

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Published every Monday and Thursday by The Bulletin Company, Ltd., at the office, Bulletin Bldg., 318 Jasper Ave. East.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year to Canadian or British Post Office address \$1.00
Six months to Canadian or British Post Office address50
One year to U.S. Post Office address 1.00
Six months to U.S. Post Office address50
All subscriptions are payable in advance.
Advertising rates on application.
Classified advertising one cent per word; four insertions for price of three, and six insertions for price of four.
Notices of Bazaar Cattle four insertions \$1.00.

C. F. HAYES,

Business Manager.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1910.

THE BARGAIN DECISIVELY IMPROVED.

The Legislature accepted last night the amendment of Mr. Wolf, proposing that the concessions offered by the president of the Alberta and Great Waterways Co. be accepted. The amendment was opposed by fifteen members of the House, not that they were opposed to accepting the better conditions but because they wished to express dissent from the bargain and in a measure condemn the Government on account of it. The amendment having carried, the want of confidence motion was wisely withdrawn. The incident closes therefore with the modification of the agreement along certain lines. Most important of these changes is the provision that the \$500,000 loan for the first fifty miles of road is to be held back by the Government as security for the completion of the enterprise. This will go far to remove doubts as to the bona fides of the Company and to create confidence in the execution of the project. It is a very substantial betterment of the arrangement.

The acceptance of the arrangement as amended in this way gives the Government the chance to disprove in fact what the critics have alleged in argument. The concessions granted by the Company are material and should do much to satisfy reasonable minded people as to their bona fides and purposes. But they do not alter many of the points on which the agreement was declared to be defective and do not effect the specifications. If the contract is carried out in such manner as to disappoint the unfavorable apprehensions that have been entertained the Government will have repelled to the criticism of the arrangement in the most convincing manner possible. What is of vital consequence is not what the bargain says but what it does, and if the results of it are what everyone hopes they will be and what the Government are confident they will be, there will be no complaint about what was or was not expressly stipulated. It is the administration of the agreement. It is the administration of law rather than the wording of the laws which makes good or bad government, and the outcome of an arrangement is the final and unanswerable verdict on its character. And precisely as the good administration of a defective law reflects additional credit on the administrator, so the satisfactory outcome of an agreement thought by many to be imperfect is the strongest proof of the practical efficiency of those undertaking it. The Government have declared that over against whatever might be lacking in the wording of the agreement or specifications was the safeguard that the Government engineer has the final say as to whether these have been fulfilled or not. If under his supervision the work is carried out as the Government have said it will be carried out, the chief objection to the arrangement will be answered in a way which cannot be discredited. Fortunately the gentleman selected for this position is one of long experience and of ability quite unquestioned in any quarter. Under his attention the construction of the road should be all that the specifications call for and much more, than some have thought they call for. If so, the credit will belong to the Government who selected him, as the man to supervise the work and under whose directions his duties will be discharged. And the credit will be forthcoming from the public quite as freely as the recent expressions of doubt as to the sufficiency of the agreement and of dissent from the apparent requirements of the specifications. The Rutherford Government has been above all else a practical Government, and they have not an opportunity to refute by the actual outcome the first serious criticism which has developed to ward any of their undertakings.

Mr. James that aid nature are always most successful. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It loosens the chest, relieves the lungs, opens the air-ways, and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all dealers.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Mr. Patten "the wheat king" thinks the high cost of living is due to extravagance. In this as in some other things Mr. Patten may view matters from a different angle than the people most affected. Presumably the man who makes a million whenever he feels disposed, is not much concerned about the price of breadstuffs. Presumably, too, he sees more of extravagance than those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows in the primitive and literal sense. It is from these rather than from the Pattens that the cry of the high cost of living comes. And from them also comes a suspicion that in some way or other Mr. Patten and his friends and foes are material factors in helping to make the cost of living high, that in fact they accumulate their hoards by making the cost of living higher than it should be or would be without them. Whatever species of argument may be employed in their defence, the plain man still persists in thinking that these men cannot become "kings" of wheat and corn and cotton without increasing the amount he is obliged to pay for these articles. And though at times the clashing ambitions of these sovereigns of the pit may create an abnormal demand for some product and thus temporarily boost the price the producer gets for it, it is a well settled conviction that in the long run they do nothing and can do nothing to increase his return for his labor and investment. They neither increase nor decrease—save by their own extravagant consumption—the actual supply of the commodities in which they trade, or the commodities which lie at the basis of their speculative operations. Their gains are taken by playing the chances of demand against the estimated supply, and in the upshot these must come largely from the man who sells first and the man who buys last. It was particularly appropriate, therefore, to secure Mr. Patten's views on the cost of living. He has effected that cost very materially to an unknown number of people, some of whom produce and all of whom consume the commodities in which he has carried on his speculations.

