GREAT RECEPTION TO DR. M'INTYRE

(Continued from Page One.)

the affected district, irrespective of politics, were in favor of the deal with the Southern Alberta Land Company, who later purchased the land. Even Mr. Magrath, the Conservative candidate for the district, upheld the company in his speeches during the campaign. The Premier also referred briefly to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company and pointed out that in the constituency where these lands were the Liberal candidate, in the last election, was returned by over 700 majority. Thus the people who knew the facts of these transactions most closely, most heartily endorsed them.

The Dominion government might have made mistakes, but despite these mistakes, which any cabinet might make, the Laurier government has done magnificent work for Canada during the past twelve years. Under the able administration of Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, the revenue of the country had greatly increased. The Liberals, when they came into power in 1896, lowered the tariff and gave a British preference of 33 1-3 per cent., thus increasing the trade to the British Isles to an enormous extent. Had the same tariff been in operation last year, as had been in operation when the Conservatives were in power, the people would have paid nine million dollars more in duties, and in the twelve years over fifty million more. Despite the reduction of the taxation the revenue had increased to an enormous degree.

The expenditure, as well, has increased in accordance with the growing needs of the country. Subsidies had been increased, more money has been spent on immigration and in the other branches of the government, as required by the growing needs of the Dominion.

An Era of Surpluses.

The last twelve years had been an era of surpluses, while the previous twelve years had been an era of deficits and of borrowing money. During Conservative rule the national debt had annually increased; with Liberal rule there had only been a small increase in its total, while it had been reduced $10.32 per capita during the last twelve years.

The Liberal policy was a policy of development. The Laurier government, if returned to power, would finish the national transcontinental; they would build the Hudson Bay Railway. A railway to Fort Churchill would bring us 1,000 miles nearer the old country than at present. In the last provincial campaign he had spoken strongly in favor of this route, and at last session the government voted $100,000 towards the preliminary surveys. The Liberal government was pledged to the work. In this connection he read an extract from the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Niagara Falls, in which he strongly pledged the government to its construction if returned to power.

Proud of Dr. McIntyre.

Dealing with the legislative acts of the government, he outlined some of the measures brought forward by the administration which had been of great benefit to the Dominion. Candor compelled him to say that the leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Strathcona was proud of not representative, Dr. McIntyre. At the last election the people had given Dr. McIntyre over 1,500 majority, and he had no doubt but that at the next election he would again receive magnificent support at the hands of the electors.

Gets Enthusiastic Reception.

Dr. McIntyre upon rising to speak was greeted with prolonged applause, which continued for some time before the speaker was able to proceed. He had never seen such a large audience in Strathcona, he said, and he was proud to see so many present to hear him speak on the public questions of the day. After paying a brief tribute to the large number of ladies present he entered into a discussion of the questions of the day.

At the election three years ago he had made one promise and one only, that was that he would do the best he could for Strathcona. And during the three years at Ottawa he had done the best he could and would continue to do so if re-elected. (Applause.) In the three sessions that were past many questions had arisen that were of moment to western people specially and on these questions he had always fought for the interests of Strathcona constituency, first, last and at all times. To recite some specific instances: The first matter of concern to the province, in which he took a hand, was the grading of fall wheat. There was a separate grade for the fall wheat of eastern Canada, but there was not a separate grading for the fall wheat of western Canada.

A Benefit to the Farmers.

"Farmers complain," said Dr. McIntyre, "that they have no part in legislation and are never consulted. I may point out in this case, however, that three farmers of Alberta were summoned to appear before the agricultural committee, at Ottawa, to give evidence on the subject, and their evidence was fully taken into consideration in the finding, which the committee gave. The committee found that the intrinsic value of the western fall wheat was as great as that of the noted Manitoba spring wheat; and that it was bought on sample by the eastern miller and mixed with eastern fall wheat for shipment to the foreign market. This being established, the grading was no difficult matter, but then arose the question of what distinctive name should be given to our fall wheat. I know the value to Manitoba of having given its name to eastern spring wheat, and I fought to get Alberta attached to the fall wheat, and in this I succeeded.

