

"HANDS OFF" GERMANY'S WARNING TO BRITAIN IN MOROCCAN CRISIS

TONE OF GERMAN PRESS UNMISTAKABLY AGGRESSIVE AND BELLIGERENT.

IS A QUESTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY

ENGLAND'S INTERFERENCE IS RESENTED IN BLUNT, UN-DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE.

Berlin, July 27.—"Hands off" is the blunt warning to England sounded by the German press today in the Moroccan crisis. Unmistakably aggressive and belligerent in tone, the cry of the press throughout Germany. In language that lacks all diplomatic phrases, the German newspapers declare that it is a question between France and Germany and that England's interference is plainly discernible.

Orders Issued to Fleet. London, July 27.—Leave has been stopped on the warships, and according to today's Globe, orders were issued for the second division of the Home Fleet to coal immediately.

Conference Rumor. London, July 27.—There is a rumor in circulation that a conference of the powers will be called in the next month to consider the whole Moroccan situation. A similar conference some years ago led to the signing of the Algeiras conference.

Important Conferences. Important conferences on the political situation and the state of affairs over Morocco were continued today.

Expelled From Germany. Berlin, July 27.—M. Yvetot, the French minister who, at the Franco-German socialist meeting Monday, delivered a flaming speech on the possibility of the armies of France and Germany turning against the governments instead of fighting each other in the event of war, was today expelled from Germany.

Reserves Ordered Home. Theoretical fleet, July 27.—Workmen employed in the mines here home government to return to the fatherland and join the reserve.

ASQUITH'S STATEMENT RELIEVES THE TENSION. Rambouillet, France, July 28.—At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting, two official announcements were made.

Germany's Opinion Confirmed. Definite predictions would be misplaced until after this meeting. The foreign office was fully prepared for Premier Asquith's statement and has no confirmation that it had earlier surmised that Great Britain would not intervene so long as Germany and France were trying to settle the matter directly and also that Chancellor Lloyd-George's speech was not meant as a veto of the Franco-German arrangement on the basis of the French Congo understanding, as a section of the British press intimates.

Tension is Eased. London, July 28.—It was generally (Continued on Page Seven.)

PEOPLE AND PRESS OF BRITAIN APPROVE ATTITUDE OF ASQUITH GOVERNMENT IN THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

London, July 27.—The London morning papers give great prominence to the statements of Premier Asquith and Mr. A. J. Balfour on the Moroccan difficulties. Editorially they deal with the situation in a tone of studied moderation, but all, irrespective of party, express hearty approval of the government statement and while admitting the delicacy and gravity of the situation believe that the attitude of Great Britain as revealed in Mr. Balfour's cordial endorsement of the government's policy will assist in a peaceful solution.

The Chronicle, a government organ, has authority to say that the international situation is distinctly easier than it was a few days ago when peace was trembling in the balance.

The Daily Telegraph thinks that it ought still to be possible to secure an amicable adjustment between France and Germany by some limited acquisition of territory by Germany on the side of Kamerun as a result of the rectification of the frontiers.

The Morning Post cannot believe that the German emperor, who so recently as King George's guest, at the Gull Hall, expressed a desire for peace and goodwill toward England, could have spoken in that strain if his government were expecting Great Britain to be faithless to her engagements towards France.

Public Interest Aroused In Constitutional Crisis

TREATMENT ACCORDED PREMIER ASQUITH, WHO WAS HOOTED BY UNIONISTS LAST NIGHT, HAS ARISE INTEREST IN THE POLITICAL SITUATION—KING POSTPONES HIS VISIT.

London, July 25.—Yesterday's scene in the House of Commons, when the opposition denied a hearing to Premier Asquith, who sought to move the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the veto bill, resulting in the arbitrary suspension of the sitting by Speaker Lowther, has really aroused public interest in the constitutional crisis regarding which people generally had before refused to take more than a passing interest.

Downing street, the home of the cabinet, and the vicinity of the house of parliament, today attracted many curious on-lookers, who on occasions of political activity are anxious to see the participants in the strife.

