

# \$162,000,000 Alberta Debt Piled Up In Just 30 Years; Average Leaps Since 1921

Indirect Liabilities, Guar-  
antees Included in  
Figure

NETS \$153,014,994

Indebtedness Began Small  
in 1909, Quickly  
Rose

## ALBERTA'S PUBLIC DEBT

1905 .....	(Province formed)
1909 .....	\$ 21,556,564
1910 .....	21,556,564
1917 .....	53,278,496
1921 .....	92,073,204
1925 .....	107,098,626
1934 .....	154,162,311
1935 .....	161,884,759

Alberta's public debt, including indirect liabilities or guarantees, has increased to just short of \$162,000,000 in the 30 years since the province was formed, it is revealed by the public accounts.

In that period there have been six governments, excluding the new Social Credit ministry.

Starting with a clean slate in 1905, various governments have increased the debt burden at an average of \$4,625,000 a year. Great bulk of the increase, however, was in the period since 1921 when the U.F.A. was in power.

For four years from 1905 to 1909, the province had clear sailing and kept out of debt. But in the latter year a debt of \$2,000,000 was created in connection with the provincial telephone system.

### Increased In 1912

This was the only debt carried by the province when the Rutherford government, which had been in power since 1905, was succeeded by the Sifton administration in 1910.

The first general debt charge was made in 1912, amounting to \$973,333, in which year the telephone debt was increased to \$5,893,533.

When the Sifton government was succeeded by the Stewart ministry in 1917, the general debt amounted to \$20,754,656, while the telephone branch had a total of \$9,947,165.

Sixteen years of Liberal rule came to an end in 1921 when the United Farmers swept into power, confronted with a public debt of \$92,073,204, including funded and unfunded debt and indirect liabilities. This was what faced the Greenfield administration.

The next change of government was in 1925, when the Brownlee government took over, but by this time the public debt had mounted to \$107,098,626.

### Jumped In Last Year

In July, 1934, when the Reid government took office, succeeding the Brownlee administration, the provincial debt had reached the huge sum of \$154,162,311.

But the peak was still higher, as the debt total on June 30 last, the last date for which a report was made available on operations of the Reid regime, was \$161,884,759. This sum at least confronts the Aberhart government.

If the indirect liabilities or guarantees are excluded, though government officials say they should be included as very definitely forming part of the public debt, the net funded and unfunded debt of the province is found to have increased as follows:

1921 .....	\$ 61,664,987
1926 .....	93,188,874
1931 .....	118,545,261
1933 .....	143,913,423
1934 .....	144,548,662
1935 (March 31) ..	150,609,049
1935 (June 30) ..	153,014,994

## SEEK RULING ON EMPLOYEES IN POLITICS

Participation of provincial government employees in the Edmonton East Dominion constituency by-election came onto the floor of the legislature on Wednesday as a result of a point of privilege raised by E. L. Gray, Alberta Liberal leader.

On Orders of the Day, Mr. Gray rose and read from a report in an Edmonton newspaper regarding the Social Credit convention at the I.O.O.F. hall on Saturday last. Mr. Gray said that the report stated that at the nominating convention, former alderman Elisha East was chairman and William Baldwin was secretary.

Commenting on this, Mr. Gray said that "I understand Mr. Baldwin is a civil servant. Is it the policy of the government to permit civil servants to take an active part in political matters?"

Mr. Gray resumed his seat and there was no answer for a moment.

Hon. D. B. Mullen, minister of agriculture, smiled and Premier William Aberhart after exchanging a remark or two with Hon. Solon E. Low, provincial treasurer, rose and replied:

He stated that "The government has not made any definite policy in regard to that."

Discussion ended there.

Mr. Baldwin is the chief clerk of the livestock branch of the agriculture department, having been appointed several months.

## LECTION Parties

the five major parties in the "Election Issues" which will appear in the Edmonton Journal

## Social Credit

THE problem facing young people today is their future.

They must have an opportunity to prepare or develop themselves for the responsibilities which they must soon assume as citizens of our province. We have an efficient educational system along academic lines and well-equipped training schools in our province, but through the lack of economic security many of our young men and women are unable to take advantage of them. Through this cause many are forced at an early age to seek employment that they may keep themselves and possibly other members of their families from starvation.

Employers are quick to realize the dire need of employment and thus are able to take advantage of the present system and employ young men and women at inadequate wages. Others who have been fortunate enough to take advantage of our educational facilities find themselves unable to secure employment in the line for which they have been trained, many have been forced to accept any position, regardless of whether they are fitted for it.

The Social Credit program strikes at the root of these problems. It pledges itself through the use of our own credit to give economic security to the bona fide citizens of this province. This is done through the issuance of basic dividends which is part of the rightful inheritance of the people. It will enable our people to enjoy greater freedom and contentment than they enjoy at the present time. The Just Price feature includes just wages and salaries for all and prevents the exploitation of the employee by the employer. The basic dividend will also give a great source of purchasing power to the people, which will mean more goods sold, more goods produced, more services needed and ultimately will result in less unemployment.

The citizens of our province ought to be the first consideration of our government. Social Credit pledges itself at all times to work in the best interests of the people and to give a chance to the youth of our province.

# 'Gold Fish Bowl' Regime Is Forecast For Aberhart

All Government News to Be Issued by Press Bureau, Is Plan

## NO DIRECT CONTRACT

Reportorial enterprise will be a thing of the past at the legislative buildings if present plans of the new Social Credit government are carried out, it was forecast Wednesday.

Hon. J. W. Hugill, K.C., attorney-general, and Dr. Victor Wright, close friend of Premier Aberhart, announced Tuesday that the administration soon would inaugurate what newspapermen term a "handout bureau."

Premier Aberhart, they said, would operate a "gold fish bowl" government, his press bureau publicizing each department of government. News from the government, it was said, would be "dished out on platters" to reporters after being handled by government news men.

WILLIE WILLIS  
By Robert Quillen



"I forget about us havin' company till I heard Papa bein' polite before breakfast."—(Copy-right).

# Has Authority Head Government

Aberhart Has No Seat, But Can Still Hold Premiership

Despite the fact that he has not yet obtained a seat in the house, Premier Aberhart has full authority to head the government of this province, legal authorities stated Wednesday.

The law does not prevent a cabinet minister from holding a portfolio even though he has no seat in the assembly, it is said. At the same time, English authorities state it is a firmly established custom for cabinet ministers to seek a seat as early as possible.

