## SIR WILFRID'S ANSWER TO THE CRITICS OF TARIFF AGREEMENT

In a Brilliant Speech of Two Hours Duration the Premier Replies From Every Standpoint to the Objections that Have Been Urged Against the Reciprocity Proposal-Rouses Liberal Members to High Pitch of Enthusiasm—An Effective Answer to the Talk of AnnexationWith the United States.

Ottawa, March 7-Interest in the reciprocity debate reached a high pitch today owing to the announcement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would make his first formal defence of the agreement negotiated at Washington. Sir Wilfrid has spoken briefly on two occasions when F. D. Monk moved amendments, but he dealt only with matters directly affected by the motion and this was his first sustained effort. It lasted for two hours, an unusually long speech for the Prime Minister. The speech was listened to by a crowded house and/ the galleries and Countess Grey occupied a seat on the floor of the Commons chamber.

The Premier dealt with the reci procity proposals, and their possible effects, from every standpoint. At times he aroused the Liberal 'mem bers to a high point of enthusiasm. Sir Wilfrid after a somewhat exhaustive and elaborate argument in refuation of the claim that Canada has not always been open to a reciprocal arrangement with the United States dealt in turn with the main objections of the opponents of the measure, that trade would be deflected to American channels, that Canada's natural resources would be destroyed, that our industries would be imperilled, and that we would lose our autonomy and be absorbed by the United States.

He presented arguments to show that none of these things would happen, but rose to the greatest flights eloquence when dealing with the last of the four. He flouted the idea that an improved trade relation would affect the loyalty of the Canadians and accused the Opposition of insulting the Canadian people by suggesting that should an economic crisis arise they would consider their pockets before their loyalty, Sir Wilfrid referred directly to Hon. Clifford Sifton on a number of occasions and said that he had deserted Liberal

Major Currie, North Oxford, followed in a speech in which he declared that the agreement would be a bad thing for Canada and would cost the government the support of the young men of the country, who are against

Hon. Wm. Templeman, speaking in support of the agreement said that the concensus of opinion in British Columbia was in favor of it.
On Wednesday R. L. Borden will move that in view of the failure of the agreement to secure ratification at Washington its consideration be

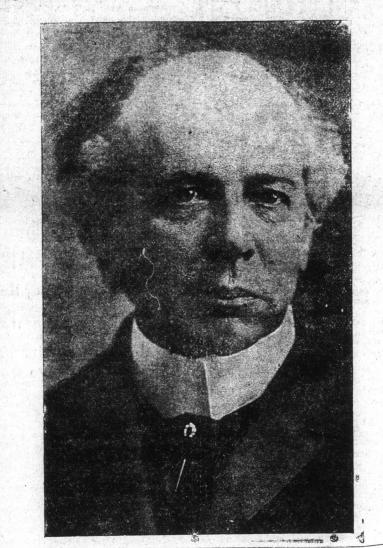
deferred. It is expected that the House will divide on the motion. At the outset, Sir Wilfrid Laurier reviewed the discussion of the agreement since it was first introduced into the House by Hon. Mr. Fielding over a month ago. It had been discussed and canvassed in the press, in public meetings and in parliament, and unless he had greatly misapprehended the trend of public opinion and could not read the signs of the times, he thought he could venture the assertion that the "policy which is therein involved has met with approbation, nay, with enthusiastic approbation of a cajority o fthe Canadiar people." (Liberal cheers; Oppos-

ition cries of "No. No.") In answer to the cries of protest, Sir Wilfrid said he would not stop to discuss the merits of the respective opinions on the point. No word of his would change the views of the Opposition and in that they would persevere until the evening of the next polling day. He was well aware that the policy of the Government had not been universally accepted. and that an organization had been created in Toronto and Montreal for the purpose of fighting the agreement. These people were acting within their rights and althought he would not irderestimate the importance of the movement, he did not thing there was any cause for alarm. Many of the objections to the agreement lacked force for the Opposition. Others were worthy of consideration, not from circumstances that they were inspired by a strange misconception as to what would be the result and the con-

sequence of the policy involved.