At political clubs and elsewhere a variety of opinions as to the outcome were expressed. The Liberals believe the treatment to which Mr. Asquith was subjected was entirely unwarranted, and the backs of the ministers, if that is necessary, and make them insist upon the prompt passage of the veto bill, failing in which the required number of peers to ensure the enactment of the legislation will be created.

While the Unionists generally discuss the conduct of the insurgents on the ground that the situation was one of great gravity, they secretly deplore the incident as likely to hurt them with the country, as heretofore they have been held up to the public view as the party of order and decency.

It probably will be some few days before either side takes any forward steps. The King, who has taken the keenest interest in the crisis, has again postponed his visit to Goodwood, and it is extremely probable that his departure from the country will be abandoned. The members of the cabinet were busy today. Premier Asquith had many callers and there were frequent conferences.

Another Scene Today. Canadian Association Press. London, July 25.—Another uproarious scene occurred today in the House of Commons, when Mr. Gwynne asked whether or not the government intended regarding home rule would be given to the House before the press.

Premier Asquith desired the question as insolent, whereupon Lord Hugh Cecil rose to a point of order amid a wild demonstration.

PREMIER ASQUITH—Who was refused a hearing in House of Commons last night, when he attempted to make a statement concerning the Lords' amendments to the Veto Bill.

Hon. Louis Harcourt demanded to know whether or not the term was as insolent as that of "veto" which was hurled at Premier ASQUITH yesterday, when the wild hub-bub raged, the controversy continued for a considerable time until the speaker eventually declared that neither expression was in order with the rules of the House.

RECIPROcity MOTOR BOAT RACE FINISHED. Halifax, July 25.—Up to an early hour today nothing had been seen of the motor boat Snapshot III, a contestant in the reciprocity race of 553 miles from New York to this harbor and some fear is expressed for the safety of her crew. Two of the other boats finished early yesterday and word was received that the fourth had dropped out of the contest near Block Island. The Caroline the winner of the race, and Eronel, which finished second, encountered a heavy storm.

POSTY WILL WEAR LIGHT SHIRT WAIST. Ottawa, July 25.—A natty hot-weather uniform for the letter-carriers in all Canadian cities is being issued by the Post Office department. In stead of the present hot and tight-fitting blue coats, the mail carriers will be provided with blue blouses of light material with gilt buttons and gold braid trimmings. Light and cool helmets, white in color, will also replace the present heavy headgear.

This humane reform has been inaugurated in response to many requests received lately from the letter carriers for a saner hot-weather uniform.

CENTRAL ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE TO MAKE EXHIBITS AT MANY EASTERN EXHIBITIONS. Arrangements have been made by the Central Alberta Development League for space at fairs in the east this fall to exhibit the wonderful agricultural resources of Alberta, as follows:—Canadian National Exposition at Toronto, August 28 to September 11.

Michigan State Fair, September 18 to 27. American Land and Irrigation Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York city, November 4 to 12th. United States Land and Irrigation Exposition, Coliseum building, Chicago, November 18 to December 9.

In this manner it is expected that the attention of thousands will be called to the great possibilities for mixed farming in the country tributary to Edmonton, and will prove to be an excellent source of advertising.

Application has also been made for space at several other fairs in Eastern Canada and in the United States, but some difficulty is being experienced in the matter.

ELECTIONS ON SEPTEMBER 21

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF OTTAWA HOUSE MADE SATURDAY.

Ottawa, July 26.—The Parliament of Canada has been dissolved and the fight as to reciprocity is now up to the country. The bolt came from the prorogation of the House on Friday. There was a rumor that parliament would not dissolve for a couple of days. When the cabinet re-assembled at ten o'clock the report was given out that they would likely sit all day in discussing their program, but shortly before one o'clock there was a very strenuous rumor that everything was over and that the die had been cast. The press reporters gathered around the Premier's office and they waited until one-thirty. Then out came the ministers, headed by Sir Wilfrid. The correspondents lined up and Sir Wilfrid with his usual sunny smile said: "Well, gentlemen, who needs have you got to give me today."

