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SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1911 NUMBER 590

MASS MEETING DECLARES APPROVAL OF RECIPROCITY

Formal Resolution Carried By Overwhelming Majority at Immense Gathering

AUDIENCE FILLLD THE THISTLE RINK

Resolution Declared Confidence in Laurier Govt. and Expressly Approved Hon Frank Oliver

(From Thursday's Daily.)

"Resolved that this meeting endorse the reciprocity agreement made between the Dominion Government and the United States, and expresses its entire confidence in the Laurier administration, and particularly in the Hon. Frank Oliver."

The above resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority of the gathering of three thousand people assembled in the Thistle Rink, last evening for the mass meeting at which addresses upon the subject of reciprocity were delivered by the Hon. Frank Oliver and by Dr. Clark, M.P. for Red Deer. An attempt made by representatives of a small faction to put a counter resolution holding the Minister of Interior in condemnation with the Sifton government, responsible for "throttling and completely destroying" the project to build a railway to Fort McMurray, failed dismally, and the passing of the original resolution was greeted with three enthusiastic cheers for Mr. Oliver, the opposing faction being too weak even to attempt a counter demonstration.

The meeting opened shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. Oliver's entrance to the hall from the rear of the platform being greeted with an enthusiastic ovation. Chas. May, vice-president of the Liberal Association, presided. Upon the platform with Mr. Oliver were Dr. Clark, M.P., for Red Deer; Wilfrid Garlepy, J. H. Picard, J. L. Cote, M.P.P., Lucien Boudreau, M.P.P., Senator Edwards, J. R. Boyle, M.P.P., Dr. Campbell, M.P.P., R. T. Telford, M.P.P., Peter Gunn, M.P.P., Alice Sheppard.

The meeting was not without incidents of a character more or less exciting. Dr Clark was subjected to frequent heckling, for the most part good humored, and there were one or two disturbances which would scarcely have deserved serious attention but for an excess of zeal on the part of the police. Dr. Clark, who was the first speaker, had not proceeded far before he was interrupted by questioners, with whom he showed himself fully able to deal. One of these interrupters by his persistence attracted the attention of the police and was ejected amid an uproar, despite the protest of Dr. Clark, who was unable to make himself heard above the tumult. Later the speaker was again interrupted by W. S. Caws, a well-to-do rancher who lives in the district north of Edmonton. This man had not previously addressed a question to the speaker. The words were scarcely out of his mouth before he was seized by over-zealous representatives of the law and ejected from the hall. This action aroused the indignation of the audience and a great uproar ensued, in which it became obvious that the meeting could not continue unless the man was allowed to return. Dr. Clark meanwhile made repeated protests against this policy of suppression, but was scarcely able to make himself heard above the din. Mr. May, chairman, called Chief Ensor to the platform and held a conversation with him, the result of which was that Mr. Caws re-entered the hall amid loud cheers and was escorted to the platform, where he was greeted with a friendly handshake by Dr. Clark, who stood aside while he asked his question.

"We are not here to put people out," Dr. Clark had declared when the first ejection was made, "but to put ideas in."

When Mr. Caws put his question previous to his ejection Dr. Clark had been speaking of the attitude of those, who, while not of necessity opposed to the reciprocity agreement, were fearful of further measures to which it might lead in the distant future, and had quoted the homely proverb, "It is time enough to bid the devil good morning when you meet him," and had humorously commended to these persons the thought expressed in Newman's hymn, "The distant scene I do not ask to see. One step enough for me."

When Mr. Caws mounted the platform he stated that his question was not of sufficient importance to warrant the excitement it had caused. He said that he desired merely to ask Dr. Clark whether the policy of "one step at a time," was a statesmanlike way of looking at the affairs of a great nation.

"I will give a straight answer to a courteous question," said Dr. Clark. "I have no right to rank myself as a statesman, but I will tell this gentleman that in all my reading of history I never knew political advance to be accomplished in any other way." In support of this assertion, which was greeted with cheers of approval, he cited a number of convincing instances. Mr. Caws was given a seat upon the platform, where he remained until the close of the meeting

Dr. Clark's Address.

