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PTACKS NAVY BILL

e Should Have Been People Before Pas-

ormer electors here sed a crowd of 3,000

e of corruption and he Lanctot affairs reilar attention. The which had been

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SEMI-WEEKLY

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## Four Thousand People Hear Oliver and Sifton

redit to the government for what it

Provincial Rights.

People of the west should support

The cry of disloyalty had been rais-

Reciprocity and Wider Markets Makes New Converts by Thei Able not be good business for the farmers and ranchers to follow the same Presentation of Issue—Challenge of Minister of the Interior to Name any Corrupt Act of His Greeted with Tumultous Applause -Straightforward Statement of His Views on Northern Develop- accident. They went where they did because the people of the western ment Meets With Approval. ton in particular used their influence

Before an audience of four thousand persons, completely filling the | need of a railway to the Peace River | trict in Canada had a right to give great auditorium of the Thistie Rink, the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of country, where hundreds of scattery the Interior, on Wednesday evening, September 5th, delivered one of the most notable addresses of his long public career. most notable addresses of his long public career. Was scarcely a settler and not ten face of an organized attempt to disturb the acres of ground under cultivation. A meeting, he held the almost unbroken attention of the immense audience for nearly two hours, while he gave a statesmanlike exposition of the policy of the Liberal government in regard to reciprocity, disposed in a thoroughly satisfactory manner of the insinuations of boodle and graft which have been made against him, and discussed, as a private citizen, the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway scheme, pointing out its deficiencies and outlining plans for the development of northern Alberta by railroad construction of a more reasonable character. In his speech he touched upon all the main questions of the campaign, and with telling effect took up one by one the various allegations which have been made against him by his of satisfaction with his answers by tremendous and prolonged cheering, it was a great personal triumpa for the Minister of the Interior. A better expression of confidence ,or more marked display of leyalty from his constituents could not have been desired by any member of any representa-

on the reciprocity question by the Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, Premier Sifton advanced most convincing arguments in support of the agreement for free trade in natural products with the United States. He also in his address dealt effectively, though at less length , with the navy question, and the control by Alberta and Saskatchewan of their natural resources as promised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The addresses of both the Hon. Frank Oliver and Premier Sifton were characterized by expressions of the highest regard for the welfare of the British Empire. The dual alliance of Borden and Bourassa to effect, by fair means or foul, the overthrow of Laurier received from both speakers the most scathing denunciation. That Borden should campaign Ontario with the cry that Laurier Metis, 100 to Fort Assinibolne, and Sifton declared, was the first ever to of our people have been impatient and was disloyal, and should at the same time work hand in hand with Bou- 100 to was disloyal, and should at the same time work hand in hand with Boutive to winter out the same time work hand and the same time work hand a same time work hand Lyprocrisy of the worst kind. In their mad effort to destrey the Laurier government they were ready to set race against race and to disrupt Canada by enkindling anew the fires of old dissensions. They, and not the Libera: party who sought to build up the Empire by strengthening Canada in material wealth through increase of trade, were guilty of the treason

against Canada and the Empire of which they accused their opponents. At eight o'clock last night, half an , was that these men has been dismissed ing every chair in the hall was occu- cause they had failed to vote for Mr. meeting ever held in Edmonton prior habit the Dominion. find standing space in the rear of Mr. Oliver pointed out that the work home to him. dress by nine o'clock.

Attempt to Disturb. The attempt to disturb the meeting was disclosed as soon as Mr. Oliver rese to speak. At this early hour members of the audience scattered der this interruption, Mr. Oliver was compelled to speak for fully a quarter of an hour, but annoying as it was, it did not succeed in its purpose of distracting the attention of the audition had entirely ceased.

When Mr. Oliver had finished his turned his attention to the personal have been imported into the campaign by his opponents in the hope challenge which electrified the audi-

THROWS OUT CHALLENGE "I want any one of all this audience of four thousand persons to stand up here tonight and say when, or where sed to be paid or authorized to be paid to any one of them any consideration except for legitimate

struction camp on the little river near ton's tributary territory. He printed fault with the railways on the score Lesser Slave Lake. The complaint out that there was more immediate of loyalty. If it was good business for

