

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)
DAILY—Delivered in City, 5¢ per year. By mail, per year, 55¢. By mail to United States per year \$6.
SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscribers in the United States \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1908.

A BUMPER CROP.

Every day adds to the certainty of a bumper crop in Western Canada. The weather has been ideal, rains have fallen in almost every part of the country within the last week, and it came at a most opportune time. Travelling along the railways the grain fields present a thrifty and promising appearance, but it is when a traveller gets away from the railway and drives across country that he really realizes the bountiful harvest that is almost ready for the reaper.

Very little damage has been caused by hail, and several parts of the country where crops suffered from hailstorms a short time ago have entirely recovered, and vigorous is the present growth that the yield of grain promises to be just about as great as though they had had no such visitation.

It is doubtful if any crop has ever been reaped in Alberta that is so uniform over the whole province. You may examine the fields of Cardston, of Pincher Creek, of Claresholm, of Gleichen and Medicine Hat, of Red Deer, of Lacombe and Stettler, of Wetaskiwin, Camrose and Hardisty, of Strathcona and Edmonton, north and west of Edmonton and east to the boundary of the province, and the report is the same, the greatest promise of a yield of grain ever seen in the history of the country, and the largest area in crop that the farmers have ever had.

A few weeks of fine weather, and this splendid harvest will be cut, and the great wealth producing powers of Alberta will be more fully realized. The result of this crop will impress Canada more and more with the importance of our agricultural resources. Everybody awaits this crop with the greatest anxiety. It means the restoration of confidence in the country by the most skeptical Easterner. It means prosperity for the farmer which means prosperity for the merchant, the professional man, the manufacturer, the artisan, the laborer and every other class of people in the land. When the farmer has money he pays his bill, and every other class in the country shares in the good fortune.

There is nothing like either a crop failure or a bumper crop to prove that agriculture is the basis industry in this country, and that the wealth of Canada is produced from her soil. Good fortune is now at hand which last year taught us very necessary lessons of economy and frugality, and the result of the bountiful harvest now practically assured by 1908 will be far-reaching throughout Canada.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

It seems that there is a possibility and indeed a probability of the Imperial Parliament removing the embargo upon Canadian cattle which was placed upon our animals under a misapprehension, and kept upon them by misrepresentation.

The reason given for the embargo was that the Canadian cattle were diseased, which was not true. The reason that it was kept upon them was that the Imperial cattle men wanted protection and got it in that way.

There is a probability of it being removed because the price of beef is soaring very high. But that is not the only reason that there is likely to be a removal of this unfair, unjust and dishonest, prohibitive tax upon our cattle. The popular mind of Great Britain has been changed during the last few years, particularly since the present government assumed power, and this has been accomplished by some good friends of Canada, mostly by Canadians who went to the British people and told them of the injustice that was being done to the people of Canada by retaining under false pretences this unfair legislation.

Probably no person in Canada has accomplished more in this respect than Dr. Clark, the Liberal candidate for the Dominion riding of Red Deer, who summed a number of ridings in Great Britain during the last two elections and lost the opportunity of selling the people there of the real effect of this unfair prohibition. And if the embargo is removed, Western Canada owes much to Dr. Clarke of Olds—Calgary Albertan.

THE WESTERNER SAYS.

Of course the West is a country of promise, but this year it is going to be a country of performance as well. The formation of a million dollar trading company in Montreal to de-

velop trade in the Peace River district shows that the rest of Canada is turning to this last West.

Manitoba, as enlarged, will be a postage stamp province no longer. It will be *five* times as large as all the Maritime Provinces put together, and over one hundred and ten times as large as Prince Edward Island.

The flour mills west of the Great Lakes have a grinding capacity of about 45,000 barrels per day, while the oatmeal mills grind 1,100 barrels per day. Those figures presuppose a big permanent yield, for men do not build mills without assurance of trade.

