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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1911.

WESTERN FARMERS ASSAILED.

The Montreal Gazette, the oldest Conservative newspaper in Canada and Mr. Borden's chief newspaper supporter in the Province of Quebec, publishes the following editorial castigation of the western farmers who went to Ottawa to present their views to the government:

"Some time ago the suggestion was sent out from Toronto that when the Western farmers came east to interview the Government it would not be a bad idea to have the delegates make a round of the industrial centres and come into touch with the investment of the East in the different forms of industrial activity. The idea did not meet with a favorable reception in the West and it was dropped. One Saskatchewan farmer, writing to the Winnipeg Tribune, and described in its columns as "prominent," denounced the proposed invitation as a trap to be set to catch the "unwary" farmer delegates, and suggested that each delegate guarantee by a bond equal to his expenses to accept no entertainment or favor from anyone on penalty of forfeiting his expenses, and his trip to Ottawa being declared a holiday jaunt for his personal pleasure and profit. 'Let's make this visit,' he concluded, 'one of insurgents to strike terror to the predatory interests and faithless politicians.' It is to be feared, that this was to some extent the spirit of the delegation, and this being so it is but natural that the result has proven disappointing to its members. The West is a big country, but it is not yet large enough to shake its fist in the face of the East and expect the latter to fall submissively on its knees. Living in an atmosphere of continual self-advertisement, with the cry of the boomer for ever ringing in its ears, it is not surprising that the West has lost its sense of perspective, that it has unconsciously absorbed the idea that the only part of Canada that amounts to anything lies between Winnipeg and Calgary. The West is all right, but when one measures up its standards with those of the East they are no longer as imposing as they are when contemplated in their solitary grandeur. For instance, the hay crop of Ontario last year, according to Government returns, was worth more than the entire wheat crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Yet it grew and was duly harvested with only a passing word of comment in the newspapers, while people in the eastern provinces almost sat up nights and worried over the drought news from the West. The harvest in the province of Quebec, which the western people never consider of any importance at all, was more valuable than the total produce of the West. Yet when some farmer delegates went to Ottawa to join the Western delegation and proposed bringing in a memorial in which it was pointed out that the farmers of this province never enjoyed as great prosperity as at the present time, everything they had to sell being dear and all that they wanted to buy being but very little higher than it was when farm produce sold for a bare profit or no profit at all, they were promptly shamblegged into quietness by the domineering Westerners who did not want to hear what they had to say any more than they desired to see the extent of the industrial life of Eastern Canada. There is an old maxim about the uselessness of attempting to argue with a loud-talking man. Consequently, in all likelihood nothing was lost because the Western delegates refused to see anything but the red rag. Their own unreasonableness was enough in itself to condemn their case."

It is proposed to extend the Pure Food Act to cover the marketing and sale of eggs. If the law can materially reduce the age average of the hen fruit offered for sale it will accomplish a good second only to that of reducing the price. Eggs at forty-five cents per dozen must be classed with champagne, oysters on the half shell, and other delicacies available only to the well-to-do, and to them on occasion rather than as regular articles of diet. But, bad eggs at forty-five cents per dozen take their place properly alongside Russian caviar.

A LESSON NEEDED.

Asked by the Toronto Globe why the Massey Harris Company had purchased an implement concern in New York State, Senator Jones replied:

"That is a big question. Much would require to be said to answer it fully, for there were many reasons that finally influenced my company to make this purchase. This question has been before us for consideration for four or five years, and we were previously very nearly completing the purchase, but for the time being deferred it. You see, our foreign trade has been increasing rapidly. Additional plant has been a pressing necessity. We have been endeavouring in connection with our present works at Brantford and Toronto, to increase them to the full extent posible, and substantially, as we are situated, both at Brantford and Toronto, this has been accomplished. For some time past in Toronto we have endeavoured to procure additional ground area and we have not been successful except in so far as we have been able to purchase individual properties extending eastward to Strachan avenue and across Strachan avenue to Stafford street. This has been accomplished under great difficulties. Fifty to sixty private houses have been purchased and demolished to get this additional area, and very considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting under and over the street lines. It became necessary to either build a new plant in Canada, independent of the four plants we are now operating, or build or purchase elsewhere. We have felt, under present conditions, that the best interests of our company would be conserved by the purchase of the Batavia plant rather than to add so largely to our present plant capacity in Canada. The works there are peculiarly well adapted for foreign trade, and goods can be manufactured and delivered in the various foreign countries for less money than is possible here; in addition there is the fact that in the United States there are possibilities for immense business, the ninety million people there must necessarily offer opportunities for output that gives an added interest and stability to a factory so situated."

