THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1908.

ALBERTA'S CHAMPION

"Art" Burn won the Alberta Marathon yesterday. This confers upon him the distinction of champion long distance runner of Alberta. It also entitles him to compete with the crack runners of the other Provinces for the honor of becoming a competitor in the Marathon race in London next July. Mr. Burn is a Calgary man but he is Alberta's champion. The people of the Province are proud of him and will wish him well. None will do so more heartily than the men who ran against him yesterday. If their wishes count Mr. Burn will win the Marathon. So hope we all.

AN ONSLAUGHT ON EDMONTON.

To Henry Alfred Ward, member of Parliament for the constituency of Durham in the Province of Ontario Edmonton is indebted for doing what in him lies to paralyze the progress of the city by spreading the report that Edmonton is suffering from the aftermath of an exploded real estate boom.

Not only so—he took the occasion, or made the occasion, to say so when Edmonton was not the subject under consideration, and when the price of its real estate had absolutely nothing to do with the matter of dispute. The House was in committee discussing an item for erecting a public building in a Manitoba town. To the argument that the site costs more than it would have cost in an Ontario town of the same size a member responded that real estate prices in Western towns were generally higher than in similar sized Ontario towns, and cited Edmonton, where he had been quoted $700 per foot for main street lots.

To this replied Mr. Henry Alfred Ward of the town of Port Hope: "I "think that my honorable friend who "has just sat down forgets that he "struck Edmonton just at the top of "the boom and that the boom has "fallen out. You cannot judge of the "Northwest by boom prices, and I "do not think it is fair to advance an "argument of that kind, especially "when my hon. friend got the price "just at the top of the boom. Every-"body knows that you can buy land "at Edmonton at a very much less "figure than my honorable friend has "quoted." A member interjected: "Not in the centre of the city," to which Mr. Ward replied: "Well, this "same land."

Now it may or may not have been advisable to provide Dauphin with a post office and the price charged for the lot may or may not have been higher than would be charged for a similarly situated lot in a similarly situated Ontario town, but what on earth this has to do with the value of real estate in Edmonton passes understanding. Such comparisons are of course always allowable if fairly made and in a manner not harmful to the communities. But when neither honest nor harmless they are odious, and the odium of them rests upon the author. Mr. Ward's fling at Edmonton was not true, and if it is not harmful the fault will not lie with him.

If Edmonton were in a condition of collapse a waiting world would scarcely have to learn the news from Mr. Ward. If it is not in that condition Mr. Ward has done a wrong to the city which he should admit, and so far as he can do so, amend. It is not in that condition and in making the contrary statement Mr. Ward either did not know what he was talking about or he did know. If he did not know he had no business holding such damaging language toward this city. If he did know he must plead guilty either to a malicious desire to injure Edmonton or to a willingness to do so in the hope of scoring a point against a political opponent; in either event at the sacrifice of the truth.

Had this wild assertion been made in the heat of an election campaign among the sand-hills of Durham little attention need be paid to it, for comparatively few would have heard it and they might have discounted it as an ill-considered utterance. But it was made in the House of Commons, the one place of all others where public men should guard their tongues. If a legislator cannot win sufficient distinction by helpful service to his country the least he can properly do is to refrain from injuring it. And of all places where an unjust word may work harm that place is the House of Commons. A member is supposed to state there only what he knows to be true. Speeches delivered there are fully reported in the public press and are studied from ocean to ocean by men of all shades of conflicting interests. Both by reason of the authority which attaches to them and the publicity given them speeches delivered in the House are potent for good or evil.

If the utterance of Mr. Ward did not receive newspaper publicity from ocean to ocean the fault is not his. It is due to the good sense and public spirit of the press representatives who refused to be the means of making effective his onslaught upon a Canadian city. But without newspaper publicity the remark is certain, of wide circulation and of doing immense harm. The present is regarded as the last session of the present Parliament. The Hansard of the session will be read from every platform in the Dominion during the campaign. Through this medium if no other the remark of Mr. Ward is certain to obtain publicity. Mr. Ward has put into the hands of the enemies of Edmonton a weapon which they will be only too ready to use; and that the declaration was made in the House of Commons will be duly emphasized as giving it a weight beyond the ordinary.

