

Terrible Eczema
Prevent Scratching
Failed to Believe, But
Worked a Cure.

...of Prescott, North
...She says: "My baby's
...was one complete mass
...and the little one's
...would be eaten off
...her hands tied for
...her rubbing and
...in vain, until we had
...They all agreed it
...of eczema, but
...id any permanent good
...we were advised
...The first box did so
...we felt sure we were
...the right direction,
...with the treatment un-
...written boxes, and at
...I effected a complete
...ruptions, rashes, tetter,
...and similar skin dis-
...without equal. It
...burns, scalds, piles,
...inflammation, redness,
...and suggests and stores at
...or post free for price
...Co., Toronto, Ontario.

TRUCKS NAVY BILL

...Should Have Been
...People Before Pas-

...Reciprocity.
...No., Sept. 4.—Hear-
...former electors here
...a crowd of 2,000
...aims and objects of

...The Liberal adminis-
...of corruption and
...of alleged scandals.
...the Liberal affairs re-
...ular attention.
...attacked as an ill-con-
...which had been
...without any attempt
...attitude of the electors
...they came out with his
...against reciprocity
...a minor issue,
...the people of Canada
...in good.

Rose Flour

...Goes Further!
...the essential qual-
...food Bread Baking.
...in Edmonton by
...OUR MILLS,
...ELL & OTTOWELL.

GENTLEMEN

...VISITING CARDS
...Coast Post Office—no stamp,
...Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE ORIGINAL ONLY AND GENUINE

...BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERIT OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

Poison

...COAXES"
...5c or 25c.

KEY PAPER

...Sheets 10c
...Sheets 45c

KEY PAPER

...For 5c.
...dozen 30c.

KEY PAPER

...at
...n's Drug Store,
...paper Avenue East.

KEY PAPER

...Improved Farms
...Delay on Best Terms

KEY PAPER

...Rates Obtainable
...you money to deal
...with us.

KEY PAPER

...H. GOWAN,
...Edmonton

Four Thousand People Hear Laurier and Sifton

Reciprocity and Wider Markets Makes New Converts by The Able Presentation of Issue—Challenge of Minister of the Interior to Name any Corrupt Act of His Greeted with Tumultuous Applause—Straightforward Statement of His Views on Northern Development Meets With Approval.

Before an audience of four thousand persons, completely filling the great auditorium of the Thistle Rink, the Hon. Frank Laurier, Minister of the Interior, on Wednesday evening, September 5th, delivered one of the most notable addresses of his long public career. In the face of an organized attempt to disturb the meeting, he held the almost unbroken attention of the immense audience for nearly two hours, while he gave a statesmanlike exposition of the policy of the Liberal government in regard to reciprocity, disposed in a thoroughly satisfactory manner of the insinuations of boodles and graft which have been made against him, and discussed, as a private citizen, the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway scheme, pointing out its deficiencies and outlining plans for the development of northern Alberta by railroad construction of a more reasonable character. In his speech he touched upon all the main questions of the campaign, and with telling effect took up by one the various allegations which have been made against him by his opponents and did not leave them until the great audience gave evidence of satisfaction with his answers by tremendous and prolonged cheering. It was a great personal triumph for the Minister of the Interior. A better expression of confidence or more marked display of loyalty from his constituents could not have been desired by any member of any representative body in a democratic country.

The noteworthyness of the occasion was added to by an eloquent address on the reciprocity question by the Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta. Premier Sifton advanced most convincing arguments in support of the agreement for free trade in natural products with the United States. He also in his address dealt effectively, though at less length, with the navy question, and the control by Alberta and Saskatchewan of their natural resources as promised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The addresses of both the Hon. Frank Laurier and Premier Sifton were characterized by expressions of the highest regard for the welfare of the British Empire. The dual alliance of Laurier and Bourassa to effect, by fair means or foul, the overthrow of Laurier received from both speakers the most scathing denunciation. That Bourassa should campaign Ontario with the cry that Laurier was disloyal, and should at the same time work hand in hand with Bourassa, who was seeking to inflame the mind of French Canada with the cry that Laurier was a traitor, was held up as a concrete example of political hypocrisy of the worst kind. In their mad effort to destroy the Laurier government they were ready to see race against race and to disrupt Canada by enkindling among the fires of old dissensions. They, and not the Liberal party who sought to build the Empire by strengthening Canada in material wealth through increase of trade, were guilty of the treason against Canada and the Empire which they accused their opponents.