A railway would be built to Fort McMurray some day, but these others should come first. Edmonton in securing from the government a line to Fort McMurray, guaranteed to the extent of \$370,000 per annum in the payment of five per cent interest on ving her share of railroad expenditure for a long time to come. When a line was badly wanted to the Peace River country ,or elsewhere, she would have to wait her turn again. Then the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway had been guaranteed to the extent of \$20,000 a mile for 350 miles. Other railways were being built in Alberta on a guarantee of \$13,000 per mile and interest at four per cent. At this ordinary rate of \$13,900 and four per cent, a railway 700 miles in length could have required arrangements could have read to Fort McMurray, 100 miles could have been built to St. Paul de

PREMIER SIFTON

dress, declared that the splendid au- of the Empire.

the hall. The chair was taken oy on which the men in question were For fifty years it had been the policy manded. It was now the duty and heard objections that I had not heard ex-Mayor Lee and with him on the ongaged was being done under the of both political parties to advocate privilege of every true Canadian to platform besides the two speakers Department of Public Works and that reciprocity with the United States. Sir vete for reciprocity. were a number of preminent Liberals he consequently had no responsibility John A Macdonald had placed a of Edmonton and members of the pro- in the case at all. As for an alleged standing offer of reciprocity in the that Alberta would return seven memvincial legislature. Premier Sifton, agent who sought to force the men statutes of Canada and ever since it bers to support the government of to vote for him, Mr. Oliver had never had been urged by the leaders of he Sir Wilfrid Laurier in its great work heard of him or seen him and never Conservative party. Only last Decem- of uphuilding Canada, and thereby expected to. It was true that the ber 1,000 farmers had gone from the strengthening and consolidating the engineer in charge of the work had west to Ottawa to ask for tariff re- British Empire. been brought to his notice as not fitted duction, and as a result of their refor his position, and as a result of quests the agreement was made and Mr. Oliver's representations to the brought before the people for ratifi-Department of Public Works he was cation. The policy whether good for ly began to take their departure. Un- no longer occupying that position. the rest of Canada or not, was admittedly for the benefit of western Cana-

Freer and Larger Markets.

Referring to the insinuation of graft da and every Canadian should vote or his part in connection with the for it. granting of half a million acres of land in Saskatchewan to the C.N.R., ence, and by the time the minister of transaction beginning with the land larger markets. With these markets ant part of his address, the interrup- grant of half a million acres of Mani- in a short time the prairies might have toba land east of the Red river and a population of millions instead of any intelligent reason why the people of this country should reject the proforceful argument on the reciprocity toba and South Easterly Railway. The of Great Britain, said to be the best charter of this company had been for Canada's products, were now open tion that it was a measure in the best taken over by the C.N.R., but when to Canada and would still be under interests of Canada as a whole, and that company made its application the reciprocity agreement. also in the interests of the Empire, he for the land grant under the order-in- While great benefit would accrue ecuncil, it was found that so much to Alberta from the opening up of the nsinuations and local questions which land fairly fit for settlement was not United States markets for its grain available east of the Red river. The products and cattle products , there whole question had been referred to was another advantage which was fre doing harm to his candidature. He the Department of Justice and the quently overlooked. In the areas of first considered the insinuations of Minister held that the right of the the Brazeau, Embaras and Koctenay boodle and graft. Defining "boodle" railway under the order-in-council west of Edmonton, lying along the was still valid. Mr. Oliver according- eastern slope of the Rockies, there as the appropriation to ones of ly recommended the granting of the were immense deposits of the class campaign funds, Mr. Oliver issued a land in Saskatchewan. He himself of coal from which coke was made had asked for the investigation into and immediately south of the boundby parliament if elected on Septem- their supply of coke from Pennsyl-

The Insinuation of Graft.

ber 21st. The McGillicuddy Charges, business and that of no one else. He dustry,

promise, or threat of withholding fa- terse statement of his position was re- ar outlet and inlet of traders. time of the general election in a con- on railroad construction in Edmon- transcontinental and yet no one found hundred million bushels.

Fort McMurray country where there St. Paul de Metis than to Fort Mc-

the Laurier government because i north of the Saskatchewan river to had given assurance that the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan would placed on the same footing as Other Railways First. other provinces in regard to their natural resources. There was no difference of opinion as to the benefit of this fuller control of natural resources. and because the government premised

ed against the Laurier government in nearly \$7,000,000 of bonds, would be the elections of 1900, 1904, 1908 and ence. And now they find fault with come more prosperous than we are times when the country felt the pinch Of what sort of stuff did the opponents of the reciprocity agreement been made with the G.T.P. or C.N.R. think that Canadians of today were

Whitecourt, leaving an addi- send a man or spend a dollar in the have demanded further reduction. If position was greeted noisily by some been honored with a measure of free

