

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)
DAILY—Delivered in City, 4¢ per year. By mail, per year, 5¢. By mail to United States per year \$3.
SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscription per year \$2. All subscriptions in the United States \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.
BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1909.

TO DISCOURAGE LOQUACITY.

Most people in Canada will learn with satisfaction that the rules of Parliament are to be amended, to the end of shortening sessions and expediting the dispatch of business. The subject has been before the public for a couple of years and the need of something of the kind has been apparent longer still. While there is no desire that Parliament be handicapped in the discussion of public questions it has been borne in upon the public consciousness that unrestrained liberty to talk has been made in itself a handicap to the progress of business, and of the two the public are more concerned and more vitally interested in the progress of affairs than in the flow of oratory. An election campaign being a remote event and high-spirited tactics having been recently and decisively repudiated by the public, it is doubtful if the Opposition members themselves will seriously object to the economy of time and closer devotion to public affairs.

The debates for the last session comprise seven large volumes, of upwards of 14,000 closely printed pages. Manifestly no man who values time or has to earn a living will plow those acres of verbiage for the limited harvest he is likely to reap. What the set costs we shall know when the public accounts are brought down. At the low calculation made, of \$5.40 per page, the expense of reporting and printing these speeches cannot fall far short of \$75,000. This in itself is staggering, but the prospect under unchanged conditions would be infinitely worse. Canada is a country of about six million people. We expect some day to have 60 millions. At the present proportion our annual tax bill for the publication of our representatives' speeches would then run to three quarters of a million dollars. Canadians are a liberal people and duly seized of the desirability of cultivating the arts and sciences, among them the art and science of public speaking, but they do not contemplate with approval the present expenditure of \$75,000 per year and the prospective expenditure of \$750,000 per year as an inducement to oratory. The less so that the oratory blockades the handling of public business and confers no commensurate public benefit.

A change can scarcely be other than acceptable to the members themselves for many reasons. Least perhaps among these, but of itself sufficient to warrant a change, is the effect of Parliamentary speakers and speaking. The present system is death to the concise expression of a member's views, and a standing indictment to loquacity. A man will not readily digest his information and his arguments into an hour's address when he knows the fellow to follow him will take a day to reply. Even members of Parliament have to learn that brevity is the soul of effectiveness and they are not likely to do so when a premium is set on effusive nothing at great length. The premium is the supposed advantage of being able to distribute among one's constituents formidable sheaves of Hansard showing their supposed views. It is of course a mistaken notion, but to a too general one among Parliamentarians that bulk counts more than contents in an election address delivered by the Hansard reporters and at the public expense, for the benefit of one's constituents. If that closure does nothing more than avoid the results of these false notions it will work a reform in Parliamentary speaking which ought to be, and no doubt will be, grateful to the men of good sense on both sides of the House.

TWO VIEWS.

No one seems to have suggested yet that President Roosevelt's pugnacity may have been aroused by the proposal to give his successor a larger salary. It is not likely that the proposal to pay Mr. Taft \$100,000 per year may be a ploy to keep him in better temper.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR THE YUKON.

The results of the Yukon election is the reply of the Yukon electors to the attacks that have been made on ex-Commissioner Condon and on the criticisms of the Government's policy respecting that portion of the Dominion. Two candidates were in the field from each side. The total vote of the Government supporters exceeded the combined votes of their opponents by 500 in a total poll of 2,000. Mrs. Condon's majority over the highest opposition candidate was more than 300. The constituency was represented in the last Parliament by

Dr. Thompson, a Conservative member whose party affiliations during the earlier portion of the term were by no means marked. Toward the close, however, he somewhat dramatically professed repentance for any wavering in party loyalty and became a lively advocate and a co-sponsor of the party's accession to power. It was significant, though, that he accompanied the repentance and prophecy by the announcement that he would not again be a candidate.