At eight o'clock last night, half an hour before the opening of the meeting, every chair in the hall was occupied and the gallery in the rear well filled. Those who came later had to find standing space in the rear of the hall. The chair was taken by ex-Mayor Lee and with him on the platform besides the two speakers were a number of prominent Liberals of Edmonton and members of the provincial legislature. Premier Sifton, who spoke first, had finished his address by nine o'clock.

Attempt to Disturb. The attempt to disturb the meeting was disclosed as soon as Mr. Laurier rose to speak. In the early hours of the evening the hall was scattered here and there through the hall noisy began to take their departure. Under this interruption Mr. Laurier was compelled to speak for fully a quarter of an hour, but annoying as it was, it did not succeed in its purpose of distracting the attention of the audience by the time the minister of the interior came to the more important part of his address, the interruption had entirely ceased.

When Mr. Laurier finished his forceful argument on the reciprocity agreement, establishing beyond question that it was a measure in the best interests of Canada as a whole, and also in the interests of the Empire, he turned his attention to the personal insinuations and local questions which have been imported into the campaign by his opponents in the hope of doing harm to the institutions of boodles and graft. Defining "boodles" as the appropriation to one's own campaign funds, Mr. Laurier issued a challenge which electrified the audience. He said:

THROWS OUT CHALLENGE
"I want any one of all this audience of four thousand persons to stand up here tonight and say which, or where, or how, I caused to be paid or authorized to be paid to any one of them any consideration except for legitimate and honest services."

Dead silence for the space of some seconds greeted this ringing challenge. The silence was broken by a great outburst of cheering.
"I want any man in this country from Red River to the Rocky Mountains," continued Mr. Laurier, "to say if he ever got from me a favor, or promise, or threat of withholding favor, or right, because of his vote or influence."
A complaint answered.
At this point an individual arose from the audience and walked forward to the platform with a written complaint. It was a story of two men who worked three years ago at the time of the general election in a construction camp on the little river near Leamer, Slave Lake. The complaint

of the corporations to do this, might it not be good business for the farmers and ranchers to follow the same policy?
Could Edmonton find any fault with the government in the building of the two latest transcontinentals? The location of the railway was not an accident. They went where they did because the people of the western country and the member for Edmonton in particular used their influence in getting them. And if any one district in Canada had a right to give credit to the government for what they had done, that district was the Edmonton federal district.

Other Railways First.
A railway would be built to Fort McMurray some day, but these others should come first. Edmonton in securing from the government a line to Fort McMurray, guaranteed to the extent of \$370,000 per annum in the payment of five per cent interest on nearly \$5,000,000 of bonds, would be receiving her share of railroad expenditure for a long time to come. When a line was badly wanted to the Peace River country or elsewhere, she would have to wait her turn again. Then the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway had been guaranteed to the extent of \$20,000,000 a mile for 250 miles. Other railways were being built in Alberta on a guarantee of \$13,000 per mile and interest at four per cent. At this ordinary rate of \$13,000 and four per cent, a railway 700 miles in length could have been built. At this rate, no doubt, the required arrangements could have been made with the G.T.P. or C.N.R. and in addition to 300 miles of railroad to Fort McMurray, 100 miles to Lethbridge, 100 to Whitecourt, leaving an additional 100 miles for whatever other section of the country most needed it.

PREMIER SIFTON
Premier Sifton in opening his address, declared that the splendid audience he saw before him testified in evidence at once of the great strength of Liberalism in Edmonton and of the wonderful growth of the city under Laurier government. He said that the privilege of attending the largest meeting ever held in Edmonton prior to 1895 when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was put in power, and the contrast came home to him.
For fifty years it had been the policy of both political parties to advocate reciprocity with the United States. John A. Macdonald had placed a standing offer of reciprocity in the statutes of Canada and ever since it had been urged by the leaders of the Conservative party. Only last December 1,000 farmers had gone from the west to Ottawa to ask for tariff reduction, and as a result of their requests the agreement was made and brought before the people for ratification. The policy which had good for the people had occurred which had brought the question to the people for decision. Since that time much discussion had taken place but a binding agreement had not been reached. He said that although he had given careful attention to all that I have treated here, with these I am not far away as I was then from hearing any intelligent reason why the people of this country should reject the proposals.

Free and Larger Markets.
The great advantages of reciprocity were the opening up of freer and larger markets. With these I am not far away as I was then from hearing any intelligent reason why the people of this country should reject the proposals.

