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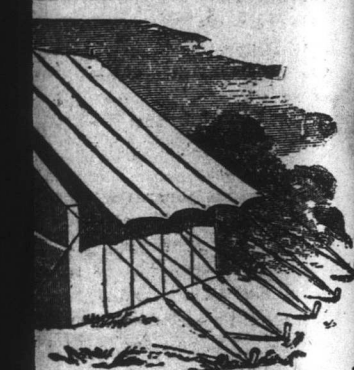
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grammatic nature in his comments
raining. He says:
fighter, when in the ring may
he had some of the strength he
ed on a woodpile.
to heavy-weight fighter needs to
ve in order to be fast enough to
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FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1910.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD RESIGN.

If the Alberta government has any self respect, it will resign at once. It asked for a royal commission to give it an opportunity to show that there was no wrong doing in connection with the deplorable railway transaction, the premier boasted that the government had nothing to conceal, and that through W. R. Clark and others it would prove its innocence of any gross irregularities.

Without the presence of Clark and Minty, the government cannot prove this contention. Without the presence of Clark and Minty, the people of the province cannot be convinced that the government has acted in good faith in this investigation. It asked for an opportunity to exonerate its members. It has not only failed to do so, but it is in a much worse position than when it began.

Whatever may have been the opinion of the people of the Rutherford government before the investigation began, they have absolutely no confidence in it now. They quite rightly ask why Clark and Minty are not giving evidence before the commission.

And why are they not there?

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTION

The result of the election in Australia is not without interest in all parts of the world. The contest was unique in the fact that the labor forces were lined up against the two old parties, and defeated the coalition with a sweep.

Australia has set the lead in labor legislation and in the organization of labor forces as a political factor. The story of the success of the labor parties in Australia sets at rest some unnecessary alarm at the increased influence of a similar organization throughout the world.

Australia has been governed from time to time by labor administrations, and it has been quite as well governed during that time as by parties more skilled in administration. In fact, the legislation has been somewhat better. The labor party in Australia, as some might fear, is not at all anti-imperialistic.

The labor party has been no lionheart. It has not been extreme. Its policy is advanced, but not more advanced than the more progressive of the Liberal party in Canada would suggest. There is nothing impractical and nothing at all that is revolutionary.

The success of the labor party in Australia has been a lesson and somewhat of a comfort to the people who are alarmed lest the rapid increase in the influence of the labor party may result in disaster. There is no such danger at all.

One of the questions in evidence in the election in Australia was the relations of the states with the commonwealth. Though the states were very jealous of their status before confederation, they have become very important in the scheme of Australian administration. The states do not have the powers or the importance that the provinces of Canada. The states have great difficulty in making both ends meet.

The condition party would give a free captain allowance to the states but this did not seem to be very popular. It is possible that the result of this election may be one step nearer to the policy of unification, which is the government adopted in South Africa, and one step further away from consideration, which is the basis of government in Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Why didn't Minty come through and give evidence?

Why didn't Clark come through and give evidence?

Why are not Clark and Minty at the royal investigation?

And Mr. Clark say now, and Mr. Minty fled without a word of explanation.

And after all that has been said of the A. & G. W., it seems that there has been no such thing at all.

The Alberta government cannot clear itself without a full statement of the man Clark, and the man Clark is not there.

It must be admitted that Mr. Cornwall makes a most interesting narrative in the witness box, and he tells it very well at that.

And when Mr. Minty left us, he turned about to the commission, and said "you fellows can just go to—, well you can go to Winnipeg."

There can be no very much plainer evidence that the government has been

taken in by this A. & G. W. people. The government should resign.

Talk about the elusiveness and the intangibility of the tail of Haley's comet, it really is a strong 40-foot stone wall compared to this A. & G. W. business.

Beginning tomorrow, the Albertan will resume the publication of the verbatim reports of the proceedings at the Alberta and Great Waterways investigation.

The Australian elections show that the labor people can be entrusted with the reins of government. The government there is well equipped with strong men.

The newspapers that are so busy explaining how the commission should be run might explain to the public why Clark and Minty do not give evidence at the commission.

This is a Liberal government in power. How long would the Asquith government last in Great Britain with anything like this A. & G. W. business hanging over its head?

Mr. Walsh suggests that Mr. Minty be brought back to Alberta to give evidence at this commission, and intimates that it might be better if he were brought back in chains.

And it would seem as though the Albertan was wrong after all. The A. & G. W. did not get all these millions upon a discounted note for \$50,000. They didn't even have the discounted note.

And the government defenders of the faith, though discussing the question at issue, have forgotten to speak editorially about the decapitation of W. R. Clark and the vanishing of Mr. Minty.

And Mr. Clark and Mr. Minty from the far away beyond kiss their hands to us jauntily, but they never think it is necessary for them to even explain why they are not with us in these troublous times.

And the bank clearings show about the spot in the political barometer, which indicates that Calgary is doing more business per head of population and per square inch than any other city in the world.