This must have been a gloomy pronouncement for the Mill and Empire. That paper has wonderful recuperative powers, however, where its theories are shattered by facts. It merely shoves the facts out of the way and marches serenely on. No doubt it will inform the Senator and his associates one of these days that the alleged reasons are nonsense; that the real one was a dread that the duty on agricultural implements would be removed. It is one of the stock assumptions of Canadian protectionists that without a high tariff no Canadian industry can keep going, and that to reduce the tariff is to bring a band of the United States representatives flocking into Canada with their goods, made more cheaply than Canadian makers can make them for. The idea that a Canadian firm should take the offensive and invade the other fellow's territory is not among the things possible listed in the program of the Canadian protectionist. The Massey-Harris Company seem to think they have reached a stage of development where so far from being on the defensive in their own markets they are safe in putting a few millions into a plant to compete with the United States makers on their own ground. They must not be allowed to continue in this delusion or one of the pillars of protection will be gone. They must be brought to understand promptly that, their opinion to the contrary, they are only a Canadian firm and therefore incompetent to do business among competitors.

OPENING UP THE HINTERLAND.

Governments and railway companies are joining efforts to open up the country to the west and north west of Edmonton to a degree which is perhaps scarcely realized even by the people of this city which stands to gain more than any other by the enterprise. The Federal and Provincial Governments, and the G. T. P. and C. N. R. railway Companies are all taking a hand in the work, with results already apparent to a marked degree and certain to be much more apparent a year from now.

The country to the west and north west not being open prairie, means of communication and travel are more than otherwise necessary before rapid and general settlement can take place there. In a district of attitude can be accomplished in a few years, settlement may and usually does go far ahead of the railways or even the roads. The rapidity with which production in such a district increases is in itself a guarantee that these needed means of communication will not be long delayed. Into a district partly wooded, however, where the settler makes less rapid progress, some definite assurance that these means will be provided is necessary to induce people to go in large numbers.

The first move toward the opening up of this Western country was made when the Federal Government launched the G. T. P. project. Since the original route of the C.P.R. was abandoned many years ago this was the first definite assurance given to the world that this portion of the hinterland of Edmonton was to be tapped and traversed by a railway. The C. N. R. had of course been building westward, and there was a general understanding that they would continue to the coast by some route. But what route would be followed from Edmonton was unknown, and being unknown the prospect lacked the definiteness necessary to induce settlement west of Edmonton. This lack of certainty, the announcement of the G. T. P. project supplied and west of Edmonton since it was made, settlers by the thousand have gone into the country to the west and north west, confident that their isolation would be temporary and that when it was ended they would get the reward for their labor and enterprise.

Work in the fulfilment of this expectation is going ahead rapidly at the present time. The coming of winter has not stopped the work, but merely made it necessary to slacken the pace temporarily and to concentrate attention on preparing for the larger activities of the coming summer. Along the line of the G. T. P. thousands of men are now employed, erecting stations and round houses, laying steel completing bridges, and making ready for next summer's work. It is said that when snow comes sufficient to make sleighing, two thousand teams will be put on to haul supplies from rail-head to the depots along the right of way far into the mountains, supplies for use by the army of men and the numberless teams which will be on construction work next summer. Track laying has not been suspended and the steel will be as far as the entrance to the National Park in the course of a few days.