The new member for the Yukon is a native of Nova Scotia, a lawyer by profession and formerly partner of Mr. Benjamin Russell, now a judge of the Supreme court. In the days of Sir John was a candidate against Gen. Laurier and with the whole strength of the Tupper influence against him was defeated by only seventeen votes. He went to the Yukon in 1901 as legal adviser to Governor Ross, resigning to enter law-partnership with Mr. F. Wade, K.C. In 1903 he succeeded Mr. Ross in the governorship, resigning this to contest the constituency against Dr. Thompson in 1904. Mr. Condon is an able lawyer and a very capable speaker. He should be able to represent the northern camp with satisfaction in the House of Commons and will be an acquisition to the debating force of the West in the National Parliament.

EXPLAINING AWAY THE LEADER.

The Calgary Herald takes the gratuitous but no doubt highly desirable duty of relieving the Conservative party of responsibility for the utterances of the Opposition leader in the debate on the speech from the throne—or at least for the portion of the honorable gentleman's address referring to the railway policy. But though the task is essayed with every appearance of good intent to make the best of the job the result is more diverting than enlightening or convincing. For this, however, the expounder cannot be held to account, for even the Herald cannot accomplish the impossible, and to relieve the party of the responsibility or the consequences of the leader's address is not within the range of things possible to an individual member however prominent or devoted.

According to his commentator the worthy leader merely attested his faith in the theory of public ownership without holding "that the province of Alberta should have 'new railways except through public ownership.' According to its interpretation 'He did not address any 'direct criticism' to the Government's policy for the very good reason that the Government's policy has not yet been announced." It argues with propriety that Mr. Robertson is entitled to express his theory if he wants to, but with absolute disregard of fact that his expression on this particular occasion had no relation to the policy of the Government regarding railways and how to get them built.

Unfortunately for the commentator this agrees neither with the text nor the context. The one thing Mr. Robertson essayed to do, and succeeded in doing, was to make it clear that he intended to oppose the Government if they proposed to guarantee bonds as a means of securing railway construction. To the extent he assuredly did "declare that the Province of Alberta should not have new railways" if he could help it, if the means of getting them was the guarantee of bonds. He assuredly did "express direct criticism of the Government's policy"—or of what he thought that policy would be, regardless of the fact that the policy had not yet been announced.

This, indeed, was the avowed motive, the beginning, end and conclusion of his remarks. What he wanted to establish and did establish, was that if the Government attempted to guarantee bonds he would oppose it. He was not at all in the attitude of the Horatius-at-the-bridge by doing all that in his official capacity as member of the House and leader of the Opposition he could find opportunity of doing to prevent the policy being carried out. And to put beyond doubt that his purpose was to oppose the Government and not to advocate the cause of public ownership he took upon himself to announce what he supposed the Government proposed to do, as a preliminary to declaring his undying hostility thereto, duly adorned by classical allusions of more or less appropriateness.

So far as the question of public ownership received attention at the honorable gentleman's hands it, did so as a matter of purely secondary importance, and even as such was not proposed as the policy he would adopt under the circumstances of the day and the time in this province. If Mr. Robertson, or his party, want railways constructed as public property, he or they have yet to say so. What the leader did say was that what was opposed unilaterally to their construction if this were secured by government guarantee of bonds. On that point the issue is beyond the bemuddling potentialities of the Herald or anybody else. Mr. Robertson stands, according to his explicit and somewhat picturesque declaration against

the policy of guaranteeing railway bonds, what he may stand for the honorable gentleman has yet to inform the waiting world. And until the party depose Mr. Robertson from the leadership he is their spokesman on this and all other public matters.

GET THEM ALL BUSY.

According to Vice-President Mann, of the Canadian Northern, the coming season will be an active one with that company in railway extension both in the southern and northern portions of this province. While the detailed plans remain for disclosure by the government, Mr. Mann expressed satisfaction at the proposals made by Government assistance and let it be understood that in consequence of this assistance a line would be constructed south to Calgary, the main line continued to the coal fields on the Brazeau and extensions made to the northern districts. If the intimation proves in accordance with the announcement of the Government the prospect will be viewed with general and thorough satisfaction throughout the province. The projects outlined offer partial solution of the two phases of the railway problem in Alberta—the provision of railway competition to the southern settled country and the extension of development lines into the sparsely or unsettled districts to the north of this city. These in themselves would be a very tangible contribution to the railway needs of the province and a splendid promise of the benefits to come from the wider application of the policy and the enlistment of the enterprise of other and rival companies.

