

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1907.

HAVE THEY "LAIN DOWN?"

Premier Roblin of Manitoba now declares that he was not the spokesman of a "disciplined delegation" which is said to have waited on Mr. Borden in Winnipeg with demands for a party convention and a party-made platform.

The declarations of Premier Roblin are somewhat discounted by the fact that he swore in the Winnipeg police court that he was not responsible for what he said, speaking politically and whether or not he really headed the delegation will not be settled in the public mind by his unsupported assurances that he did not.

But if Premier Roblin did not head such delegation, he or some other clear-sighted party man ought to have done so; and if none did so it proves either that the authority of the party leader has triumphed over the convictions of the western wing of the Opposition, or that that wing has been making hypocritical claims to having convictions of its own.

When the tariff was under revision last session a body of western Opposition members interjected a catch motion demanding a further reduction in the duty on agricultural implements. The motion was opposed by voice and vote by Mr. Borden himself and by a solid vote of the party aside from the small group who proposed it. It was suggested at the time that the motion was introduced rather for the purpose of putting the western Liberal members in a corner than with any hope or purpose of lessening the duty payable on farm machinery. If then the members who made the motion have carried it no further than the making—as Premier Roblin says, they have made no representations or demonstrations to secure a modification in any shape or form of the higher tariff demands of Mr. Borden, their failure to do so is the measure either of their sincerity or their courage. It means either that they did not want the tariff reduced and introduced the motion purely for political effect, knowing that it would "carry" or that they have "lain down" promptly at the crack of the party whip.

The Halifax platform removes any lingering doubt that these members may have entertained as to whether or not a reduction of the duty on agricultural implements or anything else might be expected from Mr. Borden or those for whom he speaks. In that platform he demands such tariff as shall promote the manufacture within Canada of whatever can be manufactured from our natural resources—and mentions the interest of the consumer purely as a secondary and subsequent consideration. Mr. Borden stands therefore as he has always stood for tariff walls high enough to prevent the consumer importing anything that it is to the interest of the manufacturer to keep him from importing—that is, anything that it would be to the interest of the consumer to import. If the western Opposition members were consumed by any wild desire to free the western farmer from the duties on agricultural implements they were given to understand clearly that they have nothing to hope from Mr. Borden. Their course was plain. They should have presented their high tariff leader with an ultimatum that if the tariff policy were not overhauled and amended he need not rely upon their assistance. In saying that no such representations were made to Mr. Borden Premier Roblin only condemns his friends in the Federal Parliament of being either tricksters or cowards, they have either "lain down."

The rhetoric of Mr. Borden and the vagaries of his election program will in no wise detract the attention of the public from the fact that he stands as the guardian and defender of the Foster-Fowler band of adventurers and that he does so against the demands of the western rank and file that these gentlemen be left to themselves. For this reason he has steadily declined to let the party representatives gather and express their collective opinion on matters political. The demands of the private that these lieutenants be removed is recorded in imperishable black and white. What then are the objections going to do about it? Will they calmly abandon their demands that the Juggals be checked overboard and consent to continue carrying the worst than useless load? If Premier Roblin is right they are already doing so. The time to have made the demand to the leader in person was when he entered the western country. If the demand was not made as it is said to

have been made then the objections have swallowed their objections and determined to stand or fall with Mr. Borden in defence of the Fosterian cult. That the real objection—the respectable and public-spirited private members of the party will do so there is no fear, but if Premier Roblin is right, those who should have spoken for them "have lain down" at a nod from the leader.

WHAT "ADEQUATE PROTECTION" MEANS.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association held their annual meeting in Montreal a few days ago when the president outlined the industrial situation of the country and the ideals and objects of the manufacturers.

According to President Cockshutt the native manufacturers have not increased their hold on the home market in recent years. In consequence and as a remedy he advocates a tariff which would attract foreign capital and which as a minimum would reserve the Canadian market for the Canadian manufacturer.