MR. OLIVER'S SPEECH
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what do the railways depend? Upon what do the banking institutions and commercial interests depend? Do not they all absolutely and unquestionably depend upon the profits of the farmers? And if under reciprocity the profits of the farmer are increased is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not also certain that what follows day that the railways instead of having less will have more business; that the banks will have more business; that our manufacturing enterprises will benefit as greatly and as certainly by the conditions which benefit the farmer. (Cheers.)

Whiter Market. Less Taxation.
I said, if they can secure the abrogation of these duties on fair and reasonable terms. And what are the terms under this arrangement? It would be fair to say that the privilege of free access to the markets of the United States for our ever increasing surplus would be worth many thousands of dollars to the people of Canada. We could afford to pay a very considerable tax if called upon to do so. Now the Liberal government has charged with courting the ruin of Canada by offering a British preference. And now they find fault with us because, they say, we are going back on the British preference. They say we are disloyal. Should we become more prosperous than we are, would we be anxious to be annexed. And yet Canada had gone through times when the country felt the pinch of poverty and had made an appeal to the United States for aid. The opponents of the reciprocity agreement think that Canadians of today were made?

Defence of the Empire.
The Liberal government, Premier Sifton declared, was the first ever to send a man or spend a dollar in defence of the Empire. It had started to build a navy for the country because Canada had arrived at the stage of national development which required that she should defend her own part in maintaining the integrity of the Empire.

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No Fear of Railways.
We are told that the railways of Canada will be injured because of the tariff reduction between north and south. Do you know that we are doing some trade north and south to-day? With these I am not far away as I was then from hearing any intelligent reason why the people of this country should reject the proposals.

A Serious Question.
Now, ladies and gentlemen," continued Mr. Oliver, "I give you the statement appearing authoritatively in the newspaper organ of the Conservative party published in the city of Winnipeg, of an alliance with the Nationalists of Quebec led by Mr. Borden. May I say to you that the question whether this country is to be divided into sections, whether the English are to be set against the French and the French against the English, as is happening today, on the authority of his own organ, under the leadership and with the cognizance of Mr. Borden, is a more serious issue than the reciprocity issue. (Cheers.)

Railways Will Protect Themselves.
The railways may safely be left to take care of themselves. It is our business to take care of ourselves. (Cheers.) But I do not want you to think that in any way I have the desire or the intention of the government to injure the railways or to injure any legitimate enterprise in Canada. We believe that the reciprocal trade arrangement will benefit the railways and every legitimate interest. Upon

try, from the date of Confederation until 1896, was divided into two sections, English and French. And is it not a fact that in 1895 this country was on the verge of civil war between these two sections of the population? Same Policy as 15 Years Ago.
And as the climax of a deliberate policy of setting English against French and French against English the same party, after fifteen years, are again organizing to bring about the same result, if perchance they may attain power thereby. They talk of treason against the Empire. I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, is not such action treason against the Empire and the Empire (Loud cheering). Are you going to endorse by your votes and candidacies a party which will do this? And above all will you endorse that policy when brought before you with the waving of the British flag and seats of the loyalty of the government. I am confident that you will put in their right places the men who would thus trade on your loyalty. I have had the honor of representing the district of Edmonton for many years. I have reason to have faith in the loyalty and good sense of the people of Edmonton, and I verily believe that when they know, as they cannot help but know, the truth of the matter, the attempt that is being made in the name of the sacred sentiment of loyalty to win an election, I am satisfied that they will deal with the question absolutely upon its merits. (Cheers.)

Reciprocity Big Issue.
I have spoken to you of reciprocity. It is the issue of the campaign. But in voting for or against reciprocity the people must elect or deselect certain men. Under the British system of responsible government the men and the principle and the policy go together. And now may I say a word to you in regard to the man I think I may appear to have been elected when I say that I am not given to self-advertisement. (Loud cheer). I have not objected to my name being in this contest to belaud the issue in any way. At the same time I have been honored with a measure of free publicity. I must consider as a compliment. (Laughter). And only as my personality has been obstructed upon the question of self or my friends but by my opponents, may I take a little of your time, and I hope you will not have been with some of these matters which are personal to myself, but interesting to you in so far as they are a candidate for honors at your hands.

The Accusations.
"It will not be news to many here if I say that in divers and sundry matters I have been accused of being a boodler, a grafter and also that I have hindered development of the north. Now, in regard to the question of my being a boodler, as I understand the word, is money improperly expended to carry elections, and a boodler is one who spends money improperly in connection with elections. Now, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, there must always be some difference of opinion as between a proper and improper expenditure of money in connection with elections. There must necessarily be expense in connection with elections which some person has to bear. The question as to whether the expenditure is proper or not is the question as to whether it is boodles or not. I have been interested in elections in this district ever since 1885, sometimes as a successful candidate. But in every election, as in the one coming forward, there are expenditures that must be made by somebody or there cannot be a fair and reasonable appeal to the electors. There is always the hire of halls, the hire of the hall tonight. There must be provision for addressing meetings. There must be expenditures for advertising. There are large and small sums that must be met, and I take it that these expenditures are recognized as legitimate and that they are not boodles.

