

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY BY THE BULLETIN COMPANY, LTD., 215 JASPER AVE. EAST.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$1.00; Three months, \$1.00; One month, \$1.00; Single copies, 10c.

C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1910.

NAME, PLEASE.

The Calgary Herald is the leading Conservative newspaper in the Province.

When it is stated that a member of the Legislature had information which he did not put before the House, it must be taken that it refers to Mr. Mitchell or one of the other gentlemen on that side.

The Herald's assertion that a member of the Legislature had information which he thought would justify him in laying a charge against a member of the House but that he withheld it. Who is the member?

Was it Mr. Mitchell? Mr. Bennett? Mr. Hoadley? These are the Conservative members of the House, and the men of whose information a Conservative paper might be expected to speak with assurance.

Was it one of these gentlemen? If not, who? The matter is too serious to be left to uncertainty. The Herald's assertion that some member of the House sat with what he thought proof of improper conduct in his possession, declining to take the necessary steps to bring out the truth or have it brought out. That assertion, if true, stamps the member concerned as cowardly, or as indifferent toward the interests of the Province, and the cleanliness of official life, or of both. That is an imputation of too serious a character to be left hanging over the heads of the members of the House. It should be brought down to the ground and attached to the member to whom it belongs.

If there be such a member, the duty of a plain speaking paper with the Herald, it asserted as a statement of fact that some member of the House had such information and failed to use it. In fairness to the other members it must give the name. If it fails to do so it must not be surprised if some member of its own party is accused. They are the members in whose confidence and courage the Herald must be supposed to be. When the Herald asserts that some member had information of this character which he failed to use, it must be taken that it is one of these gentlemen the Herald makes reference to. Should these members object to having so unworthy an imputation laid at their doors they must make disclaimer, or better still, use their influence to get the Herald to name the party at fault. In fairness to them and to the members generally the Herald should not have to be accused of spreading information which it is not within its knowledge. It is to it to implement the statement by declaring of whom the statement was made.

MILLIFICATION INEFFECTIVE.

A gentleman resident in the city sends the Bulletin a rare from a British publication called "John Bull" edited by H. Bottomley, M.P., accompanying the article by a note in which he quite appropriately designates the rubbish as "virtuous slanders from the Dominion's pen." The purpose of this magazine seems to be to misrepresent Canada as thoroughly as possible to the people of Great Britain. How well it succeeds may be gathered from this "virtuous paragraph": "The country is a chaos of a desolation, a wilderness of a holocaust, the town life out west is little better. Western Canada is no place for the gentleman. The woman population is composed largely of half-bred, a degenerate type, often a woman who has been abandoned out by rescue societies to fall back into a worse state than they were drawn from, and the lowest class of domestic servant, who, if they are not too stupid to be taken into wild life, for the girls are for too low a class for most of the men to marry. The few better class women who do come out and marry suffer and suffer badly from hardship which only the bravest strong animal type of countrywoman can stand. There is little profit in coming to the country, it is to live in poverty and a good place in which to make a mistake."

From the Harpers report of the House of Commons debate, November 29th.

Mr. A. Hargart (Winnipeg). Before the orders of the day are called, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Oliver) to a matter concerning the operation of the Immigration Act and the Alien Labour Act. I see in a Winnipeg paper of recent date an article, giving names and dates, and relating to the matter I refer to. A Mr. B. F. Hutchings, a manufacturer of harness, in order to meet the requirements of his growing trade has erected a factory within the last year which cost him \$100,000, and he requires 100 trained and expert men to man that factory. The Alien Labour Act prevents him from getting these men from the United States; he had, therefore, to send his agents to the old country to find the men there. The business there is quiet, because the automobile is driving horses out of the market, and many operators there are idle. He finds himself up against this proposition. He says, "I am stating now, repeating now, what I find in the paper—that it is necessary for him to employ men with families, as they are more likely to be permanent. But he finds that it will be necessary for him to advance, not only the passage money, but the \$50 which every immigrant must have in his pocket before he can land in Canada. If it is stated, further in this paper, that Mr. Hutchings is willing to do that, but that by doing so he would render himself liable to a penalty if he advanced \$5,000 to these 100 expert men to enable them to land on this side. I would ask the Minister of the Interior if this matter has been brought to his attention?"

