THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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Manager.

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THE PUBLIC DOMAIN QUESTION.

The land question, which was thoroughly threshed out during the last elections in Alberta and Saskatchewan, has again in default of any real issue—been revived by Mr. Haultain in Saskatchewan.

In his address at Regina opening the campaign he evolved a grievance from the fact that Saskatchewan, in lieu of the public lands administered by the Federal Government, is to receive in perpetuity an annual cash grant which is now close on to $500,000, and which will increase with the population until on a provincial census of 1,200,000 the grant will become $1,125,000 ,remaining at that yearly thereafter.

In the elections of 1905 the school question was made a storm centre by the Conservative party. The West was vaguely represented as a Land of Promise over whose future some dire misfortune impended because of some pernicious school system planned to destroy the national life of the country. They found, however, that the Western public was too clear-headed to be talked into believing themselves an oppressed people.

To-day the issue is a dead one. For after three years of actual experience of this condemned school policy the worn-out arguments of 1905 would simply be thrown away upon a contented people. But now the land question is to be made serve a similar purpose to the schools in 1905. It is on this subject that Mr. Haultain's most biting and polished periods will be uttered and over this his less able followers will work themselves into frenzy. Their energy is worthy of a better cause; their losing game of a more ingenious and more powerful lever. As before the attack will be barren of result, simply because the case they advocate is not a sound one.

When the Liberal party, rank and file, in the West accepted the land terms of the Autonomy Act, they were not passively submitting to a bad bargain thrust upon them; the West is not built up of men of any servile type. On the contrary the Liberals believed they had received a good bargain. After three years of enjoyment of the terms they are, man to man, of the same opinion still. In this they are at one with numberless Conservatives, clear-headed men of the farming and professional classes who are not called upon to play the political game or manufacture party cries.

In this regard it is worth noting that inadvertently Conservatives outside the Province have given the strongest sort of evidence in favor of the Autonomy Act's settlement of the land question. At the moment of speaking, these Conservative leaders doubtless had their minds set on the good of their own people and Province regardless of what election talk their confreres might want to bring up later in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The memorial sent to Ottawa from the Manitoba Legislature concerning the proposed extension of boundaries copies in exact wording the terms which Alberta and Saskatchewan received under the Acts pertaining to these Provinces. Moreover in the Legislature Premier Roblin stated that Manitoba would accept the terms granted these two Provinces for debt allowance and in lieu of lands; that in fact no other terms would be accepted.

The exact portion of that speech delivered on January 15th in reference to the public domain runs:

"We ask, as I have stated, for nothing that will injure anyone else. We ask that the terms and conditions be the same as apply to Alberta and Saskatchewan.

"We are asking not only for the enlargement of our boundaries, but we are asking for the same terms and conditions as have been given to Alberta and Saskatchewan. **We want no more than has been** given them; we will accept no less and feel that justice has been done us."

And again Premier Roblin said in that speech:

"Ontario, if she gets it (the disputed territory) will have every acre of land, every stick of timber, every ounce of mineral, and every fish that swims; so that you see unless this territory is secured to us **under some arrangement financial in its character** which will be beneficial to this Province, the addition of the territory would be the incurring of a large expense for the maintenance of law and order without one single dollar of additional revenue."

There is no hedging this evidence the Conservative Premier of Manitoba asked for his Province the same financial terms enjoyed by Alberta and Saskatchewan; he did not ask for the public domain, or the minerals.

Similarly in 1906 at the Premiers' Conference the Premier of British Columbia in his fight for better Provincial terms than those granted that Province some years ago, based his arguments upon the terms enjoyed by the two new Provinces. He claimed that these were more generous than any British Columbia enjoyed.

Other Conservative evidence in favor of the existing settlement of the land question is not far to seek. Mr. Wilson, of Lennox, said in the Dominion House:

"The Provinces get the benefit of the lands, inasmuch as they get the people who settle on them, and they get the money besides, while the Dominion is giving away the lands, but continues to pay for all time that subsidy."

