

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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Notice of Estray Cattle for Inspection: JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor, C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1911.

AN UNFORTUNATE ARRANGEMENT

Commissioners are credited with saying that if the charges are not proven they will resign. That probably is the only course open to them under such circumstances, for they seem to have concluded that they cannot get property out of the hands of the executive. But it does not promise much for the impartiality of a trial when the judges declare that the accused must be convicted of what they themselves must give up their place.

REQUESTING ENGLAND TO COMMIT SUICIDE

The suggestion has been made in rather open fashion by Canadian protectionists that the Dominion should bring pressure to bear upon the Mother Land to impose a tax against imports from all other parts of the world. This greedy proposal is portrayed by the Montreal Weekly in language graphic because undeniably true.

Imperial speaking there could hardly be anything more wrong than the proposal of Sir John Forrest that the dominions should club together to force the mother country into adopting, for their sakes, what would be to her a suicidal trade policy. In saying this we are quite aware that there are many people who are blinded by their own interests, or under the influence and glamor of the cases that are so blinded, who see good and not harm to Britain in the adoption of a protection policy. But it ought to be obvious to all who are in a position to look on the conditions dispassionately that Great Britain depends absolutely on her position as the workshop of the world and banker for the outer world. Out of her own soil she produces far too little for herself to live on.

CROPS AND LIVE STOCK

The Census and Statistics Monthly contains the following report by Mr. Archibald Blair, chief census officer, on the condition of Canadian live stock at the end of March: "The reports of correspondents show that out of a yield of 149,983,000 bushels wheat harvested last year 141,095,000 bushels or 94 per cent were merchantable, and that at the end of March 23,042,000 bushels of the whole were in farmers' hands. The quantity held by farmers in the Maritime provinces at that date was 468,000 bushels, in Quebec 477,000 bushels, in Ontario 5,002,000 bushels, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta 27,995,000 bushels. At the same date last year the quantity in hand was 23,449,000 bushels, or 95 per cent, and to the extent of 30,172,000 bushels or 32.2 per cent, and the quantity in hand at the end of March 1910 was 23,449,000 bushels or 32.4 per cent. In the Maritime provinces there was in hand at that date 2,840,000 bushels, in Quebec 17,447,000 bushels, in Ontario 5,742,000 bushels, and in the Northwest provinces, exclusive of British Columbia, 52,413,000 bushels. In the preceding year the quantity in hand out of a harvest of 258,450,000 bushels was 141,493,000 bushels or 49.9 per cent, and there was a total of 321,190,000 bushels or 90.8 per cent, of merchantable oats.

THE WESTERN OPPONENTS OF RECIPROCITY

Most of the Western Opposition members continue to suffer from lack-lustre on the reciprocity agreement. What they think of the measure they have not publicly said. Which way they intend to vote their constituents know not. This heroic stand under other conditions might be explained by common cowardice, or by unwillingness to add another to the troubles of their already much-troubled leader. But the circumstances rather indicate that the oppositionists have made it up wrong from the standpoint of their constituents and intend to vote accordingly unless they are given to understand that it is a matter of political expediency and certain. Silence was pretty nearly all the Western Opposition members could be asked or expected to contribute to the defence of the agreement, and silence they have contributed in scriptural measure, "pressed down and running over." Their silence enabled their eastern colleagues, who are openly fighting the agreement to draw the conclusion that even in the West—where opinion is supposed to be most favorable to the agreement—there is a decided division of opinion upon it. By lending themselves to the creation of that impression the Western Opposition members played false to the men who elected them and gave heart to the enemies of the agreement.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE

Thomas Glavin, the timely warning of Mr. Bryce as to the mischief that invariably follows interference by one position in the Empire in the domestic affairs of another, should be pondered over by the British allies who are taking the measure of the anti-reciprocity party in Canada. The approaching Imperial Conference has opened wide the floodgates of Tory misrepresentation regarding the attitude of Canada towards the Empire. As Canadians and as Liberals we desire to foster the present tendencies towards a closer and more lasting union, but we do not lose sight of the conditions on which these tendencies depend. The Empire of self-governing dominions such as we know it, is the fruit of Liberal foresight and statesmanship. From the Durban report to the charter of the South African government within the Empire has been guided by Liberal principles and inspired by Liberal traditions. In the early days of colonization Liberal statesmen did not shrink from the possibility of separation as an alternative to government from Downing street. The keynote of their policy was the absolute freedom of the dominions to work out their own salvation and to shape their own destiny. They vested Imperial unity on liberty and good will, and the results have justified their faith.