And this question of the disposal of Victoria Park had better be settled for all time. There are some good reasons why it should not remain. There are some good reasons why it should stay. Now is the time to decide.

The premier told the public that Clark would be on hand to give evidence, but he wasn't on hand to give evidence. This is about the tenth time that the premier has deceived the house and the public.

From time to time, almost daily, the Albertan has repeated in tabloid form the essential features of this A. & G. W. bargain, and in it said that this band of promoters got a guarantee of these millions with no other capital than a discounted note of \$50,000. To whom it may concern, the Albertan admits that it may have been wrong. It seems that they did not even have the discounted note.

GETTING AN EDUCATION

Showing the Brilliance of New Yorkers in the Making

(From the New York Times)
Here is a specimen of the scholarship of a boy 15 years old, American born and bred, who has been promoted to the grade of 8a, the highest but one in the city's grammar schools:

Dictation
They attempted no rash task, therefore at that stage of the problem. "Boys also our teacher said" like to have it," thought when it got into a boy's pocket. I believe it is often said to be a hold there, instantly twenty out stretch hand indicate an idea. "If you please sir," I know what it is," "Well, what is it?" "A piece of coal."

Here is the passage "corrected" the teacher spelling out each word dictated, the pupil writing his version of the spelled-out dictation:

They attempted no rash task, therefore at that stage of the problem. "Boys also our teacher said" like to have it," thought when it got into a boy's pocket. I believe it is often said to be a hold there, instantly twenty out stretch hand indicate an idea. "If you please sir," I know what it is," "Well, what is it?" "A piece of coal."

The key to the passage follows: They attempted no rash task, therefore, at that stage of the problem. "Boys also," our teacher said, "like to have it," thought when it got into a boy's pocket. I believe it is often said to be a hold there. "Instantly twenty outstretch hands indicated an idea demanding utterance in twenty heads. "If you please, sir, I know what it is." "Well, what is it?" "A piece of coal."

The samples presented above, together with some others by older boys, that display not much greater proficiency, are submitted to the Times, in manuscript, as typical of work done in the 8a grade by not less than one out of every eight pupils in Greater New York.

The passing mark from one grade to the next in the public schools is fixed, for some unutterable reason, at 80 per cent. Not altogether fixed, perhaps, at that. We have heard that in some of the schools the order has gone to the teachers to pass children at 50 per cent, or even lower.

The school system is enormously expensive. With its present standards it is wasteful. We quite agree with Mr. Robert P. Green in his contention that pupils who cannot, or do not, reach the scholarship average of 80 per cent should not be promoted to the upper grades. By such promotion the mass of them are made morally and intellectually weaker, and the taxpayers are shamelessly robbed.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets assist nature in driving all impurities out of the system, insuring a regular and regular condition and restoring the organs of the body to health and strength. Sold by all Druggists.

People Without Railways, and Railways Without People.

(Edmonton Bulletin.)

In so far as it is the business of a Provincial government to use the credit of the Province for securing railways extension, the first duty is to provide such accommodation to those parts of the country in which settlers are already located and into which they are going in greatest numbers. It is a disadvantage to the Alberta and Great Waterways road their position and to shelve it, to leave a country in which there is little settlement or none at all, and into which settlers are not going in any numbers, even with the assurance that the road will be built within a short time. So far as the north country is concerned settlement has taken place and is taking place not to the far northeast but to the northwest. It is in the Peace River and Grand Prairie districts that settlement has been chiefly taken place, and it is to those districts that the stream of settlement northward is pouring. For the settlers in the Peace River and Grand Prairie districts, the Alberta and Great Waterways road will offer no railway accommodation. Their position after the road is built will be just what it is today unless measures are taken to provide other accommodation for them. And because the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways are guaranteed for an unusually large amount and at an unusually high rate of interest, the tendency of this bargain must be to delay the building of roads into and through the country northwest of Edmonton and into the district along the Peace River.

There must be supposed to be a limit to the amount of guarantee which the province can give without destroying the value of its guarantee and thus crippling it so far as using its credit for promoting construction is concerned. The value of a man's name on the back of a note depends upon how many other notes it has been already inscribed on. For the same reason the more of the province's credit is pledged the less value that credit will be to the railway enterprise. If we are extravagant with our credit either of two things must happen: either we shall have to give larger guarantees than some other enterprise, or we shall have to find some other means of inducing railway construction. It should be a general principle that the lines first guaranteed should be the lines which are most needed and those most likely to pay their way. And in any event the guarantee should not be given for more than goes into the road. Beyond that the province should not be asked to guarantee. The Alberta and Great Waterways is not demanded by settlement either real or immediately prospective, and the heavy burden placed on the province of the guarantee must tend to prevent the granting of credit to other and more badly needed railways. It is entirely probable that settlers will go into the country along the new line. It would be a remarkably poor part of the west to which settlers would not flock if a line of railway were built through it. But while there are districts into which settlement has already gone and is going and which are without railways, it must surely be the business of the province to provide railways for these districts rather than to build railways into unoccupied territory for the purpose of inducing settlement there. However important it is to provide for future settlement, it is of even more importance to provide the accommodation without which the existing settlement cannot profitably carry on farming operations; and so far as the duty of aiding railways lies upon the province, it must surely lie in accommodating the people who are now in the country rather than the people who may some day come into it.