The C. N. R. have completed their arrangements also for a line through to the coast, and considerable work was done on it this year, from the junction at St. Albert. Though operations have been stopped on this line for the winter they will be taken up again in the spring. By their agreement with the British Columbia Government the company are bound to have their line through to the coast by the end of 1912, and they say they intend to do it. The company have a record for building railways rapidly when there is an object to be gained by it, and their statement of intentions in this case has a good backing in the circumstances. A large portion of the line will be built from this end. Supplies can be brought over the company's system via Edmonton cheaper than in any other way for the construction of at least that part of the line east of the mountains. They too will doubtless have thousands of men and teams on the grade west of Edmonton, when spring opens.

The Provincial Government is supplementing the efforts of the Federal Government and the railway companies by road building. From the G. T. P. at Entwhistle, Edson, Medicine Lodge, three roads are being pushed northward. The purpose is to extend these roads through to the Grand Prairie country, thus providing better means of travel for the people along the Peace River as well as for the pioneers of the districts nearer the railway. The roads will of course be of temporary use only as means of through communication. The extension of railways into the Peace River district cannot be long neglected now. It is known that there was the sharpest kind of competition between the G. T. P. and the C. N. R. as to which would secure the first choice of route, and the present prospect seems to be that both will build through by different routes. The road in this case is not likely to be long the pioneer of the railway.

Edmonton is interested in the opening up to a degree second only to that of the people who are actually in the districts, whose fortunes depend upon it absolutely. The country to the west and the north-west "belongs" to the city so far as trade is concerned. The business houses of Edmonton have an advantage there arising out of geographical position which cannot be taken away by any competitor. On the east and the south our merchants must fight for trade. To the northeast they may not have things all their own way. West and north of the city they ill get the trade without competing for it. Every project for the early opening up of those districts for rapid and general settlement is a project for increasing immediately the population and trade of Edmonton. We may congratulate ourselves that the north is engaging the serious attention of two governments and two railway companies, that very great progress has been made on it during the year that is about gone, and that much more rapid progress is likely to be made in the one that is about to dawn.

The Ottawa citizen is displeased that it should have been asked to publish free a paragraph describing the Government humidifies system, and says that the government should pay for its advertising. Like some others, the citizen believes in taking all it can out of a Government and then cursing the Government for spending so much money. The Citizen is long in economy talk but short in helping to curtail expenditures.

WHY THE FARMERS BANK SUSPENDED.

Monetary Times.—The Farmers' Bank has closed its doors. They may be re-opened in a few days, says its general manager. For three months it will have an opportunity to liquidate its liabilities and recommence business. Is it worth while to continue the bank's existence in view of the lack of confidence therein on the part of the financial fraternity and the well-informed public? The evidence given at the Lindsay conspiracy trial was sufficient to damn the future prospects of any chartered bank. The knowledge of the single fact that more than half a million dollars had been invested in a Cobalt mine by an institution which had but $567,000 of paid capital could do little else than start a run on the bank and cause its suspension.

Many incidents have happened to prove that the Farmers' Bank employed questionable banking practice. It was shown at Lindsay that Mr. Travers and Mr. Fitzgibbon, the latter of whom the court complimented on his straightforward evidence, had taken to Syracuse $150,000 in notes of the bank, which were momentarily loaned to the directorate of the People's Mutual Life Company in order that the latter might purchase $100,000 of the capital stock of the bank at 130. At the same time the stock was being quoted in Toronto from 35 to 40, and at one time dropped as low as 11. According to Mr. Fitzgibbon, the money was kept in a room at Syracuse from Saturday night till Monday. The People's Mutual Company were changing directors, and he believed the money was to be paid to the retiring directors. It was handed over and then handed back as a deposit. Mr. Fitzgibbon was asked at the conspiracy trial why it was necessary to take that money to Syracuse, to which he replied: "That is not for me to say." In reply to a query as to whether it was a shock to his ideas of banking, Mr. Fitzgibbon said he did not like the transaction. Later, the New York Superintendent of Insurance caused the arrest of the People's Mutual directors. We submit that the part played by the Farmers' Bank in this transaction neither reflected credit upon the institution nor followed conservative banking principles.

