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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

BOTH METHODS PAY IN ALBERTA

Lethbridge is moving to secure the international dry farming congress in 1912. The splendid showing made at the recent Spokane congress by exhibits from southern Alberta districts where "dry" farming is employed should help along the proposal to have the annual gathering two years hence held in the centre of one of those districts. The delegates from many parts of the world who were present at Spokane cannot but have been impressed with the string of awards captured by the southern Alberta exhibits, and a proposal that they should gather in the near future in the country where the winning grains were produced ought to be popular among them. The holding of the congress there should benefit both southern Alberta and the cause of dry farming. It would show the delegates what can be accomplished when their system is applied to a district more highly favored than some of those in which intensive farming has proven highly successful south of the boundary. Incidentally it would also show them that an enormous area of land in that district is still open to men who will take it as a gift and work it. This personal knowledge that dry farming land can be secured free in a district where dry farming has been found very successful, would be carried to many parts of the United States and to many European countries by representative farmers, and would no doubt result in many coming to take advantage of the opportunity offered. It has been suggested that central and northern Alberta have more to lose than gain from the advertising of the fact that dry farming is necessary in one part of the Province. No apprehension need be felt on that score. The fact will be advertised anyway, and has already been widely advertised, and may be taken to be pretty generally understood wherever anything is known of Alberta. It is our part to make known that in central and northern Alberta "intensified" farming methods are not necessary, and to undertake the hopeless task of obscuring the fact that they are necessary in the southern portion and are splendidly successful there. The fact that the rainfall is light in one district is not something that the whole Province need worry over. It is a fact, and to be obscured even by those interested in promoting that district. Dry farming has now got well beyond the experimental stage, so far beyond that a district not always favored with an abundant rainfall is not set down as no good. On the contrary it is regarded as a region where by sticking faithfully to the dry farming methods, crops can be counted on with even greater assurance than in a district where less attention is paid to cultivation and more dependence placed on the favorableness of the season. There are people who now prefer a country of scant rather than plentiful rainfall; who would rather put their money and time into the thorough cultivation of a quarter or half section than into the less thorough cultivation of a whole section. And the records from some of the semi-arid regions of the western States which have been made to yield good crops with unvarying regularity and practically regardless of climatic variations, go far to substantiate their judgment. No apology therefore is necessary in letting it be known that there is a portion of Alberta where similar methods produce even better results. On the contrary, it is surely better to make known as widely as possible that Alberta offers the choice to the new-comer of taking land either in a dry farming district or in one where the rainfall is abundant and where the ordinary method and amount of soil-culture produce excellent results. We are in position to appeal alike to the man who wants to go in for dry farming and to the one who wishes to follow the more common mode. We can suit the preference of each, and give each what he wants for nothing. This is the fact that should be kept to the fore, rather than placing too much emphasis on the attractions of either of the radically different sections of the Province. It would, of course, be a great mistake to allow the impression to get abroad that dry farming is necessary everywhere in Alberta, or in the greater portion of it. That would tend to discourage anyone coming to the Province who wished to follow the ordinary methods of farming. On the other hand it would be an equal blunder to spread the notion that these methods can be safely followed in all parts of the Province. That would lead to settlers going into the dry district on a misunderstanding and at-

tempting there what cannot be done, would be certain to end in disappointment and the discredit of the whole Province. The best and safest policy as usual is to tell the truth, and tell it clearly, loudly and often. The truth about any part of Alberta is good enough. In keeping the truth about all parts of it consistently and persistently before the world lies the proper way of promoting settlement and development on lines that make for prosperity and contentment.

A BUSY SESSION.