For the last three years Dr. Clark as a member of the House had had an opportunity of observing the members of the Government and was able to assure his audience that the personel included the ablest men in public life in the Dominion.

The policy of the Government, he was convinced, was true to the best principles of Liberalism. He was a supporter of policy first and party afterwards, being a member of the school which stood for measures rather than for men. Before every other considerations he would place that of true political principle.

Dr. Clark expressed the wish that the protectionists of the Old Country who preached the doctrine of the growth of industries by protection could visit the cities of Calgary and Edmonton which were growing to greatness under far different principles.

In Italy, with a high tariff on sugar under the most favorable conditions of climate, fruit lay rotting on the ground. In Britain with a low tariff on sugar and none too favorable climatic conditions, there was a thriving fruit industry. British Columbia then need not fear for its fruit industry when conditions would prevail similar to those in Britain.

Of International Importance.

Dr. Clark recalled an address which he delivered before the Young Liberal Club of Edmonton some years ago when he declared that the question of free trade was one of perennial interest because of its international importance. Recent events on the continent of Europe and on this continent gave prominence to this consideration. Three successive elections in Britain in five years had demonstrated above everything else the settled purpose of the British people to maintain a policy of free trade. In the United States high protection was manifestly breaking down before the eyes of all intelligent onlookers. What other meaning could be drawn from the Democratic landslide of last autumn from the advances made by President Taft to the Canadian Government and the readiness of the Democratic party to go the full length of free trade?

In Germany, recent bye-elections had shown a similar trend of opinion. The general elections, to take place in Germany this year, should be observed by every student of world politics. There had been a revolution in Portugal in recent times. Superficial observers had been inclined to attribute that uprising to a revolt against clerical denomination. The speaker believed that this was far from the truth. The people had grown tired of the trade conditions by which they were oppressed. The new government was composed of premier and cabinet, entirely of free traders. Was not this the cause of this great Democratic uprising affecting the people of two hemispheres?

Outcry Everywhere the Same.

The outcry everywhere was the same, an outcry against the high cost of living. The trend of opinion was because the people had traced the cause of the high cost of living to its origin—protection. The results, too, had been traced to their destination—not to the benefit of the people, but to the bulging and swelling of the pockets of a few multimillionaires. They had observed the connection between high finance and the high cost of living. From the pockets of the people who made the money came the dividends paid by the mergers on their watered stock. With competition restricted, it became perfectly easy for clever business men to raise monopolies inside the country, monsters which the Liberal government had been constantly fighting.

If it were true that the fight for reciprocity was a fight between oppression and freedom, then it ought to warm the blood of any man professing the principles of Liberalism to engage in it. A defence for leaving taxation and increasing trade was hardly necessary at this date. If Mr. Borden, of whom he always wished to speak with the greatest respect, had had the political sauvity and foresight of Mr. Haultain, leader of the opposition in Saskatchewan, the question might not have been raised at all.

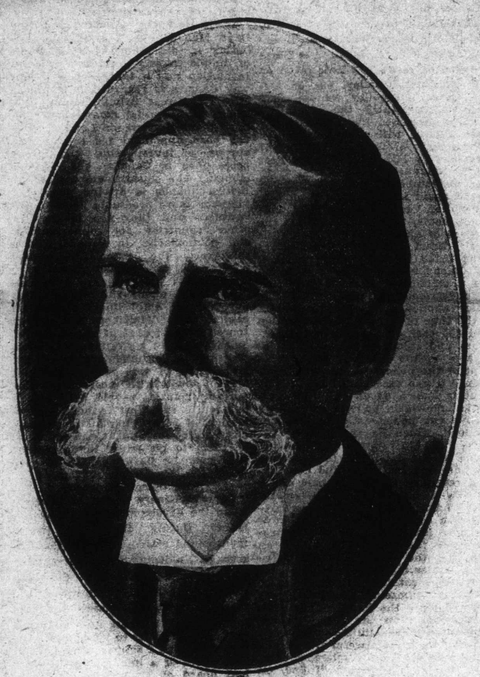
Triumph of Common Sense.