"As much Manitoba spring wheat has a distinctive reputation throughout the civilized world; and, through the legislation which I was instrumental in getting passed, our winter wheat, of which we are so proud, is now becoming known all over the world as Alberta red winter wheat." (Cheers.)

Dr. McIntyre explained his part in the lowering of the passenger rates on the western railways which had put money into the pocket of every farmer of the country.

Rural Mail Delivery.

His attitude upon the question of rural mail delivery had been the subject of criticism. He had stated in the House of Commons that the west needed better courier routes, more mail routes, more post offices. The system promised by Hon. Mr. Lemieux was not a patrolling of the whole country but rather "star" routes, much different from what is generally known as a full rural mail delivery.

"A local newspaper had said that I have never done anything to ameliorate these conditions. My answer is in the return of the deputy postmaster general for the 22 months from Sept. 1,1906, to July 1, 1908, in which he instituted in my constituency 122 post offices and 2,000 miles of new mail routes. The deputy postmaster general made the remark at the time that no member in the Dominion had such a record as that. (Cheers.)

Seed Grain for the Farmers.

"For the provision of seed grain I think I can also take some credit. I waited on the ministers of agriculture and interior; after long discussion they decided to introduce a bill guaranteeing seed grain to the settlers in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The distribution of that grain was in many cases a God-send to many of the homesteaders of Alberta and Saskatchewan, who otherwise would have to leave their homesteads in order to pass the financial hardship after a bad season.

"In connection with the Sale and Inspection act I was able to get a provision inserted, whereby frozen oats are graded eastern feed No. 1. Formerly your oats, which had a few frozen grains, were classed "rejected," and the people in Winnipeg mixed them with heated, mouldy and sprouted oats, so that the oats did not fetch anything like their fair value. The farmers can now obtain full value for the frozen oats. As a result of this benefit a Wetaskiwin buyer had told him several days ago that oats this year was commanding five cents a bushel more than last. This was money put directly into the pocket of the farmer. And what is cents to the farmer is dollars to the business man. (Applause.)

Manitoba Grain Act.

"Another piece of legislation with which I had something to do was the Manitoba Grain act. The farmers loomed up strongly in the discussion of that act and the Sale and Inspection act. All the terminal and transfer elevators are now under good control and inspection and there is now a complete chain of inspection from Winnipeg to the European markets, so that the identity of the grades is preserved. There is also a provision for the special binning of grain in the terminal and transfer elevators, and wheat can now be bought on sample in Winnipeg and shipped to the eastern miller and have its identity preserved."

"What have I done for my own town? Parliament at Ottawa is different from a town council or a local improvement district. Questions assume a national aspect and it is not an easy matter for any one member to get concessions for his constituency.

Benefits for Strathcona.

The Dominion government had been pledged to the construction of a post office and Federal office building and already $5,000 had been voted towards purchase of the site. By his influence he had secured a grant of $10,000 towards an armory which is to be located in Strathcona. In conjunction with the minister of the interior he had secured the required grant of $100,000 towards the high level bridge. In these three things for Strathcona alone, the largest place in the constituency, he had shown that he was not remiss to the best interests of the city.

More General Questions.

Dr. McIntyre then took up the more general questions of the campaign. He pointed out that the Conservatives had no definite policy, only a one-man platform made up as Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said of planks and saving clauses so that if you didn't want the one side you could take the other. It was all things to all men. When a party has no policy they must resort to criticism and abuse and this the Conservatives had done. They had shouted "graft, graft, graft," but no member had ever made a charge against government officers. Sir Wilfrid had time and again stated if a finger were put on one wrong transaction he would at once grant a committee of investigation. But no charge was made.

Timber Limit Charges Shattered.

