

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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BULLETIN CO., LTD. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1907.

SOLVING LABOR QUESTION.

In effecting the present settlement of the mining difficulties in Southern Alberta, Hon. W. H. Cushing and Mr. W. L. McKenzie King have rendered a very valuable service not only to this province but to all of Western Canada. A prolonged strike among the miners at the present time would have been nothing short of a calamity. The whole business of the country would have been paralyzed, and this western country would have been injured to an extent we can hardly compute.

The public must not permit the politicians to divert their attention from the real purpose of the Insurance Commission. It is true that incidentally, certain men more or less in the public eye suffered from damaging exposures before the Commission; but that was a mere by-product of the investigation. Its real errand was to investigate our insurance companies, to learn how they were getting along under our present law and system of government inspection, and to find out if there were any points at which we should have more law or more inspection.

The conclusion of the Commission was that we needed both more law and more power to enforce that law. They found that our insurance companies were sinning against the public interest at many points—that they were investing the "trust funds" given into their care in undesirable securities, that directors used insurance funds to profit themselves elsewhere, that they were paying too much for business that they were not living up to the estimates of profits that they had given to policyholders, that their agents made a practice of giving "rebates" to favored insurers on their first premiums, and that other practices were common which the public had a right to forbid on the ground that they were costly or dangerous.

Legislation in the matter has now been thrown over for a year; but that will not make it any the less necessary. The insuring public must not permit themselves to be fobbed off with a weak bill when the time comes for its presentation. The politicians are making so much noise just now over the report, as it refers to them, that superficial and busy observers might be forgiven if they imagined that the political side was all there was to it, and that when the politicians have whitewashed themselves to their own satisfaction, there is nothing further to be done. But politics is the least important element in the report. It may be the most sensational, especially while parliament is sitting—but the real questions for the people are—among other things—whether their insurance trust funds cannot be made any safer, whether better profits cannot be fairly expected on their investment, whether the unfair "rebate" cannot be abolished, and whether big financiers cannot be prevented from using the funds of insurance companies to assist their operations in other fields.—Montreal Herald.

MR. LEMIEUX'S SUCCESS. The Liberal administration has made another record in progressive and salutary legislation. This time it is the new minister in charge of the postoffice department. He has succeeded in reducing the postal rates on British periodicals from eight cents a pound to two cents, which will relieve the handicap of British publications in competition with American publications.

CAHTRIO TO RESIGN. The President of Venezuela Will Go to Switzerland for His Health. New York, April 28.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "President Catrio, of Venezuela, according to information received in this city yesterday, from two independent sources, is planning to retire from office on May 23. Although this date might suggest here some other cause for his retirement, the reason is his continuing ill health."

ment at the present time. So far the work has been well done, and the new labor law passed at the present session of the House of Commons will be tested in the settlement of the coal difficulty. In this test the weakness of the law will be discovered, and can be amended at a future session of the House. The work of the conciliatory committee in this instance will be watched with a great deal of interest, and if it proves successful will go a long way toward solving the labor difficulties in the Dominion of Canada, and will be the basis for future legislation of a similar character that will in the end obviate all possibility of strikes in this country.

THE REAL PURPOSE OF THE INSURANCE COMMISSION.

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FOR THEIR PARTY'S SAKE

The stories published by the Calgary Herald and Journal about the mounted rifles and the mounted police being called out to be ready to quell a coal strike is as malicious a piece of fiction as has appeared in the press or some time. There is nothing that the working man resents so much as to be threatened with the militia and nothing would so readily arouse a company of strikers so they would not be amenable to reason. A liberal government happens to be in power and so if the militia took any part the Liberal Minister of Militia could be blamed and the Herald and Journal could not afford to miss the opportunity for dastardly misrepresentation of a character that would be beneath the contempt of any self-respecting newspaper. To print this malicious story and then deny its truthfulness in the last lines is only to add to the offence.