This is an announcement that the consumers of Canada should record in their memories. Not that it is unusual for the manufacturers to attest their faith in high tariff, but that they rarely admit quite so openly the difference to the consumer between the present tariff and the tariff which they advocate.

The process of reasoning by which the President reached the conclusion that we should have more tariff is noteworthy. He argues that the manufacturers have not increased their hold on the home market as much as they might have done, and that therefore we should raise the tariff walls in order that they cannot escape having the home market absolutely to themselves whether they want it or not, or whether they make a reasonable effort to keep it or not.

Now if the Canadian manufacturer has not increased his hold on the home market it has been either because he was too negligent to do so or because he could not do so. If it was because of his negligence then the theory of President Cockshutt is that the country should stand behind the negligent manufacturer and the consequences of his negligence, and that the people of the country should tax themselves to shield this gentleman from a fate he so richly deserves. Well if it be the business of the country to prevent a citizen who happens to be in the manufacturing business from reaping what he has sown, and to do so at the expense of the taxpayers, why not equally its duty to protect the negligent farmer, merchant, tradesman, railroad company from the consequences of their folly? That such proposal should be popular among the negligent is natural, but scarcely among those who earn their living by the exercise of brains and biceps and who would be called upon to provide the cash to reward the loafers for loafing.

If on the other hand their failure to lay hold of the market has been because they were unable to do so this in turn must have been due to a lack of ability, money or men. Lack of ability the manufacturers would hardly admit, and this narrows down their supposed handicap to a lack of money or of men. President Cockshutt's proposal is therefore that as lack of money or men has prevented the manufacturer making as many articles as the Canadian people need, therefore the tariff walls should be raised so high that the Canadian people could get only so many articles as the manufacturer was able to turn out. Splendid plan that—for the manufacturer. Under it he would revel in the advantages of a cinch like unto that of the milk-dealers in Edmonton. He could sell as little as he pleased and charge what he pleased for it, knowing that his customers could get away from him. For the consumer of course the shoe would be on the other foot.

The tariff remedy which President Cockshutt proposes for the negligence or inability of the manufacturer is whole-souled—or wholly soulless, according to the point of view. No half-way measures for him. He wants a tariff which as a minimum would preserve the Canadian market in all its ostentatious and accidents to the Canadian manufacturer—and presumably, as a maximum would give the manufacturer the aggregate earnings of the Canadian people save so much as might be necessary to keep soul and body together and in working condition. That the manufacturers are not prosperous he does not aver; that they are less prosperous than the rest of the community he does not suggest; that they have reaped ample rewards for the labor expended and the capital employed he cannot deny; that they could have mustered the capital and labor to meet the entire demands of the country he evidently does not believe for his plea is that "outside" capital is needed. Yet his demand is that the Canadian market be turned into a preserve to be exploited by these gentlemen who are already making splendid returns on their invest-

ments, and who could not supply the demands of the market if it were opened for them. Doubtless it is this fine broad spirit of loyal concern for the other national interests that fits the Canadian manufacturer to lecture his fellow-citizens on their duty to their neighbors and their country.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is the militant body of the protected interests. It is the fighting force of the protectionists. The announcement of the President is the indication of the goal toward which the influence and efforts of that body will be strained along whatever lines that influence can be legitimately exerted and through whatever channels those efforts may be honorably employed.

The Association is also the body which controls the Canadian Manufacturer journal which invited Mr. Borden when his Ontario tour began to give free rein to his high tariff policy and apparently in reply to which Mr. Borden gave the manufacturers repeated and hearty assurances that if they placed him in power they would have no fault to find with the tariff policy of the country. There is more than coincidence therefore in the announcements of Mr. Borden and Mr. Cockshutt. The one is a commentary on the other. Mr. Borden says what he thinks he can assure the protected interests of his unwavering loyalty without arousing the hostility of the consumers; Mr. Cockshutt interprets the language of Mr. Borden into a cold business proposition.