The Minister's Challenge
There are probably in this hall 4,000 people, very largely voters, many of them residents of the city at the last federal election and some during every election in which I have been a candidate. And I want anyone of all this four thousand to stand up here now, tonight, and say when and where and how I ever paid or caused to be paid or authorized to be paid, a dollar or part of a dollar to anyone for any consideration except legitimate and honest services. (Prolonged cheering.)

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QUESTION NOW IS THE SIZE OF THE MAJORITY

Conservatives in Ontario Admit Laurier's Return. Leighton McCarthy to Redeem North Simcoe. Reciprocity Sweeping the Country.

Bulletin Special. Collingwood, Ont., Sept. 6.—That Leighton McCarthy will carry the banner of reciprocity to victory in North Simcoe and that the constituency will be redeemed, was the message of today's mammoth meeting, addressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"The policy of the government in this matter," he declared, "is to maintain the stability of the tariff. We will make no change until ample opportunity has been given for examination."

Roblin Meets R. L. Richardson

Holland, Man., Sept. 7.—Premier Roblin and R. L. Richardson met here last night at a meeting held by the Premier in the interests of W. D. Staples, Conservative candidate for Macdonald. Contrary to the expectations expressed by many Hollanders, it was a peaceful meeting, with the speakers viewed with one another in the nice things they had to say.

No Idea of Scrambling. In opening, Mr. Richardson said he wished to disabuse the minds of any who might have had the idea that the meeting of tonight was a special meeting to discuss the reciprocity question.

McCraney Will Certainly Win

Regina, Sept. 7.—Hon. A. P. McNab, returned to Regina this week from his home city of Saskatoon, where he has been taking an active part in the campaign for reciprocity.

"If you strike down reciprocity now, in my judgment, you may never have the opportunity again," warned Mr. Richardson, adding that for 40 years the American people and the government had opposed a reciprocity pact with Canada.

Turning to the record of the Conservative party on reciprocity and its present stand on the question, Mr. Richardson dealt first with the annexation charge that closer trade relations with the United States meant disloyalty to the empire.

"If we can be loyal and sell the United States one pound of butter, are we to be less loyal if we sell them two pounds?"

He proceeded to quote extracts showing the stand of Sir John Macdonald and his government in 1857. "If Sir John was right when he said that reciprocity then had wiped out all thought of annexation in what our earth had known in 1817," asked Mr. Richardson.

Would Like to Hear Cheers. Quoting further from statements of Sir John at that time in which he took all credit to the Conservative government for having made a reciprocity treaty, and having always advocated closer trade relations, Mr. Richardson raised much laughter by declaring:—

"I would like to hear more cheering from the Conservatives when I quote the words of the great old chief."

Proceeding, he quoted Sir Charles Dupper and Hon. Geo. E. Foster describing the latter as the ablest man in the Conservative party, present company excepted. Mr. Foster had said, eight months ago, that there had

gards this as a grievance. At his meeting at Darlington, last week, which he visited this country, he was sharply taken to task by A. McLeod of Morden, a Liberal speaker, who said that it was childish for Mr. Sharpe to resent the publication of speeches which he had made upon the floor of Parliament.

Further trouble arrived for Mr. Sharpe when some one produced a copy of a pamphlet which Mr. Sharpe prepared and issued during the 1908 campaign. This pamphlet, which was printed by the local newspapers in Manitoba, is a four-page affair, in which he set forth his policy and attacked the Liberals. One plank in the platform appeared in this pamphlet, the election declared for "Lower duties on farm implements."

Winipeg, Sept. 7.—Among the prominent Conservatives supporting reciprocity here, J. W. Scallion, honorary life resident Manitoba, president of the Growers association, who declares that the farmers must have wider markets and trade freedom.

Their Country Before Party

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Never Agitated Striker. Toronto, Sept. 7.—James Murdoch, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Samuel N. Taylor, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, who were the subject of an attack last night by J. Harvey Hall, in a speech delivered at Waterloo, appeared in this pamphlet, the election declared for "Lower duties on farm implements."

Indian Head, Sask., Sept. 7.—F. W. G. Haultain spoke in opposition to the reciprocity pact here last night. He also pointed out, in this pamphlet, the election declared for "Lower duties on farm implements."