Why Any Objections. "The wonder to me," said Sir Wilrejoicing in this country." and hostile and men told us "Stop, proceed no further, let injustice remain, let hostility remain because upon injustice and hostility the Canadian

The Premier dealt with the state-



## ELOQUENT ANSWER TO THOSE WHO TALK OF ANNEXATION TO UNITED STATES

Sir Wilfrid's peroration was as follows: "Once upon a time, this is also a matter of history, the conviction of every American citizen was that the Canadian confederation should become a part of the American union. Recent events have shown that there are still men in the United States who harbor that hope. But there are also who are beginning to perceive that the republic though its career has been giorious, has yet many questions to solve and many dangers to face and many of them are beginning to recognize that solution of their difficult problems would be seriously complicated, perhaps fatally impaired if in the territory of the republic was to be included another territory as large as their own, with a people not yet as numerous but destined to be as numerous as their own, with problems of their own also to solve and whose union with the United States would only add to the complications of their own that the American people have to solve.

"If my poor voice could be hear! through -e length and breadth of this country and if without any presumption, it would be heard also beyond the frontier, I would say to our American neighbors that flattering as it may be to their pride in the idea that the territory or he republic shoult extend over the whole continent from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico to the waters of the Arctic ocean, to remember that we Canadians were born under the same flag as were our ancesters, a flag under which perhaps they may have suffered some oppression, but which to us has been and is more than ever the emblem of freedom, to remember that if you have founded a nation upon a separation from the Motherland, we Canadians have set our hearts upon building up a nation without separation, that in this task we are already far advanced with our institutions, with our national entity as a people, and with everything that constitutes a nation to which we are just as devoted as you are to yours, to remember that the blood which flows in our veins is as good, just as good, as your own, and that if you are a proud people, though we have not your numbers we are just as proud as you are, and that rather than part with our national existence, we

would part with our lives. "If my voice could be heard that far I would presume to say to our American friends, there may be a spectacle perhaps nobler yet tuan the spectacle of a united continent, a spectacle which would astonish the world by its novel and grandeur, a spectacle of two people living side by side for a distance of four thousand miles, a line which is hardly visible in many quarters, with not a cannon, with not a gun frowning across it, with not a fortress on either side, with no armament one against another, but living in harmony, in mutual confidence, and with no other rivalry than generous emulation in commerce and the arts of peace.

"To the Canadian people I would say that if it is possible for us to obtain such relations between these two young and growing nations, Canada will have rendered to Old England, the mother of nations, nay to the whole British empire, a service unequalled in its present effect and still more in its far-reaching consequences."

their inherent strength, but from the bye to reciprocity in 1891. He had in that regard on the part of the Lib thought that when the Conservative eral government. Government went out of office in 1896 they were in favor of reciprocity. Mr. Heplying to the claim by Mr. Foster and Mr. Sifton that the Government had received no mandate from ton in 1891 and 1892, while in 1894 tiations, he said he was more than as-Sir John Thompson, then Premier, tonished to see Mr. Sifton take that jections at all. Who can deny that had stated that Canada was willing to ground. He believed that the converhave reciprocity with the United sion of the member for Brandon had of the agreement was simply to get No, they did not dream of it, but it in showing all the people how to use we have now reached a stage in our have reciprocity with the United sion of the member los had indicated better prices for the products of the was done all the same and the re- these resources with prudence.

States in our neighbors which states in our had indicated better prices for the products of the was done all the same and the re- these resources with prudence.

Canadian farmer. This was a proposi- sult was that their stock, which was the Liberal conations with our neighbors which parties in this House have been parties in this House have been parties for the last forty years who la can deny that if forty years ago or Charleton that the Conservative Gov- form was adopted, Mr. Sifton had it should receive the treatment it had 213." can deny that if forty years ago or ever fourteen years ago when we took office, it had been possible to obtain such an abatement of the Amobtain such an abatement of the American tariff as is embodied in this sembodied in this would have been with the United States. Then again the question of reciprocity had not in detail. They were, one, that the alone and then trade will be carried prudent manner than at the present ed at that if upon this occasion the He declared that the relations bein the same year, Mr. Foster introducbeen an issue in the campaigns of effect would be to deflect the carrying on Canadian lines. tween Canada and the United States the Canada and the Canada an were a blot upon our common civilization, and contended that when Sir ation, and contended that when Sir John Macdonald introduced the national policy in 1878, it contained a feeling of the distribution is that the only objection of any conse-which we now bring forward is opour industries: four that it would increase and the the only objection of any conse-which we now bring forward is opour industries: four that it would increase that I know of. That object posed to my mind, will be to every
tional policy in 1878, it contained a

clause designed to secure reciprocity. produced it in another form by means argument that because this matter In 1911 we had an agreement and yet men doubted and hesitated. The fish, eggs, shingles, pulpwood, roots, Government was debarred from enagreement was condemned as unfair buckwheat, etc., were to be free when tering into an agreement. they were admitted free into United Some Precedents Denies the Charge

