

## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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C. P. HAYES,  
Business Manager.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1910.

## CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The coming conference of the Washington authorities should result in another substantial reduction in the tariff against imports into Canada, and exports from Canada to the United States; and in corresponding benefit to the Canadian people as consumers and producers. Not since the Dingley tariff declared to Canada that the United States did not care to trade with the people of other countries has there been any marked indication of a willingness beyond the border to make easier conditions of trade with the people living in Canada. On the contrary—as is common with a people who get infected with the "protection" germ—our American friends came to regard themselves as sufficient unto themselves, to think they could get along without the rest of the world, and even that they could refuse to buy from others and still compel others to buy from them. That has been the ground work of their tariff policy toward Canada for the past decade, as toward all other countries.

How they came out in the game is sufficiently plain from the fact that they want a new deal. It was from the United States rather than from Canada that the present proposal for better terms came. Whichever government made the first step toward realizing the proposal, the real reason lying behind its acceptance by the United States government was the peaceful revolt among the people of the Western and Central States against being longer held in bondage for the profit of the New England factory owner.

It was not until the size of the disaffection could no longer be ignored, not in fact until a considerable number of Republican congressmen were openly under arms and until it was clear that they had a tremendous following in the party, that the United States government showed signs of a willingness to talk tariff reduction. The Payne tariff of last year was a measure of hostility against Canada as well as one of "protection" to United States industries. It was intended not only to keep Canadian goods out of the United States, but to force Canada to admit United States goods under favorable terms. It failed in its purpose because Canada declined to be forced, but because the American people, or a very large section of them, refused to continue to pay heavy and unnecessary taxes for the benefit of companies and trusts. It is the people of the United States rather than the United States government or the Republican party who are asking to make a new trading arrangement with us. It is not a movement in which the Government is leading the people, but one in which the people are pushing the Government along. And the temper in which they are going about it makes clear that they propose to get something substantial or to let the Government know what they think about it.

This popular movement against the tariff originates in fact, not theory; in experience, not in attachment to an economic dogma or a panacea for all the ills of nations. The people of the United States have tried the exclusion policy, have tried it fairly, tried it under circumstances most unusually favorable for it, and have turned from it as the author of more mischief than good. At home it has sent the cost of living soaring while it has failed to make employment and raise wages in proportion. Abroad it has failed to make the world do homage to the industrial might of the Republic. Free trade Britain continues to be the clearing house and banker of the world, with only a few small islands in the out of the way corner of the ocean for a business site. Even Canada has not been brought into a mood to purchase trading privileges with the Republic at more than face value. Much as our people generally would approve a mutual reduction of duties, they are in no humor to give something without getting something in return. We have found that we can get along pretty well even with a hostile tariff along the United States boundary, though we should do much better if our neighbor was a little more neighborly. This the people of the United States have understood long ago, and it is because they understand it that they are so determined to do it.

If you are not satisfied after using according to directions, for three days, a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, you can have your money back. The tablets cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the digestion, regulate the bowels. Give them a trial and get well. Sold by all druggists.

stand it that they are forcing their government into the direction of better trading conditions. "Protection," they have found to be a mill-stone about the neck of the consumer, for it is why they are clamoring for adequate compensation. The tariff they were told would help them and hurt others more than any one else. That is why they are clamoring for tariff reduction and demanding that they be allowed to buy from the people north of the boundary on reasonable terms. Their necessity is our opportunity.

It is reported that Lord Kitchener or some other high officer may make periodical trips to the overseas Dominions to inspect the colonial troops and tender advice. It will take something of a diplomat as well as a soldier to do this without getting mixed up in the ego of colonial politics or rousing among colonials feelings that they are being tampered with. It may as well be admitted that on the matter of running their own affairs the overseas Britons are a bit touchy, and nothing is more likely to offend them than the wrong way than military officiousness. An officer who could remember that he was inspecting men who were in the soldier business not for what there is in it but at the price of personal sacrifice, might do good service by securing something of uniformity among the troops of the widely scattered Dominions. One who did not do that would soon have few over-sea troops to inspect.

Now that the ball game is away the next season may set in as soon as convenient.

