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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.

THE ENEMY OF HIS RACE.

The greatest enemy of the French-speaking citizen of the Dominion to-day is not the intolerant man of another race or religion, but the man who poses in politics as the particular friend and champion of the French-speaking race. Mr. Henri Bourassa is doing more for the destruction of the future of the race to which he belongs than any other man in Canada. Posing as the champion of that race in matters political—and to some extent also in matters religious—he is fastening upon his compatriots an allegation both odious and libelous, and is trying to lead them into a course which, if successful, must make for their future exclusion from leadership in the affairs of their country. The aim of Mr. Bourassa, as explained by himself, is to make Quebec a kind of national political nuisance. He proceeds upon the assumption that the interests and aims of the people of Quebec are different from the aims and interests of the other people in Canada. They, he holds, do not and should not look with favor upon any movement which tends to strengthen the bonds of the Empire of which Canada is a part, and they should cherish the ideal of breaking away from Great Britain when opportunity offers and of founding a separate and independent nation. His initial proposition is that the French-speaking people of Canada are not loyal; that they do not in reality approve the place their country occupies as part of a great Empire; and that they await only an opportunity to sever their relations with the Old Land and set up an independent. When the newly independent English colonies along the Atlantic seaboard had set up for themselves, and invited the newly captured Canada to throw in its lot with them? Who was it turned back the army of Montgomery, and broke the power of the invasion by the troops of the young English—and necessarily an insignificant—nation of their own. That assumption is a libel of the most undeserved and most mischievous character. Who held Canada for England when England could not hold it for herself? speaking republic? And from that day to this, on what occasion have the French-speaking people of Canada given to any man a just right to assail their faithfulness to their country and to the Empire of which it is a part? Fire-brands there have been of the Bourassa type, of course, but fire-brands there have been in other provinces, and it is no more fair or honest to judge the French-speaking people by these exceptions than to judge the people of the other provinces by the fiery and irresponsible spirits which have appeared among them from time to time. No people in the world have observed more faithfully than have the people of Quebec the terms and the spirit of an honorable treaty. And yet what is the meaning of the whole campaign of Mr. Bourassa but that the French-speaking people of Canada are traitors at heart; unwilling to do what any reasonable-minded man must see to be the duty of Canada under the circumstances; and only awaiting a time when Great Britain shall be embroiled in foreign wars to sever the bonds of Empire, to break faith with the country which has kept faith with them, and to set themselves in array against their fellow-countrymen—even to the extent, it is necessary to suppose, of resorting to war if necessary to carry their treason to its conclusion?

But the injury Mr. Bourassa is doing his compatriots is not limited to the libel he is fastening upon them. He is injuring them also in the practical way of making it harder for them in future to occupy the place in the government of their country to which their numbers, their intelligence, and the extent of the interests they have at stake, entitle them. The plan of Mr. Bourassa is to set the French-speaking people aside from all others in Canada—and in antagonism to them. It follows that Mr. Bourassa cannot succeed in this without also succeeding in another direction. If he should set the French-speaking section of Canada against all the rest, he must also set all the rest of Canada against the French-speaking section. To the extent to which he may succeed in isolating his compatriots

from the general public of the Dominion, and of setting them against the whole other portion of the community, to that extent must he succeed in setting all the other races and creeds in Canada in a solid body against those whose course he professes to be championing. Suppose he should succeed—as his aim is—in electing sometime a sufficiently large number of his followers to Parliament to enable him to put one Government out and another in, and to make himself dictator of the country's politics—what would happen? What could happen but that the Canadian people other than French-speaking would become welded together in a solid body, bound to repel the domination of Mr. Bourassa, and in the end certain to break his power and free the country from his dictation? And in that event what would be the situation of the French-speaking Canadian? He would be an outcast in the country where his forefathers were the pathfinders and in which the priests of his religion carried the gospel of civilization to the aborigines. He would be suspected by all, trusted by none, and denied all hope or chance of taking the part he should take in the common task of working out the destinies of the country to which he has contributed so much and in whose prosperity and welfare his own fortunes are absolutely involved. To put it plainly; if Mr. Bourassa should be successful in the plan he is following and with the principles he is teaching, what chance would there be that another French-speaking Roman Catholic would ever become premier of the Dominion? For the sake of his own glorification this man is barring against his race for all future time the door to high service and broad distinction in the affairs of their country.