LAY DOWN THE RULES.

The junior member of the Legislature for Calgary might take a much needed lesson from the Liberals of Manitoba. They, too, have heard rumors touching the propriety of the conduct of a political opponent. But they do not repeat the rumors in the House. Instead, they formulate a definite motion setting out what they know and what they suspect, and demand an impartial inquiry to determine the truth of the matter. It should be an inviolable rule in all assemblies that in this way and this alone one member may introduce a question touching the honor of another. It should also be a rule that no man who has not a voice in an assembly should be the subject of attack there. The privilege of a member does not, or should not, give him license to speak evil of men where they have no chance to deny accusations or to defend themselves. It should not really be necessary to have a written rule in this regard, though it seems to be necessary. Courtesy and a sense of fair play should restrain the tongue of the privileged against the unprivileged.

As both these offences have been committed in the Legislature and that in a flagrant manner, the occasion might well be made that for laying down the law, written or unwritten. It will have to be laid down some day unless the Assembly is to be the arena for gossip and slander. And the sooner this is done the easier it will be to maintain the debates on the high plane which pertains in British assemblies generally. This is a sense in which our Provincial Parliament might well be made a model Parliament.

COMBINE LEGISLATION.

The Dominion Millers' Association, a body existing under act of incorporation of the Dominion, is applying to Parliament for an act establishing the Association as a business concern. When the bill was in committee on Feb. 21st Hon. F. Oliver spoke as follows (Hansard):—
Mr. Oliver—This bill is peculiar in that the previous act was an act to provide for an association of millers, but this bill, purporting to be an amendment, establishes that association as an ordinary business enterprise. Therefore, by the act now in force, and by this present bill, the parties concerned have the benefit of legislation which establishes them as an association and also as a business enterprise. Whether there is any serious harm actually in the bill, or not, as it reads, it would indicate to me that it is an attempt to secure legislative authority for a merger or combine, which it does not appear to me to be judicious Parliament should assent to without the very fullest consideration of what seems to be the object of this legislation. If, after it has been gone into carefully, it is found that no such feature exists in this Bill, I would say let it pass, but so long as there appears on the face of it that intention it would scarcely be judicious I think for Parliament to give its sanction.

There is no objection to any number of gentlemen objecting to this parliament and securing incorporation for the purpose of buying, selling, and dealing in grain, probably in the very terms which are contained in this bill, but there is no reason why gentlemen who already have certain powers for the purpose of buying, selling, and dealing in grain should come here and obtain the legislation which they would be entitled to have if they were not associated together for that other purpose. As it appears to me, these gentlemen are getting the advantage by legislation in the one bill, and two separate and different situations by legislation in the other. There is no reason why, if these gentlemen want to buy and sell grain, they should not come here and get incorporation as a company to buy and sell grain; but, on the other hand, there is no reason why, in order that they may not be associated together for that other purpose, they should come as a Millers' Association, and ask that the Millers' Association shall have power to buy and sell grain.

I would not wish to be understood as urging anything against the millers of Ontario, either small or large, organizing to defend their interest in a proper way, and I am not saying that this bill is an attempt on their part to organize improperly. But there is a feature of this bill that claims attention. There is no doubt that the jurisdiction of the law is in the hands of the Dominion Government (Mr. Clarke) says, to increase competition, but to eliminate competition so far as possible in the buying of grain. Now that is something that claims the attention of those who are interested in the selling of grain, and we ask therefore, that it be made perfectly clear that this elimination of competition in the buying of grain is not going to be such a character as to injure those who are interested in selling grain, and in the maintenance of competition in selling the grain. There is no objection whatever to any set of persons investing their capital in the business of buying grain, there is no attempt to prevent any such thing. But the objection is to using the powers of an association and the powers of an incorporated company in conjunction; that it appears to state on the face of it, is not a fair proposition. Now let me call attention to section 4 of the bill.

