

BORDEN MUST EXPLAIN NATIONALIST ALLIANCE

Sir Wilfrid at New Glasgow, N.S. Clearly Places Before the Country the Character of the Dual Campaign Being Waged Against the Government.

Bulletin Special. New Glasgow, N.S., Aug. 31.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier concluded his tour of Nova Scotia last night with another great demonstration. Eight thousand enthusiastic men and women thronged the great arena, and hundreds were turned away. So great was the competition for places of vantage that 200 men climbed to the rafters and grasped themselves in this advantageous, if perilous position.

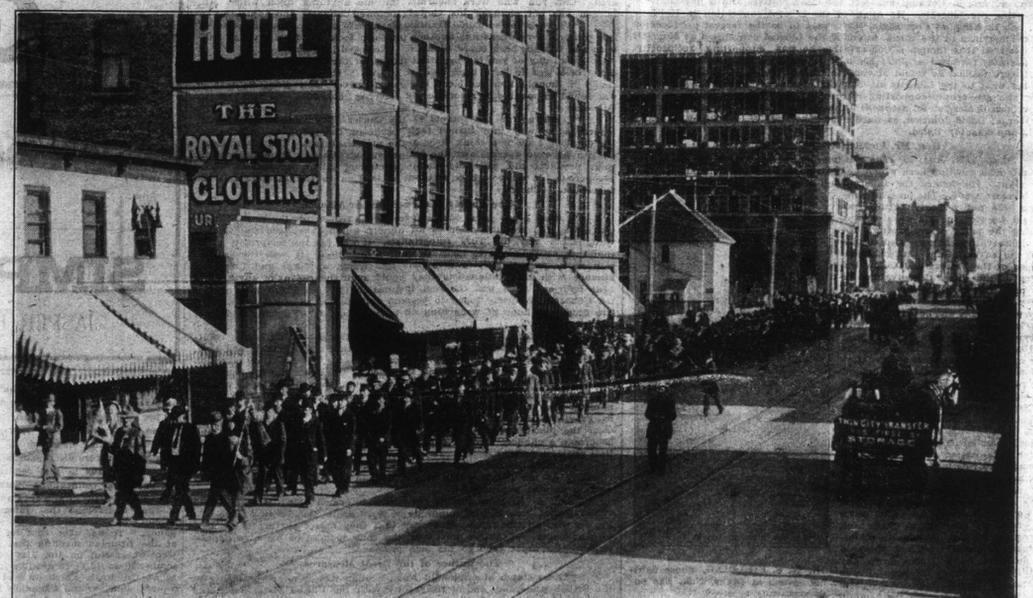
"Nova Scotia holds that well enough is not good enough when we can do better," was the slogan which canopied the platform. Amid intense silence, broken by a wild burst of prolonged enthusiasm, as he concluded, Sir Wilfrid Laurier tonight gave a demonstration of the character of the Conservative campaign being waged through the Nationalist leaders against the government in Quebec. The premier's words, plain spoken and direct, put the question of their campaigning relations directly up to Mr. Borden and Mr. Bourassa. They must explain, he said, their alliance to the people of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid, concluding his address, alluded to the allegations being made in the Nova Scotia press that he was seeking to betray the mother country through the reciprocity agreement and charging him with seeking to destroy British connection.

"It is said," said the premier, "that there are men who in the effort to obtain party advantage would seek to create a sentiment they themselves know to be untrue, and ignoble, would thus seek to arouse racial bitterness and distrust for these men are now following French-Canadian patriots in Quebec that I am seeking to sacrifice them to the fingers of imperialism. When the war broke out between Britain and the Boers, as I held up the Canadian government, I mentioned the proposal that Canada should send a volunteer contingent to the service of the mother land, not that the mother land needed it, but as an assertion of British solidarity all over the world. Mr. Bourassa, at that time my friend and supporter, came to me and bitterly rebuked and criticized my action. I told him this, that the Boers might lose their independence, but not their freedom, and sought to reason with him that as British subjects they would enjoy the fullest freedom and liberty. I did not expect my words to be verified so soon. No other country under the sun could have done it, but Britain because of the spirit of British institutions. The prime minister of South Africa is General Botha, one of the leading generals in that war, who came to London freely proclaiming himself a true and loyal British subject. Next to me, he is the only man who has done this, and yet he has gone by Mr. Bourassa is seeking to use it against me in the present election."

Sir Wilfrid produced a copy of Le Devoir of July 13 and a reproduction of the article as a leader which he read. It charged that he was an ultra-imperialist and had intrigued with Chamberlain to carry on their ambitious projects through this "infamous warfare."

DELEGATES ESCORTING HON. FRANK OLIVER FROM SEPARATE SCHOOL TO KING EDWARD HOTEL ON TUESDAY



Liberal Campaign Song Sung Effectively For First Time at Meeting in Norwood

The following are the words of a Liberal campaign song, which was sung for the first time, and very effectively, at the meeting in Norwood Thursday night. Author of the song is J. F. Plummer. It is sung to the tune of "The Power Monkey," a celebrated old English song.

Now I've a song to sing to you about a man you know Who is going to fight a winning game, in order thus to show Throughout the great Dominion that the answer of the West Is that the Liberal Policy, without doubt, is the best; Now Oliver is out to win, and till the fight is done The lovers of the Liberal cause must fight until it's won. So all of you who love the Flag and the Empire and in part The Liberal cause and all its rights—just take these words to heart

CHORUS. Soon the Election will be on, Work my lads, yo ho! And the fight must then be won, Work my lads, yo ho!

Work my lads, yo ho! Work my lads, yo ho! Work my lads, yo ho! Work my lads, yo ho!

RECIPROCITY AND BIG CROP WILL MAKE THE WEST BOOM

PORTLAND, OREGON, CAPITALIST THINKS WESTERN CANADA IS ON EVE OF PERIOD OF UNPRECEDENTED EXPANSION—WOULD HAVE FREE TRADE BETWEEN 2 NATIONS.

"With the harvesting of this great crop and the passing of the reciprocity agreement, I believe Canada is going to experience one of the greatest booms in the history of the American continent." Such was the declaration made yesterday by R. T. Dabney, of Portland, Oregon, one of the leading capitalists of that great Pacific coast city. Mr. Dabney is today a guest at the King Edward hotel on a trip through Western Canada. As an evidence of his confidence in the assured prosperity of the Canadian west he has made some extensive investments in properties in several cities, and particularly in Edmonton. Here he bought the northwest corner of Third and Jasper last spring for \$100,000, turning it over almost immediately at a handsome profit. He has also bought 200 feet on Third street, just north of Jasper avenue.