Speaking of the timber limits and the charge that half of the timber lands had been alienated, Dr. McIntyre pointed out that there were 150,000 miles of merchantable timber in the three prairie provinces while the Dominion government in twelve years had sold only 6,500 square miles and these to the highest bidder. And they called this half of all the timber. Mr. Burrows had purchased some 600 miles of timber limits while in the House of Commons were large lumber kings who each had 2,000, 3,000 and 7,000 square miles. "But they weren't Burrows" said the speaker amid applause, and the point told. He also dealt with the double marked cheque system, fishing leases, etc., explaining them to the satisfaction of his hearers.

Laurier's Constructive Work.

Dealing with some of the constructive work of the Laurier government he referred to the financing of the western crop last fall by the minister of finance, the Oliver land bill, the Deepening of the Welland canal, the construction of the G. T. P. and the building of the Hudson Bay railway. In closing he made a strong plea for continued support at next election in favor of a clean and progressive government.

The meeting closed with hearty cheers for the candidate.

Record Cargo of Apples.

Halifax, October 6.—The steamer Shenandoah last night left with a record cargo of apples, totalling 21,000 barrels. So far 101,000 barrels have been shipped. One hundred and fifteen thousand cases of lobsters, valued at $1,840,000 have been sent to Europe by the Maritime Province fishermen.

SIR WILFRID OR FOSTER---WHICH

(Continued from Page One).

the Laurier government of opening up increased areas in the west, while Ontario was not half developed. The supporters of R. L. Borden were the supporters of this policy, which evidently asked for the greater development of the eastern provinces at the expense of the west.

Referring to the same old party cry, the speaker stated that Mr. Borden had been grafted into the Conservative party. He was not the real leader of the Conservative party today, but George E. Foster, the man who was publicly discredited a few years ago at the time of the insurance investigations. He was the man who dominated the Conservative party today, and the man the people of Canada would place in power if they elected the Conservatives in the coming elections.

"Opposed to him," said the speaker, "we have a man who is recognized as a leader of men, a man who stands head and shoulders above all others—Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Applause.) A man who has done more than any other living man to build up and unify this country of ours. It was an immense task and only a man of the mind and temperament of Sir Wilfrid Laurier could do it. England, France, United States and other nations regard him as the greatest statesman Canada has produced, and we have a right to be proud of him as our leader."

An Era of Prosperity.

Contrasting the conditions prevailing now with those of twelve years ago, when the Conservatives were in power, it was found that Canada had had a period of the greater expansion and growth than ever before. Our trade and commerce had been increased, railways built, population increased, and evidences of prosperity everywhere apparent. The tariff on articles which benefited the largest number of people was reduced by the government and a preferential tariff put on articles imported from Great Britain, which had increased the sentimental and trade relations existing between England and Canada. Attention had been paid to the extension of our railway system. The Intercolonial had been placed on a paying basis and arrangements made for the construction of new roads. The postal service had been re-organized, so that it yielded a revenue instead of a deficit, the rate of postage reduced and arrangements put under way for a system of rural mail delivery.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, when in power, had bound themselves hand and foot to the C.P.R., a monopoly which they created. They had given millions of acres of the best land in Western Canada to this corporation, much of which they refused to sell or improve. They gave the C.P.R. twenty years exemption from taxation on this land, and when the Liberals came into power in 1896 they found that the patent had not yet been issued to the C.P.R., and that the company claimed their twenty year exemption had not even begun to run.

"Whom are you going to support at the coming election?" asked the speaker in conclusion. "If you vote for Borden you put Foster in power, who will dominate Mr. Borden in all that he does. Are we going to support the talk of the Conservatives or the work of the Liberals? Are we not going to support the man and the government who are building us more railroads and opening up the country for settlement rather than the party which favors the monopoly?"

After a brief interval, during which Howard Stutchbury favored the audience with another solo, John Howey was called upon to address the meeting. In view of the fact that Borden's Halifax platform had all out collapsed, and the scandal campaign of the Conservatives had dwindled out into a petulant growl that it was time for a change, Mr. Howey said he proposed dealing briefly with some of the reasons why Conservatives want a change of government, and what it would mean if this change were brought about.

Made No Direct Charge.