Trade, the speaker defined as the first step which men took in advancing from a state of savagery to civilization. If that were a true definition, then the more civilized a people the greater the volume of their trade. That was what reciprocity meant, free and unrestricted trade. When it was proposed that the trade of a country should be extended into the territory of another, it meant nothing more nor less than that advantages was to be taken of the division of labor, which took cognizance of the different aptitudes of men, of climates and of soils. Mr. Lloyd George had declared that he saw in the reciprocity agreement the greatest triumph of common sense. This was an apt definition.

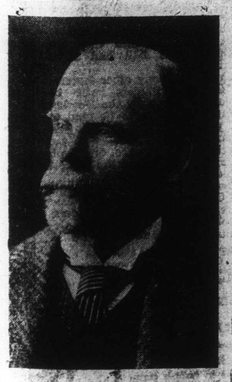
The United States raised fruit at an earlier period than Canada, and Canada at a later period. Why should there be any barrier to the one country buying fruit from the other at the period of scarcity?

If the effect of reciprocity would be to raise the price of natural products to the consumer, the speaker would regret the arrangement very much. But such an effect would be contrary to all the tendencies of free trade.

The taking down of the artificial



HON. FRANK OLIVER Minister of Interior.



DR. M. CLARK, M.P.

DOG FOOD MUST HAVE GIVEN OUT

Major Cuthbert's Explanation of Fitzgerald Trajedy.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

"I think Fitzgerald's dog food must have given out," said Major Cuthbert to the Bulletin Wednesday, discussing the death of Inspector Fitzgerald's party of police in the far north. "He probably was forced to turn back when within a comparatively short distance of Dawson, and retrace his steps without dogs. He would prefer this course to going on to Dawson without dogs, as in that case he would have to break the trail the whole distance, which involves great effort.

"The party would have to travel without supplies and it is quite likely that with insufficient food they became greatly weakened and were not able to reach Macpherson. Of course, without any particulars it is hard to form an exact idea of the cause of the calamity, but if the remains of either dogs or sleds are found it will give some corroboration to such an explanation."

"It is one of the worst catastrophes in the history of the force," continued Major Cuthbert. "We have lost at times one or two men through hardship or stress of weather, but seldom has a whole party of men been lost at once. They were all a fine lot of men, particularly Inspector Fitzgerald, whom I knew very well."

There is said to be dissatisfaction in police circles with the system of patrols which in this case has ended so disastrously. Once a year a party leaves Herschel Island and Fort Macpherson, in the depth of winter, on a trip of over one thousand miles to Dawson and back to McPherson. Along this route there is but one stopping point, Rampart House, on the Porcupine River, near which point a few Peel River Indians do winter trapping. The only practical purpse served is the carrying of mail from post to post in the absence of any other means of transportation. The expense and hardship of a long overland journey are involved for the sole purpose of maintaining the hold of the Canadian government on the shore and islands of the Arctic Ocean.

THREE ATTEMPTS TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE

English Miner, Becoming Despondent Because of Lack of Money, Cut His Legs, Wrists and Throat—He May Recover Despite Wounds.

Nelson, B.C., April 19.—Finding that gashing his legs and thus bleeding to death was not the most painless method of committing suicide, F. T. Taylor, a miner, from Phoenix, attempted to sever an artery in each wrist, and this resort failing persevered in his attempt to take his own life by slashing his throat with a razor from ear to ear. Despite all his self-inflicted wounds, however, the life of which he seemed to be tired, still clung to him, and he was found, bleeding profusely and weakened by loss of blood, by the city police.

Taylor came to Nelson from Phoenix a few days ago, being a native of Wolverhampton, England, where his wife and family reside. He was practically penniless when taken up by the police and his straitened circumstances probably brought on a despondency, the effect of which was an uncontrollable and uncontrolled desire to end his life. He was taken to the Kootenay Lake Hospital, where it is thought he will recover from his wounds.

CONSOLIDATION OF MILLING COMPANIES

Report Confirmed of Merger of International Milling Co., Ltd., of Saskatchewan and Minnesota and the Canadian Cereal Milling Co.

