

## CAMPAIGN OPENS.

(Friday's Daily)

The east end meeting last night packed Rudyk's hall to suffocation, even the stairway being filled to the street, and nearly a hundred men, unable to get seats stood up throughout the meeting listening to the speeches of the candidates for mayor and the "Solid Five."

J. R. Betherington, J. R. Brenton, Andrew H. Allen, and other aldermanic candidates were present but were not invited to speak, the chairman, Mr. Letson, announcing that it was an east end meeting and that their candidates should have all the time necessary.

From the point of view of the Solid Five the meeting was a decided success. The oratorical triumph of the evening was the closing speech by F. W. Brown, chairman of the organization committee, in which he attacked the city hall and especially the system which had been adopted of financing the street railway project, succeeding in this role in arousing great enthusiasm. The other speakers kept to a plain statement of their position on the municipal questions.

According to the arrangement, two of the majority candidates, Ald. Bellamy and Griesbach were allowed fifteen minutes each and Mr. Dawson, the third candidate, was given twenty minutes, the first two being given five minutes each to reply. Alderman Bellamy led and Alderman Griesbach followed.

Mr. Bellamy said he wished to be understood in the commencement as talking straight business, not oratory. It had been mentioned that the people of the east end thought they had not got justice. He wished to say that until this agitation came up it had not been even thought of where any member of the city council lived. Edmonton could not afford to have any sectional differences, if the city was going to make its franchise effective. He said he did not pretend to be an orator, that his solicitation had always been on a basis of business only; that his training had been a business training and that he thought that what the city wanted at the present time was a business administration.

Taking up the east end platform he pointed to the promise to extend the fire limits and argued that the extension of the limits would have a tendency to prevent the construction of a class which while they might not be of costly brick and stone, were a benefit to the city. Referring to the C. P. R. agreement he said the city needed all the railroads that it could get; as for the smoke nuisance he would like to see a smoke stack in every block if it gave employment to labor. If the city had the pay roll the people who did not like the smoke could find plenty of room beyond the smoke to build their houses.

Mr. Bellamy closed by asking for the votes of the electors in a strictly business basis and hoped, if elected that he would have the benefit of the assistance of the aldermen and citizens during the year 1907.

Ald. Griesbach, in rising, thanked the meeting for being allowed to speak. He charged Mr. Bellamy with having not known that the east end was, until a couple of months ago. He himself had been challenged in the council with being the east end representative, as he had received the largest vote at the last election, and that if the east end was not properly dealt with it was his fault. He pointed to the fact that he had proposed a bylaw in the council calling for ten aldermen, on the understanding that if there were more aldermen there would be a better chance to get aldermen from all parts of the city. Mr. Bellamy voted against the bylaw and it was defeated.

He challenged Mr. Bellamy with having proved no friend of the workmen in the council, saying that he had said in the council that the workmen believed that the city was their meat, and he was therefore against day labor as compared with contract labor.

He rehearsed the circumstances under which the amateur fire brigade went out and burned Mr. Bellamy with having been a party to that disaster, adding that there was a fire in the west end a few days ago, and had there been one in the east end at the same time there would not have been a fireman nor a piece of apparatus available to put the fire out.

To a question from the audience asking what his views were on the ward system, Mr. Griesbach said that he had hoped that the necessity would not arise, but now that it had arisen and they were morally certain to have it in fact they might as well have it in law.

Referring to Mr. Dawson, he said he occupied the comfortable position of having no record to attack, but at the same time he had no experience in the council and by the same token he could not claim the knowledge necessary to fill the office of mayor, and he failed to see how Mr. Dawson could have any claims for the majority.

Mr. Griesbach closed by stating that he had no platform except his record. He had been elected last time on the promise that he would give every man a square deal. He now was before them with the claim that he had given a square deal and that he had regarded a public office as a public trust.

Mr. Dawson opened by saying that he had, as Mr. Griesbach had said, a comfortable position inasmuch as he had not taken to account for. He had not taken any particular interest in

position.

He said that he had no particular grievance against the present council except that he thought they were very dirty housekeepers and that they swept a great deal of the dirt into the east end. He promised if elected that the Solid Five would see to it that the dirt would be carried at least farther than the proposed site of the incinerator.