Mr. Borden says what he considers expedient; Mr. Cockshutt explains what Mr. Borden means. If the consumer fancies Mr. Borden's policy as explained by Mr. Cockshutt, he knows how to get it. HANAM'S GALLOWES. Mr. Edward Gurney could tell the tariff ideals of the Canadian Manufacturers into a phrase which should not be allowed to perish. Speaking at a recent meeting of the Association he demanded high tariff and added by way of explanation: "Yes, make it as high as Haman's gallows, so long as it will keep the Yankees out."

The comparison of high tariff to a gallows is peculiarly apt. It is a polite way of saying, "The consumer be hanged!"

The allusion to the particular gibbet erected by Haman is however hardly a happy one for the author. The individuals who perished on that structure was its architect and builder. The allusion of Mr. Gurney will hardly be encouraging to the political architect who would embody Mr. Gurney's views in the tariff structure.

PROMISED LIGHT. Hon. Wm. Fuglesy has served notice that he will see the Toronto World for libel for saying— "There are some who now think that Mr. Fuglesy was on the inside of all the Blair-Russell deal."

What must have been the nature of the plot if it is an offence so serious to be accused of knowing something about it? This is what promises to be revealed by the libel suit. It should throw the limelight on the manner of conduct of elections under Mr. Borden's leadership and enable us to judge how much faith to put in that gentleman's yearnings for electoral purity.

LIBELLING THE CITY. As was to be expected under the circumstances the Financial Post of Montreal bobs up with the following pertinent announcement— ANOTHER M. O. FAILURE. Edmonton Will Sell its Street Railway—its Public Operation Unsuccessful.

One more municipal ownership business has gone to the wall. The Edmonton council has practically decided to dispose of its street railway, provided a satisfactory offer is made. The city cannot obtain money to operate the system properly. It is doubtful, even if it secured funds, whether the city would successfully operate it. The experiment has been sold to a private company. An English capitalist is now negotiating.

The name of the Financial Post sufficiently indicates the interests it represents, but the name is scarcely necessary to indicate whose interests it is representing in the present instance.

While natural to expect that journals which exist for the purpose of knocking everything but the sacred cause of the moneyed interests would strain the situation in this city to the profit of their owners and patrons, there is nothing in the present circumstances to warrant the capital employed he cannot deny; that they could have mustered the capital and labor to meet the entire demands of the country he evidently does not believe for his plea is that "outside" capital is needed. Yet his demand is that the Canadian market be turned into a preserve to be exploited by these gentlemen who are already making splendid returns on their invest-

each yielding splendid returns with every promise of doing still better in future. Meantime of course the rate-payers of the city also decide what the charges for the services shall be. If the sale or non-sale of the street railway franchise is determined by the failure or success of municipal ownership in Edmonton the friends of the Financial Post have a long, dreary wait before they get clutches on that valuable piece of property. As evidence of this the Post is referred to the fact that it is only in a time of absolute financial paralysis that the franchise hunters consider it worth their trouble to approach the city on the subject.

Again the Post displays its inequality in manufacturing a unanimous desire to get rid of the franchise and fitting this onto the city council. The facts of the case aside, common business sense should have persuaded the Post that the aldermen would do nothing so foolish. This may be a rude and unbecoming remark, but it is not unbecoming to the Post, which is not a gentlemanly journal. It is a newspaper and as such it is to be judged as to its merits and demerits on its own merits.

Wardens McAuley naturally thinks he keeps the best house on the free list.

C. P. R. stock rose fourteen points. And some private fortunes dropped more than fourteen points.

Rudyard Kipling is coming West. He will soon discover the error of thinking "West is East and East is West."

"Revolutionists gain ground on Russian navy" announces a contemporary. From which one might gather that battleships were mud-scoops.

Col. Sam Hughes would make bachelor homesteaders do double the settlement duties required of beneficiaries. Samuel is not a homesteader.