Hon. Geo. E. Foster said in the Commons also:

"Your financial terms will bring upon you every Province in the Dominion. Take it on any ground you like and by the proportion which you have meted out these Northwest Provinces you have gone beyond the financial conditions of every other Province in this Dominion."

F. D. Monk (Cons.), referring in Parliament to our subsidy in lieu of lands, spoke of:

"This enormous indemnity, these millions of dollars to keep a hold on the lands of the Northwest."

It was Hon. F. W. G. Haultain now leader of the Conservatives in Saskatchewan, who wrote in a letter dated March 10th, 1905:

"I am not unwilling to admit that an immediate income increasing with population, is certain in the long run to prove quite as satisfactory as any probable net income resulting from local administration of the public domain."

Yet this same Mr. Haultain makes his question his main ground for condemning the Liberal regime in Saskatchewan.

If the Provincial domain had been left to Alberta or Saskatchewan the local Government would have been obliged to administer and pay for out of the Provincial revenue:

The administration of these lands; the mounted police; the immigration service (upon which the Federal Government spends a round $1,000,000 yearly). The Provinces would also have to continue the homesteading policy. Then the Provinces would have to relinquish the fat subsidy which has been such a boon to them in their first years of growth.

A problem now being put before the electorate of Saskatchewan by the Liberal candidates withdraws the case from the excitement of party clamor and sums it up in a business proposition:

"Use your intelligence in the observation of existing conditions. Then figure out where Saskatchewan would be to-day financially if the public lands had been given us in 1905 instead of the subsidy. Where? Back in Ottawa, hat in hand, along with British Columbia and Manitoba, pleading for better terms."

OH, DRY THOSE TEARS!

The Innisfail Province is in tears. Under Government ownership the Province's telephone costs double the price it had to pay the Bell Telephone Co. This is the mournful tale of the Province:

"Seems to us that it was Hon. W. H. Cushing that said the Alberta government was a business administration. It looks like it—nit. In May a contract for telephone service for one year was signed by The Province and the local manager here. The form was the usual one used for newspapers. In July the local manager is coolly notified by the telephone department that he must collect double the contract price from The Province or the telephone will be taken out. Of course, repudiation of contracts is what might be expected from a business administration!"

In this age and this country—as in other ages and other countries—telephone companies and kindred corporations have a habit of handing out favors to certain newspapers in the form of reduced charges for services. The favor of course is tacitly if not explicitly contingent upon the newspaper displaying a spirit of brotherly kindness toward the corporations and their doings.

Unless we entirely misinterpret the lament of the Innisfail Province it has been enjoying this species of parimony from the Bell Telephone Co. —enjoying it so thoroughly that it strenuously objects being now called upon to pay the same telephone rates as other commercial enterprises in Innisfail.

However regrettable it may be from the standpoint of the Innisfail Province that government ownership deprives it of this hand-out it is doubtful if its lamentations will excite any particular misery in the public mind. It is not easy to determine on what ground the Provincial Government would be justified in selling telephone service to newspapers cheaper than to merchants. Nor is it to be forgotten that one material advantage of public ownership is the abolition of this petty graft system by which corporations silence the organs of public opinion toward inefficient service and exorbitant charges.

DOES THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY STAND FOR THIS?