Dr. McCauley said that he had the misfortune of coming "after" almost everything was said—he would have to relapse or say nothing. He came out as one of the Solid Five and he asked for votes not for himself but for the ticket; if the electors could not vote for the ticket they would do him a favor by not voting for him. He referred to the circumstances surrounding his nomination and the nomination of the ticket and stated that Hetherington as the Moses who had come down into the east end and had offered to lead them into the light—but having failed to get a nomination had gone back to the west end and written letters to the papers or got his friends to write letters, saying that they would support the east end. Dr. McCauley said he had been accused of being a new-comer. He admitted the charge but said there were others—according to the voters' list, 2,000 at least.

Referring to the sanitary condition of the city, which he said would naturally come under his special care if the ticket were elected, he charged that the city was not on the verge of an epidemic, as stated by Mr. Dawson, but in the throes of an epidemic all the time. He calculated that there were at least 500 cases of typhoid in the city this summer and at least 25 or 30 deaths. Typhoid was a fifth disease, a preventable disease, one that there was no excuse for if the city's water and sewer works were in proper condition.

He again asked for the support of the Solid Five. He promised if the Solid Five were elected that the sanitary conditions and many other conditions would be changed. Ald. Bellamy, in his reply to the opposing majority candidates, said he had nothing to say regarding Mr. Dawson's remarks, but he thought Mr. Griesbach went out of his way to make personal remarks. He denied that he had ever shown any preference to the west end or any end. Regarding the statement that he said the laborer counted the city his meat, he had said in council many times that anyone who had anything to sell to the city considered the city his meat. It was not a case of the workingman alone, but the capitalists and everyone else.

Regarding the sewer and water extensions he said that in all conscience, did the people not think that here had been a good showing during the year.

Ald. Griesbach said that as Ald. Bellamy had said that everyone considered the city his meat, he supposed that also included implement men. F. W. Brown, chairman of the organization committee for the Solid Five, closed the meeting. He said that there were five men to be elected and they had asked the electors to elect five. It was charged in some quarters that the east end was asking too much; that they might have been allowed to elect three or four, but that five was too many from one section of the city. Why did they ask the election of the Solid Five? Because they needed five to carry out the reforms promised by their platform.

AN INTERESTING VISITOR.  
(Wednesday's Daily)  
It is one of the attractions of Edmonton that it draws to itself people from many corners of the globe. And some of the visitors are both interesting and charming.

Lady Von Haast, of Vienna, who is at present the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Ferris, possesses both qualities in such a degree that when one called to learn something of her travels for the Bulletin readers, a previous engagement limiting the time seemed very hard to keep.

For Lady Von Haast is as familiar with life in Vienna and Bucharest and Moscow as we are with our own Montreal and Toronto and Ottawa. Her keen powers of observation and a remarkable memory have stored away treasure bits of art and folk lore and politics; and best of all, she has the vivid facility of making these live again as she presents them to your mind.

With the charming accent and voice of an English gentlewoman, with the animation of a Viennese and the practical viewpoint of a Canadian, combined in her person, one is not surprised to learn that Lady Von Haast is of English descent, but that her early life was passed in a colonial home in New Zealand and her later years have been spent largely at Vienna with visits to various European countries. She is a cosmopolitan, with all the interest that attaches itself to the word.

Knowing Lady Von Haast had spent some time with her son on his farm outside of Vermilion there seemed some ground for the question directed at every newcomer to this city of the Atlantic—as to her impressions of life here.

And just because Lady Von Haast is a woman and of quick sympathies she wasted no words dwelling on the undoubted material resources of the country. She talked of people and of life.

"There can be no comparison between country life in your west and on continental Europe," said Lady Von Haast. "Educated people or people of the higher classes simply could not bring themselves to do the work they will do here. They leave it entirely to the peasants."

Then entering into the work on her son's farm at Vermilion, Lady Von Haast sketched in amusing fashion the cosmopolitan details of the work. We caught a vivid picture of an earnest and cheerful young couple overcoming all the difficulties of new work in a country where servants are at a premium. The fact that they had come to Canada from Burma, where five or six native servants are necessary to do the work of a household. Like theirs, rendered the situation more piquant.

"But they enjoy the life—for the present, at least. My daughter will turn from a busy morning full of poultry and dairy details and say with enthusiasm: 'Mother, there is no life like this Canadian farming.' But to get that point of view one has to be young coming into this country," continued Lady Von Haast gravely.

"Young enough to be able to look forward to ease and comfort in a reasonable time."