The correspondents chorused in reply, "We are looking to you for information," and the Premier said: "You had better ask Mr. Fielding." Those who know Mr. Fielding as well as the Ottawa correspondents do, took it there was nothing doing but they were mistaken.

"Gentlemen," he said, "the Parliament of Canada has been prorogued and dissolved and the elections will be held on September 21."

That was all, but it was sufficient. It was characteristic of the Premier that he should have said so much by the man who is primarily responsible for the election. Immediately after the decision of the cabinet was reported the full machinery of the government in electoral matters was put to work. Official Gazettees containing the proclamation will be sent out till Monday morning. Parliament is dissolved from Saturday, it stands prorogued to October 11. That does not necessarily mean that it will be re-assembled on that day. It is more likely to be a week, or perhaps two weeks later, but it is certain that it is the intention of the government to re-assemble on that day.

When the news was received, the only thing that was said was that the Premier had said so. The Premier's arrival at Quebec on October 12 and while it would be possible for parliament to meet on the 15th and the Commons to be sent back to elect a speaker, it is hardly likely that the work would be done so quickly. What is more likely is that the new parliament will meet on October 18 and that the formal opening will be on the 19th.

Probably the most surprised men were the members who came back to Ottawa. They included Hon. G. E. Foster, Dr. Daniel, Hugh Guthrie, W. O. Sealey, Hon. B. Smith, B. Carvell and Sir Mackenzie Bowden.

McBride and Sifton Arrive. The announcement of dissolution in connection with the arrival in Ottawa of two public men whose names have been prominently mentioned in connection with the election, which was now being precipitated, viz: Premier McBride of British Columbia and Hon. Clifford Sifton. Premier McBride arrived at seven o'clock on Sunday evening and was entertained at the Hotel St. Charles by the Conservative members. He had a conference with R. L. Borden and left for the west at midnight. Premier Sifton, when he declined to commit himself in view of the fact that Anthony Gwynne had been an avowed supporter of the Liberal party in Vancouver. It is hardly likely that Mr. McBride will also drop out of the provincial government, if a statement in the course of a few days, Mr. Sifton said that he promised Mr. Borden to stump British Columbia and Alberta.

Hon. Clifford Sifton when seen said that he did not propose to be a candidate. He would probably make a statement in the course of a few days. Mr. Sifton said that he felt it would be his duty to take some part in the campaign in opposition to reciprocity but that he intended to devote the balance of his public career to the conservation commission which would take up all his time.

Premier Hopeful. As to the election prospects it can be said that both sides are apparently optimistic. The Premier has the air of a man who considers that his plans have been merely postponed. He expects to see the reciprocity arrangement voted through by a Liberal majority at the end of October.

The Conservatives are confident. Mr. Borden in a statement issued after dissolution criticizes the Government for its course and makes much of the fact that the Oliver charges will not be proceeded with. Hon. Mr. Oliver when seen said he was very sorry that the investigation cannot go forward at present. It is the same position, he said, as many other matters of even greater importance and must wait until the verdict on reciprocity has been given. On the re-assembling of parliament, he proposes to ask that the inquiry be resumed.

Neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor R. L. Borden will commence their campaign immediately. Both will be in Ottawa for the next week or ten days and then the fight will be on in earnest. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, if he is expected, will confine his tour to Ontario and in Quebec while Mr. Borden will extend his tour to the Maritime Provinces. Neither will go west between now and election day it is understood.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S APPEAL TO THE CANADIAN ELECTORATE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an address to the Canadian people says: To the Canadian people.—At all times during the last forty years it has been the constant effort of a full political party in Canada to make with the United States an arrangement for the free exchange of the natural products between the two countries. In 1854, Lord Elgin, on behalf of Canada and the Maritime Provinces, negotiated with the United States a treaty for that purpose, which lasted until 1866 and which, within the memory of many still alive was of great advantage. Ever since the termination of that treaty all public men of any prominence in Canada, whatsoever their differences on other questions, have been unanimous in an attempt to again secure this free exchange of natural products.

