Council. Arguments against the amendment were advanced by Dr. N. L. Sage, of Calgary, in a carefully prepared address, and also by Dr. R. C. Ghostley, of Edmonton, and Dr. M. E. Church, of Calgary. Dr. McCormick, of Edmonton, spoke on behalf of the homeopathic physicians. Dr. Brett was supported by a delegation of medical men, including Drs. Park, Rowntree, Field (of Vegreville), Craig and Stewart. Two other osteopaths present were W. H. Allbright and Mrs. Dr. McNeai. At the conclusion of the addresses by the delegates and after a desultory discussion the committee decided to meet again tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, to give the question further consideration.

To Make Specialists of Osteopaths.

Dr. Brett, in addressing the committee, stated that he did not wish to be understood as saying that osteopaths did not do good work. The measure proposed by the Medical Council was not that they should be prevented from practising their profession in the province, but that the public should be guaranteed that when they went to an osteopath, homeopath, or allopath for treatment they would get good treatment. The medical men wished to place the profession of osteopathy on the same plane as their own. When osteopaths had passed the proposed examination the medical men of the province would then welcome them as specialists in osteopathy. The general medical practitioner could then refer cases to them, as they were accustomed to referring cases to other specialists.

Dr. Brett protested against the idea that the motive of the medical profession in wishing to control the practice of osteopathy was to keep their profession a close corporation. As proof of the contrary spirit he stated that Canada was on the eve of a medical reciprocity act, which would throw open all the provinces of the Dominion to men who had passed the examination of a Dominion Medical Council.

Former Physician Now an Osteopath.

Dr. Sage, representing the osteopaths, introduced himself to the committee as a man who had graduated in Medicine in 1888, and had for eighteen years practised medicine in Detroit before becoming converted to the osteopathic view of the art of healing. He was now convinced that osteopathy could cure all diseases, acute or chronic, and would succeed in 60 per cent. of the cases where medicine failed. The present board of medical men, he declared, were not fitted to examine osteopaths, because, in the first instance, they were prejudiced against them, and in the second, knew nothing of the technique and practice of osteopathy. Probably not one medical man in Alberta had ever been inside a college of osteopathy.

That the medical system of healing and the osteopathic system were based on theories diametrically opposed to each other was the statement made by Dr. Sage. In view of this fact, he declared, the men practising one of the professions could not respect the theories of the other profession and consequently it was impossible for them to work in harmony.

A composite board of examiners, Dr. Sage declared, was an absurdity. It was as unreasonable to appoint medical men and osteopaths to one board as to appoint professors of different religions to one examining board.

A further objection to the passing of the amendment to the Act advanced by Dr. Sage was that osteopaths now practising in the province would be compelled to undergo re-examination.

Provides Many Restrictions.

Dr. Ghostley, a graduate of the Los Angeles Schol of Osteopathy, took objection to the bill on the ground that it provided many restrictions but few privileges. He maintained that the object of the bill was purely and simply to give the control of the profession of osteopathy into the hands of the medical men. The osteopaths had no fight with the medical men. They had their profession and desired to be allowed to practice it.

Dr. Campbell offered the explanation that if osteopaths passed the same examination as the medical men they would have precisely the same privileges.

Dr. Ghostley replied by declaring that the stand of the medical men and of the osteopaths differed so materially that there was no possibility of their ever getting together and reaching an understanding.

Recognized in the States.

In answer to questions, Dr. Ghostley stated that osteopathy had been recognized as a profession in 40 of the 48 states of the American Union. In 13 states independent osteopathic councils had been constituted.

George Hoadley moved that the committee recommend that the amendment to the Medical Profession Act stand over till the osteopathic bill, introduced by the member for Cardston, came up for consideration. Dr. Campbell moved, in amendment to Mr. Hoadley's motion, that the committee recommend that the bill be passed by the House. After some discussion, both motion and amendment were withdrawn and the committee agreed to meet again tomorrow morning at ten o'clock to give the question of the standing of osteopathy further consideration.

Special G. T. P. Train Carrying Edmonton Old Country People Wrecked in Maine

Portland, Maine, Dec. 13—A special train of the Grand Trunk Pacific, bringing several hundred old country people, resident in Edmonton, Alberta, and Winnipeg, Man., to sail for Liverpool tomorrow, was wrecked today at West Parish, Maine. Several passengers were hurt but none killed.