from them. Whatever chance the allies have of defeating the agreement they owe to the measure of silence made the alliance possible. Once again the Western Opposition members had it in their power to call a halt when their leader declined to prevent the passage of the agreement before the adjournment of Parliament. But again they declined to exercise the power they held. Not one of them rose to oppose the leader's course. Not one voiced a protest against the delay in bringing the agreement into force. Once again they gave the assistance of their consenting silence to the enemies of trade freedom; declared as plainly as they could, without words that they had no complaint to make if their commitments were kept out of the benefits of reciprocity for six months longer, and that they had no objection to the party and the league continuing its work out of the agreement. The enemies of reciprocity are again indebted to the Western Opposition members for prolonging their chance of killing the movement for the Empire.

THE LONE GRAY WOLF

Montreal Herald: For once in a way, those who do not see eye to eye with Mr. Foster in his present attitude, there can be little doubt that he is rightly interpreted. The independence of those on his own side of the House who made the fuss they did about paying the expenses that the British number of members who go to London on the invitation of a Parliamentary Committee in Great Britain. The objection of the Conservative members in the belly of those who should know, simply and solely to offend Mr. Foster, and make it impossible for him to go. When the scene was over and the House had adjourned, the Conservative members who went down to offer his sympathies to Mr. Foster, remarked that he had been a very good man, but that he had been a very bad man. The Liberal side during three weeks previous to that there was a rod in the eye of the Conservative members on his own side who cared enough for the ex-Foster to keep the record of his pitiful being prepared for him. It was only when the ground gave way under his tread that he retained his humor. The chances are strongly in favor of their cordial ratification of the reciprocity agreement.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS USEFUL

Governor Osborne, of Michigan, is a man who is not in the least Canadian. But the Canadian party is inferior to that of the United States, and it is to be hoped he keeps right on thinking that way—and helping along the agreement. His subsequent disillusionment will come too late to deprive the movement of his assistance while it is needed.

WHERE CANADIANS HAVE AN ADVANTAGE

It costs less to manufacture news paper in Canada than in the United States. This on the authority of the United States tariff commission. The Canadian mills are able to do a cheaper supply of pulp wood and are equipped with better machinery. This class of the Canadian manufacturers are not in the least Canadian. But the Canadian party is inferior to that of the United States, and it is to be hoped he keeps right on thinking that way—and helping along the agreement. His subsequent disillusionment will come too late to deprive the movement of his assistance while it is needed.

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out discussion of the reciprocity agreement has served one good purpose; it has made perfectly clear that an overwhelming majority of Canadians are uncompromisingly in favor of maintaining the commercial freedom of this Dominion. The people of Canada, while they frankly and loyally regard themselves as citizens of the British Empire, are unalterably opposed to any thing that would be tantamount to making over their hands and feet to any other nation on earth any sort of commercial arrangement they believe to be better than the present freedom from hampering restrictions imposed by outsiders, and it was reached only by persistent effort after much unpleasantness by the way. It is absurd to suppose that a franchise which cost so much will ever be bartered away for any consideration.

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KAISER RECEIVES A HEARTY WELCOME

No Racial or National Antagonism Shown the German Emperor in the British Capital. London, England, May 19.—The Kaiser is getting in London a reception that is a surprise to him, as there is none of the prevalent anti-German bitterness directed against him. He is met by a cordial private engagement, and everywhere he is recognized and accompanied by a single board of license commissioners on behalf of the licensees of Moose Jaw, asking for a re-hearing of application. It was urged that public opinion in the city had veered round since December last and that the majority of citizens now favored the granting of licenses. The commission was to be re-heard on the case on June 8th.

FORWARDED ARBITRATION PROPOSAL

Washington, May 18.—Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand today called to their governments the tentative outline of a broad arbitration treaty between the United States, Great Britain and France, which was submitted to them by Secretary of State Knox yesterday. Both ambassadors discussed quickly upon the matter, and the British ambassador turned to Washington this afternoon for a brief consideration of the proposed convention called to Paris.

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should be able to do a thriving trade in the Republic even under the existing tariff, for what they save in production cost is more per cent than the duty against their products entering the United States. Incidentally, the restrictions against the export of pulp wood were somewhat relaxed, the Dominion and Provincial Governments, as well as many private parties in Canada, were able to get better prices for their pulp wood from the United States manufacturers than the Canadian millers pay them.

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NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE IN THE WATERS OF THE FRASER

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ABANDON EFFORT TO SECURE

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