Endorses Murdoch's Statement. "For my part," said James Murdoch, "I am satisfied with the endorsement of my organization, and don't want the endorsement of Harvey Hall or others who would be advanced in favor of reciprocity, and that he was quite open to conviction on the question."

Lower Wages Bankrupt. Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 6.—"No working man can afford to live on but reciprocity. It is the protection of everything we are fighting all the time. It is not the tariff system, but the tariff system, which is the cause of our bankruptcy."

HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON. OUT THE FREE PRESS. Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—The Free Press is a syndicate of local Liberals, headed by J. F. Fraser, the consideration being \$1 million dollars.

On Way to Calgary. Mr. Duffy is on his way to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress to be held at Calgary on Monday. There he will represent his own union, and also act as fraternal dele-

Advertisement for Simpson & Hunter gun repairs. Features an image of a rifle and text: 'ALL KINDS OF GUN REPAIRS A SPECIALTY SIMPSON & HUNTER JASPER EAST EDMONTON'

Advertisement for Home Made Syrup. Features an image of a syrup bottle and text: '10,000 HEARS SIR WILFRID The Premier Spoke to an Immense Audience at Stratford.'

Stratford, Ont., Sept. 8.—An enthusiastic greeting was given Sir Wilfrid Laurier here today at a largely attended meeting held at Queen's Park.

London, Sept. 8.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was given a hearty welcome by an audience of four thousand people at the Princess rink here this evening.

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DISTRICT NEWS

Bulletin News Service. At the meeting of the three-union application of Chief of Police were read, and then the position of assistant presented. The meeting to the police committee recommended that the city has for sale.

The Union Sunday which was held at the address of evening thirty-two application of Chief of Police were read, and then the position of assistant presented.

The spirit of union throughout the celebration was most enjoyable. The Mayor Gordon of Fort St. John, who was most graciously entertained by the city, was most graciously entertained by the city.

The only "free" ticket during the celebration was had to be carried. Dr. and Miss Laker have been in the city for some time, and they were in the city for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. fall, from the work of the railway company, and they were in the city for some time.

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EDMONTON JOURNAL IS NOT THE ORGAN OF TORY PARTY

H. A. Mackie Declares Grit Faction Controls its Policy.

Joint Meeting At Riviere Qui Barre

Journal's Earlier Support of Reciprocity Provokes Confession.

Riviere Qui Barre, Sept. 6.—Election of this district last night heard the Hon. Frank Oliver and Major W. A. Griesbach debate the reciprocity agreement, and gave no uncertain indication of their attitude towards both the question and the candidates. The arguments advanced by the Minister of the Interior in support of reciprocity were received with great favor evidenced by spontaneous and hearty applause; those urged by Major W. A. Griesbach against the agreement were listened to in dubious silence and provided no response from the audience. The meeting was held in Flynn's hall, which was lavishly decorated for the occasion with evergreen, red, white and blue bunting and flags. The audience crowded the landing and stairs outside where they could hear, if they could not see, the speakers. P. J. Monaghan was chairman.

Conservative Leaders Appear Opposition speakers had been invited to the meeting, but it was not expected that the Conservative candidate and his chief aides-de-camp would be present as they were billed to address a meeting at Morinville, twelve miles away, that evening. But the meeting at Morinville was postponed owing to small attendance and shortly after nine o'clock, while the Minister of the Interior was speaking, Major Griesbach, H. A. Mackie, H. E. Landry and several other Conservative leaders arrived at the meeting. They were welcomed by Mr. Griesbach and invited to take seats upon the platform. Lucien Boudreau, M.P.E., was the first speaker. He was followed by Mr. Oliver. Mr. Griesbach spoke next, then Mr. Mackie, then Mr. Gariepy, and the meeting concluded with Mr. Oliver's reply to Mr. Griesbach's anti-reciprocity argument. So effective were the answers given by Mr. Oliver to the chief arguments advanced against reciprocity by Mr. Griesbach that the "building" shook its timbers of inspiration from the big audience. It was undoubtedly a great triumph for Laurier, Oliver and Reciprocity.