The Hopper, that is to say the railway lines as they fan out west of Winnipeg, has been vastly increased in the last twelve months, but the Spirit between Winnipeg and the Lakes is but little larger than before, and here's where the stoppage may come this fall. We don't want blockades, but we want a crop big enough to make one.—Toronto News.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE CRY.

The review of the Opposition's criticism by Hon. Geo. E. Foster and the brilliant and effective reply by Hon. W. S. Fielding in connection with the annual resolution condemning the financial administration of the government, was the closing feature of the present session of parliament, and served as evidence to prove the baseness and absurdity of the contention that because the expenditures of the country have increased it must necessarily follow the Government has been extravagant.

Mr. Foster in his speech dilated in a pessimistic vein on the growing expenditures, charged extravagance and graft, declared that the obligations entered into by the government during the present session totalled \$175,000,000, and generally made out that Canada was on the verge of dreadful things if the present Government remained in power.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, who spoke for only about half the time occupied by Mr. Foster, took up the criticisms categorically, and amid the thundering cheers of the Liberal members scored on the ex-finance minister, point for point.

That prophet of gloom Mr. Fielding said, had been crying blue ruin ever since the present government came into power, but instead of the annually predicted deficits there had been a steady stream of surpluses amounting from year to year. Mr. Foster and his colleagues had protested vehemently against the growing expenditures, but when it came to particularize on the individual estimates their voices were silent. Instead, there was, as Mr. Fielding showed to the amusement of the House, an almost unanimous demand from the Opposition members for larger expenditures in their constituencies. He recalled the various demands from the individual members of the Opposition totaling expenditures running over \$100,000,000. Mr. Foster himself had asked for additional \$2,000,000 for civil service salary increases.

Thus, Mr. Fielding showed that in criticizing the Government for increased expenditures, Mr. Foster placed himself in the position that he was criticizing.

Mr. Foster and the Opposition see the necessity of increased expenditure in a rapidly developing country only when they are in their constituencies, the present session totalled \$175,000,000, not when they are in the House.

THE DISPOSAL OF TIMBER.

The utter collapse of the Opposition charges regarding the disposal of timber berths in the Northwest has been a source of discomfort to the scandal hunters at Ottawa, but some of the "real" campaigners are not so handicapped by the fact, which they either remain in blissful ignorance or absolutely ignore. In all the investigations regarding timber leases it was shown and proven that in every case where timber was disposed of, it was sold to the highest bidder after being advertised in the newspapers, and was sold to the man who offered the most money for it regardless of what his political opinions might be.

The efforts of Mr. Ames to show that some limits were worth large sums of money now which were sold for very nominal amounts, ended, like every other effort of Mr. Ames, by serving to make the Conservative member for St. Antoine a little more ridiculous, if that be possible. No man in the House of Commons has shown less knowledge of the West, in discussing Western questions, than has Mr. Ames. His charges regarding the Cedar Lake limit fell very flat when it was shown that his valuation of it was purely imaginary. That matter was very effectively disposed of by the Minister of the Interior in the following remarks in the House of Commons:

"In regard to the stupendous values, The hon. member for St. Antoine gives \$500,000 as the value of the Cedar Lake limit. Does my hon. friend who gave that value know that at the present time and under present conditions a timber

limit on Cedar Lake is of no more actual value as a working proposition, so far as my poor judgment goes, than if it were in the moon? It is of no more value today than it was when the hon. member for Argenteuil acquired an interest there. It is just as near Winnipeg as it is when the hon. member for Argenteuil acquired an interest in it today. It was not worth anything then and it is not worth anything now, more as a working proposition now. It has a speculative value and my hon. friend has regarded this House and attempted to spread throughout the country the idea that this government is robbing the country of that speculative value. I do not know that it is necessary to emphasize that statement; it is so utterly absurd that I am sure that even my hon. friend will himself be able to see it. There were during the past year or two two lots in Winnipeg, in Regina, in Saskatoon, in Edmonton and other places in the Northwest; perhaps my hon. friend acquired an interest in some of these town lots when he was up there. They had a speculative value running into millions and millions, because they were being bought and sold on the market in those days. They had a value which is as legitimate a value as my hon. friend has put on the Cedar Lake limit."