SEES ROCKS AHEAD FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT

HON. FRANK OLIVER, INTERVIEWED IN WINNIPEG ON HIS WAY WEST, DECLARES BORDEN WILL FACE GRAVE DIFFICULTIES OVER NAVY FROM ULTRA-LOYALISTS OF ONTARIO — RECIPROCITY IS NOT DEAD.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 13.—Hon. Frank Oliver, who is on his way west to spend Christmas at Edmonton, was interviewed here yesterday. "We have had an easier time these last two months than heretofore," said Mr. Oliver. "We have but watched the others organize, while we have merely had to sit by.

"Reciprocity is not dead, by any means. It came rather as a surprise to our opponents and conquerors of September 21 that we had still the daring to say that reciprocity was still a live issue in the country, and that we are determined and ready to proclaim a policy of freer trade and freer markets to the very end."

Rocks Ahead for Coalition.

"The coalition cabinet has certainly held together in a way so far," continued Mr. Oliver, "and what else could be expected. The Nationalist members will stick to office as long as they may, but the problem is not with them, but with their supporters among the electorate. Can the government satisfy the men who put the satellites of Bourassa at the head of the polls in September? Can they fully carry out the propaganda which was set forth on the platforms in Quebec? They have made steps that way. The navy question has certainly been kept in the background, and is for the moment somewhat quashed, but I fear that the difficulties of the government will begin on this very score, and they will start from the side of the ultra loyalists in Ontario."

Mr. Oliver said that the Liberal cause was far from dead as a result of the Federal elections. Witness the victories, few, but still of consequence, in the provincial elections in Ontario this week, and the solid front which was offered by the government of Alberta.

Seats for Graham and Fielding.

He expects that by the time parliament has re-assembled they will have the support of Hon. George P. Graham on the front benches, and he stated that a seat will be found for Hon. W. S. Fielding at an early date.

Speaking of the Manitoba boundary question, Mr. Oliver said that in his opinion, Premier Roblin was not likely to get any better deal than the Liberal government had offered. Indeed, he wondered if they would be as good. No public announcement had been made as to the proposed settlement, in Manitoba or in the House at Ottawa, and the only source of information was the words spoken by the two Manitoba delegates far from their homes.

In view of the silence of the ministers after their return to Manitoba, Mr. Oliver thought that the claims of Ontario and the prospective elections in Ontario explained the matter. They were warned to be quiet.

"The fact that Ontario has taken the field for a share in the spoils," said Mr. Oliver, "makes me feel that Manitoba will carry off less than was offered by the Liberal government. Ontario is now, it seems, bent on sharing Port Nelson. That was never suggested during the Laurier conferences, and now it appears that what Roblin scorned from Sir Wilfrid he is willing to accept and even less with good grace from Mr. Borden."

TO ASK CITY COUNCIL FOR GRANT OF $75,000

Edmonton Exhibition Will Ask for a Large Grant to be Expended on Grounds and Buildings During a Period of Three Years.

Application will be made to the city council by the Edmonton Exhibition association at the special meeting to be held tonight for a grant of $175,000 for improvements to the grounds and buildings to be made during the next three years. In the past it has been customary for the association to ask only for the amount to be expended during one year. One of the reasons why a grant covering expenditures extending over three years is asked for is that the debentures will sell more readily in bulk than in small amounts. A big program of improvements is planned, including the erection of an industrial building, the completion of a sewage system, the construction of a subway under the racetrack, the erection of a manufacturers' building and the construction of boulevards, the erection of an outdoor machinery pavilion and buildings for ladies' exhibits, school exhibits and art exhibits.

DUKE AND DUCHESS VISITING MONTREAL

Their Royal Highnesses, Accompanied by Princess Patricia, Pay Official Visit to Canadian Metropolis—Are Cheered by Populace.