Cheers for Laurier and Oliver At the close of the meeting cheers were given for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Frank Oliver, but none, even the demonstrative partisans accompanying the Conservative candidate, had the temerity to call for cheers for Major Griesbach. His cause was too evidently unpopular. At the close of the meeting, old and young, men and women, gathered in the hall for half an hour after the meeting was over. The Conservative candidate and his anything but "modest" men made their way out of the hall, almost unnoticed and as quickly as they could. They might have been further ahead if they had held a caucus among themselves in the empty hall where their meeting was to have been held at Morinville. "Was you ever for Mr. Oliver?" Messrs. Griesbach and Mackie, by their oratorical efforts undoubtedly won many votes from the Hon. Frank Oliver. Griesbach's two-sided position of the dangers of reciprocity to Canada whether it increased trade or decreased trade with the United States, whether it brought the farmer higher prices or lower prices, caused the audience to question each other, carried no conviction with it. He did not seem to be thoroughly convinced himself of the dangers which he argued would follow in the wake of reciprocity and spoke apathetically in the closing minutes of his speech and telling argument of the Minister of the Interior. Mr. Mackie took the audience somewhat by surprise by disowning the Edmonton Journal as the organ of the Conservative party. "Was you ever for Mr. Oliver?" he asked the audience. He paid a high tribute to the Hon. Frank Oliver, and advanced sound arguments in favor of the reciprocity agreement. His address was in tone and matter, really eloquent.

Mr. Mackie inflicted upon the audience a most extravagant utterance delivered in a most beligerent style. Striding up and down the space between the audience and the platform he fairly shouted a denunciation of the report of the Department of Labor containing statistics on Canada's trade of which the Minister of the Interior had made use. Then hurling these at a usually treated, a snarled snake which was for three or four weeks, but by applying Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, certain to effect a cure and when used with water and sweetened in infant to take. No pain remedy. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Reports from him, which had been issued by courtesy, he picked up the White Book of the United States, containing a report of a special committee on Canadian trade conditions and lauded it to the skies. The best part of the fifteen minutes allotted him by the chairman he spent in declaring that he was allowed to speak for two hours more, he could prove to the satisfaction of the audience that reciprocity was a snake in the grass, and the Minister of the Interior was not the proper person to represent the Edmonton constituency in the House of Commons. But he made no points and contributed nothing to the debate.

Parliament Question is Marked. The Minister of the Interior opened his address on the reciprocity agreement by pointing out that until recent years provincial and federal campaigns had been fought out in the west largely on the one great subject of railroads. But now the country had not only railroads, but competition in railroads. Railroads had been built to take the products of the farm to the market. The question now before the people was the policy of the Laurier Government to open to the people of Canada a free market in the United States for the surplus products. If it was important that competition in railroads be secured that products might be carried to the market at a reduced cost, it was just as necessary that the obstructive tariff of the United States be removed as far as possible that Canadian products might reach the markets of the United States with the least impediment at the lowest cost.

To prove the advantage of the great market which the government sought to open up to the people, Mr. Oliver gave facts and figures with regard to the relative prices in Canada and the United States for the last five years of three of the chief products of the Canadian farm, wheat, barley and cattle. By quoting figures from reliable sources he established conclusively that there would have been great increased profits to the Canadian farmer every year for five years past had there been access for Canadian wheat, barley and cattle to the United States market. The difference in wheat prices between Duluth and Winnipeg, for Fort William delivery, last year on a 100,000 bushel crop would have meant \$10,000 more to the wheat growers of western Canada had the American market been open to them in the market for barley the difference in prices between Canada and the United States was even more marked.

Wide Difference in Price of Cattle In the price of cattle, the difference between what was paid per hundred weight for prime steers at Winnipeg and at Chicago, allowing one dollar per hundred weight for transportation would have meant in 1907 \$18 more on a 1,200 pound steer. In 1908, \$24.50 cents more. The increased price of cattle in Canada this year was due to a decrease in the supply which had failed to keep pace with the growing demand owing to low prices paid in the past.

Mr. Oliver declared that if there were anything in the agreement which provided for wider markets, that was injurious to the country, he had yet to hear of it. He would freely admit that if under the Minister of Canada derived a great and important benefit, his abrogation would be an injury to the people of the Dominion. But if the abrogation of the agreement was going to be a serious injury to the country, that meant that the existence was a corresponding great benefit to the country.

Major Griesbach had declared at Edmonton that Canada suffered severely from the old reciprocity agreement was argued, but even he didn't say that that was a reason why there should have been no treaty. Canada with twelve prosperous years of trade from '54 to '66 placed in a position to withstand adversity which she might not otherwise have been in. Given better prices than they could get now, Canadians could take their chances on the abrogation of the agreement or on the prices in the two countries approximately each other.