When the party a newspaper is supporting requires to be upheld by methods of this kind it is in so bad a way that it deserves to be deserted. The Herald has got disgusted and promises to turn over a new leaf, but there are some papers that would not feel just right if they didn't frequently indulge in misrepresentations of this character.

AN ADVANCE IN IMPERIAL ORGANIZATION.

The most important question before the delegates to the colonial conference in London was the devising of some scheme to give permanence to imperial organization. The summary of the results of the conference on this problem as issued by the Colonial Office indicates that the question has been determined in a manner which does not imperil the autonomy of the colonies nor the unity of the empire. The disposition on the part of some of the delegates to form an Imperial Council with legislative and executive functions delegated to it by the Home Government and the various colonial governments was fraught with extreme difficulty and danger. As yet neither party are perfectly agreed upon the establishment of a body with independent status or authority. There are so many phases of the problem yet to be determined for which neither modern nor ancient colonial history furnishes any precedent that whatever is done must be the outcome of the irrevocable needs of the case. In this connection it is pertinent to observe that laws are scarcely ever made because they are right and just, but because parliaments are forced to pass them by public opinion. They are maintained and recognized only when they are right and just. So when the need for an imperial organization with separate executive power is so great that it will not down, it will come and not till then.

The new Imperial Conference will be an advisory body only, and a sort of intelligence department for the Colonial Office. Most of the mistakes of the past that the colonies have suffered in the past at the hands of the British government have been from ignorance of colonial conditions, sentiments and aims. No incumbent of the Colonial Office has ever desired to ill-treat any part of the overseas dominions. That very sentiment abroad is a potent centrifugal force.

The Imperial Conference will give stability and prestige to the present status of imperial organization under improved methods of systematized procedure with larger information and increased efficiency without altering its immediate dependence upon the governments represented. This partial solution of a difficult question will be hailed with satisfaction by the colonies, and the extreme imperialists both in the colonies and in the motherland who favored an Imperial Council. It is a simple and palpable compromise by which the common business of the empire will be considerably facilitated. It is thoroughly British in its caution to advance slowly and surely not upon theory, but upon expediency and practice.

NOTE AND COMMENT. The contagion of dementia gottensis is in the air and is sweeping the city into an epidemic. The evolution of imperial organization marked by the advance from "Colonial Conference" to "Imperial Conference."

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The balance of power seems to be perfect in Europe that a king cannot go away from over Sunday without disturbing its equilibrium.

A Danish inventor is advancing an invention in wireless telegraphy that will cut the tolls in two. The next advance will be something that will cause people to stop wasting valuable time in condensing their messages to two words.

One imperial figure is wanting from the Imperial conference at Westminster. British citizens the world around regret the illness of Joseph Chamberlain, and the absence of his forceful personality from the deliberations of the conference.

The day is near at hand when, thanks to the Alberta government every successful farmer in the province will be able to possess a telephone in his home. That will help to keep the eboj on the farm; he won't need to be jealous of his city friends.

The administration of government telephones will be in charge of Hon. W. H. Cushing. That fact alone makes it certain that it will be conducted along strict business lines, for Mr. Cushing enjoys the reputation throughout Alberta of being a thoroughly practical and successful business man.

The danger of the Peace Conference is too many like Stead fighting for it.

We looked for this kind of weather to skidoo on April 23. Apparently the weatherman is not up in slang.

The Albertan says the Calgary Herald is garbing itself in lambkins. The burrowing ways of that journal would suggest moleskin.

Premier Whitney fancies himself a second Oliver Mowat these days as he rattles on his little tocsin of so-called provincial rights.

A Calgary paper says Calgary is the most solid city in Canada. That did not prevent it from exploding a few days ago over the location of a certain institution at Strathcona.

Medical men in Boston have discovered a disease among the immigrants called ankylostoma duodenalis. That should be cultured enough even for Boston.

FOR A BRIDGE OVER RAT CREEK.

