THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1909.

THEY ARE WITHOUT BLAME.

No condemnation lies upon the Conservative electors who are absenting themselves from the party conventions, refusing to attend the party meetings, declining to become or to support Opposition candidates, and who by the hundreds and in all parts of the Province are declaring their intention of helping return the Rutherford Government to power.

However displeasing this may be to the gentlemen whose design is to convert the Conservative party into an agency for the promotion of corporation interests, this is the only course open to the Conservative elector consistent with a proper self-respect and good sense. If his adopting the course brings temporary disaster to the party to which he ordinarily belongs the fault lies not with him but with the leaders who so far as their power went, permitted the party to be divorced from public ends and degraded into a political donkey engine for a corporation. With these men rests the credit for having done what they could to divert their party from an agent of public good into a servant of private interests. The Conservative elector alone can save it from this disgrace, and he can do this only by administering a crushing defeat to the conspirators who have brought about the crisis. If he failed to do so, whatever standing the party had after the election would be credited to the influence of he corporation with which it has been yoked; and that standing would be held up as an obligation for which the party must reward their benefactors. If the good name of the Conservative party is to be saved and its way opened for a future of public usefulness this can be done only by the annihilation of the dominating forces who have worked its disrepute and sought to destroy its character as a political organization. A half-defeat would be only a partial remedy. It must be made plain to these men that the blow comes from the outraged electors of the Conservative party, and the blow to be finally effective must be strong enough to put them out of business forever. Conservatives who really value their party traditions or regard its future are closing with the opportunity to make an end of the Lougheed-Bennett-C. P. R. combination summarily and finally.

There is another side to the question, too. These voters have a duty to their Province as well as to their party. It must be decided whether or not the Canadian Pacific railway is to be allowed to invade our political affairs, to seize the control of a political party, put one of its officials in charge, and marshal its members to speak and vote on its behalf in the Legislature of the Province. To this end that corporation has seen fit to set its face. Its agents dominated the Red Deer convention and injected the championship of railway monopoly into the platform of the party. They deposed the duly chosen leader of the party to make room for one of themselves. That gentleman is now running for a seat in Calgary, backed by all the influence his paymaster can bring to his assistance. The C. P. R. is in this campaign, and in to win. Nor let anybody imagine they are in it for amusement. They do not spend money or exert influence in matters of no consequence to themselves. Nor do they allow their officials to spend time meddling in matters other than those likely to inure to their benefit. If the C. P. R. saw nothing for them in the control of the Conservative party their agents would not have visited Red Deer nor would their solicitor be contesting a constituency for the Legislature. Upon the Conservative electors of the Province rests the great public duty of repelling this impudent invader in a manner that will leave no doubt as to how the electors of that party view the attempt to make them the hewers of wood and drawers of water for railway monopoly. Fortunately they are everywhere declaring their intention of doing so by smashing the machine over which the corporation has secured control and which in turn was relied upon to deliver their votes to its advantage. The duty cannot be a pleasant one, but for this reason it is all the more to the credit of these men that they are undertaking it. They consult the interests and the permanent good of their party and their Province by doing so.

LAW REFORM IN BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC.

Law is an agent for righting wrongs and reforming abuses. Occasionally, however, it is found that the law itself requires reforming, or the methods and means by which it is made operative. This was found the case in Alberta when the Provincial Government came into power.

When the Government took over the administration of justice from the Territorial Government the Supreme court was the only court of the land. The judges of this court were required to try all cases, large or small. Sittings were held at five places in the Province and thither the parties to a suit were required to come, however great the distance and however heavy the expense. And as the distances were sometimes tremendous, and the expenses proportionate, aggrieved parties not infrequently found it cheaper to let their claims go by default than to attempt to substantiate them by law.

Another evil was the congestion which had resulted from the increase of court business and the consequent delay in settling cases. The courts were unable to keep abreast of the growth of litigation and the necessary result was that justice was delayed, with consequent expense and dissatisfaction to the parties involved.

These undesirable conditions were remedied by the establishment of District Courts. Judges of this court were given jurisdiction in all debt cases where the amount involved is not greater than $400. The Province is divided into districts and the district judges go on circuit, holding sittings at the centres of population three or four times a year. Altogether court is now held at some fifty-six places in the Province.