## LET THE OTHER SIDE BE HEARD.

Canadian high tariff preachers are busy denouncing the reciprocity idea. Their anxiety betrays a firm belief in those quarters that the coming negotiations with Washington are likely to result in a substantial reduction of the tariff barriers and consequently in a freer and larger trade between the two countries. The papers through which this campaign is being carried on and the vigor and persistency that is being shown in its prosecution indicate quite clearly that apprehensions are growing in the minds of those who profit by the exclusion of United States goods from the Canadian market, apprehensions that if Canada starts any inclination the Canadian representatives at the conference will agree to an arrangement which will allow a much larger importation of goods made in the United States. To forestall this terrible possibility an attempt is being made to create in Canada a public sentiment hostile to the United States. With a fine show of nationalism and patriotism we are told that the people of the United States are a hopelessly selfish crew, that they have no regard for the welfare of the world, and that if Canada starts a policy of trade with the United States, it will be a betrayal of the Empire and the Republic.

All this, of course, we have heard before, many a time and often. For twenty years it has not of late years gained much credence with the Canadian people. It is to be hoped it will gain as little now, for the doctrine has not in recent years had as large an appeal as it has at present. Promoted at this juncture, with such fervor there can be no manner of doubt that the object of the campaign is to force the hands of the Canadian ministers. Could anything resembling a wise spirit of antagonism toward better terms be worked up in Canada, the Canadian representatives to the conference must go there with that in mind and with that fact in mind they would be disposed either to demand more concessions than the United States could reasonably give or to offer less than the United States would reasonably accept. Public men cannot absolutely follow their own judgments or inclinations, regardless altogether of the opinions and wishes of the public, and a believer in low tariff and free trade, who undertakes to bind his people in a treaty must not only not what he thinks himself but what his fellow-countrymen think. Could it be made to appear by a noisy demonstration that a considerable portion of the Canadian people were averse to any easier terms of trade with the United States, Canada's representatives at all if they ignored that patent fact when they came to the negotiations. And if at the same time there came from the remainder of the Canadian people no counter demonstration of a serious desire for lower tariff, what else could be expected than that little or nothing would result from the conference? As those who want no lower tariff have already taken the field and with every appearance of an intention of keeping it, the time is surely ripe for low tariff and free trade papers to make known what they think about it, and also for the consumers of the country, through suitable organizations to represent their side of the question. The United States have tried with us long enough to come to the conclusion that they would like to trade more with us. Those of us who have been wanting to trade more with them would cer-

tainly be slack to neglect making clear that they are still of the same mind. Not since the Laurier Government came into power have the people across the line been so favorably disposed to do business with us. This surely is the poorest possible time to leave our Government in doubt whether they would be endorsed in making arrangements to allow this larger trade to go on. The more so that those who do not want better trade terms are threatening the Government with extinction if the tariff is lowered. It is time for those who want the tariff reduced to make their views known to the Government that in proposing to reduce it they are thoroughly in line with the views and wishes of the great majority of the Canadian people. If that is done there is every reason to expect the negotiations will result in a substantial measure of reciprocity, for their own interest lies in this direction. If this was not so, why did the Canadian ministers go to the conference in doubt whether the people they represent really wanted lower tariff or not—and with very excellent assurance that some of them did not want it—their hands would be tied. Under such circumstances they could not be expected in reason to secure an arrangement as satisfactory to those who want tariff reduction as if they were knowing that the Canadian people in the great majority heartily and enthusiastically approved their efforts to facilitate trade between the two countries.

Some men sentenced to short terms in Ontario prisons will hereafter put in the time in jail nominally only. They are to be employed building roads in Northern Ontario. Why not employ convict labor in similar work elsewhere? Surely the community which has to feed them is better served when their labor is put into some work of real and permanent value to the community than when they fritter away their time at something of little or no consequence. Road making, too, seems to be an occupation which few people are anxious to go into, and the fact that they are doing it in prison labor should be utilized. There can be no doubt the prisoners will be better pounding rocks and lighting mosquitoes in Northern Ontario than in the same kind of work in the United States. The remaining step along the right way—if it is not included in the new arrangement—is to allow the prisoners to work for their work, and pay it over to the women and children they would be supporting if they were not prevented doing so by law.