Hon. Frank Oliver (Minister of the Interior). I have seen the article in the paper in question, that is to say, the "Winnipeg Tribune," giving the details as my hon. friend has placed them before the House. The newspaper has been somewhat misinformed in regard to that matter. If Mr. Hutchings or anybody else chooses to advance money to the workmen whom he requires, sufficient to enable them to meet the requirements of the Immigration law, there is no objection to his doing so, either as a matter of law or of policy. For the further information of the House, I may mention that the requirement of a sum of money on the part of the immigrant has been a part of the law of Canada for several years, and was made a part of that law for what appeared to be good and sufficient reasons. One reason was that when a man came to this country, which would be to him a strange country, it was desirable that he should have some resources of his own upon which to depend until he was able to procure regular employment. This requirement has not been insisted upon in the cases of men coming to Canada as farm labourers or women coming as domestic servants, or of persons coming to their relatives already residing in the country. But the cases of other immigrants who did not come within these categories, there has been, since the fall of 1907, a requirement of a sum of money, generally \$25, which is required during the summer and \$50 during the winter, the idea being that if it was right and proper that an immigrant should have \$25 in his pocket on arrival in summer, when work was plentiful, he should at least have double that amount on his arrival in the winter, when the demand for labour is so plentiful and employment is more precarious. However, as bearing on this particular case, and as showing how far away that newspaper is from the truth, I may mention that the provisions of the Immigration Act passed by parliament last session, which allowed the Minister of the Interior to make special agreements, it was arranged some time during the summer, in view of the fact that there was a severe demand for labour, that the labour conditions were better, and that in the case of men coming to the country, if they had \$25 in their pocket on arrival, they should be permitted to enable the immigrant to "land on this side" as far as I say, to secure employment, even though he had not the money qualifications. It has not been considered desirable that this arrangement should be continued during the winter months. But that arrangement is still in force, and will be in force at the time of the arrival of the immigrants. The newspaper in question has gone in for a "virtuous paragraph" in which it is in question, or any other employer, by making arrangements in due course, may secure the admission of his workmen at the time before the 10th of December, on the terms which have set forth.

EXPRESS RATES TO BE REDUCED.

After an exhaustive inquiry, the Railway Commission has decided that the charges made by Express Companies are too high, and the companies have been ordered to file reduced rates with the commission within three months.

The express companies have always been pretty much of a mystery and the reason for its existence somewhat obscure. What it really does is to forward freight parcels on express trains, for which a much higher charge is made than for sending goods by ordinary freight.

Why the railway companies should not handle this branch of the carrying business themselves must strike the observer as peculiar. The more so that the express companies have been generally understood to be confined large dividends. It is not like a railway company to allow another concern to faten on business it could very well handle itself, and the principle has been put forward that the express companies were merely subsidiary organizations of the railway companies. This the Commission finds to be correct. It has considered the evidence of the express companies, and the fact that the railway companies could not quite well handle the business directly themselves in view of the fact that these companies, from the telegraphic summary of the

Commission's finding, the purpose of having it handled by "separate" companies seems to be that this offers the opportunity to divide up the enormous profits in two or three processes, with any number of bookkeeping devices interposed—the object being to keep the apparent profits of the business low, and thus avoid a claim for increased charges. From the incapacity of the Commission it must be admitted the scheme has been tolerated. The fact of the matter seems to be that after watering their stock beyond the possibility of further dilution, the express companies still find themselves facing the problem of how to keep down the amount of the dividends. To pay out all their earnings as dividends, even on the well watered capital, would provoke a storm of protest from their patrons. It has been necessary therefore to hand out part of the profits in disguise. One of the companies adopted the ruse of overpaying the railway company for the use of its stations, transferring no less than \$10,000 by this side channel in one year. It is high time that a halt be called to this skullduggery. Express matter is nothing more nor less than freight, and if the public have any rights in respect of freight rates, they have the same rights in respect to express charges. This fact was recognized when the railway companies were given the supervision of the express companies and their docks. That the Government did not in the public interest in breaking the Commission's powers in this direction is amply evident from the thoroughness of the investigation just concluded, followed promptly by the order that the rates must come down.