# 400 See Oaths Given Ministers

(Continued from Page 9)

into the chamber with Hon. J. W. Hugill, attorney-general, in his silk court gown, leading the way, occupied seats vacated by the outgoing Reid cabinet.

## Seat for Premier

Leaving the end seat vacant, indicating that this probably will be occupied by the premier at the next session, the cabinet ministers were seated in the following order: Mr. Hugill, Hon. E. C. Manning, Hon. W. N. Chant, Hon. C. C. Ross, Hon. W. A. Fallow, Hon. Charles Cockroft, and Hon. W. W. Cross.

Members of the provincial legislature, including S. A. G. Barnes and D. B. Mullen, members-elect for this city, occupied seats on the floor of the house. Also given prominent seats were Mrs. W. L. Walsh and Mrs. William Aberhart.

Premier Aberhart first took the oath of office and signed the orders-in-council appointing the ministers, after which these were signed by the lieutenant-governor.

All cabinet members then stood and took the oath of allegiance, followed by the oath for members of the executive council.

The proceedings terminated as His Honor left the chamber, escorted by the clerk of the assembly.

Premier Aberhart then announced that members of the cabinet would meet immediately in the executive council chamber. At this first meeting of the new ministry, the lieutenant-governor attended.

## Hoadley Present

Best wishes were showered on the new administration when the ceremonies ended. Premier Aberhart first was greeted by his wife and then shook hands with Mrs. Walsh. Felicitations were tendered the new ministers by friends who gathered round.

Only member of the Reid administration present was George Hoadley, ex-minister of health, trade and industry, who later extended his best wishes to the new ministry. Perren Baker, ex-minister of education, also called to offer his greetings, but did not wait for formal swearing in ceremonies.



# Aberhart Planning Census In Alberta as Early Move

Expects Banks Will Lend  
Co-operation to New  
Government

PREDICTS UPTURN

Says Prosperity in Twelve  
Months May Enable  
Bond Redemption

Presenting Alberta's premier as seen through eastern eyes, the Journal here publishes the first of two articles based on an interview granted F. B. Housser, Toronto newspaperman, by Premier Aberhart.

By F. B. Housser  
(Special to The Journal)

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—"Tell your readers," said William Aberhart, the new Social Credit premier of Alberta, "that we have no quarrel with anybody. If the banks will co-operate with us, we will co-operate with them. Alberta's credit will be kept good and no one has anything to worry about."

The interview took place in Mr. Aberhart's drawing room on the C.P.R. Transcontinental to Calgary, where he and his attorney-general, Mr. Huggill, were speeding Premier Bennett for a loan to clear the decks for the new Alberta government to implement its election pledge to pay dividends of \$25 a month to Alberta citizens.

Mr. Aberhart said it would take about 18 months to introduce Social

## Federal Plants For Munitions Studied In U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Senate munitions committee Tuesday revealed it is inquiring into the cost to the United States government of owning and operating plants to build ships, aeroplanes and other weapons of warfare.

Credit. He has already been in touch with Major Douglas in England, who is ready to come to Alberta as soon as he is needed. Before he comes, Mr. Aberhart says, he intends to take a census and survey of the province which will show the population, debts, resources, potentialities, etc. He is confident there will be no obstacles which cannot be overcome. The people, he said, have to be looked after.

"I am not looking for any trouble," said Mr. Aberhart. "R. B. and I are old friends," and he added that Crescent Heights high school, of which Mr. Aberhart is, or was, principal, has taken most of the scholarships which Mr. Bennett donates annually in Calgary. "Through this, R.B. knows me well," said Mr. Aberhart. "He has often commended me on the work we have done at my school."

Mr. Huggill is also an old friend

## "DON'T WORK FOR SCABS"



Voluntarily chained to a post in the New York garment centre at 38th and Broadway, Mary Slate, attractive 19-year-old Brooklyn girl, soon drew an audience and shouted, "Don't work for scabs," until she was hoarse, while perspiring police worked with files and hacksaws on the chains. A sympathizer of striking shipping clerks, according to police, she kept up a running patter for nearly a half hour while the strike was brought to an end by a compromise agreement on wages and hours. The girl finally was freed but was not arrested.

of the dominion premier, having formerly been his secretary.

Mr. Aberhart, produced a pocket scrap book and quoted from an article in an Edmonton newspaper.

"Alberta last year paid federal taxes of \$27,900,000 and received in subsidies only \$7,900,000. The province therefore lost about \$19,900,000 or \$27.34 per person," he said. "I'm going to ask for \$18,000,000. Don't those figures show we are entitled to it? Ontario and Quebec were the only provinces last year that were ahead of the game."

### Not As Expected

I had expected to meet a fanatic and dreamer in Mr. Aberhart. Instead I found myself talking to a powerfully built, man, with a large head set deep into his shoulders, betokening a practical man with his feet on the ground, whose values seemed to be facts rather than theories. The only part of his face

that suggests theorizing is his pointed chin.

He has grown feet around the corners of his eyes and is the picture of good humor, but there are times when he becomes intense, when you feel that he is a fighter who is capable of using other methods when diplomacy fails.

I had also heard that, when pushed into a tight corner, he is in the habit of quoting scripture to the effect that the Lord will look after things, but I found none of this tendency during the two or three hour talk I had with him. When I pressed him to say what he would do if the banks and the dominion government refused to co-operate with him, he smiled and said he guessed he had better not talk to me any more about it, as he thought I would like to see a fight and he was not looking for one.

Mr. Aberhart's manual, which he circulated during the recent election, had given me a pretty fair idea of how he proposed to work out his plan. The point on which I tackled him first was what he is going to do about meeting Alberta's debts.

The province has a net debit outstanding of about \$150,000,000. Within the next year some \$6,400,000 of Alberta bonds come due and will have to be either paid off or refunded. About \$1,000,000 of these come due in November of this year. I also knew that there has been a run on the province's savings certificates since Mr. Aberhart was elected. There are understood to be about \$10,000,000 of these.

"The run on savings certificates,"

he said, "was only an election move." He did not seem the least bit worried about that.

"The people down east are worried," he said, "because they don't understand what we are proposing to do. They think we are going to issue scrip and 'phony' money. We are not. We will pay our debts in the same way we always have. There will be no confiscation or repudiation. That is not in our minds."