To the Editor of The Bulletin: Dear Sir,—Some time ago I noticed in your issue of the 22nd the improvement of the River Park along the river and Rat Creek in the city of Edmonton. So far your council seems to have taken no action in the matter. While we, in this section would like to see these improvements go on, we are more interested in having a bridge built over Rat Creek at View Point, where we would expect hauling the loads of gravel and sand to be a heavy load for two teams as well as losing a lot of valuable time. If a bridge were built we could not only save time, but also make it easier for our teams in hauling coal, and thus save a very large expense. The government is now making a grant for the public road, but the city would build the bridge the government would not be of much advantage.

I hope Mr. Editor you will give us on that just tell me. Trade to take this matter up with the city council without delay, and encourage the people of the country to come to Edmonton.

Yours truly, TEAMSTER. Clover Bar, Alta., April 28, 1907.

ISLAND SLIPPING INTO SEA.

Land on which New York Sanitary Works is Located Drops Below Sea Level. New York, April 28.—A piece of land eighty by three hundred feet on the east end of Baren Island, which lies between the entrance to Jamaica Bay and the Atlantic, slipped into the sea yesterday.

About one-third of a large new building of the New York Sanitary company containing several large garbage distols, was broken off and disappeared under water.

The eddying of tides around the end of a huge breakwater built to protect the island is supposed to have undermined the end of the island.

There are about 1,000 employees of the company living on the island, and they are reported to be almost panic-stricken tonight fearing that the whole island is doomed.

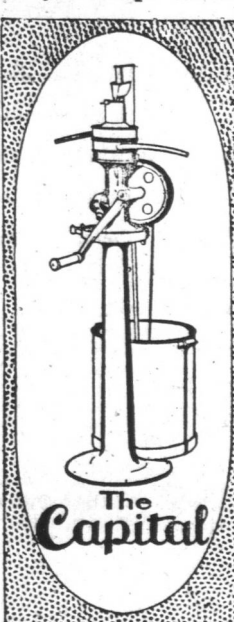
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Death of an Actress. New York, April 28.—Maude Harrison, the actress, while alone in her apartments in the Hotel Willard today, was stricken with paralysis and died a few hours later, without having consciousness. She was about 51 years of age, a sister of Louis Harrison, the actor.

Four Cows Will Earn You MORE Money Than EIGHT Cows Earn You Now

Tell me to show you how to get over thirty dollars a year more out of each cow you keep. Make me prove that four cows AND a Capital Separator will actually earn you —YOU, PERSONALLY—more money in cold cash profits than an EIGHT-cow herd and no Capital Separator. Don't take my say-so for it. Don't wrap yourself up in your own belief that it can't be done. I CAN be done, and I can PROVE it to you, in a practical, hard — sense fashion, with figures and facts that you won't want to dodge. Write to me and see.



Let's get the thing clear to start with. Here is what I say I can show you: That with four good cows and my method of separating, making butter—and selling butter—you can make more money in one year than eight cows will make you without my method.

If I do that,—if I do show you a difference of over thirty dollars profit a year on every cow you keep,—then I want to talk business with you. I don't want a cent of your money until you are satisfied that I have made good every word I say and everything I promise. I don't want to sell you a Capital Separator until you want to sell you a Capital Separator until you ask me to,—I shan't importune you, nor bother you. All I want to know is your name and address, and how many cows you keep. When I get these facts, I'll tell you some things you haven't heard before. I'll show you not only why you need a Capital Separator, but why you can make more money by my method of selling butter than you'll make any other way. It won't be all separator talk I'll talk to you,—you've read reams of separator argument, but you haven't heard yet about the right way to

make butter and the right way to SELL butter. Tell me to tell you about it,—there's nothing to say. Why don't I tell you right here in print? Simply because I am not a "big banker's" advice is in keeping cows a good plan for a man in Ontario would work in Manitoba,—and I propose to advise each system according to its location and other vital details. Naturally, I want to sell Capital Separators. I am no philanthropist. But I will tell them faster because I can tell people how to make them say,—and that's something new in this business.