The Provincial Legislature meets today. The session is like to be a busy one, and may be a long one. If its duration does not run beyond the usual period it will be because rapid progress is made with the business in hand than heretofore. For the members have at this session to consider not only the usual volume of new business, but a large budget brought forward from the previous session. What new business the government may have to bring before the House has not been indicated, but it is safe to predict that the ministry will not be less active than their predecessors in devising measures for promoting the public welfare, and a legislative program, of proportionate length and importance may be looked for. There is no halt in the industrial and economic progress of the province, and that section of the program known as "private legislation" will doubtless be as large as usual. Of the business carried forward from last session, the Alberta and Great Waterways matter is the outstanding item. In relation to this there are really two items, the report of the Royal Commission as to the connection of members of the Legislature or officials of the province with the company, and the question of what the government purposes to do with the project itself. The first of these may deal materially to the labors of the session or it may not, according to the finding of the judges. Should their finding be what everyone would hope them to have been able to find—that no member or official had been improperly concerned in the project or the manner of its carrying out—the House will have nothing to do but to formally deal with the report. Should the finding be other, it must have an important bearing on the discussion of the main question, and might conceivably point the way to an unpleasant but imperative duty on its own account. What the government propose to do with the project itself has not been hinted. That information the Premier has wisely kept to himself. In face of the most bitter attacks of his political opponents and the most apparent anxiety on the part of interested parties. But unless the House is curiously out of harmony with the temper of the country, the members will await his announcement with every confidence that the plan he will propose will be the best one open under the circumstances. Indeed, no finer tribute of public confidence has ever been paid to a public man in this country than the verdict of the constituencies as to whether Mr. Sifton could be relied upon to find the best solution of this perplexing and complicated problem. To refuse information on a public question is a traditionally unpopular course for a leader of a government to take. That position the Premier has taken from the first and has steadfastly maintained toward friend and foe. He could not in the interests of the Province, he said, before the Legislature met what action he proposed to recommend. He could appeal for support on no other ground than that of confidence in his intention and ability to bring out of the entangled maze the best proposal practicable. The public took him at his word. Every member of his government who went to the people and asked that he be given a chance to solve the problem was triumphant returned. In Gleichen, where the stand of the Premier was made the point of attack, a supporter was elected. In Macleod an independent candidate was elected against a supporter of the government, but the issue there was not a question of confidence in the Premier, and the result was determined chiefly by local rather than general questions. There is no reason to suppose the members are of other mind than the electors, or that they are not quite as confident as the people that the solution of the problem will be the best that can be found. Indeed, it is understood that before calling upon Mr. Sifton to form government, His Honor had to form the assurance of a majority of them that they were prepared to accord him undivided confidence until such time as he felt free to put before them his "I do not believe there is any other medicine so good for whooping cough as a grant of \$70,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the fire which destroyed Campbellton, N.B., last summer." For Campbellton Sufferers.

For Campbellton Sufferers.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The government today decided to ask parliament for a grant of \$70,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the fire which destroyed Campbellton, N.B., last summer.

proposal touching this important and engrossing matter. Beside the Alberta and Great Waterways question, there is a lengthy list of matters of high public importance which could not be dealt with in the disturbed conditions of last session which must be taken up by the members at the present meeting. The financial affairs of the province will require to be reviewed for the last year and a half, and provision made for the coming year. The work of the various departments for the same period will doubtless require more attention than it was possible to pay them at the spring session, and the government's proposals regarding their operations in the future considered. Comparatively few bills were passed at the late session and those laid over will doubtless come up again for consideration. The prospect is therefore that the members will have one of the busiest sessions yet held, if not the busiest, and one fraught with immense consequence to the Province.

"THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE."

The Democratic "sweep" of the United States can have only one meaning. The people have grown weary of the pinch of high tariff. Behind and underneath the minor issues which played important parts in determining the result lay this mother lode of popular discontent, of which these were but the outcroppings. It was the tariff and what the tariff had produced within their own knowledge and personal experience that the voters protested against. Their verdict is the more remarkable that by it they gave the victory to a leaderless party against a party headed by the most popular national figure since Lincoln. Had the Democrats won such a battle under a leader widely and favorably known, with a perfected organization, and with a clear cut program everywhere understood, it would still have been a notable win. But there is not in the ranks of that party a man whose talents and reputation mark him out as the national champion of the Democratic cause as the prestige of Colonel Roosevelt makes him the real head of the Republican party. The Democrats went into battle without a general, and with only the understood hostility to high tariff as their fighting ground. That they are victorious they owe less to themselves than to the fortunate conditions in which they found themselves. To them of course belongs the credit for having won what is a tariff principle through a long period when to avow those principles meant to be defeated, and the triumph they have now scored is the reward of this merit. But it was not so much for the Democrats, as against the tariff, that the voters cast on Tuesday. Precisely what the Democrats will do or try to do, there is no very clear understanding, and was not when the votes were polled. But they were known to be the traditional foes of high tariff, and the people turned to their party as the one instrument whereby they could free themselves from the burden imposed upon them.