Calgary News—The \$26,000,000 fight is on between the C. P. R. and the Province of Alberta. If the arguments had succeeded in defeating the Liberal government, the province in the C. P. R. suit. Precisely how much truth is contained in this assertion the facts declare. The Government is not, and the C. P. R. suit proceeds without interference, interruption or delay.

## REGULATING THE IMMIGRATION

A pamphlet has been issued containing the laws and regulations of the Dominion Government regarding Immigration. The booklet contains the Immigration Act passed at the last session of parliament, the order in council by which regulations are established in accord with and under authority of the Act, and directions for bringing about the deportation of an "undesirable" immigrant.

Recommendations to deport should be signed by a mayor, reeve, or other public official having knowledge of the facts. The form on which the recommendation is made out contains blanks for the name of the "undesirable" age, nationality, time and place of entry into Canada, present whereabouts, the reason for which his deportation is recommended, and the fact in mind they would be disposed either to demand more concessions than the United States could reasonably give or to offer less than the United States would reasonably accept. Public men cannot absolutely follow their own judgments or inclinations, regardless altogether of the opinions and wishes of the public, and a believer in low tariff and free trade, who undertakes to bind his people in a treaty must not only not what he thinks himself but what his fellow-countrymen think. Could it be made to appear by a noisy demonstration that a considerable portion of the Canadian people were averse to any easier terms of trade with the United States, Canada's representatives at all if they ignored that patent fact when they came to the negotiations. And if at the same time there came from the remainder of the Canadian people no counter demonstration of a serious desire for lower tariff, what else could be expected than that little or nothing would result from the conference? As those who want no lower tariff have already taken the field and with every appearance of an intention of keeping it, the time is surely ripe for low tariff and free trade papers to make known what they think about it, and also for the consumers of the country, through suitable organizations to represent their side of the question. The United States have tried with us long enough to come to the conclusion that they would like to trade more with us. Those of us who have been wanting to trade more with them would cer-

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Britain or Canada, or other British dominion, colony, possession or dependency, or of any foreign government, or by word or act create or attempt to create riot or public disorder in Canada, or should he by common reputation belong to or be suspected of belonging to any secret society or organization which extorts money from, or in any way attempts to control, any resident of Canada by force or threat of bodily harm or by blackmail; or each person for the purposes is by the act considered and classed as an undesirable immigrant, and it shall be the duty of any officer or official of the Department of Trade and Commerce, or of any secretary or other official of any municipality in Canada wherein such person may be, to forthwith send a written complaint thereof to the minister of the Interior or superintendent of immigration, giving full particulars.

Upon receiving a complaint of this character the minister may order the offending party detained at an immigration station pending inquiry by the board or an officer acting as ex-officio on the board or the examining officer finds the person to belong to the prohibited or undesirable classes, he shall be deported forthwith. The Governor in council is empowered to order any such person to leave Canada within a specified time, and on his failure to do so he is liable to be arrested and escorted from the country.

An interesting section of the booklet is that rectifying the order in council requiring an intending immigrant to be possessed of a certain sum of money as assurance against his being an object of charity or a public charge. It is provided that:

1. No immigrant, male or female, other than a member of a family provided for under the following regulations, shall be permitted to enter Canada between the first day of March and the thirty-first day of October, both days inclusive, unless he or she has in actual possession at the time of arrival, money, belonging absolutely to such immigrant, to the amount of \$25.00 in addition to a ticket or such sum of money as will purchase a ticket or transport for such immigrant to his or her destination in which they are to land, and having something that will stay. The experience comes somewhat high, but we are the more likely to remember it on that account. The next agent for a new-fangled party who comes along with one of the "show" the civic authorities "should have to. By the way, it might not be a bad idea to invite a few of the paying firms to lay each a few yards sample on one of the streets. Five years hence we would be in a position to tell which was the better. A firm that would not agree to the test would be a good one to not do business with. If a company is not confident that both the paying it sells and the company itself will last that long, that is a company that had better be left to sell paving to other people.