When the Cobalt silver camp was at its zenith, the chartered banks were inundated with applications for mining loans. Even when offered what mining men considered good mining security, the banks properly refused to speculate their funds in these enterprises. The general manager of an old and conservative chartered bank, with many years' experience in the mining business, used to advise his managers thus: "Remember, the bank lends no money on a hole in the ground." In other words, it is not a banker's business to provide money for development work. The practice of the most conservative banks is well defined. There is a rigid rule that shareholders of the mining companies must find the money themselves for development work. Banks may do business with them by lending money upon ore on the dump or in transit, but the managers have to remember that ore from different levels of the same mine often varies considerably in value. The banks receive numerous applications for loans on mining stocks, but they are almost universally refused.

The Farmers' Bank saw fit to make innovations of its own in this direction. It held $1,000,000 worth of bonds in Keeley Mine stock, some of it in trust. This was lodged as security on the money loaned on the mine and mining machinery that went into it. More than half a million dollars of the bank's funds were tied up in this security. And yet the mines had only made one shipment. Mr. W. R. Travers, general manager of the Farmers' Bank, was also Mr. W. R. Travers, secretary of the Keeley mining company. Dr. Beatie Nesbitt, former president of the Farmers' Bank, was also Dr. Beatie Nesbitt, formerly interested in the Keeley mining company. Forgetting Mark Twain's definition that a mine is a hole in the ground owned by a liar, the bank took as security for its loan the notes of the mine. It all went well, the bank would get seven per cent.; otherwise the bank would get nothing. Dr. Nesbitt secured an option on the Keeley mine in 1908, and then went to Mr. Travers, "because I knew he was in touch with certain American and English financiers who were looking for mining investments."

A syndicate was formed, took up Dr. Nesbitt's option and purchased the mine. Mr. Travers, New York and London associates having failed to advance the capital they had promised, new difficulties presented themselves. Early this year, according to Dr. Nesbitt, Mr. Travers told him that for the mine to be handled successfully in the interests of the bank, it would be necessary to acquire Dr. Nesbitt's interest in the property. This was done. With only $567,000 paid-up capital, the Farmers Bank saw fit to place $635,000 into a mine which has made one shipment, has as yet returned nothing to the bank, and, because it is a mine, is highly speculative. We submit that the part played by the Farmers' Bank in this transaction neither reflected credit upon the institution nor followed conservative banking principles. Financially, and to some extent personally, the bank and the mine were almost one and the same institution.

"Silence is golden," says the Calgary Herald, no doubt in defence of its refusal to make good the malicious assertion that some member of the legislature held what he considered proof of dishonesty on the part of Mr. Cushing, but which he failed to put before the Legislature. Its honored leader—who, under the circumstances must be taken to be the man to whom the Herald alluded, may have come to think its present silence something other than precious before he gets through with it. Mr. Michener may not be the man, but he is the leader of the Herald's party, and in the absence of more explicit information is the one to whom the assertion of the Herald points.

Speaking at the Canada Club dinner in London, Major-General Sir Percy Lake said he had just returned from military service in Canada, and, said he, "there is no possible comparison between the Canadian forces of today and those of ten years ago. If the other Dominions follow Canada's lead and improve their forces in like degree, there will arise a force hitherto undreamt of in support of the empire and for the maintenance of the peace and prosperity of the "whole world." Sir Percy Lake is a brother of Mr. R. S. Lake, Conservative member of Parliament for Qu'Appelle. His term of service in Canada is ended. He cannot be suspected therefore of speaking other than the truth, for reasons political or personal. The Canadian military organization he said was laid on a broad basis and proceeding along right lines. The report of General French would assist those responsible in correcting some of the defects remaining. Canadians are too much engrossed in other things and too peaceably inclined to show much enthusiasm in preparing in time of peace for war. For that reason they are the more concerned in knowing that they are getting value for the money spent on the militia. Sir Percy's declaration will go far to assure them, and correspondingly far in discrediting the contrary assertions of politicians whose knowledge of things military is limited to what appears in the newspapers and the blue books.