"We are not interested in monetary reform in the ordinary sense of the word," he continued. Ninety-five per cent of business is done with paper, only five per cent with money. It is the 95 per cent on which we will be working. The difficulty to be solved is the distribution of purchasing power."

When Mr. Aberhart says that 95 per cent of the business is done with paper, he is, of course, referring to credit. There is only somewhere between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 of currency circulating in Canada, whereas deposits in the banks are around \$2,000,000,000. The business of the country is done on borrowed money or credit, which the banks are allowed to issue up to 10 times their cash reserves. The currency is only pocket or pin money.

The \$25 a month which Mr. Aberhart proposes to issue will be in credit certificates, not currency.

"Have you sounded out any of the banks to get their reaction?" I asked him.

"I have spoken to our banker in Calgary and he seemed quite willing to co-operate," he replied. "We have not yet talked to heads of the banks. We expect to do so before we get back."

"It is up to the banks whether they want to co-operate with us or not," said Mr. Aberhart. "If they don't want the government's business, there are plenty of things we can do."

### May Have Own Bank

"Such as what?" I fired back.

"That would have to be considered," he said. "We do not expect any trouble. If all the banks refused, we might have to set up a state bank."

"How about the British North America act? Would you try to get that changed? Will you have to have it changed anyway?"

"We would have our hands full getting the B.N.A. act changed," he answered. "We do not want that; we do not need it. The province has supreme control of its own affairs now. The B.N.A. act gives it that. We do not want Ottawa to do the province's business."

I came back to the debit problem.

"Mr. Aberhart," I said, "the financial people in Ontario want to know how you are going to pay the interest on Alberta bonds. Many of them are held in eastern Canada."

"We are going to pay it in just the same way as we always have paid it," he answered. "We have taxes coming in, corporation taxes, gasoline taxes and all the rest of them. These taxes will be deposited in the bank just as they are now and the banks will meet the coupons on the province's bonds when they are presented, just as they do now. Meeting the interest on our bonds will be no more of a problem than it always has been."

"There may be no problem about paying your bond interest," I said, "but how about when you have to pay off or refund your bonds. How are you going to refund the \$6,400,000 of bonds coming due in the next 12 months?"

"By the time those bonds come due," said Mr. Aberhart, "there will be so much prosperity in Alberta that the bonds can be paid off. We won't have to refund them."

### Convinced Plan Feasible

This was not said boastfully but with firm, quiet conviction in his voice. If there is any question in his mind about the possibility of his Social Credit plans not working out, he gives no indication of it.

"But, Mr. Aberhart," I said, "if you pay off those bonds in cash it will have to be done in legal tender which the bondholders outside of Alberta will accept. Where are you going to find it? The bondholders will not accept your credit certificates."

"They won't have to," he said.

certificates."

"They won't have to," he said. "There is enough money on deposit in the Alberta banks at present to pay off the whole debt of Alberta, if the people will let me use it for that purpose."

"And if they are given other spending money as you propose to give them under your Social Credit plan, those deposits could be used? Is that what you mean?" I asked.

He indicated that it was. "You see," he said, "you make the same mistake everybody else does, of thinking we are going to create scrip to pay our bills and debts. We are not. We are going to pay them in just the same way we do now."

I then brought up the question of whether Alberta under so-called Social Credit would not be in the same relation to the rest of Canada as one country is to other countries. Would not the province have to accumulate foreign exchange i.e. the money of the rest of Canada, with which to pay its outside bills?

### **Credit "Gilt-Edged"**

"The province will not have to accumulate funds. The banks will have to arrange for exchange through their branches," said Mr. Aberhart. "We will deal with the banks in our own province. They will have to deal with us on a basis of credit. If they don't think our credit is any good, that's another matter. Alberta's credit is gilt-edged. If we can sell our wheat at 87½ cents a bushel (the new minimum price set by the dominion wheat board) we won't have any trouble."

"But," I objected, "won't the exchange value of Alberta's money fluctuate in relation to the money of the rest of the country?"

Again he showed me I was making the mistake of thinking they were going to create scrip or phoney money. "Alberta," he said, "has a favorable balance of trade with the rest of the country, according to the Canada year book. In all foreign exchange, fluctuations occur mostly through manipulation. That will have to be guarded against."



## ROB 4

### Refuse Reveal Letter Series With Douglas

Government, Opposition  
Vote Solidly on Motions  
to Reveal

#### FIRST DIVISIONS

"Not in Best Interests,"  
Premier Says of  
Liberal Idea

Crushing the opposition in two divisions on votes of 55 to 7, with all members in their places, the government Tuesday defeated two motions which asked for production of correspondence with Major C. H. Douglas, British economist and chief reconstruction adviser of the administration.

The divisions were the first of the present session. Supporting the motions asking for the correspondence were the opposition members, five Liberals and two Conservatives; opposed were the solid ranks of Social Credit supporters.

Leading the battle against the motions, Premier Aberhart, taking part in debate for the first time, and evidently warmed up over the opposition moves, declared it was not in the best interests of the public to produce the correspondence now. Later he said it was impossible to give the information asked for at this session.

Information would be given at the proper time, said the premier.

At one juncture, the premier, on a point of order, protested a statement by W. R. Howson, Liberal leader, that if the government would not agree to production of all communications with Major Douglas, then it was the desire "to conceal from the people of the province the people's own business."

"Withdraw! Withdraw!" cried members on the government side.

On Speaker Tanner's ruling, Mr. Howson withdrew the remark, adding that "if the government refuses to give this information to the public, then there is information in the hands and minds of the government that the people of this province are entitled to."

Premier Aberhart: "They will get it."

Though it downed the motions asking for the Douglas documents, the government agreed to others moved by D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, asking for copies of all correspondence with R. J. Magor, of Montreal, financial adviser, to be laid on the table, besides, information as to his salary or remuneration and upon whose recommendation he was appointed.

The verbal scrap started when the house reached motion number 6 on the order paper, which was one moved by Mr. Duggan and asked for a return showing "all correspondence between the government and Major Douglas." This was voted down after a short debate.

The second division came on

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

# References Must Proceed To Privy Council - - Premier

## Aberhart Surprised Supreme Court Verdicts Apparently Founded on Social Credit Act Which Was Never Referred

Expressing surprise and disappointment at the recent supreme court of Canada decision, disallowing several legislative acts, and including an opinion that the Social Credit Act is ultra vires, Premier William Aberhart, in addressing the Edmonton Prophetic Bible Conference at the Strand theatre on Sunday night, declared that the only thing to do was to carry the whole question to the privy council. The court decision, he said, was based on an act not included in the reference and in which the court refused to hear argument.