What mandate, he asked, had Lord Elgin in 1852, when he went to Denying the charge that the Lib- Washington to enter into a treaty arconfederation depends for its exist- erals had abandoned reciprocity in rangement. 1897 ,Sir Wilfrid explained that his What mandate had the government remarks on the return of the high of 1864 to put to parliament the re-commission from Washington that solution which proposed Confedera-Conservative party had bade goodThe most common cause of insomnia is disorder of the stored one cause of insomnia is disorder of the stored ment made by Mr. Foster that the further advances toward reciprocity tion? Not a word about it had ever The most common cause of insomination is disorders of the stormach. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets with Canadian dignity to take that the records of those out paying duty. In the same way, clam, it has only to be analyzed for to sleep. For sale by Dealers every
ican capitol was influenced by the related and assented in 1011 to the data assented in 1011 to the data statement does not hear critises of many words that the reciprocity with Canadian dignity to take that was unknown to them.

York, or any American ports, with the statement does not hear critises of the statement does not hear critises.

The cause of the attitude of the op- for New York and there be discharg- to take part in the controversy which Because there is a vast difference beposition, the Premier contended, was ed and put on board ship without the has been long going on in England tween reciprocity in natural product to the prosperity of country at the present time. If Canada had still grain could leave Minneapolis to be trade. We thought it would not be ed goods. This is the reason we have been in the position in which the Lib- taken to Montreal and shipped with- dignified. We thought it would not acted with this prudence. eral Government had found it in out paying duty.

be any part of our business and that

Only Natural Products.

1896, he had no doubt that the policy proposed today would be received privilege which had been in exist- us to take part in this controversy tion to suppose that the Americans with favor and the empyrean would tence for sixty years and no one had and we prefer to remain silent having were far more concerned about obresound with exaltation. Now that ever heard of a complaint that it was laid our policy before the English

Canada or is it China? (Cheers).

alone. And we are asked to adopt ed or not. had shown to Sir John Macdonald, in our own channels and asked him to write on it the motto of his life. He wrote on it his ber for North Toronto, (Mr. Foster) motto, "Hope on, hope ever." How for noting far are the Conservative party from Borden) and to the member for products but was a larger importer established under that tariff and until the total products but was a larger importer established under that tariff and until the face sudwith our policy, our policy is advance, if it is expected that you are going of manufactured products but of nadenly a removal of the duty, you and if it be wrong, we shall submit to keep trade within Canadian chantural products and large importers of might annihilate, in the course of one willingly to the judgment of the large importance of might annihilate, in the course of one nels by legislative enactment by manufactured products. We had given night, millions of capital and reduce

man who brings in a wrong policy. The Open Door. Recognizing that Canadians were

Foster An Exception.

"A man of such financial mind and legislation in force."

A Colemand

a financier I had nothing to show but privilege was reperted. record of failures I would go and mpound interest."

ultimately in the American Republic, ier agreed with the argument that peril our industries.

In regard to the first objection, Sir inter-provincial trade was important. How will it imperil our industries? ter of the Canadian people. What Wilfrid said that it might be dis- but contended that 'le Canadian peo- This agreement is concerned chiefly are the arguments we hear against cussed from two points of view; ple could not con ume all of their with natural products. There are no this agreement to justify the position from the point of view of goods going natural products. from Canada into the United States It has been stated in this discuss cept agricultural implements. In nefor the purpose of being carried over sion, and repeated in the press and gotiating this agreement we have ad- autonomy. to Great Britain and from the point Great Britain," said the Premier, hered strictly to the terms of the re-

there. Situation Not Affected.

for any man to challenge the right of be shipped out by Montreal, Halifax, this Government to follow the course or St. John without paying duty. A "We have never taken part on this would be confined to a carefully preit is doing." | cargo of wheat could leave Winnipeg | side of the House we have refused | pared list of manufactured products.