I don't care what your experience with dairying has been, nor what with separators. You may have what you think is the best separator there is. Or you may believe, as many do, that there isn't any real profit in dairy farming. I can show you where you're wrong in either case. Do I get the chance to do that? Will you listen to the mere, sheer, downright facts? Just write to me and say so.

I don't care whether you feel able to buy a Capital separator or not. It won't be a hard matter, once you get to the buying point, to make terms with me. Some of my friends—I don't consider them merely my customers—take three years' time to pay in. Some of them pay in three months. Does't make any difference to me, because I know, and I can prove to you, that my Separator will buy itself the first year you have it. It will save you enough money and trouble, to pay for itself twice over in that time. And I can prove that, too,—just write and ask me to.

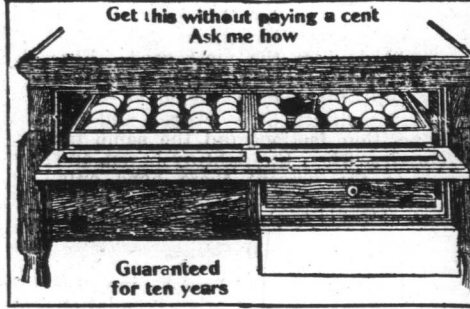
I've got a machine here, and a method, that will open your eyes to what there really is in keeping cows for profit. Maybe you are one of the few that know that already. Even if you are, you won't be any the poorer for reading what I'll write you. Let me tell you about the easiest separator to run you ever saw,—and about the buy,—the separator that skims cleanest and does it easiest,—the one with the really low-down can,—and about the method that makes more butter, makes better butter, and gets better prices for it the whole year round. Just write to me—address as follows:

Robert Ferguson

National Manufacturing Co., Limited 91 Mail and Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT.

Let me show you why you, personally, can make money with a PEERLESS Incubator

I Take Most of the Risk There is money in raising poultry, big money. I know it sounds almost too alluring,—but it's true, and it's honest. Write to me and I will prove that to you. Why can't you get some of it? You can; and I know you can, if you make the right start. I am so sure you can that I will outfit you to start without your paying me a cent beforehand. No philanthropy about it—just plain business with me. I mean exactly what I say when I propose to do just this: I will furnish what you need to start with, and you needn't pay for it until it has been paid for itself twice over, at least. This is the idea: Tell me who you are, to begin with. Then I will show you where the profit in poultry really is, and that you can get as big a share of it as you deserve. When I have satisfied you on that, just tell me you are ready to start after that profit, and— I will ship you a Peerless Incubator, and a Peerless Brooder,—or just the incubator alone. I will pay the freight charges. I will tell you how to run the incubator and run it right. I will stand right back of you all the time, tell you anything you want to know about poultry-raising, find a good market for any poultry you want to sell, act as your expert advisor, and leave the profit for you. All I ask you to do is to promise to pay me for what I ship you, after it has had time to earn twice its cost and more.



That's one reason why I am willing to send you my incubator on your say-so. I KNOW you can't help succeeding with poultry, if you start in earnest and start right. Tell me your name and address, and hear what I have to say. You aren't committed to anything by writing to me,—hear what I have to say to you, that's all. Suppose you write now? You don't have to 'putter' with a Peerless Incubator to get good hatches. Anybody who can tend a lamp can run it, and run it profitably, because the Peerless is simple, practical, sensible. It is built by practical poultry-men who put into it what 15 years' incubator-running has taught them,—and who have left out of the Peerless everything that makes other incubators give trouble and waste money. It hatches hearty, sturdy, sure-to-grow chicks, because it is properly ventilated, because it hasn't any moisture problem, because it uses heat in the only way that is certainly right.

I will give you any time you want to pay in,— three years, if you say so

I will guarantee everything about the incubator to be all right,—I will take just about all the risks, in fact. You supply the eggs and the oil for the lamp, and use common-sense and a little energy,— that's your part of it.