The premier pointed out that he was not criticizing the courts, but merely was expressing his surprise.

"Why should any council or any group of men control and definitely refuse the will of 700,000 people?" he said.

The premier also declared that he thought the will of the people should prevail.

### MORE WAYS THAN ONE

Turning his attention to the question of the Supreme court decisions, the premier said:

"I was disappointed in more ways

than one regarding the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

"I have no intention of criticizing our courts in any way. Their decision, we know, will always be the basis of the people's respect for law and order. I have no criticism to offer. I admit that I cannot understand it.

"I was told that in connection with the three acts referred to the Supreme court, that their constitu-

Continued on Page 11, Col. 1



# HIGH APPEAL IS NEXT STEP OF REFERENCE

Continued from Page One

tionality was to be decided on the acts themselves and not on any conditions or circumstances apart from them. We presented no argument elucidating Social Credit principles. We were informed that this was not necessary, nor was it acceptable.

"You can therefore quite understand my surprise and disappointment when I get an outline of the decision, to find that the whole basis of the decision is based on an act not disallowed by the governor-general-in-council nor refused assent by the lieutenant-governor and which had not been referred to the Supreme court at all.

## CLAIM ALL CONNECTED

"I am told that, having found the Social Credit Act, which was not referred to them for a decision, unconstitutional, they claim that each of the other acts was connected in some way with the Social Credit Act in our motives or purpose to carry out a certain policy. Yet they had refused to have any evidence presented along this line. Using the same method, they might have declared every act of the Alberta legislature unconstitutional because it was associated in some way with this one Social Credit Act.

"That is the matter that I cannot understand. I have been asking a few pertinent questions about this since hearing the decision.

"Why did the Supreme Court refuse to hear evidence on the Social Credit philosophy, if it was going to base its decision on that philosophy or the act by that name?

"Again with regard to the bank taxation bill. Why were we not allowed to present it as a question of fact as well as of law if the judgment was to be based upon the fact of whether the banks were financially able to pay the tax or not?

## MERELY SURPRISE

"I trust that I may not be misunderstood. I am merely expressing my surprise and disappointment in this matter.

"It seems to me that there is but one thing to do and that is to carry the whole question to the privy council.

"The prime minister of Canada was quoted as saying that this would be done. In the meantime we must press on toward the solution of our present difficulties.

"I am sure that all who are not removed from the grim realities of life realize that the present financial system is not functioning as it should. We can produce all the people want but they cannot secure it for lack of purchasing power.

"The people themselves produce the goods, but they cannot enjoy them for lack of tickets of claim. Every time goods are produced or processed we go into debt and this debt-producing system has created so much debt that we can today only pay 20 cents on the dollar. That is there is only enough currency in existence to pay that. If we paid it we would at once have to go into debt to carry on.

"The one great question that all sensible men are asking is, where are we going from here? Can no one tell us?"

## WOULD BE EASY

Later he added, "If reformers or politicians and the citizens generally would decide where they want to go, the rest would be easy.

"I am sure we will never suggest a long-range policy. This gradual improvement and evolution viewpoint of the solution of our problem is childish and impracticable in the extreme."

Speaking of the selfishness of the money monopolists, he said: "The selfishness of the money monopolists stands in the way of the welfare of the people. Something must be done. I think the will of the people should prevail.

"Why should any council or group of men control and definitely refuse the will of 700,000 people?

"Are we no longer living in a democratic country? Or are we unconsciously under Nazi rule with a different name? Time will bring this out. Meanwhile the people must decide between democracy and plutocracy. Must the will of the people prevail or shall the dictates of finance control us?"

## FALL IN LINE

Every man, woman and child who knows of the suffering under the present financial system and who knows of the need of a change, should fall in line "and see the matter through to the end," the premier declared.

"The will of the people must prevail if you persist in your demands," the premier declared in dealing with his subject. "Bulldog Ten-

W. S. Hall, Social Credit member. On this subject the premier said that "You can see by the announcements that the people of Edmonton, especially of East Edmonton, are to have every opportunity to hear matters of public interest discussed during the next two weeks.

"I am satisfied that the people will be able to distinguish between that which is true and vital from that which is far-fetched and of no importance.

"May I remind the people once more that the great issues are not political, but economic. The one great issue is between the financiers and the people.

## ANOTHER LINK

"If in this election the candidate of the money monopolists is elected then that will be another link in the chain of economic slavery, the burden of which is at present overwhelming our people. It does not take much thought on the part of the average citizen to come to the conclusion that the old line parties are in reality the henchmen of the money barons.

Most people realize that a change in the financial system is necessary. We cannot go on with this debt producing system. Since this is so, then the people must elect a candidate who will protest against this dreadful system on all occasions. How can a man who does not see anything greatly wrong with this debt-producing system of economic slavery represent us?

"It was the announcement of all these meetings that led me to make these few remarks. I feel certain that many of the citizens of East Edmonton will take advantage of these meetings to get the issue clearly in mind.

"Now one question more. May I be allowed to attend any or all of these meetings without being asked to speak? That's fine. You see as I am a voter in the East Edmonton federal constituency, I should be allowed to listen as well as to speak—shouldn't I?"

Turning to Orvis Kennedy, who was on the platform with him, the premier said, "Have you anything to say just now?"

Mr. Kennedy: "No. I have nothing to say just now."

Mr. Aberhart: "You are a young man who knows the problems of the rising generation from recent first hand experience?"

## CAN PRESENT CASE

Mr. Kennedy: "Yes, Mr. Aberhart. I do and with that first hand knowledge I feel I can present their case for them."

Mr. Aberhart: "I should think you could better than any of us older fellows, who know only the experience of our youth back in the horse and buggy days when jobs were plenty."

Mr. Kennedy: "Mr. Aberhart, I am more than surprised that the federal ministers are coming in to advise our people at this time."

Mr. Aberhart: "Yes and especially when an important session of the Canadian parliament is being held."

Mr. Kennedy: "I remember that, not long ago, your ministers were criticized by the old line parties for going on speaking tours within the bounds of this province and when the legislature was not in session at the time."

Mr. Aberhart: "Yes, but you needn't be surprised. That is called consistency. The whole purpose of it is quite evident to our citizens."

Mr. Kennedy: "But none of these federal ministers reside in Alberta. Why should they take such an active part or dare to advise our people?"