GOOD ADVICE, BUT—

Mr. Jas. J. Hill has been advising B.C. to give its wild land to farmers instead of letting it pass into the possession of speculators who neither till it nor live on it. The advice comes from the man who did more than any other single individual to settle the farming lands of the north western States of the Union. When the Canadian west, with quite as good railway facilities was calling for settlers and getting for none, "Jim" Hill was pouring railroads of Ontario people onto the homesteads of North Dakota and Minnesota. Mr. Hill must be supposed to know something more than common about how to get a tract of unused farming land put under crop with the least loss of time. But that British Columbia will not set the advice of so eminent an authority is much to be doubted. British Columbia can get no good out of its Provincial lands by selling things, and no Government controlled by that fact is likely to give to one man what it can sell to another, however advisable it might be to do so on other grounds. No Government that has yet held power in British Columbia has felt that its Province could afford the luxury of a settlement policy, and Premier McBride and his colleagues seem to be no more willing than their predecessors to give away land and spend money in an enterprise of that kind. The present prospect is that British Columbia will go on selling its land to speculators at three dollars per acre or less and spending the three dollars, and that the land, except in some forced spots, will continue to be treeless and unproductive until the free land on the prairies has all been taken and the land hungry are forced to pay the price demanded by the speculators in the form of money. The advantage of the financial necessity of the Pacific Provinces.

After considering Mr. Balfour's suggestion for the establishment of a referendum, George Bernard Shaw says he would expect the first year's legislation to be a referendum on the following measures, which would be carried by overwhelming majorities of the people. Ten years' penal servitude for all avowed Socialists; life imprisonment for all avowed atheists; the establishment of a "trustworthy" complete dictatorial power, consisting of the King, Lord Roberts and Sir Beerbohm Tree; the abolition of all rates and taxes; the abolition of sanitary inspection; the reduction of the age of half-timers to six years, except in special cases where they could be reduced by magisterial order; but two and a half years; the expulsion of all foreigners from the British Isles, and the exclusion of all foreign goods except tobacco; the disfranchisement of all low, common people, without carriages and servants; war with Germany; war with America; martial law in Ireland; war with Japan; the reduction of the feet and the substitution of the personal property of Lord Charles Bessborough for the army armaments. It is to be said for Mr. Shaw that he is always Shaw.

Customs officer Howell, of Vancouver, who has been suspended from duty pending an inquiry into some irregularities in connection with the admission of Chinese—toward the other day that the fault lay with a watchman who was drunk on duty. The watchman on Friday turned up and swore that he had not been drunk. It would be interesting to know what the "heathen" Chinese thinks of the deference some Christians pay to their path. Perhaps it is instances such as this that lead the Chinaman to think the western race is not a very binding thing and to act accordingly when he is brought into court.

The Calgary Herald says: "Mr. 'Bullion' the \$10,000 beauty who 'runs' Edmonton's commission, seems to have gone outside his duty to at-

tentioner he will begin to enjoy a much better opinion in the minds of some people in Edmonton who have been disposed to find fault with him. The worst he seems to have done was to mention casually to the Calgary Board of Trade the obvious fact that Edmonton is to be the distribution centre of the Province. That the truth should be unpleasant to the Calgary sentiment is unfortunate, but it is not the fault either of the truth or of the Commissioner."

An aviator at Los Angeles reached an altitude of two miles. That is surely as high as an aeroplane in practical use, either in peace or war, would be required to go. If the operators of these machines would experiment along the line of increasing their carrying power they would do more to advance the flying-machines into the realm of the really useful.

Roste, who was discharged a week ago by Courtney, returned to the farm last night and knocked at the door at 11 o'clock and asked to be let in. Courtney went out of the porch and refused to let him in. Roste then fired the bullet from his revolver taking effect in Courtney's left side. Courtney fell and Roste entered the house and began talking to Courtney's son, aged 8, and his niece.

The boy stepped out and raced his horse to Udon, two miles away for help and the house was soon surrounded by men. Sheriff Hickey and other Link were sent for. Roste threatened to blow out the brains of sheriff and said he would never be taken alive but would shoot himself first.

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Roste was enamoured of Bernice Culligan, niece of Courtney, and threatened to kill her too. Her refusal to marry him and his discharge on account of his unwelcome attentions were the motives for the tragedy.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS MATERIALLY REDUCED.

Municipal Law Committee Cuts Out Many Amendments Sought By Varieties. Calgary's 32nd Amendments are Cut Down to About Fifteen.