"I believe that free trade between the United States and Canada would be to the mutual benefit of all three countries," said Mr. Dabney. "I believe that free trade between the United States and Canada would be to the mutual benefit of all three countries."

CANADA IS CARRYING OUT FIXED POLICY OF EMPIRE

Minister of Interior Makes Eloquent and Patriotic Appeal.

Reciprocity a British Policy

Farmers at Horse Hills Accord Minister Splendid Hearing

Farmers of the district midway between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan gathered in the school house at Horse Hills Wednesday night to hear the Hon. Frank Oliver's exposition of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States. Every seat in the large school room was occupied and men of both Liberal and Conservative political persuasions were in the audience. William Clark, of Horse Hills, occupied the chair. Mr. Oliver discussed the reciprocity agreement in a speech of an hour's duration, and gave a most illuminating and convincing exposition of the benefits which it must bring to Canada.

The Prestige of the Empire Is Our Guarantee of Liberty As Well As Our Greatest Glory

High patriotism was the distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Oliver's address at Horse Hills Wednesday night. Minister of Interior made an eloquent and convincing appeal for support to the Laurier government in its fight to protect the people from the grip of monopoly. He showed clearly the motives of the "interests" in combating the reciprocity agreement, and effectively answered the diabolical cry that increase of trade with the United States would tend to denationalize Canada.

"The prestige of the Empire," declared Mr. Oliver, "is our guarantee of liberty as well as our greatest glory. Even the material advantage in reciprocity, could it be shown that it would weaken our British connection, then would not be desirable. But Britain herself trades with all the world, and it is her world-trade which has made her great. How then can it be that in this country, whose freedom of trade has made her great, in any way find fault with her first colony in following her example?"

"It has been the policy of Great Britain in the last forty years, culminating in the treaty of arbitration, to establish an inviolable friendship with the United States. Is not the government of Canada then acting in accord with the principles of the government of Great Britain? And yet we in Canada are accused of disloyalty to the empire for carrying out the fixed policy of the empire. The argument is to absurd for words, and even as dishonest as it is absurd."

Reciprocity Defined. Mr. Oliver defined as "A mutual arrangement between Canada and the United States for a reduction of tariff and of taxation upon the people of both countries."

"That," declared Mr. Oliver, "is what it is and that is all it is. I appeal to you as citizens and workers of this country to say whether that is good ground for the opposition to this agreement. Are you so fond of paying taxes that you are going to oppose this measure to reduce taxation. And if our neighbors reduce their taxation at the same time as we do, so that we can trade with them to advantage, is not that a double, a quadruple reason for our supporting this agreement?"

Reduction of Taxation. The reduction of taxation on Canada's part, it had been carefully estimated, would amount to two and a half million dollars a year; and on the part of the United States to five million dollars a year. This reduction of taxation must be based on the needs of revenue and should be reduced whenever possible. Their opponents held that taxation should be based on the needs of protection. The contest in progress today established beyond question the respective positions of the two parties. One stood for tariff for revenue, the other for tariff for protection. One party represented reduction of taxation and increase of trade, the other increase of taxation and decrease of trade.

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Effect on Cattle Industry. "Among the deputations to Ottawa while this agreement was being discussed, was one from the Quarel packers, headed by J. W. Flavell, who asserted that if the arrangement were in force, in a certain week not more than 100,000 head of cattle would be shipped from the West to the East."

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G. H. GOWAN, Editor

DISTRICT NEWS.

INVISFAIR.

Bulletin News Service. Dr Steele visited town last week and made arrangements to have his house renovated.

K. A. Blatchford, of Edmonton, is painting the Bank of Commerce here. The town of Invisfair sold their dentures last week to T. B. Billet, of Winnipeg.

The farmers have started to cut their grain. By the middle of this week cutting will be general. A heavy crop is reported.

Gustave L'Heroux, proprietor of the Alberta hotel here, has let the contract of painting his house to K. A. Blatchford, of Edmonton.

S. McEwen, of Chatham, N.B., spent a couple of days in town, the guest of P. J. Dickson. Mr. McEwen is opening up a general store business in Coronation.

Charles Briggs, of Rainier, spent Sunday in town of the guest of L. M. Trace.

A daughter was born on Saturday, August 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Norris.

Lotus and Dickson sold a half section of C. P. R. land last week to Gibson & Cummings, of Edmonton.

W. M. Stocomb, agent of the C. N. R. here, has for the past month been away on a vacation, visiting at Washington and other points.

H. M. Dalnabad, of the Bank of Commerce staff, has been transferred to the Edmonton office.

Wm. Beare, of Londonderry, Ireland, will take Mr. Dalnabad's place on the Bank of Commerce staff here.

A large tract of land north of town, within two blocks of the Merchants' Building has been thrown open for sale in acreage blocks, from 2 to 50, each.

Herman Peddema, whose farm lies about four miles south of Strome, is preparing to ship three bushels of grain in this district.

On Wednesday Mr. Peddema threshed barley, which weighed 215 lbs. per bushel, and an average of 44 bushels to the acre was obtained.

Several hunting parties went out of Strome on Wednesday, and on August 23. The game proved scarce and quite a few returned with empty bags.

S. C. Latorell, of the Merchants' Bank, who has notified the Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg that a number of men would be required to handle the cross in the district, invited the farmers to inform him of the help they require.

Immediate response to this request enabled all the men who arrived in Strome from the bank to secure engagements on the day of arrival. All the help needed has now been obtained.

The old skating rink has been purchased privately and moved to a lot north of town. It will be converted into a barn.

Some fine specimens of Percheron were imported into Strome this week from Iowa by C. E. Valentine. Adolph Roth secured two beautiful males, two and three years old. Percherons are in favor in the district.

Over 22,000 in quantity, as well as 20 medals and a silver cup are offered in prizes at the Strome-Killam exhibition on September 18th. Friends of the fair in Strome have offered special prizes to the value of \$250. A fine race track has been laid out under the direction of Kyle Jozal & Lindsay. Exhibitors' hall, 200 feet in length, is being erected, as well as booths for poultry and domestic exhibits.

NORTH BATTLEFORD.

Bulletin News Service. North Battleford is making phenomenal progress this summer, and with the present rate of development will be in the city class sooner than was anticipated by her most sanguine citizens.

New residences are springing up on every hand while substantial business blocks are being erected by local men to accommodate their rapidly increasing business.

P. Furby is moving into his large new store, F. W. Hodson's new building is being rushed to completion, work is being started on the Provincial Assn. for the Insane. The new armory and post office sites are being purchased, and every day permits are being taken out for new residences.

Building permits to date for 1911 have nearly reached the 200,000 mark. In addition to the work already in hand a large number of lots have changed hands during the last week, and in the majority of cases the purchasers intend building immediately.