Montreal, Dec. 13.—It was not exactly King's weather when their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Montreal this afternoon, but it was the nearest approach to summer weather at this time of the year that Montreal has experienced for many years. The sky, it is true, was somewhat overcast, but there were glimpses of the sun, and, in consequence, the city wore an air of cheerfulness that was markedly in contrast to the dismal appearance caused for a week past by fog and rain and mud. The special train on which their Royal Highnesses and suite travelled over the North Shore line from Ottawa, pulled into the station sharp at 3.20 o'clock.

The Duke was himself the first to leave the train, and his appearance was greeted with a great outburst of cheering, which was repeated again and again when the Duchess and Princess Patricia appeared. Immediately following this ovation, the band of the guard of honor broke out in the National Anthem.

Mayor Guerin, who was there to welcome their Royal Highnesses on behalf of the city, was supported by the civic reception committee, composed of Aldermen D. H. Dandurand (chairman), L. Lavallee, Roux, Lapointe, Boyd, Daetlen, O'Connell, Garceau, Emard, City Clerk David and Assistant City Clerk Renobauset.

The church was represented by Bishop Farthing and Archbishop Bruchesi.

To Hold Public Neighborhood Dances.

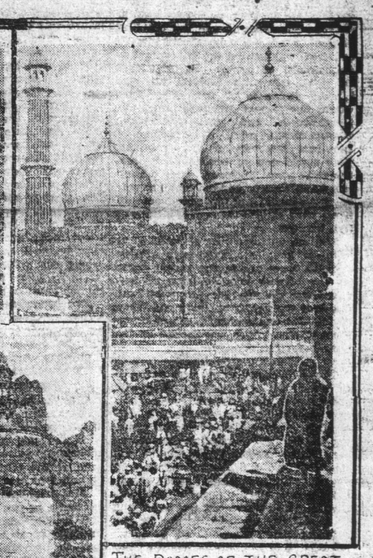
Milwaukee, Dec. 12—The city park commission has decided to allow the use of the city parks for public neighborhood dances and the first dance will probably be held early in January under the supervision of some city official to make certain there is nothing objectionable about the conduct of those attending. The dances will be held in the pavilions which are otherwise used only four months of the year.

Agreed Not to Restore ex-Shah.

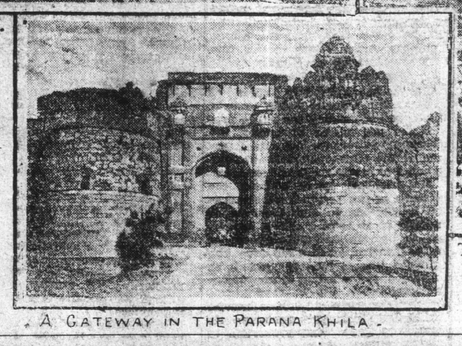
St. Petersburg, Dec. 12—The Rossia says that Russia and Great Britain have entered into a special agreement not to attempt to restore the ex-shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza, on the Persian throne.

WHERE THE GREAT INDIAN DURBAR WAS HELD TUESDAY

GENERAL VIEW OF DELHI.



THE DOMES OF THE GREAT MOSQUE AT DELHI.



A GATEWAY IN THE PARANA KHILA.

LIVES OF BRITISH ROYALTIES PLACED IN GRAVEST PERIL

The Steamer Delhi, Conveying King George's Sister and Her Family to Egypt, is Aground.

ASSISTANCE LENT BY FRENCH CRUISER FRIART

Women and Children Were Got Safely Ashore—Heavy Sea Rolling Making Rescue Difficult.

Gibraltar, Dec. 13—The lives of a number of British royalties, including King George's sister, Princess Louise, with her husband, the Duke of Fife, and daughters, were placed in jeopardy today owing to the stranding of the liner Delhi, off Cape Spartel, in Morocco.

Immediately after the news was received here that the vessel had gone ashore all available tugs and several war vessels were despatched at full speed to the scene. Life-saving apparatus also was sent both by land and sea. A storm was raging, and it was difficult for the rescuers to get close to the Delhi, but with the assistance of the French cruiser Friant sent by the French naval authorities from Tangier, the women and children were taken off and landed.

The Princess and her daughters were among those rescued and are now on their way to Gibraltar.

French Cruiser Sent to Rescue.

Tangier, Dec. 13—The French cruiser Friant, which was immediately despatched by the naval authorities here to the assistance of the Delhi, ashore off Cape Spartel, has taken off the women and children from the stranded steamer and landed them here.