## BRING OUT ISSUE

Mr. Aberhart: "Oh, don't worry. We had them in the provincial election also and the people fully understood in whose interests they are sent. It will bring out the issue—the people or the financial system."

Mr. Kennedy: "But are the people to suppose that the old line parties have no outstanding men to represent their cause?"

Mr. Aberhart: "Well, to tell you the truth, it does seem hardly fair to the leaders of the old line parties here. It makes the people think that the Alberta men are hardly capable of handling the issue. The whole set-up and all the money being spent makes me think of Nazism rather than democracy."

time grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small. We are gradually evolving and some day in the far-di tant future men may have economic freedom if a Nazi state is not set up.

"And they expect the people to fall for that; to sacrifice themselves and their children on the altar of the god of mammon because he decrees that no change can be made with expectation. We want to know who gave this command.

"May I suggest to you that this long-range policy—this policy of procrastination is the policy of degeneration, degradation and decay.

## MUST PREVAIL

"The long-range policy was the proposal that kept the children of Israel wandering in the wilderness for 40 years with no signs of progress and all kinds of misery. Had they followed the advice of Caleb and Joshua they would have entered the promised land at once. The people must decide this point. Their will must prevail if they tenaciously persist in their demands."

Continuing, the premier declared that "I am dumfounded that the old line parties should suggest such a long range policy to a people suffering poverty in the midst of plenty. There are matters in which a long range policy is ridiculous and can receive not the slightest attention

"We all know that depressions come and go in cycles. Recently they have become more frequent and severe.

"Notwithstanding what our long-vision friends say, they are unable to cope with depressions. Why? Because they are not dealing with the cause and the remedy is a failure.

"They claim that there is no shortage of purchasing power in the hands of the consumers. You know whether that is true or not. Why do you not spend more? Have you everything you need?

"Depressions are caused by a shortage of purchasing which forces the goods to pile up. The reason why people do not purchase is because they lack purchasing power. That needs no argument. But, says one there is no shortage of purchasing power. You can find all kinds of money stored up in the banks and in the hands of insurance companies and the millionaires.

"That's interesting, isn't it. And what is the remedy? Redistribute it. We must take it from those who have it and give it to those who have not. All right. Yes, but this must be done gradually and painlessly.

"We must not tax them too heavily. That would be unconstitutional for the laws have been made to protect them. Then too we must not isolate ourselves from the rest of the world or they would go to another country. Yes.

"We must coax them to lend their money at a good interest rate on a home construction or home improvement plan and that will work to our people. Probably their investments will fail and they will lose their money that way.

"Thus by inspired confidence we shall gradually get them to loosen up their money and we shall redistribute it. That is most hopeful, is it not? There is nothing fantastic nor wild about that, is there? It is to make one laugh—this long range policy.

"However, if the people want that long range vision that has been in vogue for the last half century with present day results, they have a right to have it. Talk about fulfilling promises, why these old line parties have not fulfilled the promises which they made to our great-grandfathers. The fact of the matter is they frankly assert that they never intend to meet them."

matter through to the end," the premier declared.

"The will of the people must prevail if you persist in your demands," the premier declared in dealing with his subject, "Bulldog Tenacity."

"The enemies of the welfare of the common people and their children will do everything in their power to confuse and to dissuade democracy from its purpose knowing that only thus can they hold the people in slavery.

The call to arms goes forth. Albertans arise. You know that a change is necessary. Don't be confused or side-tracked. Demand it. Show the money barons that you mean to go on. I was told the other day that the financiers believe that they have the people of Alberta buffaloed. You are losing heart, they say. I wonder. Are you? That would be too bad.

"The call to freedom rings out. The welfare of your children as well as yourselves is at stake. Surely you can not be bribed to lie down and quit. British tenacity will not allow you to quit. Now is the time to do the job. Keep right on to the end of the road. Make this a principle in everything you do. Don't be a quitter."

#### WITH BY-ELECTION

The premier dealt at some length with the coming by-election in the East Edmonton Dominion constituency, to fill the parliamentary seat left vacant by the death of Dr.

that the Alberta men are hardly capable of handling the issue. The whole set-up and all the money being spent makes me think of Nazism rather than democracy."

Mr. Kennedy: "I should think that our people should be left to settle our problems by ourselves."

Mr. Aberhart: "I assure you that the East Edmonton voters are the class of people who will think for themselves. You had better get out during the week and tell the people what we stand for. Well that is all for the present."

The premier next directed his attention to a communication which included a "small contribution to commemorate the death of the United Canada Association."

Commenting on this, the premier declared that "I guess you might call this a memorial contribution or shall I say a funeral wake.

#### HEAR GREAT DEAL

"We hear a great deal today about a long range policy. The hand is the hand of the money monopolists but the voice is the voice of the old line parties. It is the Fortin Plan of enslaving even the third or fourth generation. They say changes can not be made suddenly; that remedies cannot be applied to the patient slowly, even though he may die in the process.

"With cruel frankness, they inform the suffering people that things can not be righted in our day nor possibly in the lifetime of our children. The wheels of



# Social Lawlessness Charged To Ottawa In Aberhart's Wire

Telegram, Sent After Long Cabinet Council, Declares Disallowance Has Deprived Province of Right to Test Validity Of Legislation In Court

Declaring that "our people insist that we are pledged to go forward in obedience to them, not to you or the banks," and that "frustrating us will not evade the final outcome and will only lead to our people demanding with ever-increasing insistence that their will shall prevail," Premier William Aberhart on Thursday forwarded to Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King, premier of Canada a telegram challenging disallowance by the Dominion government of recently passed provincial legislation "because it has no such power today."

The telegram was the direct result of a lengthy cabinet meeting on Thursday morning at which the subject-matter of the telegram was approved, with final drafting and approval being made later in the day.

In claiming the Dominion has no right to veto provincial legislation, Premier Aberhart in his wire quotes Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, on whose recommendation the three bills passed at the recent special legislative session were disallowed, to the effect that "I do not think in a federation such as this the power of disallowance could be exercised by the central government."

## CHALLENGES RIGHT

The premier further challenges the right of the banks to monetize the sole credit of Alberta.

Charge is also made in the premier's wire that the Dominion by disallowance of the three acts has usurped the right of the court to decide their validity in order to deprive the government of its right of appeal.

It is also charged that in "deliberately violating property and civil rights" the Dominion has followed a procedure which "constitutes social lawlessness which you should not support."