The result has been the cheaper and quicker settlement of small cases and the devotion of the whole time of Supreme Court judges to the large cases. The settlement of disputes has hastened all along the line, with corresponding saving and satisfaction to the parties concerned.

Process issuers have been appointed at all places where court sittings are held. Previously process had to be issued from the district town, thus involving both delay and expense.

Another reform was effected in behalf of the public by the abolition of the fee system of paying court officials. This system for many and well understood reasons was found to work hardship on those who were obliged to enter or answer to a suit. The officials are now paid by salary, with the single exception of bailiffs who are paid fees as per a schedule fixed by law. Bailiffs are appointed at every important centre and the sheriffs are required to forward papers for service to the one living nearest the disputing parties. The fees formerly charged by the other officials have been abolished or reduced, and where collected now go to the Provincial treasury. The temptation and the opportunity to overcharge or to unjustly charge are thus removed from the officials.

What has been the result of this amendment as to fees may be shown readily from the tariff.

In small debt cases sheriffs were charging formerly $1.95 besides mileage. The fees now collectable by them and returnable to the Government are proportioned to the amount at stake:—

In a $20 suit, 45 cents.
Over $20 and less than $60, 55 cents.
Over $60 and less than $100, 65 cents.

But the greatest grievance was in the mileage charges. Under the former conditions a person living at Vermilion, 130 miles from Edmonton, had to be served with a debt summons by the sheriff in Edmonton. For this the sheriff was allowed 10 cents mileage each way, a total of $26 mileage fees alone. Under the present system the summons would be sent to a bailiff living at Vermilion and served by him at the cost of a few cents.

Taking as example a suit for $20 brought by one person living at Vermilion against a neighbor: Under the former conditions the parties would have to come to Edmonton, bringing their witnesses; at present the case would be tried at Vermilion. Supposing the witnesses to be two on each side, the total costs by the former tariff would amount to $74.80. Under the present tariff the costs would be $7.15.

These are fair examples of the economy effected for the public by the increase of courts and by placing officials on salary. There is besides, the incalculable benefit that cases are tried when they should be tried, not when an overworked judge can find time to try them.

WHAT HE THINKS.

If the Opposition party managers are at a loss to understand why the party is standing aloof from them—why their conventions are poorly attended, why candidates are unwilling to take the field, why in many constituencies none will consent to run, why their public meetings are slimly attended and generally undemonstrative—the explanation is before them and plain to everybody but themselves.

The Rutherford Government by a business-like administration of public affairs and by a progressive legislative policy have won the admiration and approval of thousands of Conservatives throughout the Province. Men who never cast votes for Liberal candidates before announce their intention of doing so, not because they are Liberal candidates but because they are supporters of an honest and efficient Government against whom opponents have been unable to levy criticism valid enough to shake public confidence. Such criticism as has been made has been too conspicuously of the captious order to arouse general interest, to say nothing of divorcing public sentiment from the Government. Conservatives generally, as well as Liberals, thoroughly understand that Alberta has had good government during the last four years; and knowing this they can be diverted from assisting to return the Administration to power only by some substantial reason for a change. That reason the Opposition managers have failed absolutely to produce. The proofs of their failure is the widespread indifference of Conservatives to their efforts to elect Opposition candidates.

But not only have the bosses failed to find criticisms serious enough to shake the public confidence in the Government—they have failed to produce anything attractive enough to win public confidence to themselves. They have been equally unsuccessful in discovering anything measurably damaging to the Government and advancing anything appreciably helpful to themselves. The Red Deer platform, whatever its virtues or vices, has not so far as has been learned, been even printed or circulated, has not been published in any newspaper, included in the campaign literature, or put in other form for the scrutiny of the public, or even of that portion of the public which inclines or has inclined to the Conservative party. Except the abbreviated summary given out at the convention no man outside the charmed circle knows precisely what the document has been made to contain. This was perhaps as wise in one sense; for the more a Conservative elector saw of the bill the less likely was he to remain Conservative. But it is not a square deal for that man to be called on to vote for he knows not what. Worse still, the program was turned over to a committee to be trimmed and revised and amended and modified and re-arranged and re-worded and if it ever sees the light again the men who originally drafted it will not know it. What may be its form or substance when this select body are through with it the Conservative elector has no notion in the world. He is not considered of sufficient importance to be informed on such matters. His absence from the party convention and the party meeting in his reply.