It little becomes members for Eastern constituencies to speak evil of the West; especially members who hold that protection has worked good to Canadian farmers and mechanics. If protection has done anything for Canada it has done it to the Eastern Provinces at the expense of the Western people. If it has given employment to mechanics it has been to the mechanics of Ontario. If it has developed a home market for farm produce it has been for the produce of Ontario farms. For any and all such benefits it may have bestowed on the people of Ontario, the people of the West have been made to sweat. It does not seem, therefore, to be exactly appropriate for the representative of an Ontario constituency to curse the country which, according to his own theory, has made his constituents prosperous.

Least of all does it become members for Ontario constituencies to condemn the West as a land of high real estate values. If those values are high who helped to make them so more than speculating bounders from that same Ontario? For years these gentry have been coming West for summer vacations, putting in a few hundred dollars as down payments on city lots, selling them again at an enormous profit and carrying back a string of promissory notes longer than the bank accounts they brought with them. If the cumulative operations of these fly-by-nights could be calculated the plunder taken from the Western people by their piratical expeditions would total into the millions. Where in this does an Ontario member find justification to rail at high real estate values in the West, supposing those prices ten times their present figures?

Then when a partial crop failure strikes the West and these notes are not readily paid, the Western people are denounced as thieves and swindlers; Mr. Ward pictures Edmonton as a "busted town," representative of the general condition of things west of the Lakes; and Mr. W. H. Bennett—himself one of the filibusters who helped to boost the prices of 200,000 acres of C.P.R. land talks of the "hungry cry" going up from the West. If the West is "hungry" it is because Mr. Bennett and like adventurers have carried off its valuables and plunged it into debt. That these men should invade the West, carry off its money and leave its people under debt to them is bad enough. But that they should turn and curse the country that makes them rich is surely exceeding the bounds of endurance.

Fortunately, Mr. Zimmerman of Hamilton, who had been in Edmonton, was in the House when this unprovoked assault was made, and took occasion to impart some badly needed information to the traducers of this city. He said: "Hon. gentlemen talk "about the large buildings put up by "the Government. What are the "banks doing? The banks are show-"ing the greatest example of what "they think of the future. There are "no such buildings in this part of "the country as the banks are erect-"ing in the West, not only in Edmon-"ton and Winnipeg, but in the whole "of the West." This gentleman knew whereof he spoke. Edmonton has three bank buildings, any one of which is more attractive and costly than any in the city of Ottawa, and quite as durable. The same condition prevails throughout the West according to the size and prospective importance of the towns, compared to similar towns in Ontario. The money which these conservative institutions are piling into buildings is the best reply to such unfounded assaults as Mr. Ward made on the stability of Western values.

THE FARMER AND THE SOLDIER

Certain Opposition papers fancy they have located a peg on which to hang a criticism of the Government by asserting that more money is spent on the militia than for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country.

Well, supposing this were true, what have the Opposition done or tried to do to remedy the matter? When did they ever move either to reduce the expenditure on militia or to increase the outlay on schemes for the betterment of the farmer? If the expenditure on the militia were heavier than that for agricultural advancement, criticism would scarcely come fittingly from an Opposition who have never moved either to lessen the expenses of the militia or to increase the expenditure on agriculture.

On the contrary the Opposition and their papers have pursued the exactly opposite course with far more consistency than they commonly display in these days. They have toiled both to increase the expenditure on things military and to defeat projects designed for the benefit of the farmer. It is not so long since an abortive campaign was levied to persuade the people that the Government were outrageously unpatriotic in not donating a few millions every year to the upkeep of the British navy. That campaign originated with Opposition members and papers, and was carried on by them as long as it seemed capable of doing political duty.