Mr. Bourassa speaks for the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec. He entered the public life of the Province under their auspices and by their assistance. The Federal party managers directed his campaign. The Provincial organization made smooth the paths for him. No Conservative candidate appeared in any constituency in opposition to a supporter of Mr. Bourassa. Conservative members of Parliament toured the Quebec constituencies in behalf of his followers. The party press gave him general and enthusiastic support. His return was hailed as a party victory rivalling in importance and in the gratification it produced the return of the Whitney Government in Ontario. The Provincial party leader was left to struggle alone and in the struggle went down. His fall was unwept, nor was his reinstatement proposed. Mr. Bourassa had become the hope of the party managers, Federal and Provincial, and no other luminary was to be allowed to dim or to rival his brillance. Thus the name of Quebec Conservatism became Nationalism, and the Nationalist leader the chief and spokesman of the party there. On him the party depend alike for triumph in Provincial affairs, and for shaking the prestige of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His enemies are their enemies. His assaults are launched against the opponents of Mr. Borden quite as vigorously and quite as persistently as against the administration headed by Premier Gouin. His success is hailed as a party advantage. His failure spells party disaster. Therefore they must answer for him. If they are to reap the advantage from his victories they must be accountable for the means by which he tries to win victories. What Mr. Bourassa and his associates say in Quebec the party must answer for outside of Quebec. For weal or woe their leaders have tied them to Mr. Bourassa's apron-strings, and they are accountable for his behaviour.

Just how congenial this task is likely to be is suggested by the attitude of Le Nationaliste toward the Quebec tercentenary celebration. Le Nationaliste, as its name implies, is the official newspaper exponent of the political ideals which Mr. Bourassa advocates and for which the new alliance makes the Conservative party of Canada responsible. When the celebration had concluded, Le Nationaliste addressed an editorial article to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, setting forth how the Nationalists regarded the event. It said:

"When Your Highness leaves Quebec you will have spoken to many people and listened to many speeches, but in spite of it all you will not know the true sentiment of the people of this Province."

"You will have failed to penetrate the sentiments of two million of your subjects, and the French-Canadians will deply regret that you considered it to be your duty to attend these festivities, which are an outrage to their feelings. They would have wished to celebrate this year the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Champlain, yet our governor brutally opposed this idea in order to transform this family gathering into an Imperialist demonstration, thus excluding the third of the nation.

"We are faithful subjects of the throne, and we would at the proper time be only too happy to associate ourselves with the celebration of Gen. Wolfe's memory. Your Royal Highness has been told that there was but one heart and one soul in this celebration, and that all Canadians' celebrateed the event witn an equal enthusiasm, but you have been grievously deceived.

"Although you believed that you were participating in festivities which united Canadians of all races and creeds, yet as a matter of fact you gave your support to a coterie which represents a very small fraction of the Canadian people. The Canadians speaking the French tongue would have wished to glorify the founder of Quebec, yet our governor prevented this under the pretext of helping them in the noble task."

Proceeding, Le Nationaliste denounces Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other French-Canadians whom the Prince met at Quebec as misrepresenting the attitude of the people of that Province towards the celebration. It says:

"The French Canadians with whom you have spoken, and those whom you have decorated, reflect in no possible manner the sentiment and character of their fellow citizens. Thank God we are better than they. If, in fact, all the French-Canadians were like them you would have been in the right in supposing that we possessed so little dignity as to be satisfied with Lord Grey's Imperial masquerade. If we were really like those people we would indede be ripe for the grave, and this demonstration would be nothing more or less than our funeral.

"These people are, however, not the true French-Canadians. They are the incarnation of an era which is fast drawing to a close. They represent a generation that is fast dying out, and it is not to the real French-Canadians to whom Lord Grey would have dared submit his project of an Imperial manifestation.

"In a word, the humiliation which has been imposed upon us may perhaps hasten the hour of our awakening, and such is the message which you will carry back to the King."

For years the Conservative party of Canada have claimed to be the peculiar and unwavering friends of Imperial unity. Everything, they have assured us from their campaign literature to their tariff policy, was begotten in devotion to the interests of the Empire. Nor have they been slow to emphasize their own loyalty by imputing a lack of loyalty to their opponents. The religion, the race, the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier have in turn been wielded as weapons against him in the English-speaking communities of Canada. He has been accused of placing the interests of his church ahead of the rights of the people of two Provinces. He has been assailed as holding back help from the Motherland until an outburst of popular sentiment compelled him to assent reluctantly to sending contingents to South Africa. The treaty with France has been attacked as revealing antagonism to the commercial welfare of Great Britain. His Government has been bitterly assailed for not contributing to the up-keep of the British navy. The strength of his majority from the Province of Quebec has been declared inimical to the interests of the other Provinces. His administration has been denounced as unduly favoring office-seekers from his own race or Province. Scarcely an important project has been launched by him that was not assailed as designed to enhance the ascendancy of his native Province, to extend the interests or influence of the church to which he belongs or to promote particularly the welfare of the people from whom he sprung.