Wireless From Princess.

Gibraltar, Dec. 13—The Princess royal has sent a wireless message to Queen Alexandra saying: "All are safe on board Delhi." The message was sent through the wireless station at Cadiz, and the princess added a request that it should be made public. The governor of Gibraltar, Lieut. General Sir Archibald Hunter, is preparing rooms at Government house for the reception of the Princess royal and her family on arrival here. The latest reports from the scene of the wreck say the Delhi is lying broadside to the beach. There is a heavy swell, but the weather appears to be moderating.

The Earlier Report.

Gibralter, Dec. 13—The Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company's steamer, Delhi, from London for Bombay, conveying the Princess Royal, Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, sister of King George V., with her husband, the Duke of Fife, and their daughter, with many other passengers, on their way to Egypt, has gone ashore to the south of Cape Spartel, on the Moroccan coast, at the entrance to the straits of Gibraltar. Several tugs have gone to her assistance. Her position is considered so perilous that the British cruiser Weymouth also has been ordered to leave here for the scene with a detachment of artillery in charge of life-saving apparatus. Very rough weather prevails.

To Assist in Rescuing Passengers.

London, Dec. 13.—The Admiralty had ordered a rocket apparatus to be sent by land to assist in the rescue of passengers of the steamer Delhi, which is ashore at Spartel, as it is feared that communication with the vessel from the sea will be difficult.

Reciprocity Not Dead Issue.

Winnipeg, Dec. 12—Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., on his way west to spend the holidays at home, discussed parliamentary affairs in Winnipeg tonight and said that the Liberal policy of reciprocity was not a dead issue. He criticized the coalition Government and closed with a comment on the Manitoba boundary question. He said that the people of Ontario were determined to share Port Nelson on the Hudson Bay.

DELHI DURBAR MOST MAGNIFICENT CEREMONY OF MODERN TIMES

King and Queen Proclaimed Emperor and Empress of India—Emperor's Boon Is Announced—Gorgeous Display of Jewels and Robes of Ruling Princes.

Delhi, India, Dec. 12—King George V. and his consort, Queen Mary, were today proclaimed Emperor and Empress of India. The culminating act of the English monarch's accession to the throne of his vast Indian dominions took place amid scenes which, for richness of color and magnificence of Indian princes and the smart uniforms surpassed in modern times.

The crowning was followed by an act of generosity on the King-Emperor's part, of which a slight hint had already been given. The viceroy proclaimed that the King-Emperor was to donate a large sum of money to promote popular education, and that further handsome gifts would be made.

The huge amphitheatre which had been erected in the Durbar camp was thronged from an early hour. The bright tissue and sparkling gems of the Indian princes and the smart uniforms of soldiers contrasted strongly with the white dresses of the European ladies and the sober garb of civilian officials.

Princes Screened From View.

The great feudatory princes and rulers of India, with leading British officials, occupied seats of honor near the pavilion located in the centre, screened from the gaze of the curious by lattice framework. A number of Nabaris and other Indian ladies of high rank occupied two sections of the front galleries. The interval of waiting was beguiled by the playing of military music.

Soldiers played a large part in the Durbar and a guard of honor, composed of one hundred men, was drawn up before the central pavilion. Troops of the army surrounded the arena, companies of soldiers extending along the route of the royal approach.

Cheers heralded the arrival of a little band of veterans, survivors of the armies which had made the present Durbar possible. The old fighters, in their weather-beaten uniforms, strove to keep up a show of military formation as they marched to the privileged position allotted them, but morfally it was impossible, many of them limping to their seats. Almost immediately the vice-regal procession came into view, escorted by a brilliantly uniformed native bodyguard. The viceroy and Lady Harding sat in their state carriages, drawn by blooded horses, with out-riders uniformed in scarlet and gold. Then the booming of an imperial salute announced the approach of the Emperor and Empress.

Royal Carriage Follows.

The royal carriage, drawn by four magnificent horses, was almost hidden from view by the gaily caparisoned escort. The Emperor wore a robe of imperial purple, a surcot of purple with white satin breeches and silk stockings. He was decked with the colors of the orders of the Garter and Star of India, also with the Star of the Latter order. The imperial crown consisted of a band of diamonds studded with emeralds, and sapphires with rubies in the centre, and a cap of purple velvet turned up with ermine.