The Conservative party when in power in 1881 disposed of the right to cut timber upon large areas free. There was no system of tender or free sale, and in the list of names of those granted timber berths, then we find very few lumbermen. The great majority of those who got these berths were Tory politicians who never meant to do anything but speculate in these timber values. The avowed policy of the Conservative Government in so disposing of these berths has been to develop the country, and have the timber converted into lumber. The success of their efforts along this line as compared with the manufacture of lumber under the regulations of the Liberal Government are set out in a speech by the Minister of the Interior as follows:

"The honor has been the success of the efforts made in regard to the development of that country in that respect? In 1881 there was a total timber cut—giving only round figures of 13,000,000 feet, and lumber sales of 12,000,000 feet. In 1896 the lumber cut was 32,000,000 feet, and the sales 28,000,000 feet. These figures refer to Manitoba and the Northwest and the railway belt of British Columbia. That was less than a three-fold increase in the timber cut, and a two-fold increase in the lumber sales. The policy and purpose of the administration then was to get out the lumber and as a result of that policy on the whole the timber was successful in nearly trebling the cut in sixteen years. For the nine months ending March 31, 1907, the lumber cut was 41,000,000 feet, and the lumber sales 38,000,000 feet. That is to say, taking nine months instead of a year, there was a four-fold increase under the administration of this government in ten years as against a less than three-fold increase under the administration of our friends in sixteen years. Now both the governments were striving for the same thing—to get the lumber out of the country, to get the market so that settlers could buy and use it. While I have nothing to say at this stage of the discussion in condemnation of the policy of the late government in that connection I must point out the policy in both cases being the same—the enormous greater success of this government in achieving development that these records show."

In regard to the number of mills, there were 55 in 1896, and 69 in 1907. It may be interesting to know where the increase of mills took place. In the Winnipeg district there were 35 mills in 1896, and 29 in 1907. In Edmonton, 2 in 1896, and 16 in 1907; in Calgary, 10 in 1896, and 13 in 1907; in Prince Albert, 3 in 1896, and 6 in 1907; in Westminister, 11 in 1896, and 25 in 1907. I think it is fair to say that having succeeded in getting the lumber out of the country, the government has succeeded in securing the development of the lumber industry, and having secured that development by the alienation of a total of something less than 8,000 square miles of timber, their administration stands in a much more favorable light than the administration of their predecessors, who, with the alienation of some 30,000 square miles of timber, only succeeded in getting a lumber cut of 34,000,000 feet in the year 1896.

THE PEEP SHOW IS COMING.

It is announced in high places that after the Opposition circus is over at Ottawa the actors and the animals will scatter, and that H. B. Ames, one of the heavy comedians, will hike for Western Canada with a magic lantern peep show which will be very amusing and really a very high line of comedy. His program has not been announced in detail, his slides have not been displayed in public, but there is no doubt that he will furnish Western Canada with a high kind of amusement. And whether it is a picture of the public or private life of his leader, George E. Foster, of a million magnified moving picture of the accomplishments of the Opposition, or the worth of his leader, or a composite picture of an ass in the act of obstructing real business, it is bound to be high class in every respect.

But is not Western Canada big enough to have the whole Borden-Foster circus? Other big shows bring all the animals and all the clowns, all the sword swallowers, the jugglers, snake charmers, side shows and everything along the line, and why should we be shut out in this circus with nothing more than a clown with a peep show?

This thing is not fair to Western Canada. It is a slight to our great and growing country. We want the whole circus or nothing.—Calgary Albertan.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1908.

Along the line, and why should we be shut out in this circus with nothing more than a clown with a peep show?