The Conservation Commission proposes that railway companies should be made financially responsible for fire damage resulting from their parsimony or negligence. Where a railway company fails to equip its locomotives with spark arrestors the company may be fairly held to be accountable for the damage done by fires originating from sparks. If a company employs irresponsible right-of-way men or takes no pains to see that its employees exercise proper caution in setting out fires it may be properly held to be jointly accountable with these for destruction done by fires which they allow to get beyond the company's property. To make the company in the latter case wholly answerable might be unfair, for it would relieve the employee of personal responsibility and to that extent would encourage carelessness on his part. The proposal to put any measure of responsibility on the companies in this connection will no doubt raise a storm of protest in certain quarters. But not to do so would be to leave those whose property adjoins railway tracks to suffer loss which in many instances the companies could prevent and which they have every right to try to prevent.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Atlanta Constitution.—"Before he went fishin'," said the town story-teller, "he swallowed 'bout a pint an' half of snake bite remedy, an', of course, you know what that is. Well, after the snake bit him the reptile cut all sorts of capers, kaze the remedy went straight to its head. Last thing it tried wuz to swaller its tail, an' it got itself in the form of a hoop, an' I'll be blamed ef the children didn't roll it around all day!"

Baltimore American—"I have difficulty in satisfying my wife. She has a thousand wants."

"I have no difficulty in satisfying mine, and she has only one want."

"What is it?"

"Money."

London Opinion—Mother—Aren't you goin' to wash up them tea things Mariarasme, before you go out?

Daughter—No, I ain't. I'm late enough for "mother's 'elp" class as it is.

Punch—The Picture of Misery—Yus lidy, there was a time when I 'ad money to burn, an' where I made the mistake was when I did burnt it.

The Old Party—And pray, what did you burn it with?

The Picture of Misery—Wiv an ole flame of mine.

"Didn't you feel timid about kissing your beau at first?"

"Things came about gradually," explained the dear girl. "I began by kissing Ferdinand through my veil."

Chicago News—The sentimentalist was thoughtful. He was thinking of tears.

"What is it about a woman," he asked slowly, "that will move the strongest of men?"

And fifty masculine voices rang out: "De hatpin, mister; de hatpin!"

N.B.—He discovered he was addressing a convention of street boys.

Yonkers Statesman—Patience—She had on a hat that just suited her face.

Patrice—Oh, was it as plain as that.

Detroit Free Press—"What is Mrs. Green crying for?"

"Mrs. Watson snubbed her in the street car."

"But Mrs. Green doesn't speak to Mrs. Watson anyhow."

"I know, but she's crying because she didn't see Mrs. Watson in time to snub her first.

Chicago Post—"There is no use," the turkeys sigh.

"Of roosting in the trees so high. That subterfuge is all in vain,

Since Rastus got his aeroplane."

Lippincott's Magazine—"Waiter," called the irate diner, "there seems to be a dollar on this bill I can't account for."

"Oh, that's just a joke, sir," pologized the waiter, "just a bet the cashier and I have. I'll have it fixed right away, sir."

"What do you mean about a bet?" asked the diner, detaining him.

"Well, sir, I bet the cashier 50 cents you would see the mistake, and he bet you wouldn't, so I win, sir."

"Suppose I hadn't noticed it?"

"He'd have gotten the dollar, sir."

"Oh, I see. Give me your pencil"; and he wrote a few lines on the back of the bill, folded it up and handed it to the waiter. "Take that to the cashier."

The waiter leaned over the cashier's shoulder as he unfolded the paper. It read:

"I'll bet you $5 that when you send this back you don't find me."

And they didn't.

Chicago Tribune—Once there was an old goat that tried to pass himself off as a sheep.

The watchful shepherd at once detected the imposture.

He killed the goat. But he sold the flesh for mutton.

Heuston Chronicle—"So you have a position as stenographer. I hope you will succeed in making yourself indispensible to your employer."

"I think I have, auntie. We are to be married next month."

Boston Transcript—Wife (at breakfast): I want to do some shopping today, dear, if the weather is favorable. What does the paper say?

Husband: Rain, hail, thunder and lightening.