THE "LET ALONE" POLICY.

"Let well enough alone" sums up fairly the economic argument against reciprocity—so far as the opponents of the measure now venture to dispute its economic results. Canada, they profess to think, is in a most prosperous and happy condition; everything is lovely, and all that is to be done is to sit tight and watch wealth accumulate. It is very satisfactory to have this testimony of the highly beneficial results of Liberal policy from those who have been previously occupied in telling us that this policy was the height of foolishness. Since the Laurier government came into power there has been no large departure in policy which has not convinced our Opposition friends that the government had gone crazy and that the country was going to the dogs. But light has dawned upon them at last. Now they see that they were mistaken in the past in finding fault with the British preference, with tariff reduction, with the vigorous immigration policy, with the policy of railway extension, with the policy of trade expansion; for behold, these have produced, or helped to produce, a condition of things which the critics now declare to be absolutely beyond hope of betterment, so good in fact that any change is almost certain to be a change for the worse. We have now, according to their present telling, reached the economic paradise and all we have to do is sit still and enjoy it.

The value of this testimony, however, is lessened by the fact that it comes from those who are prone to "let things alone" whether they are well enough or otherwise. For eighteen years they "let things alone" and the people of Ontario poured across the boundary to people the western States, the people of the Maritime provinces poured across the boundary to find work and wages in the factories of New England; while the Canadian West lay in wilderness, and about the most that could be looked for by the isolated settler who was here was that he might some day get money enough to get out—an ideal which he did not often realize. When these people tell us that things are well enough to be let alone therefore it must be taken with some degree of skepticism. They are predisposed to take that view of things. But while admitting as freely as they are doing that the country has made vast strides in recent years—thanks largely to the fact that things have not been let alone—and that the present condition of things is immeasurably better than what preceded it, the more moderate-minded Liberals, and the independent section of the public as well, have a notion that even yet there are some conditions

which might be bettered, that the advancement which has been made is not the whole advancement which can be made, and that the rate of advancement already attained is not by any means the rate which is possible of attainment.

Applied to the reciprocity question, this "let well enough alone" cry is foolish. If reciprocity would have been a good thing five years ago, or ten years ago—and Opposition members of parliament were declaring as late as one year ago that reciprocity would be a good thing—then reciprocity would be a good thing today. Conditions have changed, it is true, and for the better; but they have not changed in the way that would make reciprocity of less value to the farmers and to the people generally of the western country. The consuming market in the United States has grown in the meantime, not dwindled. The surplus of farm products produced in that country in the meantime has decreased and not increased. The amount of food-stuffs imported to feed the people of the Republic has grown greater and not less—witness the amount they are now importing from Canada in comparison with what they formerly imported. And while the market for imported farm products in the Republic has thus been growing larger, the amount of farm products which Western Canada has to export has been growing even more rapidly. This year we are counting on two hundred millions of bushels of wheat. Next year we shall have, with a favorable season, an even larger crop, and a larger crop with each succeeding season. Thus the problem of where we are to sell our produce is growing, side by side with the question of where the people of the Republic are to get their supply of food-stuffs such as we produce. If the American market was ever worth having, it is as much or more worth having now; and our Conservative friends have been saying for generations that it was well worth having. If ever there was a time when it would be folly to "let alone" the chance to get into the United States markets, that time is the present.

To "let well enough alone" in reference to the American market for Canadian products would be a mistake in another way. We now have the chance to get into that market on terms granted exclusively to ourselves. If we decline this offer the best we can expect in future is the chance to compete in the United States market with the products of other countries. The United States is fast approaching the day when it will cease to export any farm products. Naturally, as that day is approached the tendency is for the prices of farm products to increase in the markets of that country; and the natural result of this is for the people whose cost of living is going up to raise a demand for a larger supply from abroad. They have already raised this cry very vigorously and pretty effectively—witness the Democratic House of Representatives, and the Republican Government abandoning Republican tariff policy for the purpose of admitting Canadian food-supplies free of duty. The reciprocity agreement offers Canada the opportunity to secure a monopoly of the United States import market for food-stuffs. The terms of the agreement apply to Canada alone; and in the markets of the Republic, if we accept the agreement, we will not have to meet competition from other countries on equal terms. But if reciprocity is rejected, the most we can look for is that the growing demand for cheaper food will lead to the abolition of the United States tariff on food supplies from all countries, and we will then have only the opportunity to compete in the markets of that country with food-supplies carried by cheap water transportation from all corners of the globe. With a monopoly offered us in what we have to sell, this is no time to "let alone" conditions which, good as they are, might still be bettered.