Dealing first with the scandals and allegations of the Conservatives during the Liberal tenure of office, the speaker pointed out the fact that although many improper dealings had been alleged by the Opposition, yet never once had they made a direct charge. As proof of the fact that the Conservatives knew the form of a parliamentary charge, if they wished to make one, Mr. Howey referred to the charges made against the Conservative government in 1891 and 1892. The first one had been proved and the men connected with it forced to retire from public life, but the two following charges were not granted a hearing by the government.

"In not one single instance," said Mr. Howey, "have the Conservatives made a direct charge against any member of the government. Any member of the House was at liberty to make a charge against another if he stated that he was credibly informed and believed he could establish by satisfactory evidence his complaint of irregularity. In making an allegation the Conservatives assumed no responsibility, while if a direct charge were made the matter would be investigated, and the man making that charge would put himself in a position where he must, if possible, prove it to be true."

In connection with the timber limits deals, Mr. Ames had said he wanted this investigated, and that the government would not allow it. The speaker then proceeded to show how an investigation had been made by the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons and witnesses examined. It was during the administration of Mr. Turiff as commissioner of Dominion lands that the alleged irregularities took place, and yet the Conservatives did not want to have the very man examined who, if there had been any improper work, would have been responsible. Notwithstanding the request of Conservatives for the close of the investigation, the Liberals had called Mr. Turiff and had proved that his administration of public affairs was perfectly honest.

Then the Conservatives had moved in the House a resolution condemning the department for their administration of timber lands and calling for a special committee to investigate the matter. Needless to say, such a resolution was defeated, for in this country a man was considered innocent until he was proven guilty, and not condemned first and an investigation made afterwards.

Conservatives Inconsistent.

Considerable amusement at the expense of the Conservative scandal cry was caused by Mr. Howey showing that what was considered a scandal in one part of the country was supported by Conservatives in another. As an instance of this he referred to what is known as the Robbins Irrigation deal at Medicine Hat. The government had made a sale of land on the condition that the company spend one million dollars in an irrigation scheme. This was objected to in Ontario, and the Maritime provinces and yet in Medicine Hat Mr. Magrath, Conservative candidate for Lethbridge constituency, made the statement on the public platform that if he were elected to parliament and Mr. Borden interfered with the Robbins Irrigation deal he would oppose the Conservative leader. When Mr. Ames or Mr. Borden toured the west they took very good care when speaking in Medicine Hat not to mention the Robbins' Irrigation question.

One of the most frequent cries of the Conservatives was that the Liberals had leeted the public domain in their disposal of the timber limits, by selling them too cheap. In reply to this Mr. Howey showed how the McKenzie government, the Liberal government in power from 1873 to 1878, had sold 310 square miles of timber limits for $23.06 per square mile. From 1878 to 1896 the Conservatives had sold 29,322 square miles of timber for $4.13 per square mile while the present Liberal government in the past twelve years had sold 6,456 square miles of timber for $81.92 per square mile. The charge of selling too much timber was refuted by showing that in eighteen years of Conservative rule some 29,522 square miles had been sold, while in the last twelve years of Liberal rule only 6,456 had been disposed of. Moreover in one year of Conservative rule in 1883 the Conservatives had given away absolutely free 10,326 square miles of western timber limits in this country or 50 per cent. more timber than the present government had disposed of in their twelve years of office.

Would Make the Public Pay.

Mr. Ames had argued that the timber lands of the country were being sold too cheaply. These lands were sold by the competitive system and the price was governed by the law of supply and demand. If an artificial price were put on these limits the people would have to pay more for their lumber because the mill-man must get his money back and he necessarily would get it from the consumer of lumber. This would come out of the pockets of the people of the West because the timber of this country was not used for export purposes but was sold right in the country.