Work is being pushed on the branch railways. The line from North Battleford into the Peace River Country has been graded another 20 miles, and the steel will be laid this fall. Freight trains are already running over 60 miles of this line.

The North Battleford-Prince Albert line is being rushed to completion and will be finished before it freezes up.

Harvesting is in full swing and as far as can be learned there is no damage by frost. The crops are all heavy and with two weeks fine weather, North Battleford district will harvest the heaviest crop in its history.

North Battleford, Aug. 30th. Bulletin News Service. It says much for the fertility of the land around this town that the samples of rye exhibited at the Calgary exhibition have gone to New York to be exhibited there.

The representative of the C.P.R. has charge of these magnificent samples, declared by many as the finest rye yet seen, and, together with other samples of grain, will see that our town gets all the credit it deserves.

Another severe storm occurred on Monday evening, but it seems to have passed away, and since then the weather has improved. Many settlers still continue to arrive, with large quantities of effects.

Mr. and Mrs. Dettler, who were almost the oldest storekeepers here, and who left the town some 12 years ago, this, visitors for the night, were with Mayor West. They are now located at Fort William.

The council has had men cutting the grass and trimming around the sidewalks from one end of the town to the other. So the streets present quite a neat appearance.

John A. Simpson, M.P.P., is just about completing his barn, three miles west of town, and it is doubtful if there is a finer one in the country.

Adjacent to his farm there beaver have been at work on the trees by the riverbank, but seem to have abandoned their work, perhaps on account of the high state of the river.

D. H. Kremer has been shipping south-several car loads of bricks from his yard; also quite a number of cattle went out yesterday south to Burns & Co.

The moving pictures at Johnson's Opera House still continue to be improving. Two years ago the Bank of Commerce was open only two days a week. A year ago it was opened permanently, with two of week days, whereas today there are five bank clerks, including the manager.

H. R. Maines, of Macleod, arrived here last week, and is taking a holiday trip to Eastern Canada.

H. M. Dalnabad, of the Bank of Commerce staff, has been transferred to the Edmonton office. Wm. Beare, of Londonderry, Ireland, will take Mr. Dalnabad's place on the Bank of Commerce staff here.

WETASKIWIN.

The entertainment given in Angus Theatre on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week was a most gratifying success, and as a consequence the Ladies' Hospital Aid Society has netted over \$115 to their treasury.

The attraction was known as "The Elites," and upwards of one hundred and fifty of the young people of the city took part. The principal parts were taken by Mrs. H. R. Walker, Mrs. Geo. McManis, Miss Howe-West and Mr. H. L. Miller.

The first big meeting in connection with the municipal election will take place in the city on Thursday evening of next week, when J. M. Douglas, the Liberal candidate, will address the voters.

On Saturday evening August 26th, Mr. Lara Jacobson occupied the main floor of the district were all local men of the election, Messrs. L. J. Brown, Walter, Borke and J. M. Henderson.

Mr. Henderson was elected as alternate and Mr. Cameron as a man in favor of reciprocity.

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STONY PLAIN.

A number of young people from town attended a dance held at the residence of John Ogden, on Thursday evening.

Most of our local young men hurried to Inga yesterday, where they were entertained by Mr. Darwin Shook. They speak very highly of Mr. Shook's hospitality.

Stony Plain, Aug. 25. Bulletin News Service. Mrs. Cook returned last week to her home in New York city after visiting her brother, S. Laing, of Inga, for a couple of weeks. The brother and sister had never seen each other for forty-seven years. They were both born in the State of New York.

Mr. Lane left home when he was sixteen, his sister then fourteen, and went to Minnesota and afterwards to South Dakota. Nine years ago he came to Inga, Alberta. He once visited his old home but his sisters were then married and away.

On his return to Camrose this week from an extensive trip through Eastern Canada, Francis Adam announced that the Camrose Tannery, which has been the industry in the Camrose district, will be subjected to an entire re-organization and will more than ever lay claim to being the largest industry of its kind in the province.

Ever since the industry was established about three years ago, it has steadily been enlarged until it now represents an investment of over \$25,000. The first year's production was leather which was soon recognized as being of a superior quality and found its ready market in California. This year's production is of a higher quality and it is expected to find its ready market in the United States.

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COUNTRY S WITH LAURIER

Triumphal Tour of Nova Scotia Great Tribute to Premier

New Glasgow, N.S., Aug. 21.—Premier Laurier concluded his Nova Scotia tour with martial meetings at Shubenacadie, Truro, Stellarton and New Glasgow. He sails for Prince Edward Island to continue the campaign tomorrow. Everywhere he was received with the wildest enthusiasm.

Addressing eight thousand here today, he said he had come to Nova Scotia to conduct a reciprocity educational campaign but he found Nova Scotia knew what they wanted. He secured the necessary machinery for the manufacture of shoe packs and heavy riders' boots out of Camrose leather. An expert cutter has been engaged to take charge of the new industry as soon as the factory is ready to start.

To meet this increased local demand for leather in addition to the leather for the tannery, the Premier has arranged to have the tannery enlarged to produce 1,000,000 pairs of shoes a year. The Premier was met at the station by the mayor, who welcomed him. Before arriving he had spoken at Shubenacadie and Truro.

The meeting at the Arena tonight was one of the largest ever held in Nova Scotia and the Premier addressed it lengthily on the reciprocity question and the navy bills.

Meeting at Truro. A Truro, N.S., Aug. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier stopped for a short time at Shubenacadie and Truro on his way to New Glasgow. At both places he addressed the people with distinct approval of the whole of the inhabitants of Truro were assembled outside the station to hear his address which was given in a hall.

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THE VALUE OF THE UNITED STATES MARKET PRICE NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE LINE

FIGURES OFFICIALLY COMPILED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE SHOW THE VALUE OF THE UNITED STATES MARKETS FOR THE FARM PRODUCTS OF CANADA.

The Department of Labor has published a valuable study of the comparative prices in Canada and the United States during the period from 1906 to 1911, of the agricultural, fisheries, lumber and mining products. The work is in some respects a supplementary report to the department's publication last year, which recorded the course of wholesale prices during the preceding twenty years, from 1890 to 1909, in arriving at these comparative prices in the Canadian and United States cities.

The method adopted in the earlier reports was followed—that is, the control was had to the quotations of actual market transactions as recorded in trade journals or daily newspapers. The Bulletin's publishers herewith certain excerpts from these voluminous tables of comparative prices, which may be of interest to the public in view of the present discussion as to the merits of reciprocity. The figures which are herewith quoted deal with Winnipeg and the markets across the line which are in relatively the same position to the United States as Winnipeg is to Canada.