THE MAN WITH THE BOGUS BOX.

The one thing made clear by the ballot-box fakirs is that every box for use in the Edmonton constituency is properly constructed, and that the consignment of boxes made by Ross Brothers for use in the Victoria

constituency were also properly constructed. That has been admitted by the shame-faced half-confessions of the newspapers supporting Mr. Griesbach; and it has been absolutely proven by the affidavits and statements of the returning officer for the Edmonton constituency, and of the firms concerned. The only fake ballot box yet discovered, therefore, is the one in the possession of Mr. Griesbach, and if any other boxes of the same construction were ordered to be made the necessary conclusion is that they were ordered by the same party or parties as ordered the box Mr. Griesbach exhibited on Monday evening. If the friends of that gentleman—or supposed friends—have gone into the business of ordering fake ballot-boxes, a possible reason is not hard to find. If by the construction of these boxes and their distribution or alleged distribution throughout the country, a basis could be laid for the story that such boxes were to be used in the elections, a blow would be struck at Mr. Oliver and at the party whose nominee he is. Well, the story has been started, and on the statement of Mr. Griesbach himself a certain number of such boxes were made. Those who should know, and do know, declare that no such boxes were made under orders from the man responsible for the conduct of the elections. What, then, is the conclusion but that—if made—such boxes were made at the instigation and at the expense of the same party or parties who procured the making of the only box of the kind yet shown to the public? The net result of all the shouting has been to bring the responsibility for the existence of this box or boxes home pretty closely to Mr. Griesbach. And to this result the gentleman himself contributed very materially by his language at Morinville on Wednesday. Instead of apologizing like a man for the injury done to the returning officer of the riding and to Mr. Oliver, he sought to evade responsibility for the dirty insinuation attached to them by the quibble that he had not intended any reflection upon these gentlemen. That is too thin, altogether. His part in the plot has marked Mr. Griesbach as a gentleman of singularly trusting disposition in the reception of stories likely to injure the reputation of men who differ with him in politics, but that he was so stupid as not to know that his assertion of Monday evening was an attack upon the good name of the returning officer of the riding and of Mr. Oliver, no one will believe who is capable of believing unprejudiced facts. Who on earth could such an accusation injure, or be supposed to injure, but the man responsible for the kind of ballot-boxes sent out, and the man running as Liberal candidate? Mr. Griesbach is not so simple as he professes to be, by any manner of means. He knew who he was attacking, and knew the contemptibility of making the attack without first taking proper means to make sure that his accusation was valid. And he now knows that it was not valid; but he has not yet apologized. Why? Why this pretence at ignorance, which nobody but a dunce would believe? The necessary conclusion is that Mr. Griesbach is standing between the scoundrel who perpetrated the trick and the public. He asserts that ballot-boxes such as he exhibited were made; the returning officer swears that no such boxes were ordered by him or delivered to him; then how would it be for Mr. Griesbach to tell us who ordered these fake boxes? He is the only man yet found with one in his possession. He ought to know where he got it. And the man he got it from should be a pretty good man to go to for information as to who ordered the other boxes of the same kind which Mr. Griesbach says were ordered. As the only man yet found with a fake ballot-box in his possession it is up to Mr. Griesbach to tell us where he got it.

Mr. Foster says the Antis should win, provided Quebec does what he hopes it will do. What he hopes Quebec will do may be gathered from the following remarks of Mr. P. E. Blondin, Conservative candidate in Champlain constituency, and Conservative member for that constituency in the last Parliament: "The English have never done anything for the French-Canadians. We owe them nothing. The French-Canadians do not want to bother themselves about what may be said or done in the 'other provinces on this question of the navy. They can and must settle the questions which interest them without occupying themselves with others. Those who disembowelled your fathers on the Plains of Abraham ask you to-day to go and get yourselves killed for them." Mr. Foster expresses the hope that Quebec will send to Ottawa enough members holding the views of Mr. Blondin to put Mr. Borden into office. What does the Englishman, who is being urged in the sacred name of loyalty to vote for a Borden candidate, think of his prospective bed-fellow?