The speaker then proceded to give instances of irregularities of the Conservatives when they were in power as an example of what the people might expect if they listened to the time for a change cry. He read extracts from letters and other documents showing how Geo. H. Bradbury, Conservative candidate in Selkirk, Manitoba, in 1886 had been granted 351 square miles of timber for $330, in a non-competitive deal; how Geo. E. Foster, the right hand man of Mr. Borden had been condemned by Liberals and Conservatives alike for his connection with the insurance scandals; how Mr. Rowell had secured inside information from railway magnates enabling him to buy land for himself and his colleagues along the right of way in the west; Hon. T. M. Daly had benefited by the sale of a townsite while a widow with equal rights was dispossessed of the adjoining quarter. Then he contrasted these men and their past actions with the records of such men in the Liberal ranks as Fielding, Fisher, Oliver and others whose place they would undoubtedly occupy if the Conservatives were elected.

In conclusion Mr. Howey referred to the railway policy of the Liberal government as contrasted with that of their opponents. Through the efforts of the Laurier administration the Grand Trunk Pacific was being built from coast to coast and the Hudson Bay railroad was promised. "You have no assurance from Mr. Borden," said Mr. Howey, "that if the Conservatives are returned to power the government-owned section of the G. T. P. will be finished as a government undertaking. The Liberals started the construction of the C.P.R. as a government railway and spent $37,000,000 on it, and when the Conservatives were returned to power they gave this to the C.P.R., gave them $25,000,000, gave them 25,000,000 acres of land ,and gave them a twenty-year monopoly and tax exemption, an exemption that might have lasted for all eternity had the present government not taken charge of affairs. Today the Liberals have put $20,000,000 into the government section of the National Transcontinental, and you have no assurance from the opposition that this would not be parted with, as in the case of the C.P.R."

A brief reference was made to the difference in the tariff policies of the Liberals and Conservatives, the latter standing out for high protection regardless of its injurious effect on the people. The meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for Mr. Oliver and the singing of the National Anthem.

Sales Were Regularly Made.

Montreal, October 7.—The marine enquiry was resumed under Judge Cassels this morning. A number of dealers in oil, wood and lumber from Sorrel were examined. All insisted that sales were made in the ordinary way and nothing important was adduced.

Swift & Co. Now in Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 6—The Union stock yards at West Toronto, will be sold. An offer made by a local broker, supposedly for the Swifts of Chicago, is to be accepted. The deal involves about half a million dollars.

Hughes' Voice Affected.

Jamestown, N.Y., Oct. 5.—It was announced this morning that Governor Hughes' voice is in very bad shape. It will be three days before he resumes his speech-making tour. It is unknown if he can make his western tour.

TURKEY NOT READY TO RUSH INTO WAR

Crisis Balkan Muddle is Temporarily Postponed Awaiting Action of Powers on Bulgaria's Violation of the Treaty of Berlin—Young Turks Advocate Tariff War.

Constantinople, October 6.—All immediate danger of war between Turkey and Bulgaria appears to be past. The decision of the ministerial council, after an all-night session, commits the government to await the result of an appeal to the powers to take measures to insure the observance of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin. A copy of the protest against any violation of the Berlin treaty has also been forwarded to Bulgaria, although many experts on international law mantain that Bulgaria's action does not constitute a violation of the treaty, as she has merely asserted her independence of foreign rule.

Young Turks Advocate Tariff War.

The Sultan has sent a personal reply to Prince Ferdinand's note announcing that Bulgaria has declared herself independent of Turkey. In his answer the Sultan says that the rights of Turkey are guaranteed by the powers, and that therefore she is obliged to depend on them. It is understood Russia has promised Turkey her moral support. The "Young Turks" committee here issued a statement saying it regards the situation as very grave and demanding extreme caution. It wishes to avoid war but advocates, in addition to protesting to the powers, the inauguration of a tariff war against Bulgaria, the expulsion of Bulgarian exarch and bishops from Turkey, and if Austria carries out the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a general boycott of all Austrian goods and commerce, which would be a severe measure, as the Austrian trade here is large.

New Imperial Provinces.