Section 9 of the said act is amended by adding at the end thereof, "but no such bylaw shall provide for the exclusion of any person who has become a shareholder in the association, as to such persons, shall make provision only for their being deprived of the special privileges and advantages of the association other than such pecuniary advantages as are incident to their stock holdings." Mr. Nesbitt—Would the minister read the first part of it so as to give the sense?
Mr. Oliver—Generally speaking, it provides for a board of arbitration, and for the expulsion of members who do not comply with the requirements of the bill. The company is to be arranged according to this amendment, they are an association, a business corporation, and when this section comes in and says—

But no such bylaw shall provide for the expulsion of any person who has become a shareholder in the association, but, as to such persons, shall make provision only for their being deprived of the special privileges and advantages of the association other than such pecuniary advantages as are incident to their stock holdings.

Did anybody ever see a clause like that in one charter of an ordinary incorporated company whereby a distinction was made, to give privileges and rights to one shareholder over another? That shows the extraordinary character of this measure. While it may be all right, this House having set its face against combines and mergers, should be very careful before putting legislation of this kind in book which on its face is of such an extraordinary character, and on its face does actually combine the powers of an association and those of a business enterprise, and in this section it undertakes to combine them both. Now I do not think that is safe legislation to put through without understanding its limitations.

A PEACE RIVER RAILWAY.

The junior member for Edmonton drew the attention of the Legislature the other day to the desirability of getting a line of railway into the Peace River district as "quickly as possible." On this subject there will scarcely be difference of opinion in this part of the country. The value of the trade of that district, both present and prospective, makes the matter one of very real concern to Edmonton, while the fact that settlement has already made considerable headway there is justification for the enterprise from the general standpoint.

In the Federal arrangement, it would seem to be the business, more particularly of the Dominion to provide the needed transportation means for opening up new and unoccupied territory, and that the Provincial Governments should concern themselves rather with providing the means to districts in which settlement means to be some extent at least taken place. The purely development work comes more properly under Dominion auspices because it usually is highly expensive and because the opening of a new district to settlement means the maintenance of order during the strike which have been stationed at Glace Bay for six months in connection with the maintenance of order during the strike have received orders to return to Halifax and will probably leave tomorrow morning. Col. Wadsworth is in charge of the men now here, who do not number over one hundred and seventy officers and men. There are no new developments in the strike situation.

a pioneer railway the Dominion is making an investment from which it will receive indirectly a permanent and growing income. The Province on the other hand does not profit from an increase of population save as this may increase the amount of subsidy receivable from the Dominion and the fees received for services for which such are charged. Money put into a pioneer road is therefore to the Dominion of the nature of an investment from which substantial returns are certain to come, while to the Province it is an outlay from which little return is to be expected. The party which stands to profit most may very properly be regarded the proper party to undertake the expense of building development or pioneer railways while the business of a Provincial Government is not so much to provide for immigration as to better the conditions of the people already residing in the Province.

There is now sufficient settlement in the Peace River district to make the construction of a railway to it the business of the Province rather than of the Dominion. While the building of the line would undoubtedly be followed by a remarkable influx of people, the steadily increasing number of settlers already in the district are entitled to railway accommodation on their own account. The general argument asks, the fact that the Province has already guaranteed the bonds of a railway to Athabasca Landing in a sense commits the Province to the task. It is understood that to run a line northwesterly from the City to Peace River would be a very costly undertaking and that for this reason the road to that country will probably have to go in via the Landing, or be built north from some point west of the City. As the C. N. R. line to the Landing is already under way the proper course would seem to be to arrange for the extension of this across the Athabasca and westward to Peace River.

Which of these two routes it would be to Edmonton's interest to have the Peace River line follow is obvious. The extension of the C. N. R. would make this City the distributing point beyond doubt for the trade of that country, while a line from some point west of Edmonton to a northerly direction might result in the development of a rival distributing point at the junction of this branch with the main line of the G. T. P. and C. N. R.