A REVENUE PRODUCING TAIRIF.

The current revenues of the Dominion for the last fiscal year paid the current expenses and left a surplus of 19 million dollars. During the year 30 million dollars were put into permanent improvements. The current revenues thus came within eleven millions of paying running expenses and giving 30 million dollars worth of new Government railways and public works. Of the capital expenditure 18 million went into the construction of the National Transcontinental and 4 million into the improvement of the Intercolonial, a total of 22 million put into railways owned by the people. By borrowing eleven million dollars Canada was enabled to add 22 million dollars' worth of public owned railways and 8 million dollars' worth of other needed public works. To put it in another way if we had not been building a new transcontinental under public ownership and had not bettered the Intercolonial, the ordinary revenues would have paid running expenses, constructed all the other public works of the year and left eleven millions with which to reduce the public debt or undertake construction enterprises. Not so bad for a full season.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Germany wants to negotiate a trade treaty with Canada. The Manufacturers' association will demonstrate their will delight after the fashion of Tom Sawyer's cat—by going into hysterics.

The Saskatchewan Government is going out of the hail insurance business. The proceeds from premiums have been found insufficient to meet the losses and the deficit has made a heavy drain on the general funds. A bill has been introduced in the legislature repealing the former legislation and empowering companies with satisfactory authorized and paid-up capital to undertake the work. In Alberta the premiums have not met the claims and a considerable, though smaller deficit has had to be made up from the general funds. The premier intimated a few days ago that the rates would be raised, and also the amount of insurance per acre, which is taken to mean that in this province the business will continue to be carried on by the Government.

"Industrial Canada" revives the theory that "adequate protection" secures competition among the home-made makers and that a reduction of tariff strikes the small maker harder than the large one. This it attempts to substantiate by reference to the United States steel trust. The trust, it argues, could stand a reduction and hold its business against the foreign makers, but the "little fellow" would be crowded out of business by imported goods. This concern for the "little fellow" is very touching, the more so if the source is considered. But to begin at the beginning, how many "little fellows" are there in the steel business of the United States? And of the steel trust as are maintained by the United States steel buyers taking the United States steel buyers that they have competition in steel production? And what proportion of the steel production of the country comes from "little fellows" who are not dumplings set up by the trust? And is their number greater or less in proportion to the total steel production than in Britain?

CURRENT COMMENT.

Germany wants to negotiate a trade treaty with Canada. The Manufacturers' association will demonstrate their will delight after the fashion of Tom Sawyer's cat—by going into hysterics.

The Saskatchewan Government is going out of the hail insurance business. The proceeds from premiums have been found insufficient to meet the losses and the deficit has made a heavy drain on the general funds. A bill has been introduced in the legislature repealing the former legislation and empowering companies with satisfactory authorized and paid-up capital to undertake the work. In Alberta the premiums have not met the claims and a considerable, though smaller deficit has had to be made up from the general funds. The premier intimated a few days ago that the rates would be raised, and also the amount of insurance per acre, which is taken to mean that in this province the business will continue to be carried on by the Government.

"Industrial Canada" revives the theory that "adequate protection" secures competition among the home-made makers and that a reduction of tariff strikes the small maker harder than the large one. This it attempts to substantiate by reference to the United States steel trust. The trust, it argues, could stand a reduction and hold its business against the foreign makers, but the "little fellow" would be crowded out of business by imported goods. This concern for the "little fellow" is very touching, the more so if the source is considered. But to begin at the beginning, how many "little fellows" are there in the steel business of the United States? And of the steel trust as are maintained by the United States steel buyers taking the United States steel buyers that they have competition in steel production? And what proportion of the steel production of the country comes from "little fellows" who are not dumplings set up by the trust? And is their number greater or less in proportion to the total steel production than in Britain?

CURRENT COMMENT.