Vienna, October 6.—Emperor Francis Joseph will issue his proclamation tomorrow, in which he will convincingly set forth the Austro-Hungarian rights of sovereignty and succession that will be extended over Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the same proclamation the aged emperor will inform the two new imperial provinces that they will be given a constitution and special diet. The Emperor, in the proclamation, explains to the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina that it has long been the willing duty of the Austro-Hungarian government to increase the prosperity of the country and to lead the land to a happier future. He speaks of the steadily increasing trade under the protection of the Austro-Hungarian crown and to further protect this interest he strives to impress upon the people the necessity of drawing even closer to a well-ordered government.

Servia Would Prefer War.

Belgrade, October 6.—The feverish excitement in Servia against Austria is increasing. All the political parties are co-operating to urge the government to do everything possible to prevent the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Judging from the tenor of the speeches at the mass meetings today and the tone of the newspapers, a declaration of war would be a most popular step. Past events have rightly established a hatred of Austria in the National mind, and the people see in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina not only further provocation but definite progression towards Austria's alleged policy to grab the territory all around Servia and strangle her trade. Thus it is a matter of life and death to this country. Moreover, the majority of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina are Servians, who furiously resent Austrian domination. The national temper is such that the government must act warily if it wishes to prevent a clash. Austria yesterday recalled the military attache who was attending the manoeuvres of the Servian army.

New York, October 6.—Wall street spent today trying to figure out just what would happen in the event of Bulgaria insisting upon being independent. This is extremely important, because the stock market is in a technical condition to advance ten points further immediately should nothing in the foreign situation interfere. It is generally admitted that the great danger in the present foreign situation is that England may interfere in behalf of Turkey.

London, October 6.—This was a day of anxiety on the markets, despite the comparatively small fluctuations in prices. Consols regained a loss of ¼ today, while Turkish bonds closed a point above yesterday and Russian bonds ¾ above. Home rails were easier and Kaffirs and Tintos declined.

HIS PICTURE GALLERY NOT WELL PATRONIZED

Only About a Hundred Turned Out To Hear Mr. Ames in Welland—Audience Dwindled To a Handful—Applauded the Liberal Candidate—Lecturer Continues To Ignore Facts of Case.

Welland, Oct. 6—It would hardly perhaps be fair to say that Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., and his magic lantern got a frost last night here, but in one sense it would be only too true, as the hundred or more stalwart ones who stuck it out can testify. It was about the chilliest proposition that the electors of Welland have had to face for many a day. In the sky the northern lights danced and shivered to and fro, and in the skating rink a few score frozen mortals exactly reproduced their movements.

Lasted Till Eleven.

Only the staunchest sense of duty kept the audience in the rink, and when Mr. Ames finally did get through, a little before eleven o'clock, Mr. George Hanan, Conservative candidate, wasn't able to get more than a quorum for the few remarks he was most anxious to make.

It was unfortunate for Mr. Ames both that the night was so cold and also that there was a concert in aid of the local hospital being held at the same time. The concert offered at least the advantage of warmth, and most people took it.

"There isn't much use in sending that man here," said a Conservative before the meeting. "The town's all for German," and his statement was borne out on one occasion when the audience heartily applauded the mention of the Liberal candidate's name.

Interesting Enough.

Mr. Ames' lecture is a very interesting one, and his limelight view idea of using them for this purpose is largely a new one, and the novelty of it seemed to appeal largely to the people of Welland last night. The views are excellent and well selected and mounted, and his tables of figures explicit and simple. The speaker himself has a very clear conception of his own message, but very little of the fire and conviction that one would suspect from a man with Mr. Ames' views on the story he tells.

His Subject "Scandal."

The lecture deals entirely with what Mr. Ames alleges to be the gross maladministration of the natural resources of the Canadian Northwest by the Laurier government. Mr. Ames has already given it a good many times, and the Conservative party managers intend that he shall do so a good many times more before October 26th.

He divides his lecture into six divisions, relating to the timber scandals grazing lease scandals, land scandals, irrigation scandals, coal scandals, and inland fishery scandals. It's all scandals, in fact.