SIR WILFRID'S ACCEPTANCE. Vancouver Province—That Sir Wilfrid Laurier has accepted the true ring given in royal nuptial mints we have another evidence, if indeed any is needed, that the acceptance of Hon. Richard McBride's invitation to a public reception in his honor in the legislative buildings in Victoria on the 17th of June, was a foregone conclusion.

The invitation and the acceptance were alike graceful and becoming acts on the part of the premier and the minister of the interior. It was a public reception in his honor in the legislative buildings in Victoria on the 17th of June, was a foregone conclusion. The invitation and the acceptance were alike graceful and becoming acts on the part of the premier and the minister of the interior. It was a public reception in his honor in the legislative buildings in Victoria on the 17th of June, was a foregone conclusion.

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Captain Butler has his place in the series of adventures who crossed the continent from Lake Superior, Hudson's Bay, or the upper Missouri, but his place is at its close. Between Palliser's exploratory work on the international boundary in 1857-60 and Captain Butler's two journeys in 1876-77 several others had made the overland trip and published their accounts of it, but the annexation of British Columbia to the Dominion of Canada in 1871 brought prominently to the front the necessity for the construction of a transcontinental railway, for which the work of surveying was completed in 1878 by a large staff under the direction of Sir Sanford Fleming. All romance was taken out of the transcontinental taking when the expeditions as stopping places along the way to the Pacific. The chief value of Butler's "Great Lone Land" is that it affords the basis for a comparison between the condition of the prairie country in 1870 and its condition in 1910, and for this reason every one who makes the transcontinental trip now in a parlor car might justly take with him a copy of his book.

THE GREAT LONE LAND. Toronto Globe. The death of General Sir William Butler at the age of seventy-two will recall to older living Canadians his journey across the continent in 1871, when he was in the very height of his physical powers. He was, like many of his Irish compatriots, a man of adventure, a dasher of the adventurous type, and he could not resist the "call of the wild" when the chance came of plunging into it. He was offered to him forty years ago. The outcome was the publication in 1872 of an eminently readable account of his journey in the form of a volume entitled "The Great Lone Land," and this was followed in 1873 by a less readable account of a similar but less interesting journey under the title of "The Wild North Land."

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## JUST A WAY STATION.

Calgary Herald—A Calgary business firm sent an order over for some goods to a large firm in Buffalo, and in a reply it was stated that additional express charges would have to be added, "as the express companies claim that the point to which the shipment is consigned (Calgary) has no express office, and that the goods must be left off at a railroad station and be strictly at the risk of the consignees."

## PROTECTIONISTS IN THEORY ONLY.

Toronto Globe—Why is it that some of the most ardent advocates of the theory of high protection are themselves in practice the most persistent evaders of the customs duties imposed under protectionist legislation? Not to mention instances nearer home, take the case of the well known ex-governor of the New England States, who, with his wife and son, was escorted by the port of New York on

should a careless man be allowed to handle them under any circumstances. It might be well to forbid their use except by those passing an examination and receiving a certificate of qualification. A man is not allowed to run a steam engine unless he first proves to an inspector that he knows how to do it. Equal precaution should surely be taken regarding the use of materials which are liable to blow up with terrific force, and which frequently do so with terrible consequences.

In the current monthly report of the Trade and Commerce Department, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Leeds and Hull cites one item of farm produce in which Canada seems to be losing her place in the British market for foreign countries. He says: "It is to be regretted that whilst the quantities of eggs shipped from Canada to this country are showing a decline year by year, there is a marked activity in the business done in imported eggs from other sources. Statistics recently published show that Riga has the largest trade in eggs of any Russian port and that nearly two-thirds of this trade is with England. Of the enormous quantity of 22,472,658 'great hundreds' (a 'great hundred' being 120) of eggs exported from Russia last year, 9,858,332 great hundreds were shipped to England. Of these, 6,044,448 great hundreds were sent to the United Kingdom, more than half coming to this district. Leeds and Hull, for instance, took 3,188,592 great hundreds of eggs, and London, 26,048 great hundreds, and West Ham, 10,440 great hundreds. Although encouragement is being given to home supply, the extent to which eggs are imported from foreign sources is shown by the large annual imports, which, last year, amounted to 17,710,441 great hundreds valued at \$36,176,510. There would seem to be a wide field of employment open to the Canadian hen which at present she is not taking advantage of.