Germany wants to negotiate a trade treaty with Canada. The Manufacturers' association will demonstrate their will delight after the fashion of Tom Sawyer's cat—by going into hysterics.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1909.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A delegation from the Lord's Day Alliance requested the Provincial Government to decline the city council permission to submit a Sunday car bylaw until it has been shown that such service is reasonably necessary. This suggests that the present mode of procedure under the Act might work with less friction and equal good if reversed. It is now necessary to procure the consent of the Government before submitting a bylaw. This would be the public necessity for proving to the Government that there is a reasonable necessity for Sunday car service. If this system were reversed and the vote taken before the permission to run cars was asked, this responsibility would not only be removed from the council but abolished. The result of the vote would be the public expression of opinion as to the reasonable necessity of the service. The council would not then be put in the position of asking for something which they do not know whether or not the people want, and of having to represent the people as wanting it in order to get it.

The Winnipeg Telegram congratulates itself and the Roblin government that there have been fewer criminals caught and tried in Manitoba this year than last. The statistics do not reveal of course the number of bucket-shop keepers who were allowed to shirk on condition that they dropped libel actions against the Telegram.

Mr. "Charlie" Maclellan of Bonaventure is the new Speaker of the House of Commons. As expected his election was unopposed. Mr. Borden of course paid his respects to the bitter attacks that have been made upon Mr. Maclellan by an Edmonton Toronto newspaper, but showed his opinion of both the assailant and Mr. Maclellan by his dignified in-bearing, genial disposition, impartial in judgment, Mr. Maclellan is excellently qualified to discharge alike the official and the social duties of the position. To these he has added the advantage of experience, gained during a term as deputy speaker, and of the schooling in Parliamentary procedure and practice which the occupancy of that office necessarily gives.

Mr. Borden has placed his resignation as leader in the hands of his followers in the House and has been unanimously elected to succeed himself. This is according to the program. That he would tender his resignation to his Parliamentary followers on the first opportunity Mr. Borden some time ago respectfully handed back the commission as leader of the government. What were his desires may have been they had no other alternative, consistent with the preservation of internal harmony in the party within and without the House.

Mr. Borden has placed his resignation as leader in the hands of his followers in the House and has been unanimously elected to succeed himself. This is according to the program. That he would tender his resignation to his Parliamentary followers on the first opportunity Mr. Borden some time ago respectfully handed back the commission as leader of the government. What were his desires may have been they had no other alternative, consistent with the preservation of internal harmony in the party within and without the House.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Germany wants to negotiate a trade treaty with Canada. The Manufacturers' association will demonstrate their will delight after the fashion of Tom Sawyer's cat—by going into hysterics.

The Saskatchewan Government is going out of the hail insurance business. The proceeds from premiums have been found insufficient to meet the losses and the deficit has made a heavy drain on the general funds. A bill has been introduced in the legislature repealing the former legislation and empowering companies with satisfactory authorized and paid-up capital to undertake the work. In Alberta the premiums have not met the claims and a considerable, though smaller deficit has had to be made up from the general funds. The premier intimated a few days ago that the rates would be raised, and also the amount of insurance per acre, which is taken to mean that in this province the business will continue to be carried on by the Government.

"Industrial Canada" revives the theory that "adequate protection" secures competition among the home-made makers and that a reduction of tariff strikes the small maker harder than the large one. This it attempts to substantiate by reference to the United States steel trust. The trust, it argues, could stand a reduction and hold its business against the foreign makers, but the "little fellow" would be crowded out of business by imported goods. This concern for the "little fellow" is very touching, the more so if the source is considered. But to begin at the beginning, how many "little fellows" are there in the steel business of the United States? And of the steel trust as are maintained by the United States steel buyers taking the United States steel buyers that they have competition in steel production? And what proportion of the steel production of the country comes from "little fellows" who are not dumplings set up by the trust? And is their number greater or less in proportion to the total steel production than in Britain?

Germany wants to negotiate a trade treaty with Canada. The Manufacturers' association will demonstrate their will delight after the fashion of Tom Sawyer's cat—by going into hysterics.

The Saskatchewan Government is going out of the hail insurance business. The proceeds from premiums have been found insufficient to meet the losses and the deficit has made a heavy drain on the general funds. A bill has been introduced in the legislature repealing the former legislation and empowering companies with satisfactory authorized and paid-up capital to undertake the work. In Alberta the premiums have not met the claims and a considerable, though smaller deficit has had to be made up from the general funds. The premier intimated a few days ago that the rates would be raised, and also the amount of insurance per acre, which is taken to mean that in this province the business will continue to be carried on by the Government.