What now do the party man-Quebec ally? What has Mr. George Taylor, the chief party whip, to say of the Nationalist propaganda that "Laurier is too English for us"? Or what are Mr. Bordens' views of the behaviour of his new lieutenant? It is up to them to say something. The party will demand it and the country has a right to expect it. Silence in this case gives consent. If they hold silence they will be considered as endorsing the views. If they repudiate the views they must repudiate Mr. Bourassa, for Mr. Bourassa does not relinquish his opinions readily. The alliance of the ultra-Imperialists and the anti-Imperialists has brought forth strange fruit. If the party do not like the fruit they may thank the party managers who arranged the alliance. In the meantime the party are made to stand before the people of Canada as the exponents and advocates of Bourassaism.

THE SLANDER CAMPAIGN.

The following article from the Calgary Albertan is reproduced in the absence of Mr. Marshall and without his knowledge. The Albertan says editorially:

"That scandal and slander are the most vitel weapons that the Conservative leaders have at the present moment is shown by the circumstances in the campaign that is being waged in the Province of Saskatchewan. One incident may be mentioned, and that is the brutal and unjust attack that is being made by the Conservative newspapers, and doubtless the Conservative speakers, upon Duncan Marshall, the business manager of the Edmonton Bulletin.

"Mr. Marhall, being the best campaign speaker in Western Canada, is stumping in Saskatchewan. To this no objection in itself can be taken. No exception can be taken to a man of one province engaging in the contest in the neighboring province. No such rule has been raised, for if it was it would bar out such men as Mr. Root, of Red Deer, and Mr. Don Hiebert, the Conservative member for the riding of Rosebud, and a score of lesser Alberta Conservatives who are in the fight in Saskatchewan.

"Mr. Marshall is quite within his rights in stumping in Saskatchewan. But Mr. Marshall gives great offence to the Conservatives of that riding because he can beat any of them out on the platform and none of them can meet him in debate. He is the lion in the stump speaking, and carries the crowd with him. His speeches tell and he is a very valuable man in election time, or at any time.

"And that is the reason that the Conservative newspapers and the Conservative speakers abuse, slander and lie about Mr. Marshall with unusual vigor.

"And what do they say of him? They call him a political adventurer because he was at one time associated with the Patrons of Industry, when that political party was a factor in political affairs in Ontario.

"And they say that Mr. Marshall later on was an active worker in the Liberal cause in some ridings in Ontario where gross election irregularities occurred, and therefore he must be a very bad man, and should be regarded as an outlaw.

"Mr. Marshall was at one time a member of the party known as the Patrons of Industry. When that party had to some extent accomplished the work that it had to do, and had become defunct. Mr. Marshall, looking about for the party which nearest resembled the Patrons with their high and lofty ideals of political action, allied himself with the Liberal party. There is nothing so very wrong about that. He is not the first man in Canadian politics who has shifted parties. At one time Sir Richard Cartwright was a Conservative. At one time R. L. Borden was a Liberal. At one time R. P. Roblin was a Liberal. Do you call all these men political adventurers, because for some reason or other they saw fit to shift parties? And there was far less connection between these parties than between the Patrons of Industry which preached a doctrine of advanced Liberalism, and the Liberal party which later on swallowed it up.

"The second charge against Mr. Marshall is even more unfair. He is accused of all manner of political crimes because he took part in elections where political irregularities occurred. But though in every case these political irregularities were laid bare, and the miscreants named for their evil deeds, the name of Duncan Marshall was never mentioned at any time, in any place, in any way, in connection with any of them.