"That the said lessee of the said Company shall, during the three years following the first day of May, 1904, expend a sum of at least one thousand dollars per annum in the exploration of the territory hereby leased, and during the period of ten years from the 1st of May next, shall expend and lay out at least fifty thousand dollars in the exploration, development, equipment and improvement of the said property hereby leased."

As to the power of the government to cancel these leases if any unfair methods are pursued by these companies, the following clause will explain:

"That if the said lessee of the said Company shall fail or neglect to pay the rent hereunder reserved, and stipulated for, or any part thereof, or shall neglect or fail to perform any of the other conditions, terms or provisions hereunder mentioned, or if the said fishery is being improperly operated by the said lessee or the said Company contrary to the terms of this lease, so as to prejudicially affect the public interests, the Minister may give or cause to be given three months' notice in writing to the said lessee or the said company, that the term of the lease by these presents created will be determined and cancelled, and the said term and lease shall thereupon and thereby be determined, ended and cancelled, and His Majesty may thereupon resume possession of the said fishery and the privileges by these presents hereby created, and may continue to enjoy the same or relet them to others as His Majesty may deem fit."

That the said lessee or the said company shall be liable for any damage or loss that may accrue to His Majesty by reason of any act of neglect of the said lessee or the said company in connection with the said fishery, and shall indemnify and hold harmless His Majesty from all costs, loss and damage in connection therewith.

Regarding the right to grant other leases, the following clause will explain:

"His Majesty reserves the right to grant other leases in and upon said rivers and lake; but no other lease will be granted to fish in and upon said rivers and tributaries, within a limit of ten miles from the fishing or refrigerating station erected by the said lessee or the said company thereon or in said lake within a limit of fifty miles from any such station erected on said lake."

From a perusal of these clauses of the lease it becomes plainly apparent that the Opposition charges are as foundationless in this matter as any other they take up.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The following excerpt, from the speech by Premier Asquith upon the second reading of the bill to provide old age pensions, is the sanest and most statesmanlike expression that has probably ever been given to the real need of old age pensions in Great Britain, and the larger view the British member of Parliament should take in the dispensation of this state bounty. Ever since Burns said: "Oh, age and want, thou ill-matched pair, show man was made to moult." There is no parliamentary effort at the millennium (laughter). Are we to sit still, dumb lipped, and allow a few bewildered brains and palsied energies while this great procession of the poor and necessitous lingers out the last days of a life the strenuous years of which were given to the service of industry. (Ministerial cheers). We say no, and we ask the House to take the first step towards the accomplishment of this great and beneficent work (loud Ministerial cheers).

MANITOBA AND THE LAND QUESTION.

The extension of the boundaries of Manitoba and the conditions under which the same is made would, by rather embarrassing to Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, were it not for the fact that he has become so accustomed to taking dictation from Hon. G. E. Foster and others of his party, that an order to right about face upon a question of policy sits lightly upon his shoulders.

The bill to enlarge the boundaries of Manitoba does not give to that Province control of the land thus added to its domain, but will provide a cash subsidy in lieu of revenue from land. In other words, Manitoba is now being treated upon the land question in the same way as she was treated by Sir John A. Macdonald at the formation of that province, and just as Alberta and Saskatchewan were treated by the Dominion Acts of 1906.

When the Alberta and Saskatchewan

Acts were passed, Mr. Borden and his followers made the logdest kind of protest upon the land and school clauses of the Acts. A little later political expediency required that Mr. Borden should drop his protest against the school clauses, and he forthwith cast what he had dignified by the name of principles to the winds, and while he toured the West with Mr. J. H. G. Bergeron he was scrupulously careful never to mention the school question.