"Industrial Canada" revives the theory that "adequate protection" secures competition among the home-made makers and that a reduction of tariff strikes the small maker harder than the large one. This it attempts to substantiate by reference to the United States steel trust. The trust, it argues, could stand a reduction and hold its business against the foreign makers, but the "little fellow" would be crowded out of business by imported goods. This concern for the "little fellow" is very touching, the more so if the source is considered. But to begin at the beginning, how many "little fellows" are there in the steel business of the United States? And of the steel trust as are maintained by the United States steel buyers taking the United States steel buyers that they have competition in steel production? And what proportion of the steel production of the country comes from "little fellows" who are not dumplings set up by the trust? And is their number greater or less in proportion to the total steel production than in Britain?

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

CANADA AND TARIFFS.

Toronto Star.—Dr. Andrew Macphail, professor in McGill University, and also editor of the University Magazine, has an interesting article in the Review of Reviews on "How Canada Looks at American tariff making." He declares that Canada regards its industries with interest and sympathy. It is realized that the situation in the United States has been greatly changed in the last forty years. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established.

Mr. Bredin thinks it will not be long before there is another mode of travel from the Lesser Slave district to Edmonton. He has reason to believe that the government will guarantee the bonds for a C.N.R. road from Edmonton to Fort Assiniboine, which, in course of time, will tap the Peace River country.

There are five great agricultural areas in the Peace River country where settlement is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established.

Mr. Bredin is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the whole north country. He says that two thirds of the agricultural area of the province lies north of Edmonton. Besides being a great farming country, the mineral resources are only beginning to be developed. In some places the oil beds are over 150 feet in depth and coal deposits abound in unlimited quantities. Petroleum and natural gas is to be found in many districts, and the water power of the rivers and streams is of incalculable value. A railroad will work wonders in the north country.

The Central Employers' Association, representatives of which formed a deputation which waited on the Provincial cabinet several weeks ago, has been circulating a petition among the employers of labor, chiefly the coal mining operators in the city. This petition is eventually to be presented to the provincial government and will set forth in a concise form just what amendments the employers wish to have made in the Workmen's Compensation Act. After the usual preliminary request that amendments be introduced by you and enacted by the Provincial Legislature providing for a limitation of injuries not fatal, lessening the time in which to start proceedings and providing adequate insurance to cover all liabilities, a reasonable cost as a public utility.

At a meeting of the Central Employers' Association held for next week, Tuesday in the office of the Builders' Exchange, the petitions will be closed. A special meeting of the coal mine operators of the city, who are interested themselves in the act, will be held on Thursday evening next, and will be held on Thursday evening next, and will be held on Thursday evening next.

Employee Should Assist.—Geo. S. Montgomery in an interview to a Bulletin representative this morning mentioned some of his objections to the Workmen's Compensation Act. He is of the opinion that the differences between the employer and employee are such that if they were brought together the act might be put on a better basis by the request of both parties. He thinks the government should be asked to amend the act so that it would be a compromise between the employer and labor in the act on account of the act.

The nearest to the idea of a system of compensation, said Mr. Montgomery, "is that in operation in Nova Scotia. With no security of tenure, the employer is not at all anxious to draw up a system which would be fair to all parties concerned. They reported that the system should be taken up by a share of all the external expenses and they also have a large growing home market. Hence they will feel quite secure in a quarter. This was inaugurated and I believe will work satisfactorily."

Compulsory Insurance.—"The position I take," continued Mr. Montgomery, "is that if the government is to do anything for the employers, the government and the employees should maintain a policy of compromise. The act is at present in a state of confusion, and it is at present in a state of confusion, and it is at present in a state of confusion."

WHAT A GOOD START HAS MEANT TO ALBERTA.—Calgary Alberta.—In the development of a nation, as of an individual, we must all recognize the tremendous importance of a good start. As we read the history of any country, we are impressed by the great responsibility that is placed upon the shoulders of the first generations that those who had the direction of its policy in its early stages had to bear. When they have acted wisely, we see their wisdom bearing fruit; when they have acted unwisely, we see their folly bearing fruit. On the other hand, when they have made serious mistakes, posterity seldom ceases to feel the effect.