The Queen-Empress' dress was of white satin, embroidered with a design of roses, thistles and shamrocks, with a border of lotus flowers. The star of India was embroidered in front of her dress. Her Majesty's imperial robe was purple velvet, trimmed with ermine and with a border of gold brocade. She wore the orders of the Garter and the Star of India. Her ornaments were diamonds and emeralds, necklace and brooches. Carriage after carriage, with members of the suite, followed the imperial pair. The guard presented arms and the bands burst into the National anthem.

The combined processions proceeded slowly to the great central tent, where Their Majesties stood to receive the homage and congratulations of the governors, ruling princes and other representatives of British India. When this gorgeously uniformed line had filed past, the imperial and vice-regal parties appeared before the vast assemblage in the Durbar amphitheatre. When they took their seats on a crimson dais the strains of the National anthem were heard and the people rose as one person and stood in profound silence.

It was a pretty group around the four thrones of the Emperor, the Empress, the viceroy and the vicerein, at the back of which the imperial and vice-regal staffs and Imperial Cadet corps, composed entirely of youthful princes and scions of princely families, formed in rank. The first formal act of the ceremony was performed by the foreign secretary, who advanced to the dais and asked permission of the Emperor to open the Durbar. At this signal a long roll from drums and a thrilling call from the bugles were sounded, followed by triumphal music from the bands. Then a note from the heralds' silver trumpets rang over the plain.

At that moment appeared the striking figure of the Imperial Herald, mounted on a jet black charger, and blazing in his brilliant uniform of gold and purple. Behind him were a drummer and sixteen trumpeters, eight British and eight natives. Halting for an instant, they sounded another blast and then rode slowly towards the dais where they gave a third call before saluting.

The emperor then commanded the herald to read his proclamation announcing the coronation. The herald wheeled his charger around and read aloud so that all could hear, that George had been crowned King-Emperor. The Royal standard was then unfurled from a flagstaff in the centre of the arena. The National anthem was played by the massed bands and as the last notes of music died away, 101 guns boomed the tidings of the proclamation. Then along the never-ending line of infantry rattled out a continuous firing of blank cartridges. The herald retired to the entrance of the arena, sounded a further flourish and the Emperor rose from his throne and bowed to all sides. As he sat down the herald called for three cheers for the Emperor and a mighty roar burst from over 100,000 throats.

REGINA'S DISGRACEFUL MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

Both Candidates Hold Meetings in the East End of City Where Foreign Voters Are Filled up With Liquor——Campaign Continued Throughout Sunday.

Regina, Sask., Dec. 11—The most strenuous mayoralty campaign ever waged in Regina came to a close today with the polling of the vote. Saturday night both candidates met in the East End, where liquor and cheap smokes made the air heavy.

It was one of the worst meetings ever held in this city, every one talking at the same time and no speaker proceeding for five minutes without interruptions.

The fight was continued all Sunday in the East End, when a big effort was made to fill the foreign vote with liquor.

There is much uncertainty as to the result. Mayor McAra is confident that it is only a question of majority. Deeny, however, is also confident.

Polling is proceeding quietly today and promises to be heavy.

Sir Charles Tupper is Dying in England

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., ex-Premier of Canada.

JURY SAMPLE LIQUOR AND ACQUIT ACCUSED

Jury Trying Liquor Case Orders Keg of Beverage Sold and Finding no Effect From Free Indulgence Bring in Verdict of Not Guilty.

New Rockford, N.D., Dec. 12—When the jurors who were trying two men on a charge of violating the prohibition law and were given samples of the beverage sold by the different men, they returned a verdict of "not guilty." The men were accused of selling apple cider containing more than one per cent. of alcohol. To determine just what the effects of the cider would be the jury ordered a keg of the beverage transported to the jury room. They proceeded to sample it, and after waiting for the effects and failing to get them, agreed that the men were not guilty of violating the law, and acquitted them.

Crossfield, Alta., Dec. 9—J. T. Johnson, a well known farmer was killed in a runaway last night. The body was found under the buggy two miles from the town this morning.