Premier Sifton in opening his ad- its part in maintaining the integrity the Laurier government. He had had might be tilled and so that instead of that freer trade which has always will permit me I was about to re-

filled. Those who came later had to plaint was acting for an acquaintance. But in power, and the contrast came the people what it had striven long to has been unquestionably achieved. attain, and what the people had de-Premier Sifton had full confidence

MR. OLIVER'S SPEECH Mr. Oliver said: It is some months ago since I had the privilege of adthe subject of reciprocity. Since that

time events have occurred which have brought the question to the people for sion has taken place but I am bound The great advantages of reciprocity to say that although I have given careful attention to all that I have been able to read and hear I am as far away as I was then from hearing any intelligent reason why the people

as Premier Sifton has said, it has been the work of the Liberal party in senger trains per day that leave Cancountry. The advent of people made passenger trains return daily to Canecessary the advent of railways, The ada from that country. If Canada is great principle of railway expansion going to be ruined by trade with the and railway competition has been the United States then Canada is ruined policy of the Liberal government and already, and her railways are ruined. the result of that policy is the success Surely if we are doing that amount and prosperity, not only of the West, of trade with the United States today but of the whole of Canada. The in- we shall not be hurt if, by the recrease of population, the increase of moval of the tariff on natural proproduction ,the increase of railway ducts between the two countries, that facilities, having been achieved are trade should become more profitable, not the end They are but the begin- (Cheers). If we make a certain profit ning, and production, and people and on a certain amount of trade, and if this insinuation, and proposed to ask ary were the largest smelting works the means of reaching markets with by the removal of a barrier to that for a resumption of the inquiry in the world. These works new got by parliament if elected on Septem- their supply of coke from Pennsylvania and Indiana. With the duty kets. The proposal of reciprocity in of one dollar a ton taken off, in the natural products with the .United dustry in the country? But, they say, The McGillicuddy Charges.

In reference to the parges made by McGillicuddy, Mr. Oliver stated that what was in or was not in his private bank account was his own by McGillicuddy.

The McGillicuddy Charges.

of one dollar a ton taken off, in the country but the products with the Junied to be paid or authorized to be paid, or authorized to be paid or authorized to be pai and honest services."

Dead silence for the space of some seconds greeted this rinzing challenge. The, the silence was broken by a great outburst of cheering.

The want any man in this country is the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The silence was broken by a great and that of no one else. He would submit to no inquisitorial inter markets, as every producer will say. We are only at the beginning of companies to shave a little off their off their off the government at Ottawa. Necesconferred upon him by membership of the Dominion were not afraid on one else. He would submit to no inquisitorial inter markets, as every producer will say. We are only at the beginning of the government at Ottawa. Necescity, the three great railway companies of the Dominion were not afraid of the Dominion were not afraid of the Dominion were not afraid to do business at less cost is to my than the reciprocity issue. (Cheers) kets Surely we need more and bet- direction, and one very good way to lish are to be set against the French an important office, or position of ad-"I want any man in this country in the capitet of many person whom I have kept back nothing, I have kept back nothing, I have kept back nothing, I have had the privilege of meeting from Red River to the Rocky Moun-

Larger Market Needed. I ask you then, do we not need a and every legitimate interest. Upon of the Laurier government this coun-

Could Edmonton find any fault with he government in the building of the ness man, if it did not look near and far for markets, wherever they are to be found. And if today we are debarred from the markets of the United States by a prohibitive duty against our wheat, our barley and our cattle , and if under a fair arrangement these duties against our more fusiness? And last, but not least, our manufacturing enterprises will ask of treason against the Empire. I ask our ladge and cantilement is not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not certain that the production will also certain as that light follows day policy of setting English against French and French against English the same party, after filteen years, against the same party, after filteen years, against the same party, after filteen years, against our day our cattle and if under a fair arrangement these duties against our balls and a state light follows day in the correspondingly increase? And last, but not least, our day of the cattle policy of setting English against policy of setting English against the same party, after filteen years, against the same party, after filteen years, against policy of setting English against policy of country and the member for Edmonin getting them. And if any one disad done, that district was the Ed-

> Wider Market. Less Taxation. surplus would be worth many thous-We could afford to pay a very considerable tax if called upon to do so