Having summarily disposed of one of his pet tivities, he naturally clung close to the other less serious ruthless Tory boss should command him to drop it also, a request he never could have the courage to refuse. To make it doubly sure as a principle in the Tory faith he incorporated it in a plank of his Halifax platform, declaring that he would give to Alberta and Saskatchewan their lands "upon fair terms," taking good care, of course, not to state the terms. It is worthy of notice that in this plank of the Halifax platform no mention is made of restoring any lands to Manitoba.

Doubtless Mr. Borden was afraid to venture upon the domain of Premier Roblin. His good behaviour in this particular does not seem to have availed him much, though, as no sooner had Mr. Borden left the West after declaring upon every platform that the Western Provinces should own their lands, than Mr. Roblin made the public announcement that when the boundaries of Manitoba were extended he did not want the land given to the Province, but instead wished the same generous treatment accorded to the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Thus the first body blow at Mr. Borden's Halifax platform was struck by his first lieutenant in Manitoba. This declaration was followed by a resolution passed in the Manitoba Legislature making a demand for a subsidy rather than the lands.

The bill to extend the boundaries of Manitoba is now before the House of Commons, what will Mr. Borden and his followers do? Will they repudiate their former principles or will they repudiate Roblin and Rogers? The situation is certainly an awkward one for Mr. Borden, and should make him wonder whether he is a real leader or only an imaginary one. This difficulty comes from the one-man platform of Mr. Borden. True to the traditions of Toryism, the leader of the Opposition undertook to dictate to the whole party what its platform should be without reckoning upon Mr. Roblin.

As to what the Tory press will do that is easily answered, they will right about face at the crack of the whip just as they did when their efforts to drive Foster out of the party failed, and they turned from scolding condemnation of the Union Trust manager to servile adulation of the chief organizer of the nest of traitors.

The additional territory granted to Manitoba makes it one of the large Provinces in Canada. Mr. Roblin estimates the increase to be 202,630 square miles, which with the original 73,732 square miles contained by the Province makes its present area 276,362 square miles, while that of Alberta is 252,549 and Saskatchewan 250,650. A Liberal administration is doing justice to Manitoba.

OPPOSING THE RAILWAY

Senator Landry's motion in the Senate to kill Hon. Geo. P. Graham's bill to amend the Railway Act by adding three more members to the Railway Commission, shows where many of the Conservatives stand with regard to the regulation of the railways. Few public bodies in Canada have proven their necessity and justified their existence better than the Railway Commission. The greatest drawback has been that Canada is so large it takes one Commission a long time to travel over the whole country to adjust disputes. It is to avoid delays in the work that Mr. Graham introduced this amendment as the intention is to have two commissions, so that while one is engaged in some part of Canada hearing evidence the other three members may be engaged in similar work a thousand miles away.

The West is particularly interested in the appointment of these new Commissioners as it has been somewhat difficult for the present Commission to find time to give this part of the country the attention it deserves, while there is no part of Canada where railway matters require more adjustment than in these Western Provinces. It has been pretty generally understood that some Western men should be appointed on the new Commission who would understand conditions in this part of the country.

After the excellent work done by the Railway Commission throughout Canada, the man who would oppose any measure to enlarge its scope, or increase its efficiency by adding three extra members, is no friend of the Canadian shippers. It is significant that no Tory member of the Commons opposed it for the very good reason that they have to seek re-election, so

it was left to a Tory section of the Senate to serve the one time Tory masters and still firm friends, the railway corporations.

ALBERTA DAIRYING.

Alberta is destined to be the greatest dairying province of the Dominion, this is the growing opinion of farmers all over this Province, and every condition for the production of cheese and butter are to be found in every section, and the farmers are realizing the growing importance of mixed farming in a country like this. The growing of grain and raising of cattle and horses were looked upon a few years ago as the only agricultural industries of this part of Western Canada, and few people considered it even advisable to go into the raising of grain and growing of stock, but a winter and summer like that of 1907 gave the follower of mixed farming such an advantage that the agriculturists all over the Province are awakening to the necessity of having more than one or two sources of realizing cash profits on their farms.