An excluding tariff has been developing rapidly in recent years in the Republic the ill which their appearance in our own country under it, and which are declared to be ripening here in some cases even under the more moderate tariff now in force. Not satisfied with the opportunity the tariff gave them of increasing the prices for the output of their individual factories, the manufacturers joined themselves in significant combines whose avowed purpose has been to control the output and the prices of innumerable commodities entering into the consumption of the household. The cumulative effect of this segregation of capital, limitation of output, abolition of competition, and inflation of prices, was to put the consumer between the upper and the lower millstones of law and greed. The law obliged him to buy at home and the trusts fixed the prices at which alone he could buy there. For the exactions thus imposed upon him the great industrial expansion of his country brought him no sufficient compensation. If he was engaged in farming he found that while farm produce brought generally good prices, the increase in the cost of what he had to buy despoiled him of this advantage. His wheat and cattle and hogs sold at prices determined by the prices in free trade England, while the prices he had to pay for what he must buy were fixed by greedy magnates under the shelter of an exclusive tariff. If he had only his labor to sell he found that the increase in wages did not at all keep pace with the increase in the cost of what he had to purchase from the protected rings. Hope there was little from the Republican party—the Payne Aldrich tariff bill made that clear enough, despite the attempts of the "insurgent" Republicans to prevent the hold-up. He turned to the Democratic party as the one agency in sight able and willing to do something practical for relieving his condition. If they were without a leader of the outstanding prominence of the chiefs for whom he had so often voted they were at least the enemies of what he wanted destroyed, and from them he must get relief or from none. Unfortunately the relief is not likely to be as prompt as he would have liked it, for the high tariff party still con-

trols the senate. But with the house of representatives pushing vigorously and steadily for tariff reduction, and in face of so manifest a declaration of public sentiment in favor of reduction, even a Republican senate may reasonably be expected to be more vulnerable to the popular cry than heretofore. As a first practical step toward the end sought, the victory should not be without a decisive effect on the negotiations now pending with this country looking to the lowering of the tariff barriers against trade.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP RESULTS

Three out of Edmonton's four municipally-owned public service systems will show surpluses for the year. That the fourth does not also show a surplus to make good the loss, the surprise or worry. The street railway system was installed years before a company would have been willing to put more in such a business. The end sought was not to make money but to accommodate the people, and in the desire to attain that end we incurred some risk of having for a few years to run the venture at a loss. Against the fact that the system is not yet able to pay its way must be put the fact that it has served and is serving the main end of its existence. If it is not paying in money it is in service, and it was service and not money we wanted to get out of it. So far nothing has come out of the pocket of the ratepayer to make good the loss, the deficit of last year being carried forward as a charge upon the system for the present year. Presumably the adverse balance of the year will be treated the same way, and the course followed so long as the financial integrity of the enterprise is not imperilled. It is worth noting that we are obliged to make up at once the deficit for the current year this could be done without taking money from the general funds, by appropriating the surpluses from the other three enterprises owned by the city. There may be objection to taking money from one enterprise to help out another, but it is theoretical rather than of practical consequence. It certainly is much less objectionable than appropriating the earnings of a public service system to defray current expenses which should be met by the revenue from the service itself. As at present, the loss on one of our enterprises is counterbalanced by gains on the others, the whole group, taken as a group, will be self-sustaining. That is to say, the aggregate capital put into these concerns is earning the interest payable on itself, meeting the sinking funds necessary for its repayment, and the costs of operating the systems. And by its strong tone in the water in the last hour of the trading today. There were also reports that a large percentage of the seed planted in Kansas had failed to germinate. At the close, prices ranged from 1/4 higher to 1/2 below last night.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Harpers Bazar—Knicker. Banking interests sometimes buy what they don't want, to avert a panic. Bocker: As I buy my wife a dress.

Detroit Free Press—"Is she easy to get along with?"
"Yes, indeed. She believes everything you tell her."