When Alberta was set aside as a province in 1905, it started with practically a clean sheet. Here was a territory larger than that of Germany and with possibilities which at least are quite equal to those of that old world empire. On those who were called to preside over the beginnings of a new province, much depended. There was no population of about sixty million. That of Alberta when it set out on its career as a province was under 200,000. Was there ever a situation which more strongly called for men of intelligent grasp of the peculiar needs of those whom they were selected to serve, and of the great problems of nation-building? They have been carrying on their work for between three and four years now in course of which time they have placed on the statute books of the province an immense amount of constructive legislation, as well as having followed out a general administrative policy which is bound to have a far reaching influence. In a short while they will once more appeal to the voters, and it is of the utmost importance that their record should be as good as that of any other government in the world or not. It is the duty of every citizen who has the future welfare of Alberta at heart to examine this record without prejudice, and to decide for himself whether they have been faithful to the trust that has been reposed in them, and whether they are worthy to be re-elected to the task of nation-building.

Shoplifter Captured.—Port Arthur, Jan. 24.—Early this morning Constable Thurlow caught a man giving the name of Joe Dutton in the Western Clothing store, Water Street. When found he had about \$200 worth of goods sacked, ready for removal.

Dye Works for Letbridge.

Letbridge, January 19.—On February 1st, the Medicine Hat Dye Works will be transferred to Letbridge.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

CANADA AND TARIFFS.

Toronto Star.—Dr. Andrew Macphail, professor in McGill University, and also editor of the University Magazine, has an interesting article in the Review of Reviews on "How Canada Looks at American tariff making." He declares that Canada regards its industries with interest and sympathy. It is realized that the situation in the United States has been greatly changed in the last forty years. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established.

Mr. Bredin thinks it will not be long before there is another mode of travel from the Lesser Slave district to Edmonton. He has reason to believe that the government will guarantee the bonds for a C.N.R. road from Edmonton to Fort Assiniboine, which, in course of time, will tap the Peace River country.

There are five great agricultural areas in the Peace River country where settlement is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established.

Mr. Bredin is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the whole north country. He says that two thirds of the agricultural area of the province lies north of Edmonton. Besides being a great farming country, the mineral resources are only beginning to be developed. In some places the oil beds are over 150 feet in depth and coal deposits abound in unlimited quantities. Petroleum and natural gas is to be found in many districts, and the water power of the rivers and streams is of incalculable value. A railroad will work wonders in the north country.

The Central Employers' Association, representatives of which formed a deputation which waited on the Provincial cabinet several weeks ago, has been circulating a petition among the employers of labor, chiefly the coal mining operators in the city. This petition is eventually to be presented to the provincial government and will set forth in a concise form just what amendments the employers wish to have made in the Workmen's Compensation Act. After the usual preliminary request that amendments be introduced by you and enacted by the Provincial Legislature providing for a limitation of injuries not fatal, lessening the time in which to start proceedings and providing adequate insurance to cover all liabilities, a reasonable cost as a public utility.

At a meeting of the Central Employers' Association held for next week, Tuesday in the office of the Builders' Exchange, the petitions will be closed. A special meeting of the coal mine operators of the city, who are interested themselves in the act, will be held on Thursday evening next, and will be held on Thursday evening next, and will be held on Thursday evening next.

Employee Should Assist.—Geo. S. Montgomery in an interview to a Bulletin representative this morning mentioned some of his objections to the Workmen's Compensation Act. He is of the opinion that the differences between the employer and employee are such that if they were brought together the act might be put on a better basis by the request of both parties. He thinks the government should be asked to amend the act so that it would be a compromise between the employer and labor in the act on account of the act.

The nearest to the idea of a system of compensation, said Mr. Montgomery, "is that in operation in Nova Scotia. With no security of tenure, the employer is not at all anxious to draw up a system which would be fair to all parties concerned. They reported that the system should be taken up by a share of all the external expenses and they also have a large growing home market. Hence they will feel quite secure in a quarter. This was inaugurated and I believe will work satisfactorily."