Montreal, April 19.—Mr. A. J. Nesbitt, managing director of the Investment Trust, confirmed the report today that he had concluded an arrangement for the consolidation of the International Milling Co., Limited, of Saskatchewan and Minnesota and the Canadian Cereal & Milling Co.

Mr. Nesbitt stated that a holding company would be formed to be known as the International Milling Company, of Canada, with an authorized capital of $3,500,000 preferred stock and $2,500,000 of common, of which there will now be issued for the acquisition of the shares of the International and Canadian Cereal Milling Co. $2,500,000 preferred and $1,500,000 common. There will also be an authorized bond issue of $2,000,000, of which $1,500,000 will be outstanding. Of this latter amount $1,225,000 will be held to retire the present outstanding bonds of the International Milling Co., Ltd., the latter having arranged to retire $125,000 in bonds this year.

Italian Runner Coming Here.

New York, April 19.—Frinko Giongo, an Italian runner, who defeated the holder of the American record for 400 metres by eight yards, has decided to come to America and has applied for admission into the Irish-American Athletic Club. He is considered a well-known and fast runner in Italy.

WORKMEN IN EASTERN CITIES ARE UNITING WITH FARMERS ON RECIPROCITY

Ottawa, April 19—Western farmers and grain growers found a vigorous champion in the House of Commons when parliament resumed today in Thos. McNutt, of Saltcoats, who dealt with the calumnies which have recently been spoken against them by Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Col. Sam Hughes in the anti-reciprocity campaign being conducted by these two Conservatives. Mr. McNutt as a western farmer resented the reflections cast upon the west and its people. Western farmers and grain growers had acted in a manly spirit and had proffered their requests in a fair and reasonable way. There was no justification for an attack of the kind made by Colonel Sam Hughes.

Mr. McNutt said westerners approved reciprocity, irrespective of party. He had a houseful of letters from Conservative constituents who opposed him in the last election approving the government policy. His only regret was that the pact did not go further and make a greater reduction in duty on agricultural implements.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a return of the communications received by the government on reciprocity during the Easter recess. These numbered 77 and were all in favor of the agreement. Of the total 63 came from the three Prairie Provinces, eight from Quebec and six from Ontario. The workmen of the older provinces are uniting with the farmers of the new west in approval of the pact and the government is now being showered with resolutions and petitions from various labor organizations.

Among those from other provinces brought down today were resolutions from the Canadian workmen of Maisonneuve, Moulders' International Union of Quebec, Union Joiners and Carpenters of Montreal and the International Union of Journeymen Barbers of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Fielding alligned rightly when he declared that reciprocity was for the mass of the people and opposed by selfish corporations.

PEACE RIVER WILL MAKE EDMONTON A CITY FULLY AS LARGE AS WINNIPEG

Hon. Frank Oliver Speaks of the Resources of the McKenzie River Basin Before Canadian Club—Predicts Great Future For This City and Its Hinterland—Land in Open Prairies of Peace River District Merely Waiting Touch of Settler to Be Turned to Gold—Railway Development Needs Edmonton's Greatest Need.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

"Whatever question there may be of the agricultural possibilities of other parts of the McKenzie River basin, there is none about the Peace River. It has been established beyond a doubt that there are prairies in the Peace River which are as fine as any in the valley of the Saskatchewan. Settlement in the Mackenzie district means reclamation, but the magnificent prairies of the Peace River country are waiting, but the touch of the settler for the land to be turned to gold. The Peace River country is big enough to make Edmonton a city as big as Winnipeg is today. It is my suggestion that the people of Edmonton should turn their eyes to the Peace River as the country which is nearest, and as the most available hinterland on which this city can build its future. As for railway communication to the Peace River, it is not only the most pressing necessity for the development of that country, but also for the building up of this city of Edmonton."

Record Attendance at Luncheon.

In these words did the Hon. Frank Oliver give his estimate of the future of the great undeveloped Peace River country, lying to the northwest of Edmonton, at the Canadian Club luncheon in the King Edward Hotel on Wednesday. The Minister of the Interior spoke on "The Resources of the Mackenzie River Basin," giving a brief narrative of his trip down the river to the Arctic circle last summer. The attendance was probably the largest at any meeting ever held by the Canadian Club in this city. Mr. Oliver gave a graphic description of the country as he observed it on his long journey, and his address was of one hour's duration. His references to the great possibilities of the country were received with unstinted applause, and at the conclusion of his address a hearty vote of thanks was passed by the club.