An extra mill will be added to the tax rate to pay for tearing up the black paving between the rails of the street car tracks, and laying something that will stay. The experience comes somewhat high, but we are the more likely to remember it on that account. The next agent for a new-fangled party who comes along with one of the "show" the civic authorities "should have to. By the way, it might not be a bad idea to invite a few of the paying firms to lay each a few yards sample on one of the streets. Five years hence we would be in a position to tell which was the better. A firm that would not agree to the test would be a good one to not do business with. If a company is not confident that both the paying it sells and the company itself will last that long, that is a company that had better be left to sell paving to other people.

## WONDERFUL CANADA.

Manchester Evening Chronicle—At the Geographical hall, Manchester, last night, an entertaining lecture on Canada was given by Miss Agnes Deane Cameron, the Canadian traveller and author.

She said there was being made in the great wheat belt of Western Canada the largest and most fertile of the world had ever known, and the lure which brought people there was a free farm of 160 acres each which the Canadian government gives in the Prairie Provinces to whomsoever will till them. Last year 100,000 Americans came north across the international boundary into the great wheat plains of Western Canada, and there was an almost equal immigration from the Mother Land and the hardy nations of Northern Europe. South of the Saskatchewan there are in Western Canada 200,000,000 acres of land capable of growing hard wheat, and as yet but one-twentieth of this has been brought under the plough.

Miss Cameron added that north of the Saskatchewan, that is, north of the present occupation, Canada holds another 100,000,000 acres of land with wheat-growing possibilities.

## THE GREAT LONE LAND.

Toronto Globe. The death of General Sir William Butler at the age of seventy-two will recall to older living Canadians his journey across the continent in 1871, when he was in the very height of his physical powers. He was, like many of his Irish compatriots, a man of adventure, a dasher of the adventurous type, and he could not resist the "call of the wild" when the chance came of plunging into it. He was offered to him forty years ago. The outcome was the publication in 1872 of an eminently readable account of his journey in the form of a volume entitled "The Great Lone Land," and this was followed in 1873 by a less readable account of a similar but less interesting journey under the title of "The Wild North Land."

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## TAKE TARIFF FROM POLITICS.

New York, June 12.—"Take the tariff out of politics." With this slogan hundreds of representative business men will meet in Washington this week to bring pressure to bear on congress to enact, before adjournment, the bill pending to create a commission of experts to deal with the subject of tariff making. Not a mention of the future tariff legislation.

A feature of the Payne-Adrich law was the creation of a tariff board, of which James B. Reynolds, former as-

sistant secretary of the treasury, was made chairman. It had been generally assumed that this board was authorized to do the work. Business interests are demanding it shall be done by a commission of experts. It is frankly avowed, by the promoters of the movement, that their immediate object is to partially, if not wholly, eliminate the danger to the tariff legislation by the Payne-Adrich law.

Significant Denunciation. Gifford Pinchot, fresh from a visit to ex-President Roosevelt, in a speech before the Roosevelt club, at St. Paul, Minn., Saturday night, denounced the Payne-Adrich act. In introducing Mr. Pinchot, the president of the club declared the guest of the evening, with Theodore Roosevelt and James R. Garfield, represented a new but unnamed party. Mr. Pinchot blamed the Payne-Adrich law directly for the high cost of living. "That his speech is a message from Roosevelt was generally believed by many of the national political situation. The convention at Washington this week will be held under the auspices of the national tariff commission, which has headquarters in New York.

IN LIGHTER VEIN. Everybody's Magazine—The wife of a literary man of the leading school, who had taken up chicken raising as a side issue, was telling of the poor success she had with a brood of eleven chickens. They seemed to be doing all right for a few days, she said, and then, one after another, they all died in the coop.

What did you feed them? asked the wife of a farmer neighbor. "Feed them what I could find," said the author's helpmate. "I didn't feed them; I thought a healthy young pullet like that should have milk enough for her chicks."

Philadelphia Record—Muggins—I don't believe in contradicting a woman. Buggins—No, it's a waste of energy. Give her time enough and she'll contradict herself.