Yearly Average Prices of Grain in Canada and the United States. WINTER WHEAT. Rate per Bushel.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for Ontario No. 2 white and red, No. 2 red, No. 1, Northern, etc.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for OATS, No. 2, white, No. 2, yellow, etc.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for BARLEY, Ontario No. 2, white, etc.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for Yearly Average Prices of Live Stock in Canada and the United States.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for Cattle, western, prime, Steers, good to prime, etc.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for Yearly Average Prices of Meats in Canada and the United States.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for BEEF, Beef, hindquarters, choice, etc.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for PORK, City dressed, prime, etc.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for Prices of Potatoes in Winnipeg and Minneapolis for 1910 and 1911.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for Yearly Average Prices of Flour, Rolled Oats and Bran in Canada and the United States.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for PLOUR, Best Spring patents, etc.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for BUTTER, Creamery Prints, etc.

Table with columns for Year, Location, and Rate per Bushel. Includes entries for CHEESE, Westerns to fancy, full-milk, etc.

Another Storm Developing. H.B. Co. Athletic Grounds. Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—The Hudson's Bay company announced the purchase of three quarters of a million dollars of seventy acres adjoining River Park on the Red River as athletic grounds for their employees.

September 4, 1911.

MARKS

GERMAN UNION HAND IN DISPUTE

pressed at Mass Meeting Intervention by Great and Making Certain De-France.

Man, Aug. 30.—Members of German union held a meeting tonight and solution demanding other complete recognition of the

of acquiescence to German similar rights in France claims in the resolution also intervention in the dis-

article in the Lokal also protests vigorously it terms the unjustifiable attitude taken by Great

decides, moreover, that as never desirous of ob-othold in Morocco, and in details of an agreement by a long period even French proposals about

by M. Cambon be gen-erated by Germany.

Man, Aug. 31.—Harry Frank Jones, believed to be a brother of Iowa, were for another week this

The charge pressed was attempting to murder Con- in a charge of the same connection with the shoot-

ing Traylor will also be men will not be hand- United States authorities have satisfied the Cana-

for their misde-

Man, Aug. 30.—The steam-ship, of the Ocean went aground at quar-

ing en route from Tugs having done by her as- and it is expected she will

the direction of Kyle Jozal & Lindsay. Exhibitors' hall, 200 feet in length, is being erected, as well as

booths for poultry and domestic exhibits.

An old-timer returned to Strome on Thursday in the person of Mr. Wright. Wright sold his farm south of Strome last fall and has since travelled extensively in the States.

He has now purchased another farm in the Strome district. He says Western Canada has the States beaten everywhere, and although an American by birth, he admits Canada is the place for him.

North Battleford. Bulletin News Service. North Battleford is making phenomenal progress this summer, and with the present rate of development will be in the city class sooner than was anticipated by her most sanguine citizens.

New residences are springing up on every hand while substantial business blocks are being erected by local men to accommodate their rapidly increasing business.

P. Furby is moving into his large new store, F. W. Hodson's new building is being rushed to completion, work is being started on the Provincial Assn. for the Insane. The new armory and post office sites are being purchased, and every day permits are being taken out for new residences.

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Notice of Extraordinary for insertion, \$1.00.
JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor.
F. C. HAYES, Business Manager.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911.

RECIPROCITY OR RESTRICTION?

Edmonton Journal, January 27th, 1911:
'It is clear that in some respects much more has been accomplished than was looked for. . . . The Canadian manufacturing industries had no occasion to be greatly alarmed.'

Edmonton Journal, January 28th, 1911:
'The very slight reductions made in the Canadian duties on agricultural implements, on coal, etc., will give no material relief to our consumers. . . . So far as the commodities that we desire to import are concerned there is no change in our tariff arrangements that any Canadian producer or consumer need either fear or welcome.'

Edmonton Journal, January 30th, 1911:
'Sir Wilfrid told the manufacturers some weeks ago that nothing would be done to displease them. The agreement is quite in keeping with this promise. . . . Canada's own fiscal system remains practically unchanged. . . . It is of first-rate importance to our producers to be able to ship grain, cattle, dairy products, etc., to the American markets.'
Every Conservative should vote for reciprocity.

GETTING FAMOUS

Mr. Daniel MacGillivuddy is getting glory and honor and exaltation these days at a great rate. Mr. W. A. Buchanan, of the Lethbridge Herald takes notice of him long enough to remind the world—quite unnecessarily—that Daniel does not speak the truth when there is any profit in speaking the other thing. What to most people would be quite as galling as this—the Calgary Herald and the Edmonton Journal both pat him on the back as a noble-minded and public-spirited citizen. Which, by the way, leads the Calgary Albertan to remind the Herald that it is not so long ago since Daniel was declaring the editor of the Herald to be a perjurer, and that the editor of the Herald—quite properly—considered Daniel too contemptible to be paid the distinction of an action for libel. To complete the situation, Daniel is traveling with Hon. Geo. E. Foster, of Union Trust notoriety.

"GET BUSY"

With the splendid conventions at Vegreville on Saturday and at Edmonton on Wednesday the Liberals of Alberta completed the selection of candidates for the election. In every riding a Liberal is running and only one. In every constituency the Liberals declare their intention of electing the man of their choice; and, it may be added, there is not a constituency in Alberta where they have not a good chance of making good their undertaking.

A fortunate, and a most complimentary feature of the situation is that in no riding are rival Liberal candidates bidding for the reciprocity vote, and thereby offering an opportunity for an anti-reciprocity candidate to win through the division of the reciprocity forces. With a cause so popular as reciprocity, that which the Liberals are now fighting for, it is not infrequently happens that the aspirants for Parliamentary honors are more numerous than the seats to be filled. In any Alberta constituency there could easily be found a score of men who would gladly carry the banner of reciprocity. But in each constituency there is only one Liberal carrying it. That means that throughout the Province scores of men who would willingly be candidates—and who with the party solidly behind them might with confidence face the election—that these men have dropped their personal aspirations, buried their personal disappointments, and refused to endanger the cause by dividing the forces of those favorable to it. Alberta Liberals think more of the idea than of the individual. They back the man for what he represents. If reciprocity is defeated it will not be through their folly.

The candidates chosen, the real fight begins. The selection of the man who is to locally lead the forces is an incident—an important incident, but still an incident—the essential thing is that whoever leads, leads

to success. And, be the candidate as popular as he may, or as effective a campaigner as he may, he cannot win without the hearty assistance of those who have chosen him and of those who agree with his views. If he has his part to play, they have theirs. They cannot do the work which falls to him, neither can he do the work which properly belongs to them. The battle is theirs as much as his, and upon them rests responsibility as surely as upon him. Fighting all along the line is the kind of fighting that wins.