The Alberta and Great Waterways is guaranteed for \$20,000,000 at a 5 per cent interest. This means that to secure one mile of road, made into or aiding, the province becomes liable for interest charges to the extent of \$100,000 per day. The bonds of the C. N. R. and the C. P. R. guarantee \$12,000,000 per mile at 4 per cent interest. To secure one mile of road built by either of these companies the credit of the province is burdened to the extent of \$520 in interest charges per year. For each mile of the Alberta and Great Waterways secured by the bargain therefore practically two miles of railway could have been secured from either the C. N. R. or the C. P. R. Neither of these roads, it is well known, is willing to build the Fort McMurray line. That is not saying much for the prospects for the road as viewed by railwaymen. But both companies are anxious to get into the country northwest of Edmonton, and through it to the Peace River and Grand Prairie districts. It is reasonable to suppose therefore that for the 350 miles of railway we are to get under this bargain we could have secured 700 miles of railway through country equally difficult for construction north and northwest of Edmonton, country into which people have gone by the thousands, and have established themselves under the most trying circumstances in hope and expectation that the advance conditions would be speedily relieved by the construction of railways into and through that country. The guarantee of the Alberta and Great Waterways for that part of the road running through absolutely unsettled country would be sufficient to guarantee \$13,500 per mile for a railway from Edmonton to the Peace.

To the people in this northwestern country the aspect of the situation is that what might have secured them ample railway facilities has been pledged to build a railway running for half its length through a country where there are no people and into which people are not going. An equally bad feature of the arrangement is that this project must tend to prejudice proposals for relief in the situation of the settlers in the Peace River country and the country between here and there. For by the members from the most thickly populated portion of the province the Alberta and Great Waterways must be regarded as a "northern" road, and while their constituents are beseeching them to secure railways for them it will be putting a heavy tax on the liberality of these men to ask them to go security for another line into the north or northwest. Fortunately there has been none whatever of a spirit of selfishness shown by the southern members. Not one of them has objected to opening up the north. But with thousands of constituents demanding relief each of them railways for their part, the sections of the country it must require some considerable amount of sanction the pledging of the province's credit for another road to the northwest. The people in the constitutionally guaranteed road, it is true, are not responsible for it and should not be penalized because of it. It is just as true that the people in the northwestern country are not responsible for the bargain and should not be penalized for it. But the unfortunate character of the situation is that this is what may very well happen. If it does happen it will be because so much of the province's credit has been pledged to build a railway where there are no people to serve, while thousands of settlers who could have been relieved by the same burden on our credit are left without relief.

British Building Trades

Building and woodworking trades in Great Britain are dealt with in the latest report of the Imperial Board of Trade giving the results of an exhaustive inquiry into the earnings and hours of labor of the workers in various industries. The report deals with the building trade the average net earnings per head in an ordinary week in the summer of 1906 were found to be 23s. 6d. The average for men was 21s. 3d., and for improvers and apprentices of all ages, and lads and boys under 20 years of age, it was 10s. 3d. Excluding the large proportion who worked either less than or more than the ordinary hours the average full-time earnings were 23s. 1d.—the men averaging 22s., the improvers, lads, etc., 21s. 7d. The average full-time earnings of the principal classes of skilled men such as bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, and painters) were 32s. 4d., and of laborers were 24s. 6d. Since the last inquiry by the Board of Trade (which concerned the year 1886) the average wages of workpeople in the building trade have risen by about 15 per cent. Dealing with the full-time workers in an ordinary week the report gives the average earnings of the men in the different trades thus: Building, 32s.; cabinet making, 23s.; harbor construction, 21s. 10d.; saw milling, 27s. 4d.

The average earnings of full-time men in the building trade during an ordinary summer week varied greatly. At the head were: London, 28s. 3d.; Scotland, 25s. 8d.; Northern Counties, 23s. 4d.; Yorkshire, 23s. 1d.; Ireland was the lowest district, with 27s. 9d. for its average. The average earnings of full-time men in the building trade during an ordinary summer week varied greatly. At the head were: London, 28s. 3d.; Scotland, 25s. 8d.; Northern Counties, 23s. 4d.; Yorkshire, 23s. 1d.; Ireland was the lowest district, with 27s. 9d. for its average. The average earnings of full-time men in the building trade during an ordinary summer week varied greatly. At the head were: London, 28s. 3d.; Scotland, 25s. 8d.; Northern Counties, 23s. 4d.; Yorkshire, 23s. 1d.; Ireland was the lowest district, with 27s. 9d. for its average. The average earnings of full-time men in the building trade during an ordinary summer week varied greatly. 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