Mr. Ames alleges that A. W. Fraser, an Ottawa lawyer, and a friend of the Liberal politicians in power in Ottawa, and T. A. Burrows, a brother-in-law of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, formerly minister of the interior, have cleared great fortunes by means of questionable deals, inside information as to the amount and tender in order to get the best timber berths, thus being enabled to keep just ahead of their nearest competitors and yet to be always successful in their bids. He went over again the well-known story of the Cedar Lake and Moose Lake transactions, when he said competition had been wholly stifled. The "Imperial Pulp Co." of Toronto came in for considerable notice as being a strong government favorite. In referring to Mr. Burrows, Mr. Ames neglected to state that for the timber limits he secured Mr. Burrows paid $50,000 more than the next highest tenders for the same limits. Of course it wasn't Mr. Ames' business to disclose this fact—far from it. His business is to grossly misrepresent the actual facts, and at the same time to keep dark the fact that the timber policy of the Liberal government has not been to make the disposal of crown timber a source of revenue, but to secure the development of the timber resources in order that the settler might obtain lumber at reasonable prices.

Parceling Out a Kingdom.

The question of grazing leases came under discussion next, and Mr. Ames pictured Mr. Sifton "like William the Conqueror, parceling out a kingdom to his favorites." Mr. Ames said that Jas. McGregor, of Brandon, and A. E. Hitchcock, of Moose Jaw, two Liberal heelers in the Northwest, had obtained enormous areas of grazing lands on irrevocable, 21-year leases. In every case Mr. Ames said those who obtained the irrevocable or 21-year lease, as compared with the ordinary grazing lease, which might be terminated in two years, were heelers or bosses or useful friends of the party.

"Save the bush," yelled one enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Ames, and repeated his advice till he had to be suppressed.

Parceling Out a Kingdom.

Going on with his story Mr. Ames declared that the government and people had been swindled in a most terrible manner through an "innocent-looking Englishman, named Guy Tracey Robbins," who obtained a concession for 260,000 acres of land which he was to irrigate. He paid $1 an acre for it. This tract included some land owned by McGregor and Hitchcock. Later, the whole thing was sold to an English corporation for a million and a half. Then they discovered that Robbins had merely represented McGregor and Hitchcock all along, and was merely a dummy used by the old Liberal grafters. As in his references to the timber limits and the grazing leases, Mr. Ames avoided purposely no doubt, mentioning the fact that the Robbins Irrigation scheme is by no means a thorn in the flesh of the people of the Medicine Hat district, but is looked upon as immensely beneficial to the country. This is so true that the Conservative candidate in that riding has pledged himself to support the scheme. These facts Mr. Ames did not care to tell here, and it is unlikely he will concern himself about them anywhere else.

Fishing Rights.

The next point of attack was the government's handling of the fishing rights, which the speaker claims were given away for a mere bagatelle to non-operating companies, who sold out to United States ones.

Mr. Ames wanted to go on and scarify the government some more, in connection with their handling of the coal areas, but the mention coal was too much for his audience, which by this time was numb from head to foot, and had dwindled to a handful. He, therefore, closed by a general denunciation of the present administration all down the line, and a call to support Mr. Borden.

The audience's three cheers for Mr. Hanan fell two short, but they felt that they had endured the Arctic temperature of the rink quite long enough, and dispersed rapidly.

Mr. Ames' lecture, while very long, is well arranged and easily followed.

Stephens' VARNISH And Oil Stains

Whenever you require an oil or varnish stain it will be to your best interests to select the cans bearing our signature.

Stephens is synibolic of superior quality. It is a guide to complete satisfaction. Those who have tested Stephens Paints, Shingle Stains, Oil and Varnish Stains, etc., are our best advertising medium. They say such complimentary things about Stephens products. Just ask them yourself.

The dealer mentioned below will gladly give you our interesting **Free Booklets** and color cards.

The Lundy-McLeod Co., Edmonton, Alta.