"Why then accuse him of being guilty of those irregularities? Are all men who take part in politics corrupt? One might as justly accuse the eleven who remained faithful, of treason and dishonesty, because they had been associated with Judas Iscariot.

Mr. Marshall is a very able man whose private life will bear the closest scrutiny. When a newspaper man in Parry Sound he was selected as candidate for the Commons by the Liberal party. Shortly after that time Frank Oliver, who had been called upon to take a position in the Dominion cabinet, in looking round for a good newspaper man for his paper in Edmonton, selected Mr. Marshall and induced him to come west.

"Since coming here he has been closely associated with Provincial politics. He was the organizer at the last provincial election, and in all the subsequent by-elections, and let it be remembered that in no election in Alberta since he became party manager has there been the suspicion of irregularity, or even the suggestion of irregularity by the Conservatives themselves.

"Mr. Marshall is not a candidate in the Province of Saskatchewan and not a factor in the contest, further than that he is addressing some public meetings there. But the Conservative policy of scandal and slander is so far reaching that it undertakes to villify and blacken any person however straightforward, who in any way undertakes to oppose the party in its nefarious work."

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Edmonton Journal says:

"The lengths to which the Government machine will go in order to carry out its purposes is seen in the present contest in Saskatchewan when several homesteaders have had their homesteads cancelled because they are supporting the Provincial Rights candidates, while others, who are holding under similar conditions, are left untouched. Two days after William Johnson, the Haultain candidate for Canora, accepted nomination, a year he built a house on it which was destroyed by fire, and this year he has the regulation acreage in crops. When such tactics as these are resorted to in a local campaign what may be expect in the Federal contest."

It is sufficient comment on the truthfulness of this to ask just how or by what process could a homestead entry be cancelled in two days?

The Red Deer News implies that Dr. Clark, the Liberal candidate in Olds constituency, addressed political meetings in England while drawing salary from the Department of the Interior for immigraiton work. The News is twelve months out in its history. Dr. Clarke delivered political addresses in behalf of Bannerman Government candidates in January, 1906, while on a private visit to England. He visited England again in 1907 as the representative of the Canadian Government, and while on that trip addressed no political meetings, though requested to do so. Like some of its friends the News would do well to season its ardor with a little information.

BRANCH RAILWAYS FOR ALBERTA

Vermilion Signal—Premier Scott, in an address to the electors of Saskatchewan, announced a railway policy for the province. "What the country needed," he said, "in order that there should be no drag on its development, was the construction of branch lines of railway. There was a limit, however, to the resources of the men who built railways. They cost a great deal of money, and even such railway builders as **James J. Hill** and William MacKenzie could not command unlimited capital. When Mr. Scott went on to say that he was prepared to pledge the credit of his government for the construction of branch lines in any direction where they were needed, the cheers of the audience amounted to an ovation.

The remarks of the premier of Saskatchewan have a peculiar interest for the people of Alberta, for the railway question here is quite as vital a one as it is to our neighbor. Although no public announcement on the subject has been made, it cannot be doubted that this question of branch lines has engaged the attention of the Alberta government. They are fully as alive to the needs of the province in this direction as is the government of Hon. Mr. Scott, and while it is not known that they have adopted any definite policy it may be accepted as certain that they will have one to announce in good time. The Alberta government concerns itself more with giving the province a good business administration than the abstract theory of politics, and since it recognizes the needs of the province in the matter of rapid railway extension it will, without doubt, be found equal to the requirements and opportunities of the occasion.

THE NEW ORGANIZER.

Vermilion Signal—Captain Thomas has accepted the position of Conservative organizer for the Federal constituencies of Strathcona and Edmonton. Captain Thomas was an aspirant for the Conservative nomination in Strathcona, but accoording to his own statement the party machine gave him no opportunity to secure the nomination. The captain has since been keeping the party managers in his locality busy guessing what he was going to say next in his paper, the Camrose Mail. It is hoped, now the captain has the conduct of party affairs in these constituencies in his own hands, that he will not find it necessary to criticize his own management in his paper or suggest improvements in his own methods.—Vermilion Signal.