The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited, 162 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ontario To save time and freight Western orders will be shipped from our Winnipeg warehouse; but all letters ought to be sent to Pembroke.

ADVERTISE IN THE BULLETIN

MINERS T CONTROL

Both Operators and Anxious for Mercept in Fernie Against Going Beyond Conciliation

FROM OUR OWN MAN. Fernie, April 28.—There would work in any of the mines today the situation here is now very serious. After all the time that has been in negotiation, since the first meeting met March 4th, practical things have been accomplished. Things are now in worse shape ever they were. The vote is going back to work has completely matters considerably. Full returns of the voting are not in and are as follows: Conciliation for, an almost unanimous vote. Michel: 101 against, 63 for. Coleman: 63 against, 7 for. Frank: 64 against, 14 for. Hillcrest: 22 against, 5 for. Bellish: 17 against, 39 for. Little: 97 against, 7 for. Cannon: 101 against, 3 for. Bankhead: 126 against, 7 for. Lundbrek camp was the only besides Fernie that voted to go by 19 against and 39 for. The vote shows that the men did not attend meetings, consequently voting was small.

Notices Posted. On Saturday Deputy Minister Labor Mackenzie King had printed and sent around to the coal companies and their employees giving the names of the members of the Conciliation Board and announcing that the board would its first meeting Tuesday next.

Miners Fear a Rise. Seen Sunday night, President Coleman of the miners' union said the reason the vote went contrary to expectation was that the miners were not to look to an agreement, as they thought was only a ruse of the operators. He said the miners were not to faith in the new law. He stated that all hope of a settlement was not yet over, and said negotiations with the operators still under way.

Men Talking of Arming Themselves. The miners seem to have that an armed force will be called and the topic among groups on corners this afternoon was shooting and arms and ammunition. All talk was, however, in the belief that the miners would not handle with firmness and with loyalty, as the slightest break tend to complicate matters far than they are at present.

Representative Disappointed. William Graham, representative No. 2 sub-area, expressed Frank Coleman, Little, Bell Hillcrest and Lundbrek, says since the miners did not accept the proposition to return to work with the exception of Lundbrek like handling in his resignation of Fernie and Lundbrek were the only ones who voted going back. The executive has done its best to get a confidence on the part of the strike officials of the district. He never agreed that the miners go back today, but they agreed the situation before them, and conceded that they were the only ones who voted. They admit, however, that thought there would be no difficulty in arranging this and that the result of the vote was a complete surprise to them.

King's Explanation of Vote. Interviewed tonight, Mackenzie King said that the adverse vote in the Crow's Nest Pass was due to the men not having had a complete and sympathetic explanation of the law. Here, where it was dealt fairly, he said it was carried by a majority. In the other camps a great number of foremen also, and it is very difficult to them understand without much explanation in explaining it. You enlighten a large body of foremen in a hurriedly convened meeting this tends to lead one to believe the situation is ominous, and not connected with either side seems

RIVER NOW OPEN. The remaining river ice between Edmonton and Strathcona went on noon yesterday and with the action of some cakes along the bank the river is now clear of ice.

BANK CLEARINGS CONTINUE SOAR. Edmonton bank clearings continued to soar upward and new highs in the history of the city were week established, reaching \$1,125,000.

The highest previous was \$1,017,500, in the second week of April, the 4th to 11th.

ADDITION TO PUBLIC HOSPITAL. The addition to the Public Hospital will be ready to receive patients another week. It will contain large public wards for male patients and will accommodate about 100 beds. The addition is bright and modern and will be a vast improvement on the old building. No new cases being received at the Hospital a few days, because the work of the alterations is going on.

NEW STAGE ROUTE. A company of local men known as the Edmonton, Pembroke and West Stage Co. has been organized to run a stage line from this city to Red Deer, eight miles daily intervening points. The service will be started on May 1st, and three times a week, leaving the city on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Land guides will be stationed at the route to locate intending set