Success—"I say, old fellow," confided the bachelor to his friend, "I'm going to be married, and for the life of me I don't know what to do. I'm a wife's mother. 'Mother-in-law' is too big a mouthful, and 'mother' would be too ridiculous. Tell me, what did you do?"

"I almost forgot. Oh, yes; I think I mostly called her 'Say,' the first year or so."

"Well, and after that?"
"Oh, after that it was easy—we both called her grandma."

Pittsburg Post—"I want a boy to come to my house and read to me. I won't read a dime novel on the way."

"Can't fill that bill, sir, but here's a boy who will finish his book in a couple of chapters."

Detroit Free Press—"I think my wife purposely picked a quarrel with me yesterday."

"What for?"
"A pony coat."

Cleveland Leader—"A girl of twenty is ever so much older than a boy of the same age."

"Sure. I know a girl of twenty whose family Bible shows that she was born in 1890."

Boston Transcript—"Marriage," said the serious man, "is an education in itself."

"Yes," commented old Grouch. "It teaches you what not to do after you've done it."

Chicago Tribune—"Baseball is such a curious game," observed the puzzled foreigner. "When that man they call the umpire said 'Safe!' he became at once in great personal danger."

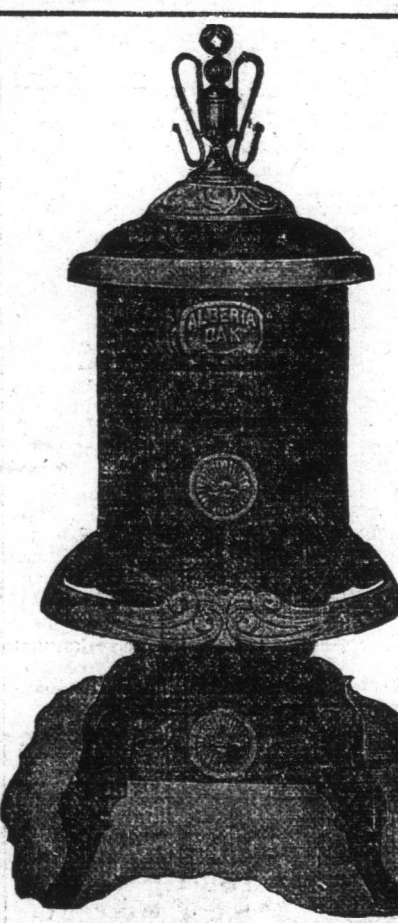
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Chicago Tribune—"When you find your watch," asked the man with the quizzing brow, "Morning or evening?"
"Generally in the morning," answered the man with the bulbous nose.
"It always wind, mine just before I go to bed."

Life-Teacher: Can any little girl tell me why our heads are covered with hair?
Little Girl: To have something to pin more hair to.

Winnipeg Grain Prices.

Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—Cables came higher, but the estimates of world's shipments were large, and so that the following opening which was 1/4 split over Thursday's close.

There was quite a sharp decline, but shorts started to cover, and the lost ground was largely regained and though the actual closing was fractionally lower than Thursday, there was a stronger tone to the market.

The outstanding feature of the morning was the narrowing of the spread on No. 3, showing a greatly increased demand. During the morning No. 3 sold at 5 1/2c under the option, and at the close 6 1/2c. The demand for all grades from No. 3 northern down was active all morning. Nos. 1 and 2 northern were only wanted in small lots. Export was again out of line. American markets, after a fair delivery, closed 1/4 split higher than Thursday in Chicago, and 1/4 up for May in Minneapolis, while December was 1/4 split higher. Corn was 1/4 to 1/2 lower.

Winnipeg options—

Wheat—

November 92 1/2
December 91
May 95 1/2

Oats—

November 24 1/2
December 24
May 25 1/2

Barley—

November 24 1/2
December 24
May 25 1/2

Flax—

November 24 1/2
December 24
May 25 1/2

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Improved milling demand had much to do with a strong tone in the wheat in the last hour of the trading today. There were also reports that a large percentage of the seed planted in Kansas had failed to germinate. At the close, prices ranged from 1/4 higher to 1/2 below last night.

Corn finished 1/4 to 1/2 down; oats were off a shade.