The full text of Premier Aberhart's wire is as follows:

- 1—Our people insist that we are pledged to go forward in obedience to them, not to you nor to the banks. Frustrating us will not evade the final outcome and will only lead to our people demanding with ever increasing insistence that their will shall prevail.
- 2—Nevertheless your telegram of the 17th August shall be more fully dealt with later.
- 3—We do, however, challenge immediately the right of the Dominion to disallow any provincial legislation whatsoever because it has no such power today. This is the opinion of your own minister of justice who stated in parliament, March 30, 1937: "I do not think in a federation such as this the power of disallowance could be exercised by the cen-

tral government." He then went on to say: "I believe the provincial legislatures would feel that they are still supreme and sovereign within the sphere of their jurisdiction."

4—We again assert with all possible emphasis that the legislation in question is within the sphere of our jurisdiction in which the clearly expressed will of our people is supreme and sovereign.

5—Further we challenge the right of the banks to monetize the sole credit of Alberta as they or the Bank of Canada deem fit and we challenge the Dominion government's right to invade a purely provincial field in delegating authority to any institution to control and restrict our people's access to their own credit within their own province thus deliberately violating property and civil rights. This constitutes social lawlessness which you should not support.

6—By disallowance of our acts you usurped the right of the court to decide their validity in order to deprive this government of its right of appeal yet you rebuke the Alberta government for merely circumventing repeated surreptitious sabotage of its laws by bankers obscure nominee appellants.

7—Future disclosure of the institutions so self evidently inciting you to disallow our legislation will simultaneously saddle your government with full responsibility for producing a most serious constitutional crisis.

8—Canadian people realize that no statutory obligation or public responsibility compelled you to take such action.

9—Implementing the will of the people is the only justification for having a government and the existence and welfare of our people is the first and most sacred duty of our government, whether or not of yours, and we are bound to discharge it.

WILLIAM ABERHART,  
Premier of Alberta.

## OTTAWA KNOWS NOUGHT OF ANY 'NEGOTIATIONS'

Federal Premier Is Silent On Thursday Telegram From Aberhart

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King declined to comment when shown a despatch from Edmonton last evening on the announcement that Premier Aberhart would call a special session of the Alberta legislature to enact measures replacing those disallowed by the Dominion government Tuesday.

"Negotiations with Federal officials," which the despatch stated would be completed before the special session was called, were not explained here. So far as could be learned there were no negotiations pending with Alberta that would have any direct connection with the three banking and judicature statutes disallowed.

Action taken by the governor-in-council Tuesday disallowing these measures is not subject to appeal from any source. It was final and complete, requiring no ratification or parliamentary action.

No purpose could be served in further negotiation except to seek a means of enacting substitute measures that would meet with approval of the central government.

So far as could be learned no such negotiations have been opened.

## Aberhart Message Under Consideration By King At Ottawa

OTTAWA, Aug. 20 — Prime Minister Mackenzie King and his associates today were considering the telegram received from Premier Aberhart of Alberta in which the Social Credit leader challenged the right of the Dominion government to disallow provincial legislation. No comment was available from Mr. King but it was expected he would make some reply later in the day.

Justice Minister Lapointe, whose speech in the house of commons in March was quoted by Mr. Aberhart as supporting the latter's challenge of the Dominion's right to disallow the three Social Credit acts

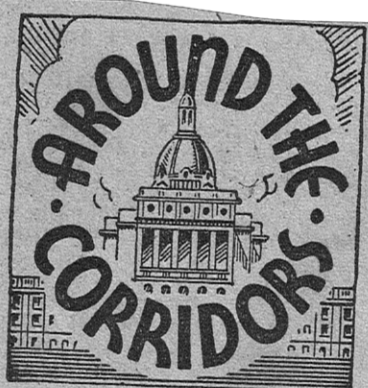
nullified by order-in-council last Tuesday, commented briefly.

In his March speech the minister of justice had expressed the belief "provincial legislatures would feel that they are still supreme and sovereign within the sphere of their jurisdiction."

"All I have to say on the matter is in my recommendation to council," Mr. Lapointe said. In that document, made public last Tuesday, the minister gave in detail his constitutional arguments supporting his belief that the acts were outside the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature.



## HEAVIEST PERIOD



By A. C. BALLANTINE

EDMONTON, Aug. 3.—If the session which opens this afternoon—the fourth in a year and a half—is notable for nothing else it will be notable for perhaps the shortest speech from the throne in British parliamentary history.

It is contained in two paragraphs on a single foolscap sheet.

But as far as anyone outside the ministerial party can foresee (which is not far) the session will be notable also for a remarkable bill, which the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Low, will sponsor to confer on the government certain administrative powers having to do with social credit.

WHAT the bill is, who knows? Even those who might be expected to in the ordinary course of the day's work don't. The King's Printer has not seen a copy. The clerk of the house has not even the title for the order paper. No doubt members of the ministerial party were told its purport at the after-luncheon session of Monday's all-day caucus. They may even have read it if there is anything to read and it is not just being carried around in someone's head. The legislative counsel whose duties are usually to include the drafting of bills at least passing a legal opinion on them, has not seen it.

Anyone who has ever sat fidgetting outside the door of a lodge, listening to mysterious rappings from within and waiting to be called for initiation will have an idea of the atmosphere that pervaded the parliament building yesterday.

TO make it still more eerie it was a civic holiday in Edmonton, into which the civil service entered with that enthusiasm which civil servants have for holidays. Consequently, ministers, members of the government party, a few officers of the House and the commissioner who guards the grand stairway, were the only tenants in the building.

And even these seemed to flit about noiselessly when they flitted at all. The latch of the council chamber door clicks. Then that of the premier's office. It is Mr. Aberhart crossing the corridor. Two more clicks and one is aware (rather than sees) that he has gone back to the caucus. On the floor below the same soft clickings indicate the comings and goings of Mr. Powell and Mr. Byrne at the offices of the Social Credit Board.

The cheery willingness of members as they leave the council chambers to talk of everything but shop may be darkly significant of deep things. Or again it may be just as esoteric pose. We shall soon know.

WHILE the opening of the session today will not be strictly informal it will be without the public part of the frills. There will be no salute of artillery and the members' ladies will not be allowed on the floor of the House. His Honor will be accompanied into the chamber by half a dozen senior officers of the Edmonton garrison and accompanied out again a few minutes later.