Only six weeks ago when the estimates for the Militia Department were before the House, speeches were delivered and representations made by member after member on the Opposition side of the House touching the size of the estimates. But were the speeches decrying the enormity of the expenditure and the representations calculated to lead to its reduction? Not at all. Without an exception the gentlemen wanted the expenditure increased. This country, it seemed from their speeches, was simply courting extinction by its parsimony toward the military establishment. The crying necessity of the hour, according to their judgment, was a bumper crop of armories, drill sheds, rifle ranges, all of which would cost money, of course. A curious circumstance, too, was that the need for these establishments seemed to be confined to constituencies returning members of the ultra-loyal Opposition.

At the present time the journals which lament in one column the enormity of the military expenditures, in another column condemn the Government roundly for not massing the whole Canadian militia at Quebec at the coming tercentenary celebration. From them one would gather that the grey old fortress was to be the scene of another siege instead of a place of celebration, and that impending calamity could be averted only by the presence of the whole military outfit of the nation. This, of course, would cost money and increase the militia expenditure, but that does not strike the Opposition journals as denoting inconsistency on their part at all.

On the other hand what measure for the advantage of the farmers has gone through the House with the approval and support of the Opposition? Their general course in this respect was fairly illustrated last session when the Government brought in a bill to encourage the erection of cold storage warehouses throughout the country for the better handling of farm and dairy products. From the day the bill came down to the day it passed the Minister of Agriculture was made the target for continuous assault. Direct opposition to the measure would have brought little profit politically and perhaps for this reason was avoided. But all that indirect attack could do to defeat the bill was done, and it became law simply because the Liberal members backed the Minister loyally and persistently.

As a matter of fact the expenditure for the betterment of the agricultural interests exceeds many times the expenditure for the maintenance of the militia. The contrary notion can be supported only by quoting the expenditures of the Militia and the Agriculture Departments. But while the expenditure of the Militia Department includes the whole cost of the Militia, the expenditure of the Department of Agriculture represents but a very small portion of the expenditure made for the development of the agricultural resources and the betterment of the business of farming. Last year the Militia Department spent four and three quarter millions, and that represents exactly what the military establishment cost us. The Department of Agriculture spent one and a quarter millions, but that represents a small fraction of the total outlay whose primary purpose was the welfare of the farming industry.

Canada is spending a million dollars in immigration effort this year. The first purpose of that effort is to secure more farmers and more farm laborers. That expenditure does not pass through the Department of Agriculture, but it is primarily an expenditure for the development of the agricultural capabilities of the country, and for help without which the farmers of Eastern Canada declared they were being driven out of business. If the immigration policy has increased the value of farm lands, what does that mean but that the cost of the policy is an outlay for the benefit of the farmer, and an outlay that does benefit him? But the immigration expenditure does not appear in the report of the Department of Agriculture.

The Government guaranteed the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway, whose purpose, first and foremost, from the public standpoint was to make farm life possible and profitable in a stretch of country a thousand miles long and of unsurpassed fertility of soil. Though this was not a cash outlay it was a pledging of the country's credit, which is equally valuable. Whether or not this was for the benefit of the farmers ask the thousands of them who occupy comfortable homes and productive farms where ten years ago was nothing but uninterrupted vision. The credit pledged does not figure as an expenditure of the Agriculture Department or any other department, but it accomplished the purpose just as effectively as the outlay of so much cash.

The Government is building a railway from the Atlantic to Winnipeg and have secured the building of another railway from Winnipeg to the Pacific. The Opposition declare that the new line will cost the country untold millions. If so then they will be untold millions spent for the development of agricultural areas, and for freeing the greatest agricultural district of Canada from the exactions of railway monopoly. The interests of the farmer is the reason for the National Transcontinental. But the cost of the road does not appear in the expenditure of the Department of Agriculture.