Edmonton's Future in the North.

During his long residence in Edmonton, Mr. Oliver's eyes had always been turned to the north, upon which Edmonton had to depend for its greatness, if great it was to be. He had always looked forward to seeing Edmonton the commercial centre of a great country, the country lying between here and the Arctic Ocean.

Edmonton, declared the speaker, occupied a position of commercial preeminence in the largest tributary area of any city of Canada, for the Mackenzie river basin embraced one-sixth of the entire area of the Dominion.

In making his trip north, Mr. Oliver had in view the exhaustion in the near future of the now available supply of free homestead land. He wished to see for himself the productive capabilities of the country and the conditions surrounding human life there.

Going north down the Mackenzie river he had found that vegetable life and that conditions of life as far as Fort Simpson, 600 miles north of Edmonton, did not vary materially.

Within the Buffalo Range.

Throughout the entire basin of the McKenzie River, the geological formation is uniform, one of limestone, with a subsoil of clay, giving the best assurance of agricultural possibilities. Lower altitudes and a continuation of the westerly winds gave further assurance of the capabilities of agricultural development of the country. That the buffalo ranged the country in the vicinity of Great Slave Lake was another indication of the life-sustaining power of the far north.

"I would say," said Mr. Oliver, "that as far as the Arctic circle and beyond experience shows that there are possibilities of agricultural production. At Ft. Good Hope, in the Arctic circle, the Roman Catholic Mission there has raised potatoes successfully for years. In the vicinity of Fort Good Hope, in the latter part of June last year, when I arrived there, the whole country showed a most magnificent blaze of wild roses I have even seen. Those who live in Edmonton and have seen the roses of this district know what that means. Spruce timber, tall and clean, I found growing just as good, one hundred miles north of the Arctic circle, in the McKenzie Delta, as in this district."

The Mineral Possibilities.

As to the mineral possibilities of the McKenzie river district, Mr. Oliver had observed tar sands on both banks of the Athabasca for a great distance north. Whether this was an indication of oil or not he was not prepared to say. The country was accessible, and it was merely a matter of enterprise to make a thorough test for petroleum. There might be every indication of oil, and yet it might not be there in als, was not so much where people als, wts not so much where people thought it was as where it was found. He would like to see a thorough test made for petroleum, and was confident that it would be successful. Along the main course of the McKenzie river mineral indications were practically nil, but three great lakes of the north lay in the Laurentian formation at their eastern extremities and valuable minerals might be discovered there.

Future Home of Thousands.

Mr. Oliver thought that he was perhaps the first person to go through the north and look upon it as the future home of a great population. During his trip he had not cared whether or not he observed tar sands, salt and like mineral indications, but he wanted too know whether the cuntry was capable of sustaining large settlements of people.

"The country is, there, gentlemen," said Mr. Oliver, in conclusion, "and the welfare of Canada will be stupendously enhanced in years to come by its development. I would say that there is room in the north of Edmonton for as many people as are now living between here and Winnipeg."

Railway Employees Federation.

Toronto, April 20—A federation of all railway employees in Canada with a view to the better protection of the men in case of a strike began today when men moved among the employees and obtained their names to a circular calling a conference of the heads of all the brotherhoods to be held immediately to organize such a federation.

TO PREVENT LURING OF BRITISH GIRLS TO UTAH

Demonstration Against Mormonism Representing All Religious Denominations to Be Held in London, April 28—Government Will Be Asked to Take Measures.

London, April 20.—In order to bring to a focus as rapidly as possible the growing agitation against Mormonism, a demonstration representing all religious denominations will be held on April 28. Right Rev. James Cowell Welldon, Dean of Manchester, and formerly bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, will preside. Addresses will be made by members of the clergy and laity, and the government will be urged to take measures to prevent the luring of British girls to Utah.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR TAFT.