Nor is this all. Far from it. The organization and heads of the party stand condemned today before its members for having turned the party over through error or design into the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway company. The Red Deer platform, so far as the public have been allowed to glimpse at it, stands for the continuance of railway monopoly as against the construction of competing lines. The way has been opened by a series of deceptive manoeuvres to place an official of that company in the leadership of the party. Whether or not this was done or permitted of purpose or through dullness, the practical result to the Conservative elector is the same. That gentleman has no notion of dragging the chariot of C. P. R. interests over the rights of the public and the interests of his Province. He is not a beast of burden for the pleasure or profit of this corporation, and is saying so today in ways that cannot be misconstrued—by withdrawing himself and his support from the machine and tendering it to the candidates who stand for railway development and railway competition. He will declare his rights and assert his public spirit still more audibly on polling day in the wholesale slaughter of the corporation candidates and the election of supporters of the Government.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The favorable issue of the suit brought by the Province against the C. & E. Land company, is highly important to the school and local improvement districts concerned, and important to the Province at large also in its bearing on the question of taxation of C. & E. and C. P. R. lands.

If this decision is accepted without appeal the principle is admitted that the C. & E. lands are taxable from the time the order-in-council allocating them was passed. Secretaries of school and improvement districts in which the company owns land will no doubt proceed on the assumption that no appeal is to be made and duly assess the holdings for the present year as well as charging up against them the taxes that should have been paid in previous years but were not paid. The holdings of the company must run into many hundreds of thousands of acres scattered over the larger part of the Province into which settlers have gone. The taxes from these will be very helpful to the up-keep of the schools and local improvements. The Government and the districts are alike to be congratulated on the outcome of the struggle.

If an appeal is made against the decision it must of course be fought out in the courts and the rights of the Province vindicated. In these subsequent encounters the winning of the first round should count for something in our favor.

Of this we may be sure—no appeal will be made until the elections are over. Mr. R. B. Bennett as solicitor for the Company could not very well appeal against the taxes and at the same time continue to declare that his "corporation connections" were willing and even anxious to pay taxes—at least not before people who read the newspapers. The announcement that that gentleman was pledged to go into court a couple of months hence and do what he could to help a land corporation beat the people of the Province out of a few thousand dollars taxes would scarcely help the solicitor's candidature for the Assembly. The announcement will not be made until his candidature is ended if at all.

The general ground on which the Provincial authorities won this case is the ground on which they intend to fight the case against the C. P. R. for the taxation of that Company's land. The contention of the Attorney General's department was that the C. & E. land became taxable from the time it was selected and granted by order-in-council. The Company claimed that the taxes should begin only when the patent was issued. The claim of the Province was upheld.

The C. P. R. Co. were given a twenty-year tax exemption on their land from the date of the "grant thereof by the crown." This date the Company has contended meant the date of the issue of the patent. Everybody else claimed that it meant from the time of the actual granting of the land by order-in-council. The privy council unfortunately have been unable to see the rights of the matter so far.

If, however, it is admitted that the grant to the C. & E. was made when the order-in-council was passed, that in itself should be sufficient basis for the claim that the grant to the C. P. R. dated from the time the order-in-council respecting it was passed. The winning of the present case should have, therefore, a most important bearing on the case against the C. P. R. There is every reason to hope that the arguments which the Chief Justice accepted as sound in the present case would be admitted correct by the privy council in the parallel case against the C. P. R.

APPROPRIATE.

More Provincial money has been spent in Calgary than in any other constituency, more than an average apportionment would have given that constituency. Yet in no other constituency has an Opposition candidate made the plunder of the Provincial treasury the slogan of his campaign. Arguments for the election of the "corporation connections" seem scarce. It is appropriate, however, that the "loaves and fishes" should be emblazoned on the banner of a railway monopoly reaching for political ascendency. The device no doubt bespeaks the motive.

"ME TOO."