It is true that the Government has increased the expenditure on the Militia, but not as much as the Opposition would have had them increase it. It is true they have increased the expenditure for the farmer's benefit, usually in the face of the Opposition's strenuous protests. In the light of ture is not made through the Department of Agriculture. In the light of this it is somewhat strange to hear condemnations of the increased militia expenditure coming from those who have claimed a monopoly in loyalty and lamentations for the farmers from those who have made war on nearly every measure proposed for the farmer's benefit.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION AND ITS FRUITS.

Montreal Herald—The compulsory arbitration laws that were devised in Australia and New Zealand as a remedy for labor troubles, and especially for the prevention of strikes and lockouts, according to recent despatches, not only have failed to realize the expectations formed of them, but suffer badly by comparison with the working of the Lemieux act, which is not compulsory in its operations. In New Zealand they are fighting over the Blackball mine dispute, and in Australia, or at least in the mother state of New South Wales, they have decided to try a new plan. In that state Mr. Wise's act of 1901 was to have come to an end early this year, and Mr. Wade, the present premier, has succeeded in getting the legislature to enact a law to supersede it. The chief grounds for dissatisfaction with the act of 1901 appear to have been the delays of the Arbitration court, some of whose decisions have been hung up for two years.

The contrast between this and the swiftly operating machinery of the Lemieux act is marked indeed. Until the present difficulty arose at Winnipeg, ever what appears to be a misapprehension of its functions by the members of a board, the act has worked with a flexibility and smoothness that has elicited admiration both in this country and abroad, and has never failed to do substantial justice. The result of the delays in Australia was that strikes, which the act had been formed to prevent, became popular and not infrequent. The new Industrial Disputes act that Mr. Wade has succeeded in getting passed, adopts the alternative method of intervention between the two sides at issue, which finds favor in Victoria and South Australia, by setting up wages boards. It is hailed as a good augury for the success of this measure that a dispute in the coastal shipping trade has been tactfully settled by concessions from masters and men, so that the new boards are not prejudiced by failure at the outset.

The New Zealand trouble arose out of the directors of the Blackball company's mine having dismissed seven of their workmen, who were not needed, whereupon the rest struck work. The dispute was arranged without reference to the Arbitration court, the employers agreeing to reinstate the men who had been dismissed. In the meantime an action had been brought against the men for striking in the first instance, instead of submitting their case to the Arbitration court. For that breach of law the union was fined $375 by the Arbitration court. When the news of this decision was received the men not only refused to pay, but showed their resentment over the order by again going out on strike. The situation is considered so critical and so grave a menace to the harmonious relations of capital and labor that Sir Joseph Ward, the premier, while recognizing that the law must be enforced so long as it remains on the statute book, has come to the conclusion that it must be amended. The act has been tried for fourteen years in New Zealand. For the first half of the period it worked without friction, but in the last seven there has been dissatisfaction with several of the awards of the judges, and there has consequently grown up amongst some of the employers and employed a feeling against arbitration altogether.

MERE STUPID OBSTRUCTION.

Toronto Globe—It is necessary to remember that the obstruction which is being employed to delay Mr. Aylesworth's election bill is only a continuation of the obstruction which has prevailed from the beginning of the session. In a few days parliament will have been sitting six months, and virtually the greater part of its business has yet to be done. Has there been any warrant for this criminal waste of time? It is an opposition's duty to challenge the acts of government, and to set forth fully why they do so. Having put themselves plainly on record they have done all that is expected of them. Those for whom they speak do not call upon them to get like rowdies and bring contempt upon parliament under the belief that they are performing the duties of a vigilant opposition. Public policy should be based upon reason, not upon the capacity of two sets of politicians in parliament to do without sleep.