It is of importance to Edmonton that no unnecessary time be lost in securing the extension of the C. N. R. The Peace River country is becoming very well and very favorably known and now an increased operation to get their main line in operation for some distance west of the city or other is pretty certain to run a feeder from the main line into the Peace River country if the field is still open. Obviously the point for Edmonton is to get the C. N. R. line to the Landing extended to Peace River before the alternative route is practicable. This would accomplish the double purpose of giving the Peace River people railway communication before this can be hoped for from the other direction, and also of giving the city a chance to establish its trading relationships before any other appears on the scene.

There is of course a limit to the amount of railway development which can be undertaken in the north in justice to the other part of the Province. But the fact that a line has been guaranteed to Fort McMurray should not stand in the way of one being guaranteed to Peace River also. The Fort McMurray line cannot properly be considered as a Peace River traffic. But the people in the Peace River district are entitled to such accommodation, and the fact that the other line is to be built should not be allowed to deprive them of it nor to deprive Edmonton of the advantage of early connection with that fertile and promising part of the great northland.

DECISION FAVORS THE MEN.

Conciliation Board in Grand Trunk Telegraphers' Dispute Presents Report.
Ottawa, Ont., March 3.—The board of investigation and conciliation appointed by the Labor Department to deal with matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers and station agents has made public its report. The board unanimously finds that the minimum salary per month for telegraphers should be \$50 on the main line and \$46 on branch lines, and for agent and telegraphers with dwellings, fuel and light, the same figures, with \$5 per month added in lieu of dwelling, fuel and light. For relieving agents or telegraphers a minimum salary of \$75 is recommended as to general increase of salary.

Troops to Return to Halifax.

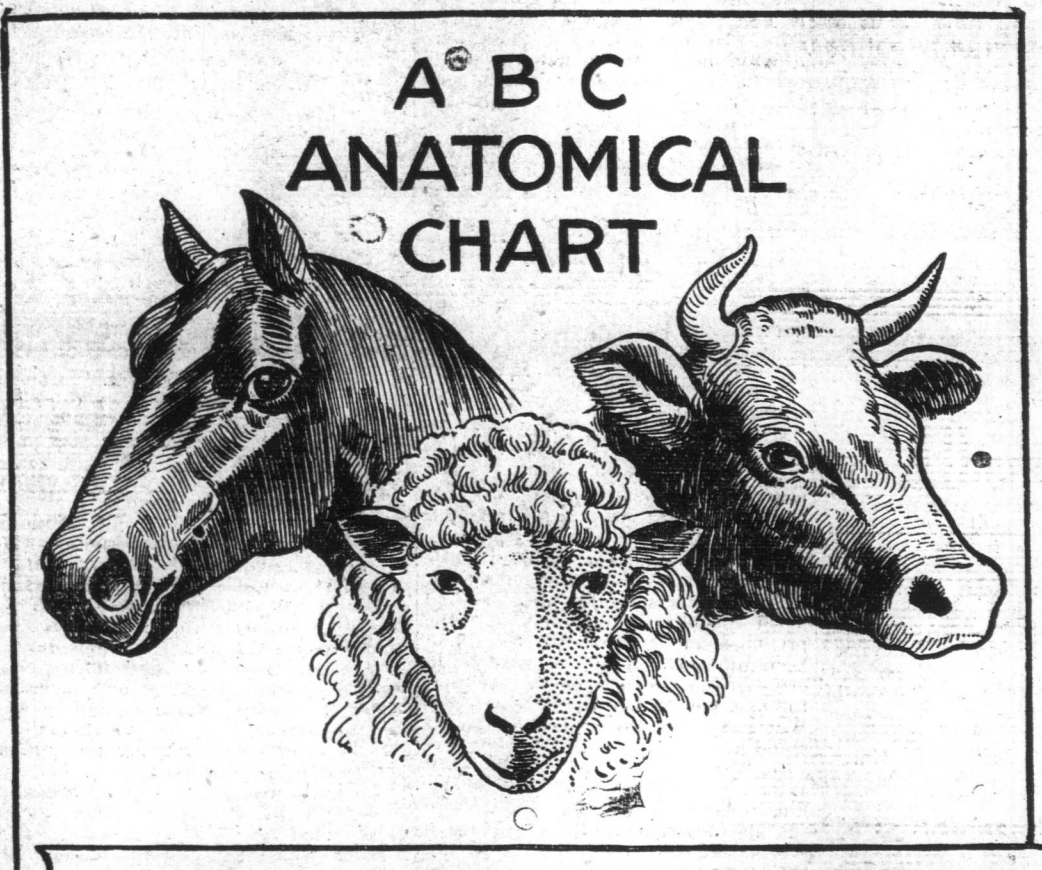
Halifax, N.S., March 3.—The troops which have been stationed at Glace Bay for six months in connection with the maintenance of order during the strike have received orders to return to Halifax and will probably leave tomorrow morning. Col. Wadsworth is in charge of the men now here, who do not number over one hundred and seventy officers and men. There are no new developments in the strike situation.