The second Opposition candidate in Calgary, stirred perhaps by a feeling that his associate was attracting an undue share of attention, has been moved to speak a word on his own behalf. He did it well, too, and for the moment occupies the limelight, or at least half of it. He wanted it understood that Mr. Bennett was not the only man in that city who was devoted to the C. P. R. and yearned to promote its interests in the legislative halls of his Province. He, too, was a "True friend of the C. P. R." We take the gentleman at his word and bespeak for him the belief of the electorate. Nor can the C. P. R. but be touched with this tribute of the loyalty of number two. No doubt they have been made aware of it before, but this public confession of faith must set all doubts at rest. To him as to his associate the Company will no doubt extend their best wishes and devote their strongest influence—together with any other aids and encouragements—they may have appropriated or may appropriate for the use and benefit of their candidates. Yes, number two is loyal too, and both the company and the public should note it down in their respective memories and deal with him according to their respective views and interests in the matter. Between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Blow is more than the alliteration in their names and the breeziness these suggest. There is also a mutual attachment to the C. P. R. and a readiness to fight its battles against the public which dares to differ with its views or tamper with its interests.

CORPORATE IMPUDENCE.

The greatest railway corporation on the continent has entered the political arena to do battle for the mastery of this Province. This is at once a menace to the public and an insult to the elector. It proceeds from an assumption that the elector thinks more of the supposed welfare of his party than of the plain interests of his Province. It declares a belief that party prejudice, backed by corporation influence and aided perhaps by corporation money, can enthrone any power in this Province, however inimical to the public weal. Acting on this faith the agents of the company attended and dominated a party convention, shaped the party platform to the ends of railway monopoly, deposed the duly chosen leader of the party to make room for one of themselves. All this with an indifference to the elector of the party and his views that would be wonderful if it were not appalling, and that bespeaks a calm certainty that the control of the party machinery means the possession of the votes which usually go to the party candidates. This, too, with an openness that does not even attempt to conceal that the corporation considers itself invincible and its known presence in the field an assistance rather than a disadvantage to the party it has selected as its tool.

The impudent presumption of the company is equalled by the splendid impertinence of its agent. This gentleman, fresh from the court where he has battled for the corporation against municipality and province brazenly declares to the electors that the corporation interests are not contrary to the public interests. Two months after he has done his utmost to assist one of the allied rings within the corporation to beat the school districts and local improvement districts of the Province out of the taxes due on its land holdings, he insults the elector's intelligence by telling him that the C. P. R. does not object to pay taxes, that it rather likes it, that it offered to pay more than it was asked. This in face of a letter from another solicitor of the company inclosing the cheque for the taxes, but explicitly declaring that they were paid under protest and without prejudice to the company's legal claim to immunity—a letter which Mr. Bennett must have known to be in existence. The role that gentleman aspires to play in the political field needs no further explanation. Whether he would represent the corporation there or not, himself has answered. On the platform as at the bar he pleads the cause of the C. P. R. against the public, and if we are to judge from the present instance, does so with quite as little regard for uncolored justice. His ambition, in short, is to become the political advocate as he now is the legal advocate of the corporation interests. To this witness his platform defence of the corporation.

On the subject of this invasion there should be, and so far as the electors are concerned there will be, no demarkation of party lines. Regardless of the doings of his leaders the Conservative elector has no more notion than his Liberal neighbor of allowing himself to be made the political implement of a railway company. He understands quite fully that the C. P. R.'s assistance is tendered not for the benefit of the Conservative party but for the benefit of the C. P. R.. The company has no politics save the promotion of its own interests. That it selected the Conservative party as its tool was due purely to circumstances. That it would have accepted the service of the Liberal party goes without saying. But that service was not available. The Liberal party was in power, and in power without any thanks due to the C. P. R. More, the Provincial Government were dealing with other railway companies for the construction of roads to compete with the C. P. R. in territory which the company has heretofore regarded as its own. The company would no doubt have preferred falling in with the party in power rather than with the party out of power. But the party in power were not open for alliance, nor were they to be taken unawares. Wherefore it laid hands on the Opposition machinery, relying on their disorganized condition to make the conquest easier and the gratitude to their powerful ally the greater. There is nothing coming to the C. P. R. from the Conservative elector save a sound thrashing for its impudence in trying to make him its servant. That debt he is quite prepared to discharge on the 22nd.