Irregular fluctuations were the rule in wheat, a good share of the time because of heavy selling of July against purchases of May and December. Shorts in the two last named months covered a great deal, mainly on the advance and were severely punished for reckless selling, which early in the session gave the market a hard smash. Strong bull interests used the December delivery as a lever in holding values near the end of the day.

having materially tightened the option by liberal acquisitions during the morning. An initial dip in prices had as a pretext the skepticism of the English trade regarding continuance of a bull movement in this market. Bearish estimates of the world's shipments were also effectively used, but being unfulfilled, had a reactionary influence later on. Shortly before noon Minneapolis mills were reported as free buyers of wheat and there came soon afterwards a despatch asserting that in Ford county, Kansas, 25 per cent of the planting had proved lifeless. The exciting swell in the market here subsided somewhat, but the closing tone was firm.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—A private message from Tulsa says that Countess Tolstol said attempted suicide today by drowning through a hole in the ice.

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DEMOCRATIC L IN THE U.S.

Political Upheaval Vast Far to the Famine of Representatives

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Throughout the country, a political far-reaching extent, points to the famous 1912, and quickly spread in its effect.

The indications at that the national House of Representatives has been carrying on, reversing the Democratic majority of the United States senate.

In New York state, error is elected over on by a majority of 70,000 in 1908 for Governor.

In New Jersey, Democrat, for a second over William M. Lewis, about 15,000 plurality previous Republican for Governor.

Democratic govern elected in Alabama a line.

In Iowa the Democratic election of Claude R. Doolittle, but this is not in Wisconsin.

In Wisconsin, Republican candidate, Francis E. McGovern, a reduced majority, and Senator La Follette, the State senate is again.

In Michigan, Charles the Republican candidate, nor appears to have Hemara, Democratic.

In Massachusetts, Democrat, has defeated Draper by about 40,000, vesting Governor D. plurality of 8,000.

In Connecticut, Democrat, is elected, Charles A. Goodwin, about 4,000 plurality, previous Republican of 600.

In Ohio, Governor, appears to have State by about 10,000, G. Harding, Republican.

In New Hampshire, Republican, for governor, Charles E. Carr, Democrat, 6,000 plurality.

In Pennsylvania, the Democrat, is elected, Charles E. Carr, Democrat, 6,000 plurality.

In Rhode Island, Republican, for re-election, lead over Lewis A. W. a plurality much reduced of 1908.

In Tennessee, the Republican, is elected, about 1,000 plurality, previous Republican of 600.

Democratic, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11.—The next House of Representatives, controlled by the Democrats, is the return to eleven of the moderate gained seats, eight states.

In New York, public seats were seen, land, Massachusetts, and Indiana the Republicans were definitely known.

Missouri and Ohio, Democrat gain up to 11 seats, offset by the gains, one each in New York and Pennsylvania.

Representatives of other states indicated that the Democrats would have an assured then they were necessary to control the Democratic gains have.

Previously reported in Maine, the Democrats gained two seats, due to the opposition to the father clause, which was from voting.

At the Democratic New Jersey it was estimated that the Democrats would hold eight seats of five.

In West Virginia, the Democrats had a narrow victory, Missouri returns show with three probable Democratic, while in Iowa and Illinois indicated Democratic seats.

The Tariff Fowler Green, 25, Champ Clark, minority House, when advised to Democrats probable next House, expressed opinion, and said he believed would be very desirable.

"The headline," he said directly to the light on the rules in the rules split the Republican tariff bill coming caused dissatisfaction country.

"Nothing to Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 11.—Taft on his way from Washington, but here would make a comment.

Oyster Bay, N.Y., Nov. 11.—Theodore Roosevelt home all evening, but he came to receive interview.

In a recent Democratic he said if the Republican in this time they would win, and that win would go on. Just after today, he said again the result was favorable or would keep up the fight made it clear that he election only a step in the program and that so far York situation is coming.

Heves that his victory, "Guard" has placed the position from which it is to be fought.

Democratic control of Representatives became shortly after midnight.

"I am pleased to see the Republican Council, thing I know of and how enough, cold and how writes Mrs. J. E. A. Col. "We have used it. It made clear that the sale by dealers everywhere.