The last attempt the Conservative party made was made by Sir John Macdonald himself, who dissolved Parliament in 1867 for the purpose of submitting to the authorities of Canada the expediency of his approaching again the American authorities for a renewal of the treaty of 1854.

In 1891 the intention to obtain reciprocity with the United States, if possible, was made a prominent feature of the platform of the Liberal party upon which that party attained power in 1896. After the present government took office, it resolved in vain this offer to the United States, but, meeting with no response, it declared that no further overtures of this nature would be made by Canada. Within the last twelve months, the President of the United States sent to Ottawa two commissions for the purpose of opening negotiations looking toward the lowering of the tariff barriers which have hitherto stood in the way of free exchange of commodities between Canada and the United States and the negotiations in January last culminated in an agreement between the two governments by which the duties of each country on such products might be lowered or altogether removed.

This agreement was strenuously resisted in the United States by various interests on the alleged grounds that it was all to the advantage of Canada and to the detriment of the other country, but the view that it was of mutual advantage to both countries finally prevailed in congress and the agreement stands today as an offer by the United States to Canada of that very measure of reciprocity, for more than forty years has engaged the earnest and constant efforts of every leading Canadian statesman.

The present Conservative party in Parliament seeks absolutely to reverse the long policy of its great leaders in the past, declaring that it will oppose to the bitter end the very principle enunciated by both Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson in the last election addresses upon which each of these statesmen ever appealed to the Canadian people.

Not content to debate this proposition upon its merits, the Conservative party in the House of Commons has adopted a system of organized and continued obstruction to prevent any vote being taken in parliament by which the opinion of your representatives there could be expressed. Day after day when the presiding officer has tried to put the question he has been met by dilatory motions by endless speeches, by obstructive devices of every kind each put forward on some specious pretext, but in reality nothing else than an abuse of the freedom of speech in parliamentary debate. Such pretences are simply a clumsy attempt to give some color to the unwarlike and undignified obstruction. To overcome that obstruction after a session which has already lasted eight months would not only mean a continuation of the unseemly spectacle presented by the Opposition in the House of Commons since the resumption of its sittings on the 18th instant but would also mean weeks and months of wasted time and perhaps in the end a closing for this season to the Canadian producer of a free American market.

In this condition of things it has seemed to His Excellency's advisers more in accordance with the dignity of parliament with the traditions of parliament, with the traditions of those British institutions which all true Canadians value so highly, which the present Opposition degrades with such a light heart, with the best interests of the country as a whole, to renit these issues to the people themselves, so that the people themselves may judge between the Government and the Opposition, declare whether they have changed their minds or whether they are still in favor of reciprocity in natural productions and whether they will or will not have the American market for the promising crop soon to be garnered in Canada. The issue, my fellow countrymen, is in your hands, and to your decision, His Majesty's government in Canada are well content to leave it.

It has been alleged by the Opposition that this agreement, if consummated, would imperil the connection with the Mother Country and finally break the connection of Canada to the United States. It is impossible to treat such an argument with any kind of respect, if indeed it can be dignified with the name of argument, for it has any meaning, its meaning is that the people of Canada would be seduced from their allegiance by the prospect to follow the larger flow of natural products from this country to the United States. Indeed the very reverse would be the natural consequence for the experience of all ages abundantly testifies that trade ever is the most potent agency of peace, amity and mutual respect between nations.

Not that all this agreement which in no way impairs our fiscal policy which still maintains at the top most advanced principle of the British preference this agreement, by opening up our markets to the United States, would further improve the friendly relations which now happily exist between this country and the Mother Country on the one hand, and the American Republic on the other hand, and which it is hoped may, at no distant day, eventuate into a general treaty of arbitration, the effect of which would be to remove forever all possibility of war between the great empire of which we are proud to form a part, and the great nation which we are proud to have as neighbor.