For Italian Immigration Traffic.
Montreal, Mar. 3.—Negotiations are under way for the formation of a new Montreal-Italy steamship service by the Compagnia Generale Navigazione Italiana without subsidy, in an effort to curtail the emigrant traffic.

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\$90,000,000 IN MINERALS IN 1909.

Total Production For Year Shows Increase in Every Branch.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 3.—The total value of the mineral production of Canada during 1909 was a little over ninety million dollars, an increase of nearly five millions as compared with the preceding year. Nearly all metals show an increased output, according to the preliminary estimates contained in a report issued today by the Mines Department. The total production of silver during the year is estimated at 27,788,690 ounces, valued at \$14,363,310, of which nearly thirteen million dollars is credited to the Cobalt mines.

There was a slight decrease in the gold production, which totalled about nine and a half millions. The Yukon gold output last year is estimated at \$3,990,000, an increase of \$300,000 over 1908. The total production of nickel from the Sudbury deposits was 28,845 tons, valued at \$3,933,012. An increase of twenty per cent. is shown in the production of pig iron in Canada last year as compared with 1908. The total production was 707,162 tons, valued at \$9,581,864, as compared with 620,385 tons valued at \$8,112,194 in 1908.

Coal and coke were produced to the extent of 10,411,955 tons valued at \$24,431,351, a somewhat smaller production than in 1908, owing to the labor troubles at Nova Scotia mines.

His Excellency in Montreal.

Montreal, Que., Mar. 3.—His Excellency, the governor-general, arrived in Montreal from Ottawa this morning to attend the annual meeting of the Royal Victorian Order of Nurses. He left Montreal again on the four o'clock train for Ottawa.

C.P.R. Man Goes to C.N.R.

Winnipeg, Mar. 3.—S. S. T. Hangerford, superintendent of shops for the C.P.R. here, and one of the best known railway mechanical men in the West, has been appointed superintendent of rolling stock for the Canadian Northern.

Italians Resorts to Guns.

Guelph, Ont., March 3.—Following a row Harold Garier, 35 years of age, an Italian laborer, shot a comrade with a revolver in the latter's home tonight. Two shots were fired, one bullet taking effect beneath the heart. The wounded man will recover. Garier was arrested.

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BOGUS BUTTER MAKERS.

Congressman Moxley's Plant Is Threatened With Confiscation.

Chicago, Ill., March 3.—For the first time in the history of the government's fight on bogus butter makers, a great \$200,000 factory, that of Congressman Wm. J. Moxley, is threatened with confiscation as a moonshiner's plant.

Not only is Congressman Moxley's business threatened with being wiped out overnight, but he himself will face a penitentiary sentence if the evidence heard in Judge Landis' court is substantiated before the Federal Grand Jury tomorrow.

It was disclosed by the witnesses, who told that the biggest hotels and restaurants in the Loop and even hospitals were users of the rancid stuff, often condemned by United States food inspectors as "unfit for human food," but sold by the conspirators in spite of the fact.

Under instructions of Federal Judge Landis, the Federal jury tomorrow will take up the investigation where it was dropped today, with a view of fetching in the government net the big manufacturers, who are supposed to have intimate knowledge of the gigantic frauds practised on the government and public by moonshiners. The manufacturers who furnished the buttering are, according to testimony given today: Congressman W. J. Moxley, John J. Jelko, Cudahy, and Swift & Company.

Michigan Lumberman Steels Timber.

Windsor, Ont., Mar. 3.—Alvin Peters, a wealthy Michigan lumberman, caused the arrest of John Brown of Sandwich East. It is alleged Brown completely stripped valuable lumber tracts in Sandwich, Ontario. The timber was mainly oak and was valued at \$25,000.