A gentleman of some experience in such matters is credited with the remark that "elections are not won by prayers." Whatever Mr. Tarte may have meant by this maxim, an obvious and very proper meaning to attach to it is that elections are won by work. And not by the work of a few but of many; not by the organizers and speakers alone, but by individuals scattered throughout the riding, each putting himself out to some extent to promote the cause he has at heart, to persuade his neighbors to his way of thinking and to get to the polls voters who are of his way of thinking but who would not of themselves sacrifice the time and take the trouble of going to vote. In every local centre may be found a few men who concern themselves in public affairs more than others; who through temperament, training, or a sense of responsibility take an interest in the affairs of the community or the state beyond that of their neighbors and who may be relied upon to put their shoulder to the wheel when a common cause is to be advanced. These are the men who win elections; and if these get into the fray as they are reported to be doing and as there is every reason to believe they are doing, reciprocity ought to sweep the Province from end to end.

The Montreal Star, foremost among the papers opposing reciprocity, recently issued a warning to its readers to not be deluded into voting for reciprocity candidates because of personal friendship. The friends of reciprocity may well take a lesson from this warning to their opponents. Reciprocity is the issue of the election. As nearly as practicable, the election is a referendum to decide whether reciprocity is to be accepted or not. If reciprocity is to win as it should win, it must have the concentrated support and the solid vote of its friends, regardless of all other questions or considerations. A vote for an anti-reciprocity candidate is a vote against reciprocity, for whatever reason it is given.

"AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE EMIGRATION TO CANADA."

(Congress Charles E. Pickett, Iowa, April 18.)
'If the percentage in the increase of Canadian farm products continues for the next fifteen years as it has for the past eight years, and the same increase obtains in this country as in the past eight years, the production of Canada will equal the production of the United States in practically all farm products except corn.

'The more you examine the agreement the more apparent it becomes that Mr. Fielding was right when he stated in the House of Commons of Canada that they had gained everything they desired—free access to our markets, 'without doing any injustice to our manufacturers.' I am unable, after careful examination, to find wherein the agreement can, by any fair construction, be termed a reciprocity agreement. It cannot be sustained on that theory. No one has attempted to point out what Canada grants the United States, and I challenge anyone to show where our people are given any favorable concession in Canadian markets. The agreement inures wholly to the benefit of Canada. It is unilateral. It should be entitled, as Senator Chandler observed of the treaty of 1854, an act to encourage emigration from the United States to Canada, and to encourage production in Canada instead of the United States.

A GREAT CONVENTION.

Wednesday's convention of the Liberals of the Edmonton riding was all that a convention could be in point of numbers, of representative character, of unanimity, of enthusiasm, and of personnel. It was composed of men gathered from nearly every corner of this vast constituency, of men drawn from all classes and engaged in all occupations, of men who knew their own minds and who very plainly intend to make their opinions prevail on voting day. It was a convention of which any party should be proud, and in whose hands any candidate must feel confident of success. In every sense of the word it was a great convention—the most splendid that any party has yet held in Edmonton, and never surpassed anywhere in its thoroughly representative character, in the unanimity which prevail-

ed, and in the enthusiasm with which the delegates demonstrated their approval of the candidate chosen and their intention of electing him by a larger majority than ever before.

RECIPROCITY AND PROTECTION.

The Toronto Telegram plumps it right out plainly, in this fashion:
Protection must destroy reciprocity or reciprocity will destroy protection. Reciprocity cannot co-exist with protection either in Canada or in the United States.

Do the manufacturers of Berlin, Ontario, imagine that they can help Hon. W. L. M. King to put this country on a free trade basis in regard to everything a farmer sells and at the same time keep this country on a protectionist basis in regard to anything a farmer buys?

That is putting it in English; good plain, home-like Anglo-Saxon. There is no beating about the bush, no figurative phraseology about the "thin end of the wedge," but a straight out declaration that the fight against reciprocity is the fight of protection. If reciprocity carries protection is doomed—so says the Telegram—both in this country and the one to the south. If reciprocity is defeated—so says the Telegram—protection may be perpetuated in both the Dominion and the Republic.

The Telegram may of course be mistaken. It has not always been correct. But it always thinks it is correct. And its statement in this case may be taken as correct in this; that it indicates the belief of those who are fighting reciprocity, and gives the secret of the bitterness they display toward it. It was not, of course, necessary to have this assured to us in so open a fashion, for there was plenty of evidence to base the conclusion upon; however an open confession is not to be sneered at by the other party to the controversy, and the Telegram's declaration is deserving of remembrance and of publicity.

Reciprocity is being fought because it is held to be inconsistent with protection, and fatal to protection. Let reciprocity carry—is the argument—and good bye to protection on implements, on clothing, on manufactured goods of all kinds—good-bye, finally and forever. Free trade and restrictive tariff cannot live in the same house, so to speak. Not only so; free trade is the stronger party and if introduced into the protectionist domicile will eject the former occupant bag and baggage. Even if introduced in a moderate degree, say as reciprocity in natural products—the contamination will spread and the end of it soon or later will be the end of a hot-house tariff on manufactured goods.

Now this seems to be a pretty high tribute to the beneficence of reciprocity. Reciprocity, is it reasonable to assume, will not be very popular after it has been tried unless it proves to be advantageous. If then, experience with this measure of reciprocity will make our people want more of it, the conclusion surely is that reciprocity is to be strikingly and generally advantageous to our people. May this testimony from the Toronto Telegram be respectfully submitted for the consideration of its Winnipeg namesake, which entertains the notion that reciprocity will not make much difference to the Canadian farmer, or that if it does make a difference it will be on the wrong side of his account. Not so the Telegram of Toronto. It is convinced of the benefits of reciprocity. It has no notion that having once tried it the Canadian people will want to cancel the agreement and again put on the duties. Not at all. It holds that the freer trade arrangement will be a phenomenal success; so much so that our people will cry out for more of the same excellent stimulant—and get it.

The farmer of course is the villain in the plot. The farmer will see the benefits of freer trade in what he produces—in the enhanced prices of his products, the rising values of his land and stock, the better living he is enabled to make for himself and his family; and seeing these things the farmer will be moved by a philanthropic desire to confer the same boon upon the other classes in the community—to extend to them also the privilege of breaking into the foreign market and annexing a few dollars there. That, we should say, would be a very sensible and a very commendable object on the part of the farmer.