All pretence that in opposing the electoral lists clause in Mr. Aylesworth's bill the opposition are resisting oppression and repelling an attack on the sacredness of the franchise is about abandoned. Why lists prepared by Premier Roblin's officials should be sacrosanct while those prepared by county court judges on behalf of the parliament of Canada should be anathema may be left for Mr. Borden and his friends to explain. That they have not explained it yet may be gathered from the despatch of the correspondent of the News. He is an avowed admirer of Mr. Borden, and yet he says in his latest letter that what is going on now is "a party struggle extremely complicated and obscure." "Neither speaker nor journalist," he further says, "can interest the average man in details of registration, revision, purging lists, appeals, postings, and all the rest of it. It is a terribly dry affair." He admits that there is "general disapproval of the whole scuffle." Is this the language to be used in regard to what the opposition would like the country to regard as a noble stand for liberty? The fact is that the Ottawa opposition are being led by the nose by a couple of politicians in Manitoba, notoriously the most unscrupulous in the Dominion, whose whole idea of politics is to keep themselves in office by inventing and nursing provincial grievances against the Dominion government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the last man in the world to endeavor to force a measure through parliament by brute strength. That has never been his method. He has shown anxiety to meet the views of his opponents. He took Mr. Roche's proposal and acceded to it, but when the opposition found there was danger of a settlement they promptly increased their demands. The object would appear to be to bring contempt upon parliament and its responsible leaders. This being the case, the government's duty is clear. We believe that the great mass of the people of Canada are disgusted with the spectacle which parliament affords, and are under no difficulty as to where the blame for this state of affairs should be placed. Under the rules which now exist the opposition, however futile in other ways, have the power to obstruct. But obstruction can be met and should be met. If the public service suffers by it, and if the public time and money are wasted, the fault will not lie with the government, which is only anxious that the people's business should be properly and duly transacted.

IMMORAL AND ASSURD.

Montreal Witness—The government election bill, as regards the revision of the Manitoba voters' lists, seems to amount to this: It is conceded on both sides of the House that the Manitoba lists cannot be used as they stand for the purpose of federal elections. One of the Dominion constituencies, Macdonald, has in it portions of seven different provincial constituencies, and the lists of those seven provincial constituencies must be gone over, so that the names of those voters who do not reside within the Dominion constituency of Macdonald may be allocated to their proper Dominion voting districts. Sir Wilfrid proposes that this work of revision shall be done by the local judges, who would have for the purpose to hold sittings. What does the revision of the lists mean more than that? It would give, say, Tom Smith, or Abraham Malouf, if his name did not appear on the provincial list, a chance of getting the franchise, if he were entitled to it. It is said that many names which should appear on the provincial lists are not to be found there, and that the Roblin government's system of preparing the lists has disfranchised large numbers of qualified electors, who would not travel, for instance, a hundred miles to get on any voters' lists. If these statements have any truth, the judges would have power to give such men the right to vote. If the statements are untrue, there simply will not be any names to add, and the revision will be confined to the allocation of the voters to their proper polls for federal purposes. That is all.

As the premier has offered to amend the bill, it is really very hard to see what the opposition finds in this whole matter to justify its howling and its dislocation of public business. The only explanation that strikes anyone not influenced by party motives is that the opposition does not like to lose the advantage that would accrue to it by using the present partisan lists prepared by the local government. It is true that Dr. Roche and the other Manitoba Conservatives who have been leading the fight against the government bill, do not put their case in that way. They assert that the Manitoba lists as they stand are fair to both sides, and that the whole question at issue is one of principle. But if it is a question of principle, it is a very funny thing that such fights occur on "party" questions alone. There are a dozen important government bills on the order paper; yet, if the government bill, do not put their of these Manitoba elections lists, its opponents give assurance that the session could be brought to a close by the first of July! That is to say, the "public" business which parliament was brought together to consider would receive scant attention, so long as the opposition got its way on the party question now at issue. If it does not get its way on the latter, it announces its intention to hold up the public business by pure obstruction until December! This is not government by parliament, it is government by hold-up. The right of hold-up by minorities is called in some quarters an immunity to be revered as long as it is not abused. We find it difficult to see how this principle can be harmonized at all with national rule. To insist on debate till a matter is fully ventilated is a good thing. To obstruct for mere obstruction is nothing but despotic use of brute force. In the present case a thorough ventilation of this hold up seems necessary, and we presume that the government party, if it has nothing to conceal, will see that there is no surrender until the country has become thoroughly informed as to its true motives and merits.