Mr. R. L. Borden: "I would sooner see men throw in their lot with the political party I am not in sympathy with than that they take no interest whatever in the affairs of the country." His wishes will be amply gratified.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth: "I said before, in referring to Mr. Borden, that he had better look to his own case. I said what I am prepared to uphold anywhere and before any tribunal in this country, that certain statements of what the petitioners in the Halifax election case said they could prove with regard to Mr. Borden's own connection with corrupt practices at the late Dominion general elections had been submitted to me, and I expressed my opinion on those statements, as any lawyer might. I said, what I repeat today, that if these things were established at the trial, Mr. R. L. Borden would stand dis-

credited to his pen?"

MR. BORDEN'S POLICY. (E. W. Thomson in Boston Herald.) Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, last week completed a lengthy stumping tour of the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. His newspaper said that he wondrously gained public approval. This week two new ministerial colleagues of Laurier were elected by acclamation, one in St. John, N.B., a seat lately held by Mr. Borden's party, and the other in Belleville, Ont., where the Opposition has always had at least a fighting chance. This surely signifies that Borden's party feels weak. Indeed, it was patent all along to all experienced observers that his tour was influencing public opinion about as much as the Atlantic ocean is affected by the slapping of some intelligent heaver's tail on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis.

That worthy gentlemen's campaign went on three points. First, he condemned the government for alleged winking at "grafters." But he was accompanied, or immediately followed by associates whose tendency to "graft" is commonly regarded as far more obvious than that of any of Sir Wilfrid's colleagues. Second, Mr. Borden proposed, as his platform, a number of seemingly academic planks, some of which would give the Yeas of a debating society a good position, all being drawn from the common property of the common property of every political party when assuming an at-

qualified for eight years from the House of Commons in Canada."

Calgary Alberta: Things are always breaking badly with R. L. Borden. Here he comes along to Calgary already to supply a long felt want, only to find that we have just discovered a good supply of natural gas of our own.

"The Humber Pigery" must go. Thus doth the Whitney Government uproot the milestones of their journey in the wilderness of Opposition. Nor can they be blamed. There can be little comfort in recalling the days when the path of their political discussion led about a triangle demarcated by the Calt with the Cough, the Ham Dam and the Humber Pigery.

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One-twentieth of Canada's population is on the C. P. R. pay-roll, not counting the Opposition.

Ottawa now pays 12 cents per loaf for bread. The loafers are making money these days.

Mr. Maitland S. McCarthy's acute attack of the slanders appears to have developed into political lock-jaw.

Unless he does some artful dodging Mr. R. L. Borden promises to provide the political corpse to dangle from the Haman's gallows tariff propaganda.

The C. P. R. is charging "Press" rates and no mistake. This is where the Bulletin's contemporaries score a point. Freight rates have not been advanced.

Rudyard Kipling told the Winnipeg Canadian club: "The visions that your old men saw fifteen years ago are translated today into stone, brick and concrete." Also may we not hope that Mr. Kipling's visions of Canada's climate have been translated into something more reliable than the sentiment of a well known poem credited to his pen?"

GOVERNMENT VS. PRIVATE TELEPHONES. (Medicine Hat News.) As a result of public ownership of telephones in Australia substantial reductions have been made in rates and the use of the telephone greatly stimulated thereby. The rate between Sydney and Melbourne—925 miles—has been fixed at \$1.21 for three minutes by day and sixty cents by night. These rates will stand for three months and then be reduced if the traffic warrants. It is worthy of remark that the rate between Edmonton and Calgary, a distance of less than two hundred miles, as charged by the Bell Telephone Co., is \$1.20, within a cent of the charge of talking three times the distance over a government ownership policy of the Rutherford administration. No more striking testimonial to the great benefits to be derived from public ownership could be offered than these figures from Australia. The comparison with the Alberta rates of the Bell Co. is only on a par with their charges in Eastern Canada. Just an instance, the rate between Montreal and Toronto, 332 miles, is 92c for three minutes in the day time, and the night rate \$1. To Quebec City, 519 miles, the rates from Toronto are \$2.75 and \$1.40. Compare these figures with the Australian rates and decide for yourself if government ownership does not benefit the people who use the telephone to keep a lot of money in their pockets every year.

litude of righteousness in view of general elections. This made people smile at Mr. Borden's simplicity. Third, he proposed, at first very guardedly, public ownership of telegraph and telephone lines. This disgusted the bulk of the real Conservatives, who have remained nominally in Mr. Borden's following, because they formerly followed his predecessors in the Tory leadership.