And then to business.

The motion to adopt the speech from the throne will be moved by Mr. Hooke, Red Deer, and seconded by Mr. Duke, Rocky Mountain, and the customary debate thereon will ensue as a concession to convention.

Since the House has only met for one specific purpose mentioned in the speech, the debate should not be long. But tradition gives a deal of leeway at this stage of the session and the debate on the speech from the throne often settles down to a debate on everything but that. And these veterans of four sessions who have grown conscious of their prerogative to wander afield into empire defence and Latin-American trade policies may

(Continued on Page Two, Column 3)

## RELEASE OF J. H. UNWIN MARKS WEEK

Excitement High in  
House After Ken-  
nedy's Win

### BILLS PROGRESS

By JOHN OLIVER

EDMONTON.—Discussion of estimates has brought the current session—the sixth session of the eighth legislature—into its heaviest period and has moved it rapidly toward its climax, if not conclusion. Discussion of estimates has been a highlight in the most exciting week of the session.

The first excitement of the week was the commencement of discussion of the estimates.

Then on the same day, Monday, was the Edmonton by-election to fill the seat in the house of commons, left vacant by the death of Dr. W. S. Hall, Social Credit member and the retention of the seat by the Social Credit forces by Orvis A. Kennedy.

As if this was not sufficient excitement for one day, word came from Ottawa, releasing J. H. Unwin, S.C., Edson from the Fort Saskatchewan jail, at the half way mark of this three months sentence, following a conviction on a defamatory libel charge.

### SNAKE DANCE

The legislature presented a sight unprecedented in its 33 years of existence on Tuesday when Mr. Unwin took his seat.

There were cheers, songs and a snake-dance around the chamber as the Social Credit forces welcomed back their colleague.

Galleries were packed to an extent not equalled since the opening day of the session on Feb. 10, this indicating the re-kindled interest in the whole Alberta situation.

And it is not to be wondered at, as the by-election, release of Mr. Unwin and his reappearance in the legislature constituted a trio of major events in the life of the province.

Incidentally, Mr. Unwin immediately plunged into the discussions on various votes in the estimates and his presence was made known very forcibly as he debated various points.

The East Edmonton by-election provided an interesting study. There were three candidates in the field, Social Credit, Liberal and Conservative. Each party and each candidate had every confidence that he would win. There was no effort spared by any candidate to win.

### OUTSIDE AID

R. C. Marshall the Liberal candidate was given assistance by three Dominion cabinet ministers, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of national defence; Hon. James G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture and Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of transport.

James A. MacKinnon, M.P. for West Edmonton and many local speakers assisted Mr. Marshall in the campaign.

Mr. Cleveley drew assistance from only one outside speaker, Denton Massey, Conservative member of parliament for Greenwood, Toronto. He was assisted by many local speakers.

Mr. Kennedy had the assistance of one Dominion member, John C. Landeryou, member for East Calgary.

Premier William Aberhart spoke on his behalf at one public meeting and over the radio, while several ministers and members of the legislature also spoke on his behalf.

None of the Liberal members of the legislature took part in the campaign.

### DENIES ELECTION

The Liberals polled about 3000 more votes than they did in the 1935 Dominion general election in the same constituency, but this was not sufficient to win. The Social Credit forces also increased their

(Continued on Page Eight)



# CORRIDOR

(Continued from Page 1)

feel their inalienable right of free speech has been curtailed if they are made to speak to the point.

However, they may be impressed with the fact that this is an extraordinary session called for an extraordinary purpose and that the customary rhetorician's holiday will be held at some more convenient season. If so, it should be possible to get the business transacted by the end of the week.

Nor does it seem likely that the opposition will hinder progress for they gather that they are coming to this session in something like a spirit of fatalism; that whatever the government does they will put no obstacle in the way of their doing it completely—a complete success or a complete hash, the opposition does not now much care, I hear, so long as it is complete.

# Cabinet and Directors Of League in Meeting

## Plans for Provincial Convention Discussed in Edmonton 1938

EDMONTON, Jan. 8 (CP).—Joint sessions of the provincial cabinet and the board of directors of the Alberta Social Credit League opened Thursday in the council chamber of the legislative buildings.

All members of the cabinet attended with the exception of provincial secretary E. C. Manning, who was ill at his home with a severe cold.

C. H. Tade, president of the league, presided at the meeting, which discussed plans for the annual provincial convention of the organization to be held at Calgary Jan. 13 and 14.

Under the league constitution, cabinet ministers are ex-officio members of the league directorate or board of management.

The sessions here are the last to be held by the present board of directors before the annual convention.

Attending the meeting are the following divisional directors: J. A. Maurice, Peace River, who is secretary for the league; J. E. Nykiforuk,

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Saskatchewan North; C. E. Webb, Saskatchewan South; Rev. F. S. Stark, Central Alberta; F. J. Mueller, Calgary Rural; Kirkham Lee, Southern Alberta; Orvis A. Kennedy, Edmonton; H. A. Webster, Calgary; C. H. Tade, Athabaska.

The sessions are expected to last two days.

## PETITION FOR SOCREDS SAID GAINING WAY

### Ottawa Party Whip Sure All Members Of Group Will Sign

OTTAWA, Feb. 24—A. H. Mitchell, member for Medicine Hat and Social Credit whip in the house of commons, said last night the petition from members of the house to be presented to the governor-general in council asking clemency for Joseph Unwin and G. F. Powell "was meeting a favorable reception."

Unwin, Social Credit member of the Alberta legislature, for Edson, and Powell, English Social Credit adviser to the Alberta government, are serving jail terms for defamatory libel arising from the publication of a pamphlet.

Mr. Mitchell, who has charge of the circulation of the petition, said some of his own group had not signed it yet but it had not been presented to them. He admitted there were some differences of opinion in the Social Credit group as to the method to be pursued in asking clemency for the men, but said: "I am sure we'll present a petition finally with the names of all our members on it."

The Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation members will likely sign it this week, A. A. Heaps, member for Winnipeg North, said. He has the petition for C.C.F. signatures.

Though the petition has been in circulation since Monday not all the Social Credit members have signed. At least two read it and did not sign, but Mr. Mitchell said he was sure they would.