ON THE SIDE.

A Chinese force has gone out to capture a Japanese garrison in Manchuria. In this there is an excellent chance of the Tartar catching a Tartan.

The Portuguese royal family are being sued for a $210 butcher's bill. That they are sued is not strange, but how they managed to stand him off so long passes understanding. Another of the privileges of royalty!

The Post Office Department contemplates issuing a special postage stamp the proceeds of which would be devoted to the war against tuberculosis. No doubt this will be characterized as an attempt to stamp out disease.

A TRANSPORTATION BUREAU.

Montreal Board of Trade to Study Railway Questions.

Montreal, May 27.—The general board of trade today started a new departure, making the initial move for the organization of a transportation bureau to take charge of all matters between business interests and railways. Already 150 members of the board of trade have joined the bureau. An expert railway man will be permanently employed to study railway questions, such as freight rates and classifications, look after overcharges and in general look after Montreal's railway interests as a distributing point. The expert will attend all meetings of the railway commission, and it is hoped that he will be able to co-operate with rather than antagonize the railway interests.

Lipton and the Cup Challenge.

New York, May 27—According to the Herald today, Sir Thomas Lipton recently made a very important declaration in the matter of future America cup challenges. Dining with a former commodore of a yacht club located in eastern waters, who is well known to all Americans prominent in the sport, a short time ago in London, Sir Thomas said in the most emphatic manner to his New England yachting friend: "I do not ever intend to challenge again for the America cup unless the New York yacht committee revise the regulations."

Princess Elopes With Chauffeur.

Geneva, May 28.—Princess Amelia Louise of Furstenburg and Gustave Kozium, an employee of an automobile firm, with whom she eloped recently from Vienna, have been traced to Zurich by detectives. Learning that their whereabouts had been discovered, however, they immediately left for some unknown destination. It is said that the princess had with her a large quantity of jewelry, including several valuable tiaras, a description of which has been sent to the principal jewellers in Europe with the warning not to purchase.

78 Fishermen Drowned.

Halifax, May 27.—The Dominion Atlantic railway steamer Boston and the fishing schooner Fame, of Gloucester, Mass., according to news received here this morning, were in collision last night in a dense fog off Yarmouth, N.S. The schooner sank immediately after the collision, and of the twenty on board eighteen perished. John Clark, cook, and Edward Pitts, fisherman, were rescued. Thomas Fay, mate of the schooner, and a seaman were out in a dory and thus escaped.

Oldest Orangeman Dead.

Kingston, Ont., May 27.—Samuel Morrison, an orangeman of 75 years standing, and a resident of Sheffield township for 65 years, living on the same farm and in the same log house all his day, is dead, aged 96. He was regarded as the oldest Orangeman in the Dominion.

Head Crushed While Asleep.

Kenora, Ont., May 27.—A workman at Pearson's camp on the Transcontinental railway was brought to the hospital here yesterday with his head crushed in. He was asleep in the camp when a rock crashed through the roof. His recovery is doubtful.

Emergency U. S. Currency Bill.

Washington, D.C., May 27.—A patchwork emergency currency bill passed the House today by a vote of 166 to 140. It will be taken up in the senate by La-Follette and Culberson. It is thought that a filibuster will be organized with a view to affect its final defeat.

Refuse To Endorse American Revision

Kansas City, May 28.—The Presbyterian General Assembly refused this afternoon to endorse the American revision by a vote of 217 to 211. The assembly cheered the result.

Man Drowned at Welland.

Welland, Ont., May 27.—Albert Cullen of Fenwick, was drowned while bathing here to day. He came from England a short time ago.