AS TO CONTROL OF RATES.

Criticism is offered to the railway policy on the ground that the Government does not retain the control of rates, as it is said the Manitoba Government did with respect to the lines of the Canadian Northern in that Province. On the Alberta and Great Waterways road the Province does retain the control of rates; on the C. N. R. and G. T. P. branches it does not do so. Nor as a matter of fact, does the Manitoba Government exercise the nominal control of rates which it is said to retain over the C. N. R. lines in that Province; and for excellent reasons. Neither—according to legal opinion quite as valuable as distinguishes the critics of the railway policy—has the Province of Manitoba power to control the rates on those lines, its covenant with the company to the contrary notwithstanding.

The position with regard to the control of rates by the Manitoba Government is this: When the Manitoba Government guaranteed the bonds of the Canadian Northern railway there was no Dominion Railway Commission in existence, although it was known to be in contemplation at the time, and the Attorney General of Manitoba in explaining the guarantee bill to the House pointed out that if a Dominion Railway Commission were formed which was given control of both maximum and minimum rates, the result would necessarily be to supersede any section in the Provincial Act respecting control of rates. The Manitoba Government had as its only authority the covenant of the company to acquiesce in that Government controlling rates on their railway in Manitoba, and this covenant was necessarily subject to any such Dominion legislation as that which was subsequently passed forming a Dominion Railway Commission having jurisdiction over both maximum and minimum rates.

Since the Dominion Railway Commission has been formed that body has fixed and controlled the rates on the Canadian Northern railway in Manitoba and in other provinces and no objection has been taken by the Province of Manitoba to their right to do so. On the contrary, the Province has acquiesced in this being done, and there is actually no control of rates in the Province of Manitoba today by the Government. The whole matter is in the hands of the Railway Commission as it is elsewhere. And in view of the fact that a Federal statute is in force vesting in the Dominion Railway Commission the power to control both maximum and minimum rates, it is scarcely to be supposed that a provincial law providing for control of rates over a transcontinental or interprovincial railroad would be of any effect whatever. Masitoba as a matter of fact does not exercise this alleged power, and it is straining the Dominion Railway Act to argue that it has any such power to exercise.

In Alberta—as in Manitoba—the rates on the C. N. R. and G. T. P. branches will be under the control and supervision of the Railway Commission. The C. N. R. subsidiary company must amalgamate with the C. N. R. company before the bonds for its roads can be guaranteed under the Provincial act. The G. T. P. Branch Lines company, being incorporated by Federal charter, could not get out of the control of the Railway Commission if it wanted to.

HERALD SHOULD CAPITULATE.

Calgary Albertan: The Herald should capitulate, run up the white flag and surrender without further bloodshed. It is really a crime against journalistic humanity that it should keep up the battle longer. It has been surrounded, its batteries have been spiked, its arguments have been overturned, its ammunition has been spent and now it is firing tomato cans and stale fruit. Its commander has deserted, and there it stands helpless and alone. Its editorial writers are without food and clothing, it has violated all rules of journalistic warfare, and is now discredited by all, a disgrace to its own party and to newspapers in general. It should surrender, march out under slow music and quit.

The Herald has no chance for life. It has no editorial ammunition. Once upon a time it had a railway policy of which it was proud, but whatever possessions it believed that it had, were evidently captured and turned upon the crumbling fortifications.

Then it turned to the neglect of Calgary. But Mr. Cushing replied to that with a broadside and the Herald has kept its peace since, and now the Herald is trying to ignore the attack and turns its back on the awful devestation of those convincing figures. The Herald boasts its independence and declines to repeat the reply of the opponent, which means that the newspaper has forgotten its functions and has turned itself into the cowardly bully.

Now there is nothing left for the Herald. It is surrounded on every side. It is circumvented. There is nothing for it but disaster. Beaten at every turn, its chief safe thousands of miles from the firing line, its ragged and incompetent soldiers turning themselves into comedians, there is nothing to the editorial battle but destruction.