country was prosperous they were unfair to one party or the other. people. And what was our policy? products than they were in natural told by the opposition, "Do not go There was a time, he said, when he It was set forth by the Canadian Min products. But our negotiators would any further, fold your arms and let felt nervous on reflecting that the isters at the conference of 1908 and not consent to any reciprocity well enough alone. Well, what is bonding privilege was simply an act wa. in these words: "The Canadian manufactured products, but insisted this country, what are we? Is this of good will on the part of the Unit- Ministers stated that if they could on limiting the agreement simply to ed States towards Canada. That was be assured that the Imperial Gov- such manufactured products as agri-

enough alone for four thousand had continuous communication on ticularly grant to the food products "Well, we have limited our agree years. Four thousand years ago, they Canadian soil, to sea, we felt that the of Canada in the United Kingdom ment to that and in doing this, I were probably the first nation, on United States could remove the bond- exemption from duties the Canadian know that we have not gone as far earth, and refused to move. They left ing privilege at any time it pleased well enough alone for four thousand and if they did so, they would suffer further into the subject and endea-wanted us to go. A certain section years. If a reformer showed his more than Canada. He believed, vor to give the British manufacturer head among them, he was ruthlessly however, that our condition was absome increased advantage over his forput down and told to let well enough solutely safe whether the treaty pass- eign competitors in the markets of visable to go that far, and why? The

will follow or not. We will drag think I can show by the record of the matural products. It is easy enough them on even against their will. That this government that we have faviation or policy, we must go on. Some ored the building of a line through made it impossible to inaugurate the approaching the content of the co years ago, a young lady showed her Canadian territory from East to policy thus laid down. How can that difficult task to decrease or remove album, which, as a young girl, she West with the intent of keeping trade be argued seriously?"

Canadian people and to the punish- trade impediments they make the to the Americans only a free en- to non-employment thousands of op-

abandoned' The Object of the C.P.R. Continuing, the Premier said that

when the door of a nation of ninety between East and West, or to keep ducts if she chose to change her polimillions of people was opened, it was their duty to enter. Instead of his Canadian trade in Canadian channels. the Government was fronted with obfection. "It will be all over with the commenting upon the agreement had, Canadian confederation and even the with great force of language, spoken lamentations and depreciations which to injure any existing industries. And British empire would reel and rock of the results upon the credit of Canhad heard from all sides upon this I think we have been successful the upon its foundations they contend. ada and the danger to those who had Let us approach this question from invested money in railway enterprises, when it was learned that by This remark by Sir Wilfrid carried this legislation, trade could be divert-the House. Both sides cheered vocifed to channels running north and ercusly, with the Opposition applaudsouth. After quoting the remarks of ing the sentiment with great enthusinever dreamed that the Government are known as most favored nation duced from 17 1-2 to 15 and on otherwise the received that this way. asm. It amounted to an ovation which never dreamed that the Government

Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, for south of that railway, or to within Argentine might send wheat to Canhaving obtained from our neighbors such an advantageous arrangement and having obtained it without the sacrifice of any Canadian interests."

He admitted that the speakers op
Dosed to reciprocity had taken and the west which was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which we are gone the west which we are gone the west which was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which we are gone the west which we are gone the west which we was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which we was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which we was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which we was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which we was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further which we was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly to make the west which we was a restriction upon the may be dismissed without any further in recklessly the way and the west which we want to be a reckless of the west which we want to be a reckless of the west which we want to be a r posed to reciprocity had taken part in the discussion in a fair manner and deserved an acknowledgement for this lasted just six years or at least of the discussion in a contract of the discu

pages of the history of our country," lishment of a conservation commission He would make an exception, how- said the Premier, "and no one knows for the preservation of our natural ver, in the case of Mr. Foster, the it better than the member for Bran- resources and then to proceed with member for North Toronto, who had don, I do not know if he was then in ruthless hands to destroy their work. escribed Messrs. Fielding and Pater- the legislature, but I know he was The commission for conservation of a young politician and could not have the natural resources Sir Wilfrid said Well," said Sir Wilfrid, "if my been indifferent to what was taking was not intended to deal with quescnorable friend from North Toronto place. There was a restriction put ticns of political economy but with has not learned it yet, he may learn upon energy, upon the enterprise of questions of physical science. t now that if he had to his credit the people of the West, and of the e-half the achievements of my hon- people of Manitoba in particular, rable friend, the Minister of Finance who wanted to trade north and south resources? They were given to man

cabinet taking them in turn, this one ing with their neighbors, and the respective lands, came to this coun-