The establishment of creameries in different parts of the province has been a splendid source of income to many farmers during the past few years, and we venture the opinion that there will be a greater demand than ever, during the next few years, for butter factories in all parts of Alberta. The farmer is able to get ready money for his cream during the summer months, when he has few other sources of income, which enables him to do business upon a cash basis, and anything that helps to abolish a credit system throughout Alberta can confer one of the greatest boons possible upon the Province.

There have been some very prosperous creameries in operation for the past few years, and their results have been felt by the patrons, but the success of some of those recently erected is almost phenomenal. The creamery, which is a private one, established a little over a year ago at Camrose, has been a decided success, and it is estimated that the proprietors will dispose of about 100,000 worth of butter during the present twelve months. Another creamery at Spruce Lake, under the auspices of the Provincial Government, is now running its first season, and last week some 2,500 lbs. of butter was manufactured in this factory, which at the average price obtained for butter by the creamery is about 23¢, would net to the farmers in that neighborhood the sum of \$587.50 for the week or about \$2,500 for the month. The cows in that section are at their highest flow of milk at present, and this average will not keep up, but it serves to illustrate what the dairy industry means to the farmers of this Province.

The Spring Lake creamery is about nine miles south of Daysland, and is a splendid section of country. One patron of this creamery, Mr. Peter Zimmer, supplied cream enough to manufacture 236 pounds of butter last week, which will net him about \$5 for the week, which is rather a handsome income. This is the product of some twenty-five cows. The manufacture of butter is only in its infancy as an industry in Alberta, but it bids fair to be one of the greatest and best, not only in this Province, but in Canada. The establishment of creameries has been perhaps the most important work undertaken by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and will some day be a great monument to the credit of Hon. W. T. Finlay, the Minister of Agriculture.

NOT INDIGNANT—AMUSED.

Saskatchewan Treats Chicago Man's Knock of Crop With a Smile.

Regina, Sask., July 22.—The reports from Chicago that W. B. Snow, the alleged crop expert, is knocking the Saskatchewan crop after a hurried trip through a corner of the province, are received here with amusement rather than indignation. The department of agriculture has received no reports indicating such conditions as Snow asserts exist all over the province, though of course, it is admitted that though generally the crop prospects were never better, and the average yield likely to surpass all records, there are parts where the grain is poor, where there has been too much water or drought or where slovenly farmers have seeded on old stubble or where frozen seed was put into the ground. But it is ridiculous to say such conditions affect even five per cent. of the crop. The absurdity of the statement is so obvious that it is unlikely the department will consider it necessary to issue a statement. Conditions have not deteriorated since the glowing June report was published a fortnight ago.

CHINESE EMPEROR ILL.

His Health Is Subject of Alarming Reports—Uneasiness Renewed.

Shanghai, July 23.—Alarming reports concerning the health of the emperor of China are causing renewed uneasiness. The American papers in Shanghai report his death, but this is generally discredited. Prince Chun, war minister at Tientsin, is urging the government to open negotiations with the British government for the restoration of Wei Hai, for the purpose of converting it into headquarters for the future Chinese fleet, forgetting the lessons of 1894.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO.

THE STORE THAT SELLS FOR LOWEST PRICES.

THE MANCHESTER HOUSE

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1908.
TO SATURDAY
AUGUST 15th
DAYS of BARGAIN

Hands

5 pieces on
inches wide, as
Regular \$1.008 pieces only
popular 1908 style
54 inches wide
\$1.50 per yard

Ladies

At the end of
famous American
low. Do not miss

Ladies

37 pairs Ladies
patent colt, blue
Stamped \$4.0039 pairs Women
all sizes 2½ to60 pairs Men
and Box Calf
of sizes, styles
at the end of t
of each kind.36 pairs Men
Bluchers, in si
for every day
per pair.39 pairs boys
good fitters andALL OUR CA
ED IN PRICE DU

W. JO