Detroit Free Press—"Pa, what is a philosopher?"

"A philosopher, my boy, is one who tells other people that their troubles don't amount to much."

Puck—The matron Cornelia, returning to Rome after a season abroad, was being held up at the Custom House and subjected to such various indignities as were called for by the enlightened polity of the republic.

And particularly they asked her about jewels.

"These are my jewels!" she declared and pointed to her sons, the Gracchi.

Whereupon the Collector of the port recognizing, in spite of the density which had won him his place, that the mot thus let fall was of a deathless character, acknowledged, with what grace he might, that the drinks were on him.

Promotion Comes for a Number of Western Men.

Ottawa, Dec. 29—Militia orders today announce that Captain Albert Edward Swift, o fthe retired list, has been appointed inspector of small arms, vice Major J. B. Pym. Others of interest to western anada include: 15th Light Horse, to be Lieut. Colonel and to command regiment, Major J. McDonald, vice Lieut Col. J. Walker, who is retired, retaining rank.

22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse, Prov. Lieut. C. S. Ashton is permitted to retire.

Placed on retired list, rMounted Rifles, Captain J. B. Allen, late C.M.R., Lieut. W. M. Inglis, late C.M.R., Lieut. G. A. S. Sparkes, late M.R., Lieut. M. H White Fraser, late Strathcona Horse

THE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

Toronto Globe.—The insurrectos are still causing trouble in the northern districts of Mexico. How widely extended or how serious the trouble is cannot be ascertained from newspaper despatches. The despatches from the American boundary are doubtless often unreliable. They almost invariably exaggerate both the numbers of the rebel forces and the damage they do. On the other hand, the information obtained through despatches from the capital and from other Mexican cities is defective in that it suppresses essential facts. The telegraph lines are under government control, and all despatches are censured. The same is practically true of the newspapers of Mexico. Nothing reflecting on the Government or injurious to the Federal cause is given publicity. The English newspapers from Mexico City and Monterey would convey the impression that the rebellion is a fiasco and that there is no trouble anywhere in the Republic.

The truth of the situation is between these two extremes. In and about the State of Chihuahua and along the American boundary there is undoubtedly very serious trouble. Large numbers of Mexicans from the United States have crossed the border and are fighting under the rebel flag. Their hope is the overthrow of the Diaz Government. Of course they will fail. Conditions are against them. They have neither the strength of numbers nor the resources necessary to a successful revolution.

Physical conditions make the cause of the insurrectos hopeless. The disloyal forces cannot get together. Great areas of the country are thinly settled and wholly without roads. All the railways centre in Mexico City, with no cross lines. They are all under Government control. The Government can transport Federal troops and supplies to any point by train, but the rebels must march and their commissariat breaks down. So far as is known the Federal army has stood loyal to President Diaz and his Government.

There can therefore be but one ending to this rebellion. But this rebellion will not be the end. Changes are inevitable in Mexico. A military despotism, even of the benevolent sort supplied by Diaz, is not the last form of government for any American country. The situation in Mexico, quite apart from Madero and his ambitions is critical but not unhopeful.

New Orleans, Dec. 29—The former United States cruiser Detroit, which this week was sold by the Government to a New York broker for $20,000, will form the nucleus of a filibustering fleet to be sent against the Gulf coast of Mexico by the insurrectos according to information obtained from Mexican here today.

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effectual for colds, croup and whooping cough and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by dealers everywhere. n

Farmers and Their Friends

LOOK AND READ

From now until the New Year I will sell the best Pianos and Organs in Canada at the following prices and terms:

A Beautiful Piano, direct from factory for $265.00

A Beautiful Six-Octave Piano Case Organ, direct from factory for $95.00

Piano Players at same prices accordingly. Why buy an old Piano at prices advertised by other firms when you can buy a new Piano or Organ, best makes, at same price or less. We have a two manuel Karn Organ for sale, new one right from factory, cheap, blow lever, etc., will sell for $400 or less. Good terms on all instruments. Call or write to

Banford Piano and Organ Company

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Will unload another car of these Pianos and Organs early next week.—B. P. Co.

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