Edmonton and Calgary, with their long list of charter amendments for the legislature suffered severely before the committee on municipal law Thursday. The Edmonton amendments were reduced to about one-fourth of what the draft bill provided, and the Calgary amendments were reduced to about one-half of what the draft bill provided.

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What Was Struck Out.

The principal amendment that has been eliminated from the Edmonton charter amendments is the one relating to inscribed stock which the city decided to issue several months ago. This was considered too cumbersome to be discussed this year. Calgary had a similar provision but it too has been eliminated.

Another clause struck out was the one prohibiting the use of banners, etc., at public elections.

The clause giving the city power to inspect dairies, slaughter houses, etc., outside the city, was also eliminated. So, too, suffered the clause giving the board of health power to condemn any building in the city dangerous or a nuisance to the health of the neighborhood.

Among the principal clauses allowed to stand were those permitting license holders to vote though not otherwise qualified, allowing polling hour to be changed till eight o'clock p.m., giving committees of the council power to hold investigations under oath, to install water and sewerage and charge to the property, to allow the city power to purchase property for industrial sites, to pull down all buildings erected in default of building by-law.

Others Eliminated.

San Francisco's provision: A colored preacher who was violently denounced during the time of his congregation. "Brethren, an sinner, Ah warns you against de hellous sin o' shootin' craps. Ah charge yo' against de de brack rassality o' littin' poolists! But, above all else, brethren, and sistern, Ah demonesh yo' all daisyer season against de crime o' melon stealing!"

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"Yo' jes' remind me, pahson," the man in the back seat answered meekly, "what Ah'm yo' knifin'."

Chicago News: A well-dressed woman, paused in front of the chestnut vendor's stand.

"Are they wormy?" she asked.

"No, mah'am," he answered blandly. "Did you want them with worms?"

Success Magazine: In honor of the eventful day of graduation from cooking school she got up a little spread.

"I've got the loveliest diploma!" cried the fair graduate. "It's on sheepskin parchment, with a big gold seal. I cooked that dish you are eating. Now, just guess what it is."

"Is it—?" the young cynic paused impressively. "Is it the diploma, Patsy?"

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he had drawn from the Carnegie library.

"I know a little," replied the boarder with the incorrectly adjusted effort-in-hand green necktie. "Wasn't the eggs we had yesterday some of them laws?"

Critic (O.) News: Some folks say there is not much doing in the old town. This is a mistake. Everybody who has nothing to do is just as busy as can be attending to other folks' affairs. It is a busy community that always knows all that is going on both in and out of towns.

ERMITS PRIEST TO VISITING DYING MAN.

Geo. Roste, Discharged Farm Hand, Shoots Former Employer at Yanktown, S.D., and is Now Barricaded in House Where Wife, Daughter and Son Are Prisoners With Him.

Yanktown, S.D., Dec. 13.—Daniel Courtney, a farmer living near here, was shot last night by Geo. Roste and his wife, Roste, who was a discharged farm hand, returned at midnight and shot his former employer and then barricaded himself in an upper room and for hours has held the officers and a large posse at bay. Open threats of lynching are being made. Roste has permitted Father Link to visit the dying man but shoots at all who approach the house and keeps Courtney's wife, daughter and son prisoners in the house with him. It is feared other members of the family will be shot before the murderer is captured and possibly some of the besieging force.

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A Beautiful Six-Octave Piano Case Organ, direct from factory for \$95.00

Piano Players at same prices accordingly. Why buy an old Piano at prices advertised by other firms when you can buy a new Piano in House, best makes, at same price or less. We have a two manual Karn Organ for sale, new one right from factory, cheap, blow lever, etc., will sell for \$400 or less. Good terms on all instruments. Call or write to

Banford Piano and Organ Company

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Get an IHC gasoline engine if you want to eliminate all doubt. Thousands of other progressive farmers already own the powerful, durable, economical IHC Engine. All are agreed that it's a big money-maker, a big time and work saver. You will understand why the IHC meets such universal approval when you know that the IHC cylinder construction gives steady power and economies fuel—that the IHC style of governing gives steady power and economies fuel—that the IHC construction, principles, and workmanship are simplest, strongest, and best.

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CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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CEETEE UNDERWEAR

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M'GILL REO INCR

The Montreal University of the Endowment

Montreal, Dec. 28.—The Government of McGill University has received a report from the McGill University Endowment Fund, which states that the fund has a balance of \$1,000,000.

The report, which was received by the McGill University Board of