Smart Set—It seems she did something rather odd—added her first love or some such silly thing. No. It was far more remarkable—loved her first wedded.

New York Tribune—Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, was entertaining a group of magazine editors at luncheon in New York.

To a compliment upon his fame Mr. Le Gallienne said lightly: "The poet who is a poet for any in this age of prose? Only yesterday a schoolboy came and asked me for my autograph. I assented willingly. And today at breakfast the boy again presented himself."

"Will you give me your autograph, sir?" he said. "But, said I, 'I gave you my autograph yesterday.'"

"I swooped that and a dollar," he answered, for the autograph of Jim Jeffries."

Louisville Courier Journal—We had an African courier at the club last evening. He talked of progressive Alabamians.

Sound's interesting. How do you play it?

Christian, Advocate—Conductor—Hello, Stubbs! What's in the big bag—garden seeds?

Conductor—Not exactly. Going to plant it in my garden, though—its armenic.

Conductor—Great Scott! What do you expect to raise?

Commuter—The mortality rate among my neighbors' cats, dogs and poultry.

## JACKSON AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Toronto Conference—Revives Controversy and Holds Stormy Session. Toronto, June 13.—A series of resolutions relating to Prof. Jackson's book, "Studies in the Old Testament," caused a stormy session of the Toronto Methodist conference this morning. The resolution tabled on Saturday, promising against the Jackson teachings, was revived this morning and two amendments moved to it, one to send the question to a committee, and one to send it on to the General conference.

The Rev. Dr. Cleaver declared that the Jackson teachings were going through the Methodist colleges and were accepted by the professors and taught. Two professors from Victoria, McLaughlin and Bowles, defended their colleges, McLaughlin challenging the conference to bring formal charges of heresy for trial before a church court.

## INDIAN STRONGHOLD CAPTURED.

Mexico City, Mex., June 10.—Valladolid, the stronghold of the Indian insurgents in Yucatan, was captured by federal troops today. This information was contained in telegrams received tonight from Mexico. The rebels were driven from the town to the mountains, hotly pursued. Many dead and wounded were abandoned in the flight and many prisoners were taken. The government forces, among them Nicolas Soza, singled out by the insurgents, who were wounded.

Thirty of the National Guard were killed and many wounded. The attack was led by Colonel Laray, whose men carried with them two rapid fire guns. There have been various rumors of their disturbances at other places but the authorities are assured that there has been none except in Valladolid.

## CITY ASSESSOR THIRTY MILL

Figures of City Assessor Mill on Increase Last Year

At last night's meeting of the Council, City Assessor J. M. Smith reported on the figures of the city during the year, including the outside of the city boundaries (that are assessed purposes alone, totals \$30,000,000. This is an increase of \$1,000,000 over last year's total of \$29,000,000. The increase is a good illustration of the growth of the city during the year.

The figures which were the city assessor to the council are as follows: Gross land assessment, \$29,000,000. Land exemptions, \$1,000,000. Net land assessment, \$28,000,000. School tax only, \$1,000,000. Net municipal and school taxes, \$27,000,000. Income assessment, \$1,000,000. Total municipal and school taxes, \$28,000,000. Separate schools, \$1,000,000.

## OUTLINES SCHEME PROTECTING FARMERS

Saskatchewan M.P. Promises Which Elevates Him to the Top of the Favor.

Regina, June 11.—With a vision of P. C. Tate, M.P., before the election, may almost be said that the Saskatchewan government is taking and their report that the position has so far been the object of the investigation may practically commendation of a scheme outlined by Mr. Tate, the object of which is to order the following clauses:

—That the government weigh scales at all shipping points of opinion prevailing among an appointee of the province providing for the protection of farmers from loss by the use of scales at the elevator.

—That the government storage facilities at all shipping points where they will be required for the use of farmers living at the station to store their grain until they have enough to fill a car, the object of it to do away with the necessity of farmers at a distance from the elevator having to go to the elevator whether the do so or not.

—That the use of the elevator be advanced at the cost of about \$200 to be attached to a three chine in the field. Although the object of the plan is to get it as well as to do away with the necessity of farmers at a distance from the elevator having to go to the elevator whether the do so or not.