Compulsory Insurance.—"The position I take," continued Mr. Montgomery, "is that if the government is to do anything for the employers, the government and the employees should maintain a policy of compromise. The act is at present in a state of confusion, and it is at present in a state of confusion, and it is at present in a state of confusion."

WHAT A GOOD START HAS MEANT TO ALBERTA.—Calgary Alberta.—In the development of a nation, as of an individual, we must all recognize the tremendous importance of a good start. As we read the history of any country, we are impressed by the great responsibility that is placed upon the shoulders of the first generations that those who had the direction of its policy in its early stages had to bear. When they have acted wisely, we see their wisdom bearing fruit; when they have acted unwisely, we see their folly bearing fruit. On the other hand, when they have made serious mistakes, posterity seldom ceases to feel the effect.

When Alberta was set aside as a province in 1905, it started with practically a clean sheet. Here was a territory larger than that of Germany and with possibilities which at least are quite equal to those of that old world empire. On those who were called to preside over the beginnings of a new province, much depended. There was no population of about sixty million. That of Alberta when it set out on its career as a province was under 200,000. Was there ever a situation which more strongly called for men of intelligent grasp of the peculiar needs of those whom they were selected to serve, and of the great problems of nation-building? They have been carrying on their work for between three and four years now in course of which time they have placed on the statute books of the province an immense amount of constructive legislation, as well as having followed out a general administrative policy which is bound to have a far reaching influence. In a short while they will once more appeal to the voters, and it is of the utmost importance that their record should be as good as that of any other government in the world or not. It is the duty of every citizen who has the future welfare of Alberta at heart to examine this record without prejudice, and to decide for himself whether they have been faithful to the trust that has been reposed in them, and whether they are worthy to be re-elected to the task of nation-building.

Shoplifter Captured.—Port Arthur, Jan. 24.—Early this morning Constable Thurlow caught a man giving the name of Joe Dutton in the Western Clothing store, Water Street. When found he had about \$200 worth of goods sacked, ready for removal.

Dye Works for Letbridge.

Letbridge, January 19.—On February 1st, the Medicine Hat Dye Works will be transferred to Letbridge.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

CANADA AND TARIFFS.

Toronto Star.—Dr. Andrew Macphail, professor in McGill University, and also editor of the University Magazine, has an interesting article in the Review of Reviews on "How Canada Looks at American tariff making." He declares that Canada regards its industries with interest and sympathy. It is realized that the situation in the United States has been greatly changed in the last forty years. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established.

Mr. Bredin thinks it will not be long before there is another mode of travel from the Lesser Slave district to Edmonton. He has reason to believe that the government will guarantee the bonds for a C.N.R. road from Edmonton to Fort Assiniboine, which, in course of time, will tap the Peace River country.

There are five great agricultural areas in the Peace River country where settlement is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established. The quantity of goods that can be produced in the United States is now well established.

Mr. Bredin is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the whole north country. He says that two thirds of the agricultural area of the province lies north of Edmonton. Besides being a great farming country, the mineral resources are only beginning to be developed. In some places the oil beds are over 150 feet in depth and coal deposits abound in unlimited quantities. Petroleum and natural gas is to be found in many districts, and the water power of the rivers and streams is of incalculable value. A railroad will work wonders in the north country.

The Central Employers' Association, representatives of which formed a deputation which waited on the Provincial cabinet several weeks ago, has been circulating a petition among the employers of labor, chiefly the coal mining operators in the city. This petition is eventually to be presented to the provincial government and will set forth in a concise form just what amendments the employers wish to have made in the Workmen's Compensation Act. After the usual preliminary request that amendments be introduced by you and enacted by the Provincial Legislature providing for a limitation of injuries not fatal, lessening the time in which to start proceedings and providing adequate insurance to cover all liabilities, a reasonable cost as a public utility.

At a meeting of the Central Employers' Association held for next week, Tuesday in the office of the Builders' Exchange, the petitions will be closed. A special meeting of the coal mine operators of the city, who are interested themselves in the act, will be held on Thursday evening next, and will be held on Thursday evening next, and will be held on Thursday evening next.