A FARMERS' CANDIDATE.

Red Deer Advocate—Mr. Rice Sheppard, of Strathcona, a prominent A. F. A. man, who represented the farmers of Alberta in the conference at Ottawa this year on grain shipping grievances writes to the News in reply to the mean, petty attacks that paper has been making on the work of the farmer delegates who were sent to Britain last year to induce immigration from the old country. "Just what the antics of the so-called agents were have not been disclosed;" "We doubt if there is a settler in Alberta today who was induced here by the doctor's (Dr. Clark's) eloquence," is the style of criticism the News had handed out.

Mr. Sheppard shows that the remuneration paid them by the government was low, and that his expenses were higher than Dr. Clark's. As to the result of his work, he states that he has met at Strathcona station and Edmonton station over 100 settlers who came to the two cities as a direct result of his trip, and that he has received letters from many others in different parts of Canada, thanking him for advice given them when in England. Mr. Sheppard is prepared to introduce 75 of these settlers in a day or two's trip from his place. He recites the places he visited in the old country, and then goes on:—

In conclusion I must say that I have no doubt that Dr. Clark can give just as good account of his trip. It was my pleasure to travel with Dr. Clark on the way to England, and I formed a very high estimate of that gentleman, and had my lot been cast in the constituency that Dr. Clark is to represent, I know of no man that I would prefer to him to represent me, as a farmer, in the Dominion House. Dr. Clark is a farmer, and his boys are farmers, he has thrown in his lot with the rest of us, and I truly believe, is prepared to take his stand for the farmers' interest in the House at all times. He is alive to the fact that the farmers' interests is the best interest of the province at large, and I would say to farmers of that constituency, you cannot afford to scrap with each other over party matters, do you want a farmer to represent you? Do you want a man that is in the saddle and a man that will honestly and sincerely look after your interests? If so, give Dr. Clark a trial and I feel sure you will not be disappointed. I could say a lot in his favor, but it might be thought I am in the field to run him. That is not so; I have not seen or had the pleasure of speaking to him since we parted in London, England, 17 months ago, still I feel as a farmer that he is the farmers' candidate. Only one thing do I wish I could say of him, and that, that he is a staunch independent. I must say that he made the impression on me, and I think we shall find in him a considerable amount of it and I must say I trust the doctor will never let the machine run him, he can get there if he runs as the farmers' candidate."

The News and Mr. Root are continually harping on the cry that Dr. Clark is not much of a farmer, and has done nothing for the farmers' interest. Mr. Sheppard, a far higher authority, considers the doctor a most excellent farmers' representative. Dr. Clark may not belong to the select class of gentlemen farmers who have money and leisure and the facility for tooting his own horn to the limit, but he has gone through the experience of the average farmer of the west, and is much more in touch with their conditions than his opponent. We want farmers of wealth and leisure, they have their place in building up the country—but when they depreciate the work of the farmers in a humbler sphere, they deserve to be called down hard.

Stove Broke His Spine.

Montreal, August 11. — Almanzar Charlebois, five years old, was instantly killed at his father's home at Coteau Landing yesterday. His father bought a stove at Coteau village, and took it to his house in a two-wheeler cart. He unhitched the horse and took it to the stable, and while he was away his two little sons essayed to climb up the back of the vehicle. Their combined weight was sufficient to tilt up the cart and the stove fell across Almanzai, breaking his spine and killing him almost instantly.

Purchase 4,000 Acre Farm.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Aug. 11—W. B. Smith, Philadelphia, and W. Howland, are here purchasing four thousand acres near the Saskatchewan river for a large farm.

Ottawa's Liberal Candidates.