VAIN EFFORT TO SECURE CREDIT

Foster Introduces Resolution on Civil Service Reform Anticipating Provisions of Government's Bill

Ottawa, May 27.—The astute Mr. Foster yesterday sought to kill two birds with one stone. By re introducing his resolution advocating civil service reform, he anticipated the government's measure, which practically incorporates in its provisions the very provisions he advocated, thereby vainly trying to gain a little cheap credit by forestalling the reform already promised. At the same time he carried out the Opposition's threat of blocking supply until the government capitulated on the Election Bill.

The day's debate illustrated in a most illuminative manner the flagrant waste of time and unjustifiable obstruction tactics pursued by the Opposition throughout the whole of the present session. For two hours Mr. Foster talked platitudes about reforming the civil service, and for several hours more other Opposition members kept up a stream of words, while all the time the civil service was waiting on them to let the government pass the estimates that would provide for overdue salaries.

Midnight Before Supply Reached.

It was not until shortly after midnight that the government was even allowed to pass a motion to go into supply. Then on an item to vote money to pay the salaries of the customs' officials all over the country, about which there should have been no question at all, the Opposition members continued their obstruction. They met the government just as resolutely bent upon adverting the legislative business of parliament as they were before on blocking it. Sir Wilfrid announced that he had already offered a fair compromise on the Election Bill, and did not propose to recede from his first position. Mr. Foster, who seemed to have assumed the real leadership of his party, declared that not a dollar would be passed until the demands of the Opposition with respect to the bill were granted. He ignored the fact that there would be ample opportunity later on to oppose the bill for an indefinite time if it were so desired, and with his contreres settled down to an obstinate and factious resistance to the pressing and necessary item of supply.

The fight was still on at 2.30 a.m. with both sides apparently determined not to yield. The situation between the two parties on the Election Bill is unchanged. At a meeting of the prime minister and leader of the Opposition on Saturday, Sir Wilfrid stated some of the objections which the Western Liberals had to existing conditions in Manitoba concerning the voters' lists, and yesterday the Conservatives considered the brief memorandum of objections which had been forwarded to Mr. Borden by Sir Wilfrid. They decided that there was no reason for them to recognize these grievances.

Another Protracted Session Saturday.

Ottawa, May 27.—The next prolonged fight in the Commons is likely to commence Friday as to-day's sittings will be cut short by the six o'clock rule and Thursday is a holiday. The expectation is that if the deadlock continues the sittings will be kept till midnight Saturday, both sides evidently being determined to keep up the struggle to the bitter end. The House was in a very bad temper when it rose at 4.30 this morning, and both sides are arranging continuous relays of members, on the Opposition side to keep the struggle up till midnight on Saturday and on the government side to preserve a quorum.

Supplementary Agricultural Education.

The sum of two thousand is set apart for agricultural scholarships. Hon. Mr. Motherwell said there were 17 students attending the Manitoba college and four at Guelph. Four domestic scholarships of $500 have been provided. Hon. Mr. Motherwell stated there was no good reason why the daughters should not get equal advantages with the sons. Two domestic science colleges had been established one at St. Annes, under Dr. Robertson and the McDonald institute at Guelph. More money would be forthcoming as soon as the scholarships were taken advantage of. He hoped there would be a domestic science branch in their own agricultural college.

Grant to Salvation Army.

A grant of $1,500 is made to the Salvation Army. Hon. Mr. Motherwell stated that the army brought out the best class of laborers and settlers that came to the country in he last few years. There was a great shortage of labor in Saskatchewan and they wished to encourage immigration of this class. Hon. Mr. Calder pointed out that British Columbia advanced the Salvation Army a loan of $50 per head in order that the immigrants should be placed on a proper footing.

Mr. Gillis advocated the transience of weed inspectors to districts other than those in which they resided. Hon. Mr. Motherwell stated that the inspectors knew their own districts best and would lost much time in districts they were not acquainted with. Thirteen convictions for non-compliance with the Noxious Weeds act had been made last year.

Calgary Alderman Inspect Bitulithic.