Employee Should Assist.—Geo. S. Montgomery in an interview to a Bulletin representative this morning mentioned some of his objections to the Workmen's Compensation Act. He is of the opinion that the differences between the employer and employee are such that if they were brought together the act might be put on a better basis by the request of both parties. He thinks the government should be asked to amend the act so that it would be a compromise between the employer and labor in the act on account of the act.

The nearest to the idea of a system of compensation, said Mr. Montgomery, "is that in operation in Nova Scotia. With no security of tenure, the employer is not at all anxious to draw up a system which would be fair to all parties concerned. They reported that the system should be taken up by a share of all the external expenses and they also have a large growing home market. Hence they will feel quite secure in a quarter. This was inaugurated and I believe will work satisfactorily."

Compulsory Insurance.—"The position I take," continued Mr. Montgomery, "is that if the government is to do anything for the employers, the government and the employees should maintain a policy of compromise. The act is at present in a state of confusion, and it is at present in a state of confusion, and it is at present in a state of confusion."

WHAT A GOOD START HAS MEANT TO ALBERTA.—Calgary Alberta.—In the development of a nation, as of an individual, we must all recognize the tremendous importance of a good start. As we read the history of any country, we are impressed by the great responsibility that is placed upon the shoulders of the first generations that those who had the direction of its policy in its early stages had to bear. When they have acted wisely, we see their wisdom bearing fruit; when they have acted unwisely, we see their folly bearing fruit. On the other hand, when they have made serious mistakes, posterity seldom ceases to feel the effect.

When Alberta was set aside as a province in 1905, it started with practically a clean sheet. Here was a territory larger than that of Germany and with possibilities which at least are quite equal to those of that old world empire. On those who were called to preside over the beginnings of a new province, much depended. There was no population of about sixty million. That of Alberta when it set out on its career as a province was under 200,000. Was there ever a situation which more strongly called for men of intelligent grasp of the peculiar needs of those whom they were selected to serve, and of the great problems of nation-building? They have been carrying on their work for between three and four years now in course of which time they have placed on the statute books of the province an immense amount of constructive legislation, as well as having followed out a general administrative policy which is bound to have a far reaching influence. In a short while they will once more appeal to the voters, and it is of the utmost importance that their record should be as good as that of any other government in the world or not. It is the duty of every citizen who has the future welfare of Alberta at heart to examine this record without prejudice, and to decide for himself whether they have been faithful to the trust that has been reposed in them, and whether they are worthy to be re-elected to the task of nation-building.

Shoplifter Captured.—Port Arthur, Jan. 24.—Early this morning Constable Thurlow caught a man giving the name of Joe Dutton in the Western Clothing store, Water Street. When found he had about \$200 worth of goods sacked, ready for removal.

Dye Works for Letbridge.

Letbridge, January 19.—On February 1st, the Medicine Hat Dye Works will be transferred to Letbridge.

JAPAN EXERCISING

RIGID CENSORS

Over Newspaper Comment on the California Legislature Port From Yokohama Shows of Articles is Very Moderate

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—The reliable private source it is here that the Japanese government, fearing the effect of unbridled discussion by the newspapers of Tokyo, the Anti-Japanese measures proposed before the California Legislature, issued an order placing all the papers in Japan directly under government censorship for an indefinite period. A dispatch to that effect has been received by a representative of the Japanese government.

The Japanese government, fearing the effect of unbridled discussion by the newspapers of Tokyo, the Anti-Japanese measures proposed before the California Legislature, issued an order placing all the papers in Japan directly under government censorship for an indefinite period. A dispatch to that effect has been received by a representative of the Japanese government.

The Japanese government, fearing the effect of unbridled discussion by the newspapers of Tokyo, the Anti-Japanese measures proposed before the California Legislature, issued an order placing all the papers in Japan directly under government censorship for an indefinite period. A dispatch to that effect has been received by a representative of the Japanese government.

The Japanese government, fearing the effect of unbridled discussion by the newspapers of Tokyo, the Anti-Japanese measures proposed before the California Legislature, issued an order placing all the papers in Japan directly under government