Washington, April 19.—South Carolina has ranged itself alongside North Carolina in giving President Taft an early endorsement for the Republican nomination in 1912. Information as to what was done was contained in a telegram received at the White House by Chas. D. Hilles, secretary to the President, from Mr. L. W. C. Blalock, state chairman; Isaac H. Norris, vice-chairman, and D. H. Wallace, secretary of the Republican State Committee.

The telegram said that at a regular meeting of the state executive committee at Columbia, resolutions were passed endorsing President Taft and pledging him eighteen delegates from that state.

These assertions and promises were made in a set of resolutions.

TAKE DOMINIONS INTO CONFIDENCE

At Imperial Conference on International Matters, Says Haldane.

London, April 20.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Guinness moved that the House was of the opinion that a discussion of the international situation should be added to the programme of the Imperial Conference, urged the appointment of a responsible minister to travel through the Dominions overseas, and suggested that each of the Dominions should have an Imperial minister, stating that if the foreign office had been in closer touch with the Dominions they might have been brought into previous consultation on the Declaration of London. The colonies are now finding themselves in touch at many points with foreign nations. Some of them are providing their own fleets, and it is certain that in the future there will be an inclination to them to stand on their own feet and consult freely on matters of foreign policy, in which serious differences of opinion might arise.

W. Ormsby seconded the motion, urging the necessity of knitting closer the world-wide Empire for the purposes of defence. What was suggested was that before the conference discussed, on the motion of Australia, the co-operation of the Imperial navy with the Dominion navy, the Dominion premiers should be instructed by the Foreign Secretary on the foreign policy of the mother country and its relation to the naval policy.

E. Crawshay-Williams argued for a consultative commission in which there could be closer co-operation for the carrying on of the Empire. T. McKinnon Wood explained that there would be several opportunities for the consideration of international matters by members of the conference. Private discussion with the Foreign Secretary could be supplemented by discussions of the conference regarding matters of defence involving international relations, and by consultations with the committee of Imperial defence.

Mr. Lyttleton asked whether the under secretary would give a pledge that the Premier and Foreign Secretary would meet the representatives of the Dominions and explain the lines of foreign policy and the visitors' opinion on it.

Mr. Harcourt said, in reply, that it had always been the intention to take them into consultation and no information would be withheld that they desired. They would be offered all useful knowledge that would be of service to them in the great service they had to perform, but in doing so absolute secrecy would have to be maintained. He stated that he must warn the House that he could not be liable for or answer any questions asked as to what information had been given and on what subject. Mr. Guinness thanked the government and withdrew his motion.

PARLIAMENT RESUMES AFTER EASTER RECESS

Scant Attendance of Members—Col. Hughes Calls Attention to Extraordinary and Dangerous Condition in City of Ottawa as a Result of Small Police Service.

Ottawa, Ont., April 19.—There was a scant attendance of members when the House assembled this afternoon after the Easter recess. Conspicuous among the absentees were the western members. The Opposition leader was not in his place and several of the ministers had gone to the funeral of the son of Hon. Geo. P. Graham, at Brockville.

Col. Hughes called attention to the "extraordinary and dangerous" condition at the Parliament Buildings and also in the City of Ottawa as the result of the small police service. He pointed out that one of the official stenographers had contracted disease and had been removed on Sunday, and the Colonel asked if it was true that his room in the Parliament Buildings had not been fumigated until today. He also asked if it was true that there had been smallpox for some weeks in the house in which the young man boarded. He desired to know what action the government proposed to take in view of the fact that the city officials were "totally inadequate."

W. A. Lancaster, of Lincoln, spoke strongly against the agreement, particularly from the view of the fruit-growers. The assessed value of the fruit farms of Canada, he said, was ninety-one million dollars.

Body Found in Car.

Winnipeg, Man., April 19.—A man identified by the Winnipeg agent of the D. J. and B. J. McDonald Co., as Thomas Ryan, a former employee of the Pigeon Lake Lumber Co., of Port Arthur, was found dead in a box car today. The dead man was discovered about noon today when a car was being unloaded in the yards of Arbuthnot and Co., of Port Arthur. The body was quite warm when found and a strenuous, but unavailing efforts were made to resuscitate him.