Of New Zealand then this entertaining visitor gave a coup d'oeil from the semi-tropical luxuriance of the northern portion to the temperate south. Incidentally Lady Von Haast touched on the beauties and distinctive character of Christchurch, which was founded by English churchmen in 1850, and still retains the atmosphere of an old English cathedral town.

"The death of Mr. Seddon will not in any measure, I believe, affect the country's policy discouraging immigration," said Lady Von Haast. It is so distinctly in the country's best interests to discriminate in the persons allowed to enter that I do not believe the laws will be altered."

That was the true New Zealand speaking. A word of the cultured Maori natives permitted an interesting comparison with the condition of our own native tribes. From New Zealand it did not seem—in Lady Von Haast's company—an abrupt transition to Polish and Viennese topics. One learned again from a resident of Vienna, what we have heard in Canada from many of the most cultured subjects of Francis Joseph inherit more hope of happiness and usefulness than any of that luckless ruling family of Hapsburgs.

The gaiety of the Viennese, the charm and beauty of the Roumanian people, the artistic Bohemian subjects, the artistic Poles—from people to people Lady Von Haast turned easily upon the least enquiry, thoroughly at home with each.

Of a church in Cracow she told a pretty tale indicative of the tenacity with which the Poles cling to memory of their former national glory and national struggles. The tale is about a beautiful old Gothic church in Cracow, and the last rays of Alberta sun piercing the Madras hangings of Mrs. Ferris' study window just permitted me to write the name of the church, St. Mary's church.

Two beautiful towers surmount the church and on a gallery between a watchman paces, and at each corner plays a hauntingly beautiful chorale on a flute. To the stranger it is inexplicable that the exquisite air ends abruptly always, and is never played to the close. But to the native of Cracow it recalls the tragedy of a faithful watchman shot during the last rising in Poland by their enemies whilst he played the chorale. At the note on which the dying man abruptly stopped his successors and their people retains every memory of the past.

## ELECTION ADDRESS

To the Electors of the City of Edmonton.

In asking for your support in the forthcoming civic elections, I take this opportunity of laying before you for your consideration the leading planks of my platform, and giving you, my reasons for asking your endorsement of the same, briefly they are as follows:

The most direct representation of the citizens is to be obtained through the medium of the ward system, and such a system should now be in operation in this city.

All public utilities should be owned and operated by the municipality.

The time has more than come for the city to provide breathing spaces for its citizens in the way of parks and public squares, easily accessible, and all the thickly populated portions of the city.

The greatest factors in the growth and prosperity of cities are manufacturing and industrial concerns. In order to obtain these Edmonton must be prepared to offer legitimate inducements such as low rates of taxation, and all the end of each fiscal year setting forth the growth and progress of the city during that year, and that systematic means be taken to supply arrivals in the city with a copy, and to provide for the distribution of copies in important eastern points.

It is essential that the waterworks, electric light, sewage, and fire alarm systems, sidewalks and street grading, and other such necessities be extended, as rapidly as possible, and that such operations have precedence over all other public works.

The city bylaw, with respect to fire limits, sewer and water connections, should be more rigidly enforced, and all ice offered for sale in the city should be inspected, and further, an up-to-date scavenging system should be put into operation without delay.

A public library and reading rooms should be provided for the use of the citizens, and it is possible that such may be obtained at the minimum cost by incorporating it with the F. M. C. now in course of organization.

Modern market facilities should be provided without further delay, such having become an absolute necessity not only for the farmers, but more especially for the benefit of the citizens at large.

In view of the large expenditure of public money during the coming year, it is imperative that the most modern methods, consistent with the city's resources, should be observed. It is not necessary for the city of Edmonton to purchase experience when it may obtain practically free of cost the experience of dozens of cities and towns all over Canada, experience that these places have acquired oftentimes at great cost.

I am in the field because a number of representative citizens from all parts of the city have advised me and urged me to run, and further, I believe I have a seat in its council chamber than I can in the ranks of its citizens. It has been my privilege to reside in some of the largest cities of Canada, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ontario, for a period extending over thirty years, and during that time I have been a close observer and student of municipal matters, and have acquired information that may be of value to the City of Edmonton during the next few years, years which will be perhaps the most crucial in its history.

Faithfully yours,  
J. B. WALKER.

PEMBINA  
This locality is sadly in need of a saw mill. Plenty of timber and plenty of settlers, a saw mill should prove a bonanza. There is some talk of several parties coming in, but as yet no definite arrangements seem to have been made.