"A man of such financial mind and business acumen as the hon, gentleSir Wilfrid with some detail re- after the heart of the member for to actual exposition is generally exmer. who leads the Government." viewed the struggle of that period beThese were the words in which he tween the Dominion and the Maniservatives of the natural resources, perhaps no denger to actual exposition, is generally expensed in this way, there may be perhaps no denger to actual exposition, is generally expensed in this way, there may be man of fine financial mind and busi- question of disallowance and called but for their children and the children ness acumen, but when I see preten- the attention of Mr. Sifton to a cer- of their children. When our ansions put up by some men who dabble tain day in October, 1887, when the cestors came here, they found the by others. This, they tell us, it in finance and business I am surprised C.P.R. challenged the right of the Indian using implements made of trade agreement confined to natural at my modesty. If I have dabbled in province to cross their line towards wood and stone, they were an important manufacture of the interest of t firance and business I am prepared the south and two hundred citizens pressive people. Our ancestors came ment will be extended to manufacturne admit I should have made a fine of Winnipeg went in a body to the here to use our natural resources, led products, this will be followed by mess of it. But I could not be worse point of crossing and by force, af- but unfortunately, they not only used, than my honorable friend. If after fected a crossing, then the Canadian but abused them. The object of the tical union. Such logic could carry having posed as a business man and Government came down and the conservation commission was simply you any distance, in any direction, to "Now, I ask the member for North how to use the resources of the counhide myself for very shame and be Toronto what became then of those try. The commision which was prevery chary of throwing stones into investors who had nut their money sided over by the honorable memother people's gardens for fear that in the C.P.R. upon their faith in the ber for Brandon would do a service they should be returned to me with Condition Foster himself had gone to Washing- the people to enter upon such nego- they should be returned to me with Canadian Government. Were they to the community in teaching the which was not immediately denounced to the should be returned to me with Canadian Government. ruined by it? What became of this farmers and lumbermen by suggest-

time.

"that by this arrangement we are solution which was adopted at the may perhaps lead to certain satisfacto the United States for consumption putting an end to every possibility of Liberal convention of 1893 in which tory results for some time, but that mutual preferential trade with Great the Liberal party declared for a later it may be removed and may be Britain. The member for Brandon reciprocity in natural products and followed by a high protectionist tariff In regard to the first, the situation made that argument and I have a carefully considered list of manu- and under such circumstances the York, or any American ports, with- the statement does not hear criti- so many words that the reciprocity in the American union. This is the

Avoided British Controversy.

The Case of China. when we had no communication of ernment would accept the principle of cultural implements

"The Chinese have left well our own to sea. But now that we preferential trade generally and par-Canada. This was our policy laid reason is that the men on the treasthis Chinese policy. But since this is "I am very solicitious;" said the down at the Imperial conference of ury benches who are res Canada we shall have to go on whe-ther the gentlemen of the Opposition channels the Canadian trade and I 1911 at the conference which is soon ference between manufactured and

"But, I may say this to the mem- Canada Exports Natural Products Sir Wilfrid then pointed out that tective duty, you create at once ment which ought to be given every greatest of all mistakes, a mistake trance of their natural products and eratives. That is why we have acted which was tried once and had to be they had given us a free entrance of as we have done. We have gone very our natural products. How could that timidly and with great care into affect the British islands? Surely in this agreement. above all an agricultural people and that it was their boast that in cereals, vegetables and fruits, they could best widing a channel of communication in her markets for our natural proin her markets for our natural pro- and the same considerations weighed cy and then we were prepared to give sible precaution, while giving as we upon her manufactured products a were bound to do to the consuming corresponding advantage.

had heard from all sides upon this I think we have been successful. Alpoint, surely the question had not though it was part of our policy to been properly thought out for if it obtain reciprocity with the United were, it would have answered itself. States we have acted carefully in so Favored Nation Treaties.

sequences of the agreement on yhat some of which the duty has been re-

such on the part of the Government. It also reflected credit upon them-Foster was particularly indignant on ters who assist him would not be "This is one of the most dramatic asked what was meant by the estab-

Object of Natural Resources. What was the object of these natural to would have reason to be more with their neighbors, the American by the Creator for the use of man proud of his career than he can be." people, but there was an act of par- and all civilized nations have acted. Then he went over the list of the liament to prevent them from trad- accordingly. Our ancestors left their and that one and at last he came to Canadian Government of the time at- try and took it from the Indians for their benefit. The Indians were men true meaning of the word. This new

to advise the lumbermen and others any conclusion which hope, fear or Better Prices for the Farmer. | turbid rhetoric of my honorable ing legislation and by doing what has been particularly familiar in this the agreement was simply to get the first the first the agreement was simply to get the first the

argument by saying that whether the that day were asking for responsible

manufactured products dealt with ex- which is taken that this is the first

generally for natural products and

Agreement Limited

known, it is obvious that if you raise the customs duty or impose a pro-Same Problem in 1896

When we came into office in 1896. we had the same problem before us, public an abatement of the tariff, we What then of all the shrieks and took every precaution in so doing not doing and have not injured any industry. The only industry affected Sir Wilfrid next referred to the con- is that of agricultural implements, on lasted for several minutes.