And why should anybody object to a trial of the trade liberty found so good for the farmer? Why should the Canadian manufacturer not welcome a chance to get into the United States market and capture a pile of these same Yankee dollars about which some people are now doing so much useless worrying? Why, instead of blethering and blubbering about his own incapacity and the omnipotence of the American

manufacturer—why, with the boundless resources of this great Dominion at his disposal should he not also cry out for a chance to get at his Yankee competitor? If, by his example and his vote the Canadian farmer can transform some of our Canadian manufacturers from shivering and snivelling mendicants into captains of industry asking only a fair field and no favors, he will do more for the wholesome development of industry in Canada than a millennium of protection.

GETTING NERVOUS

The Toronto News re-affirms that one reason reciprocity is being so vigorously fought is: "If we deprive the farmer of 'protection he will demand free trade in 'manufactures.'" That the farmer wants to be "deprived" of protection has nothing to do with the case, of course. That is an incident of the farmer's failure to comprehend the smoothness and sleekness and fatness of the protection theory—an error of judgment or short sightedness on his part from which he must be saved by the wiser people who dwell in Toronto and other large centres. The farmer must be "protected" whether or no; that is the demand of the Antis.

And for whose benefit is this undesired protection of the farmer insisted on? The farmer's benefit? Not according to the News. The fear of that paper is that if the farmer gets free trade in what he produces he will demand that the manufacturers also get free trade in what they produce. If the farmer finds that he can do business profitably without tariff favor, he will argue that others ought to be able to do the same—so runs the apprehensive logic of the News. The farmer it argues must be kept in a protected state—whether he wants to be kept so or not—in order that he cannot consistently demand the removal of protection from other classes of producers; that is the little game the News discloses.

The News is not a "farmer's paper." It relies for subsistence upon the industrial rather than the agricultural interests—and circulates among the industrial classes rather than the farming class. Its appeal is doubtless intended to catch the votes of those classes among whom its readers are found. If it could succeed in persuading the manufacturer and the manufacturer's employees that free trade in natural products is only the prelude to free trade in manufactured goods it would doubtless succeed to some degree in lining up these classes against reciprocity. To these its appeal is directed, and to them the appeal is to force the farmers into keeping protection that they may with better grace demand protection on what they are producing.

There are signs that an appeal of some kind is necessary if the industrial vote is to be rounded up for the opponents of reciprocity. Every day for weeks has seen Ontario manufacturers coming out in support of reciprocity and larger prosperity for the farmer; on the ground that if the farmer is prosperous the manufacturer cannot be otherwise. The workmen in the industrial centres have not responded to the Antis with the expected enthusiasm or unanimity. On the contrary there are signs that in those quarters too, the well-being of the farmer is recognized as the essential condition to work and wages for the dwellers of the cities. With the manufacturers in large numbers shouting for reciprocity, and their employees refusing to rally to the Anti banner, the cause of the Opposition is plainly becoming desperate even in Ontario. Hence perhaps this warning cry from the News that if the farmer gets his way now he will demand it later on in another direction. The spectre of defeat is looming uncomfortably large upon the horizon of the Antis.

RECIPROCITY OR RESTRICTION?

T. S. Sproule, Conservative member for East Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, November 30, 1909 (Revised Hansard, P. 751):

'The home market of Canada is not able to absorb the products of both the eastern and western provinces and hon. gentlemen can easily see what a calamity it would be if we could not export our live cattle.'

'In the past our cattle trade on the great western prairies was a thriving business, but, as has been recently reported by the veterinary inspector of the government the ranching business of the west has been declining for years, largely because of the difficulty in sending live cattle to the English market so far distant from the western prairies.'

Every Conservative should vote for reciprocity.

MISS CANADA TO BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Air: "That same old tree"—N.C.)
I can't reject an offer that's so friendly
I cannot turn my back when you're so kind,
'Twere sinful to refuse what heaven sends me
For long I've prayed that this good change our minds.

Mine love to choose a glory in the choosing,
Not pounds and pence nor marks and shillings,
A higher thought some thoughtful ones are losing—
'The mother-blood doth course in both our veins!"

Chorus:
My good ship will soon sail the sea,
No change of the captain there'll be,
To you he will come,
With no beat of drum,
But palms he will bear, and from his rich cargoes and his goodly shabs,
He will land and will load on our shore.

And say in my name,
I'm the link in the chain,
That joins you and the motherland more!
I know you've grieved most sorely,
That when quite young you rang'd from home,
And yet, betimes you're laughing and can't smother,
To think you liked your Dad (man or the foam?)

But he's returned, who did not treat you dully,
He honors you for being bold and brave,
One hand in his, new here's my other truly,
Let's lift the world to peace, the people save!
Chorus:
They say you're careless in some household matters,
Come learn of me to make things sweet and clean,
I'll teach you how to mend some ragged tatters,
And I will teach you what great things mean!
Thus, hand in hand we Three will guide the nations,
To higher trains of thought than those of yore—
That men are brothers, what may be their station,
That peace must reign, that war must be no more!

THE WHY OF IT.

Montreal Herald—Harper's Weekly, a United States periodical of strongly anti-trust tendencies, is interested and "not a bit surprised" to learn that the American trusts are accused of taking a hand in the Canadian campaign against reciprocity. There are two reasons why Harper's Weekly is not surprised. One is that the charge of an exceedingly damaging one, and a mighty effective answer to the Conservative charge that the American trusts are only waiting for the wall to come down and will then rush in and monopolize Canada's trade and industry. Which is very true.

'The other reason why the charge was to be expected lies in the inherent probability of its substantial truth. Does anybody doubt that these three great combinations spent money in the effort to defeat reciprocity at Washington? Was there not evidence that they were really responsible for a great part of the opposition which took the form of an uprising of the farmers against the reciprocity? Why, then, should they not oppose it at Ottawa, also, and with the same methods and weapons.'

Why, indeed? Mr. Whidden Graham must have asked himself that very question in his Wall street office, furnished from the fact and retention of the paper trust which loses heavily the beef trust, the whisky trust and the other capitalistic organizations which are now being hit. He has in past campaigns hired him to promote or oppose legislation in the name of the farmers of America or the people of Canada. Why, indeed? When there were Canadian papers only waiting to print his arguments, to adopt his keywords, to develop and expand and elaborate his case—the case of the monopolist trusts of the United States against the opening of the American market to their "foreign" rival?

Why, indeed? And so Mr. Whidden Graham wrote the article that we know of, and who knows how many articles that we do not know of, and inspired a whole campaign of violent abuse against the nation with whom he has taken up his lot, and from whose monopolies he is earning his bread.