Now the Liberal government was us because, they say, we are going elected to power in 1896 on a policy crease in material prosperity, but it back on the British preference. They of reduced taxation. That is the policy say we are disloyal. Should we be- upon which they were elected. It was on that policy that the majority of throughout the whole of this broad And yet Canada had gone through ant act of their term of office was of the Laurier government. (Cheers) to make a reduction in taxation, a substantial reduction in general taxapoverty and had remained loyan tion and, under the British preference, upon which this question is to be dea more substantial reduction of the tax on British goods

cided the fact that that is not the policy of their opponents. May I bring That was some fourteen years ago, and it is not news to you, ladies and Mr. Borden is opening . . . The Liberal government, Premier gentlemen ,that since that time many

pled and the gallery in the rear well Offiver. The man presenting the com-Since I spoke here before I have then. May I touch on one or two of this contest exhort the farmers that cause after they had become used better prices the United whose candidate he is, they are urging upon intelligent men that they should not sell their wheat for eighty cents per bushel this year because next year cents. (Laughter and cheers).

> No Fear of Railways. We are told that the railways of Canada will be injured because of increased trade ing some trade north and south today? Half of the total trade of the with the United States, and speaking of railways, while we have just one from east to west there are fifty pas-

rangement will benefit the railways is that up to the time of the advent

corporations to do this, might it market? If this country has the pos-be good business for the farmers sibilities that we think it has, that we what do the banking institutions and until 1896, was divided into two secbelieve it has ,and if its progress is commercial interests depend? Do not tions, English and French, And is it going to continue at the present rate, they all absolutely and unquestionably not a fact that in 1895 this country the government would be derelict in depend upon the profits of the farm-its duty, would be lacking in the fore-ers? And if under reciprocity the pro-these two sections of the population? sight displayed by the ordinary business man, if it did not look near and it not certain that the production will

Great Object of Laurier Govt.

I said, if they can secure the abro- that the Laurier government, the dorse that policy when brought begation of these duties on fair and rea- great object of its leader being to fore you with the waving of the sonable terms. And what are the build up here a United Canada, to British flag and scoffs at the loyalty of terms under this arrangement? It bring together in common cause all the government. I am confident that would be fair to say that the privilege races and sections and all interests, you will put in their right places the of free access to the markets of the having succeded during this period of men who would thus trade on your United States for our ever increasing fifteen years, is not now departing loyalty. I have had the honor of refrom that policy or principle; that the presenting the district of Edmonton ands and hundreds of thousands in principle of the good of all is strongly for many years. I have reason to have hard cash to the people of Canada, embodied in this reciprocity arrange- faith in the loyalty and good sense of ment as it is in any other other part the people of Edmonton, and I verily in order to get the advantage of these government. And I want to say to cannot help but know between new now in 1911. It was no new thing markets The price we have to pay is you that there is a feature of the op- and election day, the attempt that is But in the election of 1908 they were a reduction of our taxation. We get position to this arrangement that is being made in the name of the sacred accused of disloyalty and in addition the advantage of a wider market at worthy of the most careful attention. sentiment of loyalty to win an eleccharged with courting the ruin of the cost of a decreased taxation on Canada by offering a British prefer- cur own people. (Cheers.)

It is important that we should have the best markets we can get. It is im- deal with the question absolutely upon portant that our people should in- its merits. (Cheers.) is more important that Canadian national sentiment should be cultivated Dominion (Cheers). That is the policy the people must elect or defeat cer-But may I be permitted, ladies and tonight, two weeks before the day

Borden Supporters Heard. The name of the leader of the op- any way. At the same time I have lled their rupted by these gentlemen. of national development where it election pledges to reduce the taxa-cheered at the mention of Mr. Bor-self or my friends but by my oppon-tion upon the people of Canada. Well, den's name The Minister of the Inents, may I take a little of your time, today, ladies and gentlemen, they are terior good humoredly repeated the and I hope your fair attention, to deal before you with a proposition for a sentence in the same form several with some of these matters which are True loyalty to Canada and the further reduction of the burden of times, smilingly recommencing as each personal to myself, but interesting to dence at once of the great strength of Empire, Premier Sifton declared, con- taxation on this country, and the outburst ceased After three or four you in so far as I am a candidate for