"I am glad," continued Sir Wilfrid, "that my remarks on that point evoke some response from the other side. We will see how far they will Sgo."

The Premier said he would try to be fair in giving the reasons why the agreement was not accepted at once, but before doing so, he felt bound to observe that the Canadian people at large owed a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, "for"

I am glad," continued Sir Wilfrid that the contract with the point that for twenty years no line could be constructed south of the C.P.R. contained a clause providing a matter which had drawn many a tear from the eyes o fthe gentlemen sitting opposite. He read a list of the countries affected and quoted figures of our trade with them with the object of showing that the trade was not important and did not affect expect that the Canadian people at large owed a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, "for"

I am glad," continued Sir Wilfrid that the contract with the cause providing a matter which had drawn many a tear from the eyes o fthe gentlemen sitting opposite. He read a list of the countries affected and quoted figures of our trade with them with the object of showing that the trade was not important and did not affect expended to the contract with the canadian for all all matter which had drawn many a tear from the eyes o fthe gentlemen sitting opposite. He read a list of the countries affected and quoted figures of our trade with them with the object of showing that the trade was not important and did not affect expended to the men who have invested money in these establishments. This Government would be constructed south of the c.P.R. had this inducement, that the canadian people is the cause of the cause of the countries affected and quoted figures of our trade

Capital Always Timid After enlarging upon this agreecircumstances and the man who is at capital will be safe whenever it is invested in any industry in this country the last objection raised against us, Honorable gentlemen opposite find it in the four corners of this agreement.

That is the latent, the incipient destruction of our industries, but it is still more difficult to find. Never Understood Autonomy "Therein they say is the fatal germ which is to dissolve our autonomy. Why, it was only last year we heard he same men rebuke us because we paid too much attention to autonomy. But whether they approve of auton-

"With such logic, the world has long cords of our old discussions and you will find that when the reformers of Government all the Tories of that day denounced the idea as being the first Moved By Old Instincts.

whole Conservative party have been

stamina to resist dislocation of trade

DISTRICT NEW

BELVEDERE.

Bulletin News Service. February. Mr. pathy of many A Grande Pra district recently teams of oxen a prices were real A seven-ton engine here last week, which mill near Mosside

they were ca treasurer, Mr chair and op a short addra lengthy or It consisted recitations by by Mrs. H. L Mr. W. Rams Mrs W. Rams Selections of to the lively and guitar, and light. The proto \$133.50 are furnishing of A meeting mittee was he to adding show standing showed a deficit will be reduced to abpromised donations are donations from anyone the number of the promise of the purpose the purpose Mr. C. A. Roberts was tend to Mr. Hobb of Wild

who had met with a tree falling upon hi bones broken thoug He is progressing favo Leduc, March 4, 1911.

Bulletin News Service. Owing perhaps to the having brought all in, or to get the various personat the opening of the schools at 9-30 on Mond no opening addresses were ticipated. Tuesday, however G. West gave a short at thanked the government the schools ere, and poin amount of 1 ad and useful that will emants from the amount of 1 od and us that will emanate from also for the amount of already been expended and the number of together for the good and the town genera city, under whose ma as ever was seen in was 1 to give a banquet on Thuing to the various delegateers connected with the so

On Monday a most in Splendid weather has proweek and the town is fai

BEAVER HILLS.

Bulletin News Service. Mr. Otto Schrieber brin with him from Edmontor All extend congratulation Mr. Fischer, sr., and All are glad to learn Ford who has been - no sore hand, bordering on ing is getting around a Mr. and Mrs. P. Wed turned from a delightful

Beaver Hills, March 4th.

LEDUC. The bazaar held under of the Roman ford half on wunqualified suced at 5-30 p.m. ed to make it had the congri nassed himself i Shawl," which he an encore. Augu gold watch, Dall mond ring, Susan Caracher to Jam the articles unso
of the bazaar am
At the town
Monday night t
were Mayor Rud

matic drainage gard to the pr park it was a, meeting of the

Miss May McKay, Miss