And he sent it with great discernment, to the Montreal Star. And the Star took it up, with greater virulence and vehemence than any other Canadian newspaper, the thesis of Mr. Graham that the reciprocity proposals were a cover for an annexation plot. Mr. Whidden Graham, paid lobbyist of the paper trust, which loses heavily by reciprocity, warns Canadians that if they accept reciprocity they will accept American judicial institutions; and the Star comes out with a two-column article on the horrors of the American elective-judge system. Mr. Whidden Graham warns Canadians that if they accept reciprocity they will be robbed of the right of self government by the corruption of Congress and the legislature. The Star comes out on Sunday Patrick's day with a lamentation over the death of home rule in Canada. Mr. Whidden Graham pipes the paper trust's tune, and the Star dances like a Dervish.

In the campaign in the United States Mr. Whidden Graham could not use the newspapers because they were all ranged against his friends; the paper trust by the powerful lever of self-interest as well as by the pressure of public opinion. He was obliged to fall back on the farmers organization as a cover for his work. In Canada he has no such obstacle; he has had to write and the anti-reciprocity press will publish at libitum. Why, indeed, should he not oppose the agreement at Ottawa, not merely "with the same weapons," but with better and more available ones?

DEMANDS LUMBER

Authorities Will Require Increase Next

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—The lumber industry here is being hit hard by the demand for lumber in the United States. The custom office overlooked proper classification of duty on rough lumber and orders of carloads of the prairie markets duty as required by the terms of the tariff.

The custom office overlooked proper classification of duty on rough lumber and orders of carloads of the prairie markets duty as required by the terms of the tariff. The depression in the lumber market has resulted in an increase in the price of lumber in the prairie markets of the United States. A strong feeling of protest is being expressed by the lumbermen of the prairie provinces against the proposed increase in duty.

The lumbermen of the prairie provinces are protesting against the proposed increase in duty on lumber. They are claiming that the proposed increase will result in a loss of business for them. They are also claiming that the proposed increase will result in a loss of jobs for them.

The proposed increase in duty on lumber is being opposed by the lumbermen of the prairie provinces. They are claiming that the proposed increase will result in a loss of business for them. They are also claiming that the proposed increase will result in a loss of jobs for them.

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CANADA'S BROTHERS

JONATHAN

hat same old tree... I've prayed that this you'd change your mind...

I thought some thoughts as I was looking...

Chorus: I've prayed that this you'd change your mind...

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I thought some thoughts as I was looking...

Chorus: I've prayed that this you'd change your mind...

DEMANDS FOR LUMBER DOUBLE

Authorities Say Prairie Will Require Big Increase Next Year.

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—A sensation was caused today at a joint session of the coast and mountain sawmill men of British Columbia...

The custom officers, it is alleged, overlooked proper classification of imported dressed lumber...

Figures prepared by experts were submitted. They showed that the American sawmill men have not only invaded Vancouver and Victoria markets...

The lumber schedule in Canada and the United States are not affected by the proposed reciprocity agreement...

Chorus: N. Quid.

THE WHY OF IT.

THE HERALD—Harris's Weekly. States periodical of strongly anti-tendencies...

Chorus: N. Quid.

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BRITISH HAND STAYS WAR DANGER IN EUROPE

British Policy of Maintaining Entente With France and Russia Proved Effective. Peace of Europe Practically Assured.

London, August 30.—While the majority of the English people have taken little or no part in the constitutional fight which has been going on ever since the Lords threw out Lloyd George's budget two years ago...

Wonderful to say nearly everybody approves of the action of the government. Unionists and Socialists alike agree that under the circumstances...

The custom officers, it is alleged, overlooked proper classification of imported dressed lumber...

Figures prepared by experts were submitted. They showed that the American sawmill men have not only invaded Vancouver and Victoria markets...

The lumber schedule in Canada and the United States are not affected by the proposed reciprocity agreement...

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NEAPOLITANO WOMEN TAKEN TO KINGSTON

So, Ont., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Annetta Neapolitano, convicted slayer of her husband, who was sentenced to die August 9, but had the inevitable change to life imprisonment, was removed from the district jail at midnight and placed on a steamer en route to the Kingston penitentiary. There was a pathetic scene during the parting with her children, including the baby, for whose birth the date of the execution had been delayed.

INVESTIGATE WRECK OF CONSTRUCTION TRAIN

Five Members of Crew Were Killed and Fears Expressed That Sixth May Not Recover From Effects of the Accident.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 30.—The investigation into the G.T.P. construction train wreck at Mulcahey's siding is being pushed by the coroner. It is feared that the man sustained serious internal injuries as well as the engine pilot's has been ruptured. It is feared that the man sustained serious internal injuries as well as the engine pilot's has been ruptured.

WERE ARRESTED AS SPIES.

Two Englishmen and a Dane Taken Into Custody in Germany.

Kiel, Germany, Aug. 29.—Two Englishmen and a Dane, who for several years have been cruising in the neighborhood of Kiel, were arrested today by the harbor police on the suspicion of spying. The suspects asserted their complete innocence of the charge and after undergoing a searching investigation were released today.

Arrested on Canadian Charge in London Eng.

Charles Ackroyd Osborne is Accused of Defrauding Creditors in Montreal. He Asserts that he has Done Nothing Illegal.

London, Aug. 31.—A sensational arrest was made yesterday of Charles Ackroyd Osborne, who is described as a general merchant and importer. He is charged on a warrant under the fugitive offenders act with removing, concealing and disposing of property with intent to defraud creditors in Canada. Detective Inspector Bowman of Scotland Yard stated he saw Osborne in South Lambeth road and in answer to questions he said he lived in Durrant avenue, Wimbledon, and that he came from Montreal by the Laurentine on Saturday.

STORM DID GREAT AMOUNT OF DAMAGE

Many Ships Reported Ashore on Six Turpedo Boats Wrenched From Moorings at Charleston Navy Yard.

Washington, N.C., Aug. 29.—The fury of the northerly storm which raged along the South Carolina and Georgia coasts Sunday and yesterday was reflected in the number of marine casualties reported today at Southport.

BELGIANS PREPARING

Completing Armament of Garrisons on German and French Borders.

Brussels, Aug. 31.—The Belgian government continued actively engaged in completing the armament of all the garrisons on the German and French borders. Several trains have been dispatched with ammunition from the Liege garrison to Namur, Liege and Verrieres. All forts are being inspected.

THE EBOR HANDICAP

York, Eng., Aug. 30.—The Ebor handicap, of 160 pounds, one mile and three-quarters, was won today by J. Buchanan's Phil, 100 to 2. Claretot, 25 to 1, was second, and Mirador, 10 to 1, third.

CONTRACT LET FOR LAST LINE OF G.T.P.

President Hays Announces That Policy Welch and Stewart Have Secured Work—Build from Bulkley Valley to Mountains—Large Party of Officials Arrives.