# ABERHART ATTACKS



## Germany Plans To Attack

### Money Tyrants Doomed, Asserts Alberta Leader

#### Premier Aberhart Bitter Over Federal Action Which Keeps Courts From Passing On Validity Of His Acts

Declaring that he had received messages of encouragement from all parts of the British Empire, Premier William Aberhart, in an interview on Saturday, in discussing the constitutional situation arising out of disallowance of three bills passed at the recent special session of the legislature, stated that the fight Alberta was waging was against "the insolent and ruthless tyranny of the money power."

Attacking the money barons, Premier Aberhart declared that "In spite of all their power, financiers fear the open spaces. They dare not come out and face the wrath of the people whom they tyrannize."

The Premier's statements were made when asked to further comment on the situation now existing as between the Dominion and provincial governments.

#### DOOM SEALED

Doom of financial tyranny has been sealed by the events of the last few days, declared the Premier "and from the struggle which lies ahead of us Confederation will emerge stronger and healthier and purged of disintegrating forces."

The Premier's statement follows:

Previous to this I have hesitated, until I had given it most careful consideration, to make any hasty statement to the press regarding the very serious step taken by the Dominion government in connection with the disallowance of our three Acts. By disallowing our legislation it is clear that Ottawa has raised constitutional issues of the first magnitude.

I am convinced that they have been forced into doing this by the financiers of the east, who intend if it is possible, to confuse the real issue of financial tyranny over the people. In spite of all their power, financiers fear the open spaces. They dare not come out and face the wrath of the people whom they tyrannize.

So they always work out of sight using their power to extend their stranglehold on our lives through every institution they can control—even governments.

My faith in the people of Canada and the empire to which we are bound by such strong ties convinces me that no action by the federal cabinet will obscure the real nature of the fight which Alberta is waging against the insolent and ruthless tyranny of the money power. I have received many messages from all parts of the British Empire, which encourage me to go forward.

#### MAINTAIN AUTHORITY

We have informed the prime minister of Canada that we still maintain most emphatically that the legislation disallowed by the dominion government is entirely within the legislative jurisdiction of the province.

I told him previously and I have stated over and over again—so have my fellow-ministers—that the legislation did not interfere with the rights of the Dominion under the B.N.A. Act in regard to notes, coin, bullion or any of the specific matters placed under their control, including banks and banking.

I have told him and repeated ad nauseam that the legislation could not interfere with present banking business or with the administration of banks.

I have made it perfectly clear that all we are asserting are our rights in regard to property and

These facts were made perfectly clear to Mr. King, yet in the telegram excusing the action of his government he ignores them entirely, and chooses to misrepresent the nature of the acts disallowed.

#### HAVE NO DOUBTS

Moreover, Mr. King rebukes us for not joining with his government in referring the acts to the supreme court meantime allowing them to remain inoperative.

In the first place, as he knows, we had no doubts and still have no doubts on the validity of the acts, therefore it was not for us to question them.

Had we acquiesced in the Prime Minister's unreasonable, and, if I may say so, most improper request we would not only have compromised ourselves and very rightly incurred the wrath of our people in Alberta, but we would have been bowing to the dictates of the financiers who were playing for delay for, though the mouthpiece was the federal cabinet, it was the voice of finance that spoke.

Mr. King further rebuked us for the act which protected our vital legislation against attack by obscure agents of finance such as we had already experienced.

We merely sought to safeguard the people against the abuse of our courts to thwart their declared will. We were closing the courts to nobody except those seeking to trick us by dishonest methods.

Is there a fair minded person who could truthfully say this was unreasonable? Moreover, such action was unquestionably within our legislative jurisdiction.

#### NO APPEAL

But the Federal government in disallowing our legislation has usurped the rights of the courts. I am sure that reference to the courts would have proved the validity of our acts. Nevertheless whatever the decision might have been both the Dominion and the provincial governments would have had the right of appeal.

There is no appeal from disallowance, and the high handed action of the Dominion government closes the courts to the people of Alberta absolutely. I wonder what the verdict of the people of Canada will be on this.

The financiers think that they have won the first round even if it has struck a blow at the very roots of Confederation. I assert with confidence that the last few days has sealed the doom of financial tyranny throughout the world and from the struggle which lies ahead of us Confederation will emerge stronger and healthier and purged of the disintegrating forces of the money monopoly Canada will move forward to take its rightful place in the world.

And we in Alberta, or the

### Alberta's Revolt!

—Editorial—

THE almost unbelievable attitude of Canada's private monopolistic lending institutions in refusing to voluntarily reduce the unpayable interest rates imposed on the primary producers and the people, generally, in Western Canada, has brought on a REVOLT in Alberta that will undoubtedly have far reaching results.

The mortgage and other lending institutions were warned two years ago, by the Ottawa authorities, to voluntarily reduce interest rates in Western Canada, but refused to do so. Instead their attitude if anything, became more unyielding.

Not a dollar has been loaned in the province of Alberta, under the Dominion Housing Act, which provides for home building loans at 5 per cent interest. Why? Because, to do so, would automatically require the lowering of high interest rates on existing loans, totalling many millions of dollars. In other words, the home owners in Alberta, who have been exploited without mercy, must not demand home loans at 5 per cent interest.

Great Britain, United States, Australia and New Zealand are having a building boom, providing modern homes for tens of millions of families, at interest rates of 3, 3½, 4 and to a maximum of 5 per cent, while, in Canada, we live under the dictation of a little coterie of financiers in complete control of all the credit and financial resources of the nation, who grant or refuse loans on their own terms, in their own interests, without regard to the public welfare.

Farm loans in the United States are on a basis of 3½ per cent, while, in Alberta, the lending institutions are in a panic because the Alberta Board of Review, under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, is making adjustments of the affairs of BANKRUPT FARMERS and permitting the collection of only 5 per cent interest on the debts to be paid.

The days of interest rates of 7 to 12 per cent are over in Alberta, whether the lending institutions realize that fact or not.

The edict that no loans are to be made in Alberta, until the people accept the dictation of finance, is fast bringing about a serious crisis in the public affairs of this province.

THINK IT OVER!



I have told him and repeated ad nauseam that the legislation could not interfere with present banking business or with the administration of banks.

I have made it perfectly clear that all we are asserting are our rights in regard to property and civil matters and our rights to control the credit of the province within its own borders over which the dominion cannot claim jurisdiction.

of us Confederation will emerge stronger and healthier and purged of the disintegrating forces of the money monopoly Canada will move forward to take its rightful place in the world.

And we in Alberta, on the eve of the fight upon which we have entered, may well be proud of the part which we are destined to play in this great event in history.