Extension to Alberta of the \$10 harvesters' excursion rate from Ontario will not be made by the railways. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, received a reply to his request that the excursion rate be extended to Alberta, points, from the three railways. The reason given was that if a \$10 rate were granted as far as Alberta, the harvesters would all want to go as far as their ticket would carry them and accordingly would not be properly distributed. The companies stated that the excursion would be run to Winnipeg and distribution made from there. A rate of a cent a mile would be granted from Winnipeg to points in Alberta. Mr. Marshall estimates that 10,000 harvesters will be required to reap Alberta's crops this year. He is disappointed at not securing the special rate for harvesters from Ontario, but admits that it might bring too many to this province.

Mr. Marshall returned yesterday from Southern Alberta. He was at the Medicine Hat demonstration farm on Tuesday and reports splendid crops the governments acres there, including eight or ten acres of fine fodder corn.

He left last night for Saskatoon, where he will address a public meeting this evening on the reciprocity question.

Three members of the provincial house were callers at the government buildings yesterday. Geo. P. Smith of Camrose, Chas. Stuart of Sedgewick and L. M. Roberts of High River.

Accommodation for Regina Fair. Regina, Sask., July 26.—Intending visitors to the Dominion Fair at Regina are assured that ample accommodation has been provided for them. Five thousand visitors can be housed nightly without effort by the accommodation bureau, which, with an efficient staff, can guarantee a good bed for every visitor at a reasonable price.

Canadian Cade's Winnings. London, July 27.—The Canadian cadets' prize winnings in England amount to 25 pounds in cash, four cups, three gold medals, eight silver bowls and nine bronze medals. The boys were vastly gratified by their three months' stay here.

Calgary, July 25.—According to private advices received here by C. A. Owens, a Calgary real estate man, the population of this city under the new census is forty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Mr. Owens received a message from Ottawa this morning giving these figures and is sure they are correct. This shows an increase of nine hundred and seventy persons over the census of ten years ago, the figures were slightly over four thousand.

No disappointment over the results of the census was expressed. It is a known fact that the enumeration was carefully made and there is no doubt for six months. As far as my information that thousands were left off the list.

Franks Anti-Reciprocity Circulars through Mails. HON. H. R. EMMERSON BRINGS TO ATTENTION OF HOUSE THE FACT THAT HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON IS SENDING OUT FREE LITERATURE OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Ottawa, July 27.—When the House met this morning Sir Wilfrid Laurier tabled the full report of the proceedings of the imperial conference. In doing so he explained that the report reached him in a somewhat delayed manner the very day Mr. F. D. Monk made his motion calling upon the government to bring down a detailed account of the proceedings.

J. E. Armstrong charged that just before the last general elections there had been an avowal of the Post Office that certain Liberal papers which had been sent through the post office free of all voters.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux said that there had been a complaint against one Liberal newspaper for evading the act, and that the law had been enforced. He declared that the law was the same for both the Liberal and the Conservative press.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson declared that Hon. Clifford Sifton was franking the pamphlets of the Canadian National League through the mails. He did not object, however, because he believed that the greatest freedom should be given to the circulation of all literature on reciprocity, for and against.

The other day a dispute occurred in the House between Hon. Mackenzie King and Mr. Geo. Taylor. Mr. King charged that Mr. Taylor had written to him a letter urging that the government should "drive miners into the pit at the point of the bayonet."

This morning Mr. King produced a letter from Mr. Taylor in which this sentence occurred: "The mine owners should be allowed to import men whom the government should protect with soldiers."

Hon. Mr. Taylor declared that there was nothing in the letter of which he was the least ashamed. He said Mr. King's letter was both malicious and unjustifiable. He asked if the government had not sent troops to the Nova Scotia mines.

"They were not sent by the government," declared Mr. King.

C. L. Owen called attention to the danger of men being thrown out of employment by the stoppage of public works on account of supply for the whole year not having been voted.

"Would supply be voted before the general election?" he asked.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied: "Reciprocity is now engaging the attention of the House. It has been before us for six months. As far as my information that thousands were left off the list."

REFUSE TO GIVE SPECIAL RATES

RAILWAYS WILL NOT EXTEND A SPECIAL RATE TO ALBERTA.

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