Calgary, May 27.—Alderman Parslow, Alderman Watson and City Engineer Hill left tonight to inspect the asphalt and bitulithic pavement in Winnipeg and Regina. A branch of the Quebec Battlefields' Association has been organized in this city.

Lawyer Absconds With Funds.

Ottawa, May 27.—Entrusted with $130 by the simple villagers of Manawaki J. O. D. De Champigny, a lawyer, disappeared therewith. The money was to have been paid into court in respect to an actiof for which the village was being sued.

ENORMOUS PROFI
CHINESE MER

Commissioner King's Inqu Astounding Profits of Vancouver—Present C cover Fine For Carryin

Vancouver, B.C., May 2 second day's session of C King's inquiry into the losses, Pres. Shun Moon, ese board of trade, valu property of the 4,500 Chi in the Chinese quarters lions and within the city million. He estimated th ese in the province at larg 12,000, of whom fully 1,500 mills, and 500 as dones larger proportion of the merchants. Nearly all the the celestial quarter own they occupy.

An interesting feature w to recover the fine impos ing firearms, and $250 for planations requesting adv kin.

In connection with the $700 of Lee Yuen, the lat made a profit of twenty year out of the manufactur "What, clear profit?" que commissioner.

"Yes, clear profit," was plain English. "Our gros were one hundred and eig and dollars last year."

Mr. Ling from the Lond embassy, frowned on his as Yuen revealed some teries of the trade carried city license, making 1,000 profit.

Wong Lung claimed week's closing of his theatre for the closing of an adj taurant, where he served triots. Lung claimed $10,000 annually from the According to Ou Tong, profits are made in the dru He claimed $200 for the los during the six days China closed.

Sam Yen, who asked for estimated his annual $15,000. He informed the sioner that during the ri chased six rifles and 300 ammunition, but was not refund of the cost of these.

NEW COLONIAL SECRE

No office in the British fraught with greater diff these present times than taryship of State for the Consummate tact, diploma highest order, freedom from a keen sense of perspective, perience of a travelled m world and statesmanship in est sense of the word are cipal qualifications require chief of this department of istration, writes Ex. Atta New York Tribune. It is to the nation looks to prese paired the bonds that unite minion of Canada and of New the Commonwealth of Aust all the other dependencies beyond the sea—excepting with the mother country int empire upon which the sun and which embraces a fifth human race.

In all of these transporti sions that boast of any for government, the tendency is of increased autonomy. In from Downing street is keen ed, and the Secretary of St liged to employ the utmost and gentleness of touch in cise of the Imperial authori in his hands. Its use, as a r the form of suggestion, p and only in extreme cases of of colonial legislation, issue the Governor, who is the tive of the Crown, but who instructions from the Secr State.

Question of Colonial Po

That the exercise of this in the manner which I have dicated is necessary is shown fact that the policies of the transportine dependencies fr clash, not only with the inte one another, but likewise views of the home governm with the obligations of the an entity towards foreign pow long pending controversy on ject of Newfoundland furnish in point and another ill thereof is to be found in th nination of the Pacific Co vinces of the Dominion of and on the part of Australia, Zealand and of South Africa, clude Asiatics, in spite of that the people of India are most part full fledged subject British Crown, and that the J are allies of England.

Then there is also the ques the tariff, which some colon set up, not only against for tions, but even against Great There is also the problem of p adequate naval and military tion for the colonies and of ing them to contribute to its above all, there is the diff explaining to the parliament minster that conditions in the are so different that it is possible to attempt to enforce which, while a matter of popul ment and prejudice in the country, are altogether impra in distant dependencies. Pe instance, who have never le country town or village in but who nevertheless exercise their parliamentary repres an influence in the Imperial ture at Westminster, are arguing that the dusky aborig tives of Australia, represent lowest and most degraded humanity, and the various and more or less savage negro of Southern Africa have id the same civic rights and can by the same methods as the which is not only an untena position but one which consid of the most weighty and co