Ottawa, Aug. 11—The Liberal convention tonight nominated A. W. Fraser, K.C., and Dr. Chevrier for the Commons.

Grain Carrier Aground.

Kingston, Aug. 11—The steamer Wahcondah, Fort William to Montreal, grain laden, is aground at Farran's Point. A tug has gone to release it.

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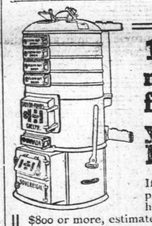

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A FACER FOR CONSERVA

Announcement of Prelimi on H. B. Railway Strik sternation Into Haultai

Regina, Sask., Aug. 11—T Bay railway question has closely linked up with the wan election campaign t the sole topic of discussion was the announcement fr that 100 surveyors will be se week by the Dominion gov locate the route of the Bay announcement has been rec the greatest degree of satisf and reports show that it ha fully received throughout province. The Liberals latest announcement as abs of Premier Scott's statemen line would be proceeded wi which statement Mr. Hau lowers have been referring as "bosh."

Admits Its Telling E

Even the Haultain suppo admit that the pronouncem immediate construction of th tell heavily in favor of th ment in Friday's voting and servatives are openly regr delay policy adopted by Mr. on the Hudson Bay railway The enthusiasm in the Lib is running higher daily an the greatest confidence in F sult exhibited on every h Liberal organizers maintain Scott government will have ity of at least ten in the lature and from the reports ceived they declare they wo surprised if there was a reg slide against Haultain on Fri

The Liberal chances in the encies outside of those ma for the government are repo improving daily and despit portation of campaigners of t Lechtzier and Lyons type by servatives, the vote in the constituencies is expected to solidly Liberal.

Premier is Confident

Premier Scott is confident turn of the government by a jority. Reports from the ot ministers in the cabinet als that they have found strong for the government in the m of the province where they h ed. Reports at the Liberal h ers show that the force of Conservatives has been con augmented by new arrivals w past few days. Darby, an from Winnipeg, is said to h sent into the northern const by the Haultain party.

Supporting Haultain's Delay

Alberta Conservatives are a ing into the province, indica the defeat of Premier Scott an mediate construction policy Hudson Bay railway is the gr size of the Conservative party out Canada. The Alberta tives now in the province a date Root of the Red Deer ency, A. W. Taylor, preside Edmonton Conservative assoc A. Morrison, Conservative for Vermilion, J. D. Hyndm servative candidate for Edm

Publicity is being given he manner in which E. A. Part turned away from the farm months, the Liberals say, he urging farmers to put only fa didates in the field for p elections. Now he is supporting Haultain in South Qu'Appe thus he himself is voting for in preference to Eli William Liberal candidate, who is a fa a farmers' candidate.

Want Haultain Back

In South Qu'Appelle some has occurred in the Conservat over the continued absence Haultain in the northern co cies where, it is said, for a c he has been out of reach of te communication. Those who a aging the campaign in his are reported to be keeping busy in an effort to reach call him back to the central p province, where things do no to be going right for the Conse

Premier Scott will address gina electors again tomorrow the city hall, and there wi exceptionally big rally of Li

VALUABLE SILK SHIP

C.P.R. Easily First in Ra Yokohama to New Yor

Victoria, August 11.—With ment of silk valued at near lion dollars, part of a large made by three steamers w Yokohamaa to race across th the steamer Monteagle arr night, after a passage of two sixteen hours, landing her sh vance of the Japanese steam Maru, which left Yokohama ahead of her, and is not yet by wireless, and the Pacific m mer Siberia, which left the port four days before. The be sent forward from Vanc New York by express train in ger coaches. It was shipp German firm in Japan, whic regular shipments, and it i stood to have been arranged ference will be given in futu ments to the line landing th New York first.

Half Million Dollar Chicag

Chicago, Aug. 12.—C. A. C tomobile garage, with over o red machines and adjoining ings were completely destro fire, following an explosion. is half a million dollars. F time some of the finest resid the city across the street wer gered.