Major Griesbach's Reply. Major Griesbach opened his reply by stating that if he could agree with the conclusions at which the Minister of the Interior had arrived, neither he nor the Conservative party would be opposing reciprocity. He sought at first to minimize the importance of reciprocity, which he later declared would lead to the ruin and desolation of Canada, by asserting that 90 per cent of farm products which the Canadian farmer produced were consumed in this country and 20 per cent exported abroad. Reciprocity had, therefore, to do with just the 20 per cent, exported or exportable. He couldn't see where free trade or lower taxation with which free traders liked to regale audiences like the one before him would bring any profit at all. Thirty million American farmers produced in a more favorable climate than was Canada's the same things that Canada produced and exported. They were the competitors then rather than the customers of Canada. They would be ready to sell to Canada but could not be expected to buy from her.

Reciprocity would open the home market to the American farmers, and when prices were low, they would invade the Canadian market. There were three things, however, which were admitted to be permanently higher in price in the United States than in Canada, hay, barley and wheat. As for hay, Major Griesbach declared that the price of this commodity in Alberta was higher than in any other Canadian province, and exceeded in only three of the States of the American Union. The cost of transportation to these States was such that the advance in price was destroyed by the freight rates. As for barley, Canadian barley which was being fed to hogs more profitably than it could be milled, a Major Griesbach was at pains to point out that this

was being done by the farmers on the advice of the department of agriculture, but availed any reference to the extreme difference in barley prices in Canada and the United States, and did not discuss whether it would be as profitable now to raise barley fed hogs when a price of from twenty to thirty cents more per bushel could be obtained on the removal of the present duty of thirty cents a bushel. The difference in the price of wheat in the two countries he attributed to the milling privilege exercised in the United States.

He was surprised to hear the minister of the interior say that it would not injure Canada were the reciprocity agreement cut off at the end of eight or ten years. "Where would Canadians find substitute customers,"

Admits Canada's Prosperity. "There is not a more prosperous people in the world," declared Major Griesbach, "than here in Canada, nor in Canada than here in Alberta. We have done well in the past. Why take this great risk now?" After thus admitting that Canada, under liberal rule, Mr. Griesbach went on to argue on the hypothesis that the great trade with the United States, as projected by Mr. Oliver was actually built up. Assuming this it would mean the diversion of trade into north and south channels instead of east and west. It would mean new railways from north to south. It would subordinate the fiscal system of Canada to that of the United States. It would absolutely preclude Canada from entering the British market by a preferential tariff for all time. As a final calamity the United States would deplete Canada's natural resources, for in that country the people had "depleted their natural resources and blown off their natural gas."

"I am satisfied that our opponents by their presentation of their arguments tonight, have insured our success at this poll at least on September 21st," said Mr. Oliver, in opening his reply. He then showed the inherent contradictions in Mr. Griesbach's argument that the United States could not provide a market for Canadian products in trade, and that Canada stood in danger of being robbed of her timber, coal and iron. He was thorough, and it is thought that the sources. Surely then there was a market for those things in the United States. And if Major Griesbach were to stop the running of alien crews on Canadian territory for Canadian business, the matter has already been referred to the department of labor at Ottawa by Dr. Kelly, former M. P. for Vancouver, and the federal authorities have signified their intention of going into the matter thoroughly, and it is thought that the workings of the Alien Laborer act will be sufficient to put a quietus on the project.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the American officials are very strict in not allowing Canadian crews to run into territory in United States territory, the C. N. R. running into Duluth being instructed, by train having been held up for hours awaiting the arrival of the American crew. Emerson citizens are pronouncedly against the proposed new order of things which would work detrimentally to the people of the Dominion as well as in the removal of families and men.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed by all C. N. R. employees.

"We are doing well in this country. And why? One reason is because we have had the benefit of the administration of the Laurier government for the last fifteen years. The principle of the Liberal party is lower taxes and freer trade. That was our policy when we took office. That is our policy today. If we have achieved any prosperity under this policy, then it stands to reason that the same policy of that policy should result in an expansion of trade."

Identically the same argument now used against reciprocity has been set up by the Conservative party against the British preference fifteen years ago. And now they were claiming that the British preference was the thing for Canada and that an extension of it should be sought.

"The same people," declared Mr. Oliver, "fought the British preference that the Laurier government gave in 1897, not for your interest, but for the sake of the 'special interests' of the party to which they belonged and which they seek to protect."

The Conservative party up to the time the reciprocity arrangement was made had been as much committed to the policy of reciprocity as the Liberal party. But they were prepared to sacrifice the best interests of the country rather than give credit to their opponents. It was the old story. They stood for privilege as against the people and the Laurier government for the people against privilege.