The Montreal Gazette, most respectable of Opposition journals, chided Mr. Borden's "socialistic" proposal. Still he held to it, but not very clingingly until he got into Ontario, where Mr. W. F. Maclean, the one vigorous and consistent advocate of public ownership of public utilities, is strong.

To hold or gain the votes of Mr. Maclean's sympathizers is of immense importance to the Opposition leader. Without them he would be barred out of sight at the next general election. Mr. Borden committed himself to public ownership of telegraph and telephones. He fully committed himself to public ownership of telegraph and telephones. He fully committed himself to public ownership of telegraph and telephones. He fully committed himself to public ownership of telegraph and telephones. He fully committed himself to public ownership of telegraph and telephones.

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LACOMBE'S ANNUAL

Held on Tuesday and Favored by Good Weather, Crows, and Good Luck.

Bulletin Special Correspondent Lacombe, Oct. 3.—The annual exhibition held closed today. The weather and the crowd large, although one man was killed. It would better be a blizzard, nothing to mention or the Royal.

Lacombe is located in a noted for good live stock stock was well represented in all, which was unfortunate in that some of the exhibitors did not consider it to exhibit.

In cattle, the Shorthorn fords were good Angus cattle below the average. Albert Boyd brought out a Poltava worth admiration in Ontario, then Mr. Borden committed himself to public ownership of telegraph and telephones. He fully committed himself to public ownership of telegraph and telephones. He fully committed himself to public ownership of telegraph and telephones. He fully committed himself to public ownership of telegraph and telephones.

The Vegetables. In the hall the vegetable to standard which is any deal when it is remembered that in the past the quality and quantity of the apples are, but they harvested and hence this standard fruit was made by the Bell Telephone Co., is \$1.20, within a cent of the charge of talking three times the distance over a government ownership policy of the Rutherford administration. No more striking testimonial to the great benefits to be derived from public ownership could be offered than these figures from Australia. The comparison with the Alberta rates of the Bell Co. is only on a par with their charges in Eastern Canada. Just an instance, the rate between Montreal and Toronto, 332 miles, is 92c for three minutes in the day time, and the night rate \$1. To Quebec City, 519 miles, the rates from Toronto are \$2.75 and \$1.40. Compare these figures with the Australian rates and decide for yourself if government ownership does not benefit the people who use the telephone to keep a lot of money in their pockets every year.

The Agricultural Society next year to occupy new build stables and sheds, and cattle and horse accommodations for industrial conjunction with this in they intend offering much miums. At present these facilities liberal to attract from a distance.

There was but one entry Clydesdale class Lady Peery by the Lacombe Stock Co. Edwards, first and second iron stallions, three year over.

Heavy Draught—Colt, filly, one year old or over—son; filly or gelding, two or over—First, R. N. Rando, R. M. Gibson.

Team to wagon—R. M. Gibson, Brood Mare, foal by S. B. Bowen.

Dry Brood Mare—First, Bowen; second, R. M. Gibson, 1907—First, Morley Agricultural, Perfection.

Colt, filly or gelding, one year, Thos. Talbot; second, Randall.

Filly or gelding, two years, P. A. Switzer; second, Ben and Creighton.

Team to wagon—First, Bowen; second, James Ballant, Thomas Talbot.

Brood Mare and foal by P. A. Switzer; second, Thos. Talbot.

Dry Brood Mare—First, Bowen; second, Thos. Talbot; third, A. Switzer.

Foal, 1907—First, P. A. Switzer; second, Thos. Talbot; third, A. Switzer.

Specials. General purpose team—J. Lantyne. Carriage team—H. B. W. Best two-year-old heavy gelding or gelding, R. M. Gibson; Best horse, any age or competition, R. J. Scott; Best Clydesdale, grade, foal by side—Thos. Talbot.