First 10 Cent Hog Sale in Canada.

Toronto, Ont., Mar. 3.—H. P. Kennedy, of Peterboro, one of the largest live stock dealers in Ontario, sold hogs on the Montreal market today at \$10 per cwt. live weight. Kennedy is the first man in Canada to sell hogs at this high price.

IN THE

Wednesday's sittings of the legislature were the most sensational in history of the young province of Alberta. Never in the four and a half years of its parliamentary life such interest attended a debate on the political questions of the day. Never before had the members of the legislature and those who crowded every available nook of the chamber witnessed such a display of foreboding as was given in the afternoon and evening sessions.

The long-looked-for speech of R. Bennett on the Alberta and Great Waterways agreement, marked a new era in the local legislature, for in spite of election as in the physical duration of the orator it established a high water mark for parliamentary debate in Alberta.

The junior member for Calgary to speak shortly before five in the evening and he did not conclude midnight. Exclusive of the whole adjournment he addressed the House for more than five hours in a flood of eloquence that was sustained from start to finish. His arraignment of the government in connection with the Alberta and Great Waterways tract was the strongest that has been presented and he held his hearers spellbound from start to finish. Mr. Bennett was essentially at it in the question under discussion, a railway corporation lawyer, an expert on the history and experience of the province, and a master of the art of the speaker. Through his speech, however, the impression was ever present that the speaker taken the opposite view of the arrangement his arguments might have been equally as convincing to his hearers. At midnight he drew to a close his climax was reached when he presented to the House a rumor which he had heard of the resignation of an attorney general. He stated that he had been told that one Hopkins, who sat before him while he was speaking, had been commissioned by the attorney general to act as his emissary in securing a \$12,000 donation from the Alberta and Great Waterways tract to place automatic telephones in Calgary. Appealing to the existence of public works to verify the statement he was told by the latter that was substantially true.

Hon. Mr. Croft at once rose in place and characterized the statement as a lie, absolutely false from start to finish and without a shadow of foundation. Mr. Bennett said he was not the denial but it was then up to an attorney general to investigate the point and prosecute Hopkins, who he made it.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Hon. Mr. Cushing, who again reviewed the circumstances leading to his resignation and contended that he was more than ever convinced that the agreement was a bad one. Premier Rutherford followed, taking up a number of points brought out by previous speakers and answering them. Upon the incidents of the meeting of October 7th, he made dramatically opposite statements to those of Mr. Cushing and stated that he was absolutely sure of his contentions. The details were quite fresh in memory.

Following Mr. Bennett, who had floor from five o'clock till twelve, came Hon. Mr. Marshall, who after a remarkable adjournment, took the floor. Hon. W. H. Cushing, in opening said if he were consulting his feelings he would rather have remained in seat than take part in the discussion in progress in the Legislature last week he had stated his readiness for severing his connection with the government of the province. He hardly said that it was not an evening when he had been doing so after careful consideration, when he reached the conclusion that there was no other course for him to take. At listening to the remarks of the speaker he felt that he might have acted with undue haste had been dispelled. He then had no idea of the feeling of the legislature on the question. He had no means of knowing what effect resignation would have on the members. But after listening to the speech of the members one after another he was convinced that he had taken only course open to him. Though a member of the cabinet, he had been informed of many items in connection with this deal that had been given to the House. There was no apparent desire of members of government to inform him of what was being done in connection with the contract. Only on three occasions far as he remembered were there discussions on the Alberta and Great Waterways railway, at meetings of the cabinet at which he was present. One meeting was at Calgary during the exhibition, and the others in Edmonton during September and October.

The Much Talked of Meeting.
The Premier had said he was present at the meeting in Edmonton on October 7th. It was true, a few days ago, on the morning that sent in his resignation the Premier had asked him for a private interview. Shortly after he met the Premier in his office, two other members of the cabinet walked in and there was a heated discussion. The Premier had said he was not present at the meeting on October 7th was because he had never before seen the agreement then presented, which was said to have been adopted on that date. At any meeting which he attended there had never been any discussion to the effect that the Alberta and Great Waterways railway should be of the standard of the Crow's Nest railway.

He admitted having made the statement to the premier that as long as the railway policy was in his hands that he was not resigning. It was the premier's own home the day he went to Calgary to conduct election that he had said that.