A meeting of the electors was held recently in the school here to arrive at some conclusions with regard to the formation of a road district. It was decided that it was desirable to form a district separate from the one already formed at Edson. As the settlers are beginning to fence in their quarters, roadmaking will soon be imperative.

Mr. Telford of Edson has secured a homestead in this vicinity and expects to move to it next spring. Mr. Telford has been conducting services every Sunday evening in the school, which has proved a valuable addition.

A surprise party and impromptu dance was thoroughly enjoyed last evening at Mr. Ed. Wilson's.

A bridge is being constructed across the Wabash Creek on the base line between here and Edson under the supervision of Councillor Mills.

PORT SASKATCHEWAN  
Correspondent  
Mr. H. Sancler of the Inland Revenue Department at Calgary is in town on business.

Friends of Miss Jessie Walker will be pleased to learn that she has so far recovered from a most serious attack of typhoid fever as to be able to be removed from the temporary hospital to the manse, and we have every hope that she will be in her accustomed place in the school in the course of a week.

We understand the much talked of skating rink is to be built almost immediately, at the corner of Belcher avenue and Government street. This will afford an excellent opportunity for both young and old of breaking in on the monotony of our winter season, which has set in unusually early this year.

The Polmatier Sisters Orchestra gave two concerts here this week and fully sustained the reputation which had preceded them. They are undoubtedly the most clever band of musicians that has ever visited us. The choir of the Presbyterian church is to be complimented upon bringing such a high class musical attraction to this little town, but after all expenses were paid a neat little sum was netted by the choir.

The annual Christmas tree entertainment in connection with the Presbyterian church Sunday school will be held in the open house on the 24th of December in the evening. The children are hard at work preparing the program.

The formal opening of the Deep Creek school house took place on the evening of the 26th inst. The weather was favorable and a large crowd gathered in the new building to enjoy the program which had been prepared by the children under the direction of Miss Mason, the teacher. Mr. John Fluker occupied the chair and after a few well chosen remarks in a usual genial manner, the program of songs, recitations and dialogue was rendered most satisfactorily, after which refreshments were served, and the ladies of Deep Creek well sustained their reputation. A vote of thanks was then passed for the help given by visiting friends and a very enjoyable evening closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER  
Buckingham, Nov. 29—Alex. MacLaren, Vice-president of the James MacLaren company, and eight detectives who fought in the riot, were arrested on a charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Detective Warner. The defendants, besides MacLaren, are Detectives Picard, Montclair, Thompson, Chicago, Delorme, MacManus and Ingram, Ottawa; List, Montreal; Constable Kirman, Buckingham and Bailiff Cummings. They were arraigned before Judge Choquette and their preliminary hearing began this afternoon. Mayor Vallée was acquitted of the charge of neglecting to read the riot act.

FARMER LOOSES.  
Yorkton, Nov. 29—All the farm buildings, including the granary, of Michael Alwazis, were burned. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$6,000.

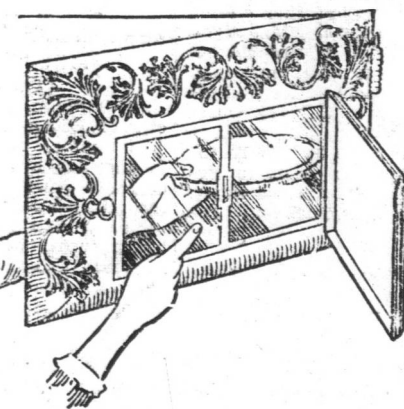
## PETITIONS ALL SIGNED

(Friday's Daily)

The announcement made in the morning contemporary that McDougall at property holders did not want the street paved was a long way from being true. Some of them refused to sign the original petition, but that was because the paving projected did not extend far enough north. The petition which K. W. McLeod, himself one of the largest property-holders on the street, took out yesterday called for paving McDougall from College ave. to Isabella street. It was sufficiently signed within an hour after it had left the city hall, and this morning the name of every resident property-holder on the street has been put on the petition. Some few non-residents are being communicated with by wire and their names will probably be added before the petition is laid before the city council.

## FARMER LOOSES.

Yorkton, Nov. 29—All the farm buildings, including the granary, of Michael Alwazis, were burned. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$6,000.



The door "like a window" that shows how the baking is going on

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