It is inhuman for any newspaper to strike the Herald in its present helpless position. One feels like making an attack on a cripple. It is helpless and hopeless. It should surrender and get out of the game. It is doing its own cause untold injury. It is making the newspaper profession of this part of the country sorry that it is alive. It should capitulate at the point of the bayonet and go in for some other form of entertainment.

TOMB OF BRANT ROBBED.

Famous Warrior's Grave Was Broken Into Thirty Year Ago.

Brantford, Ont., March 12—Has the tomb of Captain Jos. Brant, the famous warrior from whom Brantford took its name ben robbed, a d the skull of Brant removed. Dr. G. H. McMichael, Buffalo, in a letter to ex-Mayor Bowlby here today asserts that the skull, one femur and a pelvis, were removed by Dr. Healy some thirty years ago. The offer is made to return the same to their resting place in the tomb near the quaint old Mohawk church graveyard, where Jos. Brant and relative were buried. Enquiry today revealed the information from Capt. Ashton that the tomb was broken into, but it was not thought robbery was committed. The Brant historical society intend to take up the matter.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The Rutherford Government's bond guarantee policy will assure the construction of necessary railway lines in the Province from Cardston to Fort McMurray; from Wainwright to Rocky Mountain House.

These roads will be built with foreign capital to the extent of $27,000,000. This will be brought into the Province and deposited to the credit of the Government in chartered banks in the Province, and paid out as the roads are built on certificate from a Government engineer.

The Province takes a mortgage on the roads and rolling stock and also on the C. N. R. and G. T. P. systems, in security for the credit loaned.

If the Province has to make any payment of principal or interest this mortgage can be foreclosed and the roads taken over.

Do the people want this money brought in and put into roads on these terms?

That is the question.

CORRESPONDENCE

ST. ALBERT CONVENTION.

Editor Bulletin:—

Sir,—Referring to the letter in your issue of March 10th, and signed De Blois Thibaudeau, regarding the calling of the St. Albert convention, allow me space in your columns to contradict the apparent wilful misstatement of this gentleman in regard thereto.

As president of the Alberta Liberal Association and in consultation with Mr. Stanley L. Jones, the secretary, I called this convention without even the knowledge of the Edmonton Liberal Association or any member thereof. I wish further to state that the convention was perfectly in order and properly called and my information is, the only members of the Edmonton Liberal Association who took part in the St. Albert district in any way whatever, were Mr. Thibaudeau himself and his compatriot, Mr. Theriault.

Trusting this will set at rest this unnecessary controversy, which has been unduly spread through the district, and thanking you in advance for your space, I am, yours very truly,

P. TALBOT.

Lacombe, March 11.

VOLUNTEERS' EXCURSION.

Given Cheap Rates to Edmonton from Eastern Canada to Locate South African Script.

Ottawa, Ont., March 11.—The first of the volunteers homeseekers' excursion in the interest of volunteers who desire to locate or take up residence upon land received from the Dominion government have been arranged by the Canadian South African Service Association with the railways through the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association. On April 6th, the first of these excursions will be held and the date of the other excursions have been fixed for April 20, May 4 and May 18. A special round trip rate from Ontario and Quebec points of $32 to Winnipeg, $40.50 to Calgary, and $42.50 to Edmonton with corresponding rates to intermediate points has been secured. The tickets will be good for approximately two months with an extension, if required, by the payment of a small additional amount. Stopover privileges are allowed west of Winnipeg.

TURNING TO PROTECTION.

Winston Churchill Said to Favor a Retaliatory Policy.

New York, Mar. 12—A cable despatch to the Herald from London tells that Mr. Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade in the British cabinet, in a recent speech indicated his readiness to adopt a protective or even a retaliatory policy. Discussing the new French tariff, he said he considered it a matter of grave concern to the trading interests of Britain. Then he added: "The board of trade is fully prepared to take any steps which may afterward be though necessary or advisable to protect the home markets of the country.

"No utterance of mine shall tie the hands of this country in taking any step which at any moment it might be demonstrably clear it would be to the general and permanent advantage of the trade of this country to make."

EXPANSION OF EMPIRE.

Better Military and Mercantile Understanding Between Colonies.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, March 10—In the House of Commons today Col. Seeley declared that in regard to Imperial defence there was a complete agreement between Hon. Mr. Haldane, and Canada and Australia. He thought it highly desirable that there should be an interchange of scientific thought in view of the common system of leadership in war.