Vancouver, Aug. 30.—That the contract for the last line of the 419-mile section between Aldermeer in Bulkley Valley, and the mountains on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific has been let to Foley, Welch and Stewart, the

COUNCIL ASKS OF GAS

als from Three Comies are Heard by Aldermen.

On Thursday's Daily Council last night decided to adjourn a meeting at 2 o'clock for the purpose of hearing the steps to be taken with the shortage in the city's supply.

The committee appointed for the purpose of preparing a report on the shortage of gas, which was also instructed to report at the meeting.

At the meeting of the council last night, the report of the committee on the shortage of gas was read and discussed.

The committee reported that the shortage of gas is due to the fact that the gas companies are not producing enough to meet the demand.

The council decided to call a public hearing on the matter, and to ask the gas companies to produce more gas.

The hearing will be held on September 11th, and will be held in the council chamber.

The council also decided to call a public hearing on the matter of the gas tax, and to ask the gas companies to reduce the tax.

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CANADA IS CARRYING OUT POLICY OF EMPIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

A hog would have been slaughtered in Ontario. Why did this statement mean? It meant that the Chicago prices were so much higher than the prices at Toronto, and that the farmer would get so much more for his hog if he sent it to the best market.

The fact that the Chicago prices were so much higher than the prices at Toronto, and that the farmer would get so much more for his hog if he sent it to the best market.

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EFFECT ON COST OF LIVING

As for the cost of living, Mr. Oliver replied that he was certainly in favor of "a cheap country to live in."

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EZEMA IS CAUSED BY IMPURE BLOOD

Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Because They Make Pure Blood.

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HARRIS HAS CONFESSED TO SMUGGLING OPIUM

Man Recently Arrested in Chicago, in Whose Suit Case 17 Cans of Opium Were Discovered, Is Wanted in Winnipeg for Embezzlement.

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Home Made Syrup

for one-half the cost, is made by dissolving White Sugar in Water and adding...

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PROFESSIONAL CAPTIVE

SHORT, CROSS, BIGGAB & O'Connell, Advocates, Notaries, Etc.

WANTED

WANTED—Teacher for Kingsway Village School, duties to commence at once. Address Box 156 Kitaco, Alta.

WANTED—Teacher for Arawanna S.D., 2184, duties to commence immediately. Apply stating salary experiences, references to James King, Secretary-Treasurer, Delta.

WANTED—Teacher for Thyrn S.D., 2409, to teach Premier and first reader; duties to commence October 1st; school will be open in period 3 months; teachers send applications and state your qualifications and salary. Peter J. Melnyk, Secretary and Treasurer, Myrnam, Alta.

WANTED—Teacher for the Vermilion School District, No. 778, four miles from Yegreville, salary \$400 per year; duties to commence on or about September 25, W. A. Jones, secretary-treasurer, Yegreville.

WANTED—A qualified teacher for Lake Shore school, beginning about the 1st of September, lasting three months. Answers at once to Harry Kendall, treasurer, Tofteld, Alta.

STRAYED—From S. W. 1/4 Sec. 26, R. 8, T. 56, W. 4, on about June 20. Team of work horses, two bay mares, and 3 years old; weight about 1200 or 1300; not branded; butlers were on when last seen. Party giving information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. A. G. Spaniel, Hopkins, Alta.

FOR SALE—One two-year-old Holstein Friesian Bull, also some half calves; for particulars apply to Wm. Walker, Ashford, P. O., Sask.

FOR SALE—British Columbia Fruit Lands; no irrigation required; terms Fifteen acres adjoining city of Vernon, five hundred dollars; terms, George Packham, Enderby, Okanagan Valley.

THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA. Send for Booklet "Victoria, British Columbia." Unsurpassed climate and fertility of soil. Remarkable development proceeding on Vancouver Island. R. W. Finch & Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

LOST—From Fairview, on Aug. 2nd, 1 hay horse, 5 years old; scar on left hind foot. \$100 reward. Address, Mike Smithuskie, Fairview, Alberta. 91-38

LOST—From Rosenthal, on Aug. 5th, 2 steers, 1 black with white spots and long horns; 1 red muley, weight about 1,200. Finder shall be rewarded. Address, Ferdinand Heber, Stoney Plain.

LOST—One red mare, two years old, two hind legs white, white star on forehead. \$5 reward for information or return to F. Leclair, Legal, Alta.

NEW MACHINISTS' PRESIDENT. James O'Connell Defeated on Referendum Vote. Washington, D.C., Aug. 29—President James O'Connell, of the International Machinists' union, has been defeated by a referendum vote of the organization for re-election to the office. Of the 28,521 votes cast, Mr. O'Connell received 13,321 and his opponent, Mr. W. J. Johnston, 15,200. Both candidates are members of the Washington Post.

AMERICAN TRADE RETURNS. July Shows Increase of \$18,000,000. Washington, D.C., Aug. 29—American exports of all kinds for July were \$12,000,000 greater than in July, 1910. The figures given out by the Department of Commerce and labor today show exports of \$127,704,119 and imports of \$115,704,119 in July, 1911, compared with exports of \$114,627,492 and imports of \$117,315,591 in July of last year. In the seven months ending July 31, exports from the United States have increased from \$918,386,000 in 1910 to \$1,115,524,000 in 1911. For the same period imports from foreign countries have declined from \$916,733,000 in 1910 to \$881,911,000 in 1911.

Artillery Competition Resumed. London, Aug. 26—The territorial artillery competition will resume today when the six coast defence companies will compete for the two prizes offered. The first prize is the Prince of Wales' prize of 21 pounds, to which is added 10 pounds from the Duke of Westminster, and 5 pounds from M. R. M. Morrison. A cup will be presented to the commander of the winning battery. The second prize is 20 pounds.

Digestion and Assimilation. It is not the quantity of food taken but the amount digested and assimilated that gives strength and vitality to the system. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets invigorate the stomach and liver and enable them to perform their functions naturally. For sale by dealers everywhere.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE. Tuesday, Sept. 5, 11. Horses, Cows, Farm Implements, 80 acres growing crop of oats on new breaking.

A New Era in Winter Excursions to the Old Country. Delalande & Amphlett, LLOYDMINSTER. For particulars of this unique opportunity.

FARM LOANS. We have a large amount of both Company and private funds to loan on improved lands at current rates.

DUKE OFFERS TO BET \$100,000 ON PIONEER. Huntington, L.I., Sept. 1—Commodore Fred Burnham, chairman of the Dixie Club, which will defend the International Cup against the British challengers next week, has received a cablegram from the Duke of Westminster, owner of the Pioneer, one of the challengers offering to wager any part of \$100,000 that the Pioneer will defeat the Dixie.

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