Liberalism in Edmonton and of the sisted in building up the prosperity of wenderful growth of the city under the country that every cultivable acre the country that every cultivable acre the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and of the city under the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and of the city under the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and of the city under the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and of the city under the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and of the city under the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and of the city under the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and of the city under the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and of the city under the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and of the city under the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and of the city under the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and the country that every cultivable acre that reduction of taxation and the country that every cultivable acre that the country that every cultivable acre th hour before the opening of the meet- without receiving their wages and be- the privilege of attending the largest eight million, eighty million might in- been the policy of the Liberal party mark that while Mr. Borden is cam- if I say that in divers and sundry manpaigning throughout the Englishspeaking provinces of Canada attacking Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the ground hindered development of the north. of disloyalty to the Empire, Mr Bourassa and Mr. Monk are campaigning time, are the allegations which have in the French-speaking provinces of them? I have heard my opponent in Quebec against Sir Wilfrid Laurier on they should not support the proposal Empire, I want to give you, ladies and my being a boodler Boodle, as I unthe ground that he is too loyal to the gentlemen, here, tonight, incontrovertible evidence that this is by arrangement between these two sections States would some time withdraw from the arrangement and they would fall back to their present condition. If my friend speaks for the party dated June 30th and is printed in the Winnipeg Telegram of July 1st, 1911, difference of opinion as between a the Conservative organ in that city." Another Interruption.

majority of the people here would to bear. The question as to whether like to hear this dispatch," he remarked, and his words were greeted the question as to between north and noise made by his interrupters and terested in elections in this district south Do you know that we are do- revealed the sentiment of the meeting ever since 1883, sometimes as a sucin so unmistakable a manner that cessful and sometimes as an unsucthey were at once silenced The dis- cessful candidate. But in every elecday? Half of the total trade of the Datch which he read was as follows: tion, as in the one coming forward, there are expenditures that must be wing of the party, and the knowl- and that they are not boodle. 'sonable wing of the Nationalists at

from Red River to the Rocky Mounfrom R promise, or threat of withholding favor, or right, because of his vote or
influence."

A Complaint Answered.

At this point an individual arose from the audience and walked forward from the audience and inlet of traders. And in walked for the excused these western provinces, have not bought and built and mort from the State of these western provinces, have not bought and built and mort from the successed and the to these western provinces, have not bought and built and mort from the successed the policy of lovalty in behalf of this, these wastern provinces, have not benefit Minnesota. By the case of by the audience and walked for the deadership of the audience and the policy of lovalty in behalf of these western provinces, have not benefit Minnesota. By the case of the policy of lovalty in behalf of these western provinces, have not believed. The case of the policy of lovalty in the a from the audience and waked forward to the platform with a written complaint. It was a story of two men plaint. It was a story of two men who worked three years ago at the worked three years ago at the construction in least think that in any way it is the desire canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where or the intention of the government to case in the previous years, under the million bushels will within the next least many way it is the desire canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where or the intention of the government to case in the previous years, under the million bushels will within the next least many way it is the desire canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, did not achieve the same suc-Mountains, to say when and where were more railways owned by Canada, d believe that the reciprocal trade ar- a great statesman, one of the reasons of the withholding of a favor or right

And as the climax of a deliberate products against our growing surplus, can be wiped out, what is the
business of the government of Canada
if it is not to secure the wiping out of the candidate of that party? (Cries of "I want to make you sure of this, No, No.) And above all will you enof the successful policy of the Laurier believe that when they know, as they

> It is the issue of the campaign. But in voting for or against reciprocity tain men. Under the British system gentlemen, to bring to your attention and the principle and the policy go together. And now may I say a word to you in regard to the man? I think when I say that I am not given to who truded upon the electors, not by my-

> > honors at your hands.

"It will not be news to many here ners I have been accused of being a (Laughter.) These, I think, to save been made with some considerable vociferation and reiteration.

perly expended to carry elections, and proper and improper expenditure in connection with elections. There must Mr. Oliver was again interrupted at necessarily be expense in connection this point "I know that the large with elections which some person has with cheering which drowned the boodle or not. Now, I have been inwill divide the province at the com- met by somebody or there cannot be "ing election. It can be safely said, a fair and reasonable appeal to the "however, that out of the 42 counties electors. There is always the hire of "in the Montreal district over 30 will halls, as the hire of this hall tonight, "be straight Conservative It is also a There must be provision for address-"well known fact that although the ing meetings. There must be expen-Bourassa wing is the noisy element, ditures for advertising. There are "his party would not have been able large and small sums that must be "to move had it not been for the met, and I take it that these expen-'support they received from the old ditures are recognized as legitimate The Minister's Challenge

There are probably in this hall 4 000 people, very largely voters, many of "who are behind Mr. Borden in the them residents of the city at the last every election in which I have been "Now, ladies and gentlemen," con- a candidate. And I want anyone of