Ben. H. Morgan, speaking of the development of trade within the empire at colonial institute last night, said one bar to progress was in the self-governing colonies. In India for instance, there were considerably over fifteen hundred paid representatives of foreign nations, who kept their governments posted for an opening for trade. On the other hand Britain had less than ten such representatives in India. He added that the time had come when Britain should make it her business to establsh and maintain cheap and rapid transport by rail and sea throughout the Empire. He was followed by E. R. Turnbull of Canada who spoke of the British merchants' lack of enterprise in opening up new markets.

Promoter Reed Held for Trial.

Montreal, March 10.—Charles S. Reed, promoter of the Thermos Bottle Company, is still held here. After argument, Judge Leet decided that nothing less than $10,000 bonds would liberate Reed.

HOLDS U RU

P. J. Nolan, Eminent Calgar yer and a Conservative, Ap on Same Platform W Hon. C. W. Cross.

HE ENDORSES ADMINISTRATIO AS A BUSINESS PROP

Attorney-General Deals With erement's Administration Legislation Enacted for t Benefit of the People.

Both Speakers Enthusiastical ceived—Mr. Nolan Depos No Valid Reason Can vanced to Warrant the Out of Office so Capable ernment as the Rutherfo ministration and Placi Affairs of the Province Hands of Inexperienced tors—He Appeals for Supp Government Not as a Liber Conservative, but as an Alb

Innisfail, Mar. 10—"It seems if we have to spend our lives western country it is up to us t our lives to the best possible age, and to do this we must the administration which has its capability of looking after terests of the province to the b sible advantage," said P. J. No prominent Calgary Conservati yer, and one of the most able ers in the province in a sp Innisfail last night in support Rutherford government.

Mr. Nolan stated his positio ly and concisely. "I appear you," he said, "neither as a nor as a Conservative, but sol simply as a citizen of Alberta man who has resided here past twenty years and whos ests are the same as yours, purpose of placing myself on with a view of asking those minds are unbiased, and who the matter from a purely u point of view whether they ar fied with the administration affairs of the province under th erford government, and if so them to support that governm another term.

Skirts Absolutely Clean

"In these days when the atm is supposed to reek with graft ruption there is not one where any man in the provi point the finger of suspicion Rutherford government," he ed, when the applause aroused previous remarks had died dow

"I think, and hundreds o throughout the province thin while we are getting our affai aged capably and with cred there is no honest reason w present administration should posed by inexperienced leg The electors should drop pa ties and unite in supporting ministration which has so fully demonstrated its abili government."

Mr. Nolan's speech was the of the evening and delivered usual forceful manner made impression.

Outbursts of Applause Were F

As a member of the legal p the policy of law reform inau by the government appealed to him and he pointed out its advantages in cheapening t of litigation to farmers. He people were now able to col debts where under the old law no pretence of collecting on of the excessive costs.

The telephone system of ernment was also referred ingly and the speaker class one of the best systems on tinent.

The present day education ties, he said, were also unexce altogether the present admin could not be bettered in any

Markets for Farmers.

In referring to the railwa of the government, Mr. Nola that the policy that brought road within the reach of the that he could get better ma his produce, was a policy tho that the government had t ests of the farmer at heart.

In concluding his speech M asked what there was in the the government with which fa be found.

"There is absolutely noth said, "and as a man who in every town and village th the province, I can be said something of the prevailing tions. I ask you in all hon sincerity to lend your suppo Rutherford administration, from a purely business point has so capably controlled th of the province."

Attorney-General Spea

Hon. Mr. Cross was the fi er and was well received. A the speech the applause was and at the conclusion he was cheered. The Attorney-Gene largely with the issues of paign. Public ownership of such as the telephone hel part of his attention and phone question and the C.P taxation policy were listene interest. The refusal of the pany to extend the system subsequent taking over of all and their operation by the ment with such successful proved of vital importance to tors, and the prediction of telephone rates in the future ceived enthusiastically.

The question of C.P.R. la tion was one which affected trict to no little extent. He that if the government had to tak the company it could ried out much more exten