Mr. Oliver quoted with telling effect from the Hansard report of the speech made in the House of Commons on April 15, 1910, by W. H. Sharpe, the Conservative member for Lisgar. Mr. Sharpe now an opponent of reciprocity, a so-called "free trader," then severely arraigned the government for not taking steps to open up the American market to Canadian wheat growers and cattle raisers.

The meeting closed with resounding cheers for Laurier, Oliver and Reciprocity.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 6.—At least 60 municipalities will vote on local option in Ontario next January. The present standing of the municipalities is as follows: With license, 442; without license, 81.

Vancouver, Sept. 7.—Census taking in Vancouver was completed today. The result shows over 100,000 people in the old city limits with a total of 160,000 in greater Vancouver, which included South Vancouver and Hastings.

EMERSON PEOPLE MAKE AN EMPHATIC PROTEST Against Proposal of Great Northern and Northern Pacific to Run American Crews Through on Trains into Canada. Emerson, Man., Sept. 6.—The proposal of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads to run United States train crews through to Winnipeg was the subject of discussion at a large meeting which was called by the board of trade and took place here last night. The meeting was most emphatic in its protest against the proposal. It is thought that the successful tender will be required to deposit one hundred dollars with the Association, which will be forfeited if he fails to live up to his contract.

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Wheat Handled in Montreal. Montreal, Sept. 6.—The figures furnished today by the harbor commissioners show that from the opening of navigation until August 31, the commissioners elevator handled 5,528,991 bushels of wheat. During the corresponding period of last year the wheat handled amounted to 5,772,712 bushels.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS SHORT, CROSS, BIGGAR & Co. Advocates, Notaries, Etc. Wm. Short, Hen. J. W. Cross, O. M. Biggar, Hector Down. Office over Merchants Bank, 1000 Company and private B. Edm., Alberta.

C. H. WEBER, Auctioneer. Farm Sale & speciality. Belmont Alberta. P.O. Address: Box 545, Edmonton.

H. W. MILLS, Real Estate and Employment Office, 370 Jasper St., Edmonton, Phone 4180. City Lots, Farm Lands, Wild and Improved.

Three Lots First street, \$225; half cash, 4 and 12. One Lot First street, \$250; half cash, 6 and 12 months. Three Lots Namayo, \$200; half cash, 6 and 12. One Lot Namayo, \$200; half cash, 6 and 12. Lot 6, block 7, Namayo, \$150 per foot. One Lot, 18, Block 7, Norwood \$400; \$125 cash, 6 and 12. Two Lots, 5, block 19, Norwood, \$550; half cash, 6 and 12. Two Lots, 1 and 2, block 11, Westmount, \$125 cash, 3, 6, and 12. Farm 2 miles from Wabamun Lake, half mile from school, \$11 per acre; terms.

Wm. W. Howe Auctioneer and Commission Agent 133 RICE ST., EDMONTON. (Next to Hutton Feed Stable) Are you thinking of having an Auction Sale this fall? See me before making your arrangements. Write me you have anything to sell. I can find buyers. I have a good Threshing outfit for Sale, Cheap and on good terms, or will exchange for Farm Property or Live Stock. Write me you have anything to sell. I can find buyers. Phone 1681, P. O. Box 25 Residence Phone 2583.

FOR SALE—British Columbia Fruit Lands; no irrigation required; terms Fifteen acres adjoining public road, non-five hundred dollars; terms, George Packham, Enderby, Okanagan Valley.

FOR SALE—Seven Hundred head well graded Lincoln and Merino ewels, young and in first class condition, at reasonable price; immediate sale. Will accept any number of shares and Sons, or communicate with J. A. McCartney, Tyrol, Alta.

THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA. Send for Booklet "Victoria, British Columbia." Unimproved, alluvial and fertile soil. Remarkable development proceeding on Vancouver Island. R. V. Winch & Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE On and after thirty clear days from the date of this notice, viz., on the 21st day of August, 1911, the available quarter sections in the following Townships will be open for entry: Township of Ross, Meridian 76 19 5 Dated at Gravelly Hill, Alberta, this 21st day of August, 1911. P. TOMPKINS, Agent of Dominion Lands.

WM. WALLACE HOWE, Auctioneer & Commission Agent, 133 RICE STREET, EDMONTON. Special Attention given to Farm Sales. Distances given on object. See me before making arrangements. In case my name is not on the list at auction sale this fall.

SCHEDULE. TO INGEBERT GOTTARD: TAKE NOTICE that an action was commenced against you by Writ of Summons and Statement of Claim in the Supreme Court