LET AN I. H. C. GASOLINE ENGINE BE YOUR HIRED MAN

FREQUENTLY jobs around the farm which require the labor of two men can be done by one I. H. C. engine in half the time at one-fifth the cost.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are dependable, reliable and efficient—they never quit unexpectedly—they cost nothing to keep when not working—they never shirk nor complain. Progressive farmers all over the land are finding in the ownership of an I. H. C. engine the solution of their labor troubles. Why not you?

An I. H. C. engine will operate the churn, grindstone, fanning mill, separator, bone cutter, wood saw, pump, sheller, grinder, fodder cutter, etc.

No extra help is required. You, or your boy, can run the engine and operate the machine at the same time.

Weather does not affect the I. H. C. engine. It is a faithful servant that is always absolutely under your control in the matter of power, expense and efficiency.

There is an engine adapted to every purpose—Note the complete line.

Vertical Engines made in 2, 3 and 25-Horse Power.
Horizontal Engines (Portable and Stationary) made in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, and 20-Horse Power.
Air Cooled Engines, 1 and 2-Horse Power.
Traction Engines, 10, 12, 15 and 20-Horse Power.
Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

Call on the International local agent for catalogs, and inspect these engines. Write nearest office for colored hanger and booklet on "Development of Power."

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

IS DESCRIBED A OUR BEST FRI

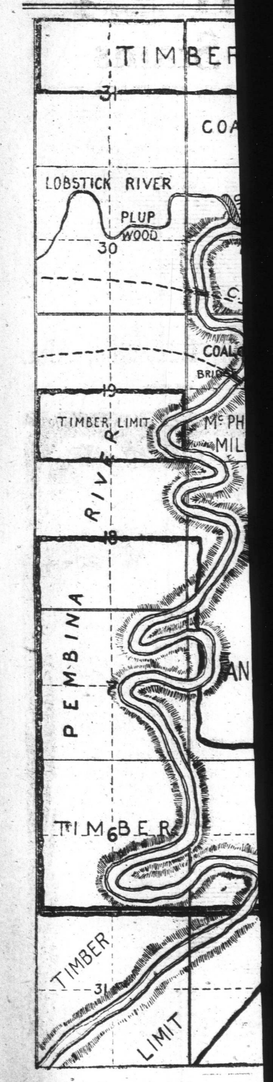
Hon. Frank Oliver Enthusias Received in Lethbridge—T of Railway Expansion.

Lethbridge, Oct. 3.—Frank addressed a crowded meeting he night. The occasion was distin ed by every mark of good-will f minister, who was described i writings on the wall as the best friend. Mr. Oliver insisted railway development and railway petition were the salvation of country, and when he announced although attacked for its already expenditures on its railway dev ment policy, the government build the Hudson Bay railway, was an outburst of enthusiastic ing.

The minister has made the sam nouncement at every meetin which he has spoken this week every time it has been received emphatic approval. So that if Liberals are returned it will ha mandate on the question that be set aside. Mr. Oliver showed the Conservatives had always against railway competition and railway monopoly, citing their op tion to the Grand Trunk Pacific ject and the extension of the Northern into southern British umbia.

The Lethbridge audience see particularly interested in the Land Act, and after he had fini his speech he was again called to explain the homestead provis which he did to the satisfaction of audience.

WAR TALK AFFECTS THE STOCK MARK

Severe Fall in Prices on London change Yesterday With Slight covery Before the Close—W Street Feels the Effect at Open But Prices Soar Later On—W Market Will Collapse Complete

London Oct. 5.—The best quart here do not expect serious compli tions over the Bulgarian affair. T sudden development of trouble, h ever, found the markets rather fre committed to the bull tack. Afte severe fall, prices ended above worst, consols closing at 85, after h ing sold down to 84⅞. Turkish suffered a loss of 4½ points. Russi 4's were 2 points lower. Other g edged shares, home rails and Kaffi ended very generally below Saturda Discounts were ⅛ per cent. firm here at 1⅝ per cent. and at Amst dam there was an advance of 2 Elsewhere the rates were unchang Paris Exchange on London degin