PLAYING THE FARMER FOR A FOOL.

Montreal Herald—It must be recognized on all sides that if defeated it will be defeated by the votes of the farmers.

If this is done in the face of the manifold temptations which interested and paid advocates of reciprocity have so impudently dangled before the eyes of the farmer, taking advantage of the fact that three decades ago all Canadian supported a measure of reciprocity, to try to stampede farm opinion in its favor under the entirely changed conditions of today—if the farmers stand out against this sophistical and dishonest campaign, then, in deadly earnest, will they be entitled to their turn.

We declare at once and without delay for free agricultural implements, and if reciprocity be beaten we shall press this policy, week in and week out, on the new government.

We shall press upon the Borden government the fair and equal handed policy of backing loans to the farmer with the government guarantee. This might take the form of direct loans to the farmers.

The government which owes its life to the farm vote must begin by regarding the farmers' interests as prime and paramount.

To this fund we will contribute ten thousand dollars.

The new Farmers' Party should start out with the determination to raise at least a hundred thousand dollars to finance its legitimate battle for farmers' rights.

It may mildly surprise those who read the daily edition of the Montreal Star, which is trying to lash the manufacturer into a fury, to be told that the foregoing are extracts from an article in the weekly edition of the same paper. Can you imagine anything more critically important than this proposal to organize a Farmers' Party on the basis of the farmer surrendering the advantage now in his grasp? The farmer must have his turn, oh yes, but not now. Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and still again tomorrow. Promise reciprocity during fifty years, he is to forego his rights under that promise now when for the first time there is the chance of its being redeemed. And if he foregoes it he shall not suffer, no, by the nine gods he shall not, for if Mr. R. L. Borden doesn't give him the earth Sir Hugh Griesbach will subscribe ten thousand dollars (with the usual string on it) to make him do so.

The farmer, the Star would have him know, is a poor, helpless sort of person who can be fooled by anybody, if he can't stick to the game. He can't go on demanding what he wants till he gets it. The Star, with the aid of Zandrak and Zandrak, "gifts of money" will teach him how; but only after he has given up the one thing he has stuck out for and got.

This new found interest in the farmer and his turn is very touching, especially when it crops out among those who are raising large sums of money to be spent to keep him from setting his turn now it has come. Magnanimous, is it not, for those who proclaim the near-divine right of the manufacturer, to be ready to throw the implement makers to the wolves?

And what a brilliant conception, this idea of bribing the farmer to reject the long awaited reciprocity with the promise of government loans to farmers, or the guarantee by Parliament of the farmers' private loans. Who ever thought out this idea must have spent his youth catching bullfrogs with a piece of red flannel and a book, and must rate the intelligence of the farmer with that of the frog.

Nevertheless the appeal to the farmer to deny himself his turn is worth remarking. It proves at least that the enemies of reciprocity recognize what is the natural feeling towards it. It shows they know that if the farmer has sense enough to take his turn there can be only one issue to this election. The case must indeed be desperate when promises so lavish have to be made. If the Star does not suggest that the new Farmers' Party should be organized, financed and controlled by the Manufacturers' Association, it is in doubt because the experience of Mr. Whidden Graham of New York has demonstrated that a Farmers' Party is all right if it can be managed and represented by paid agents of the trusts who have axes to grind.

For our part we must confess that, numerous as are the aspects of duplicity entering into the present opposition campaign, we had not looked for any thing quite so shameless as this. It is a little worse, if anything, than the Borden-Bourassa alliance, and only to be compared to the occasion on which, in 1900, describing a student street scrimmage in Montreal the Star printed a colorless account for the city and a violent one for the country.

Fortunately the farmer is not quite such a fool as he looks to Sir Hugh Graham. He cannot be bought with the promise of ten thousand dollars made by people who are always offering money they never intend to part with. The time for the farmer's turn is now and neither the ten thousand so promised to them nor the many ten thousands so collected to be spent in the election will suffice to make him believe that he should wait for tomorrow, and yet again tomorrow, to please people who, avowedly in the fear that their own selfish interest may be affected, are moving heaven and earth to keep him from taking the good things that offer to his hand.

For bowel complaints in children always give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil. It is certain to effect a cure and when reduced with water interest may be pleasant to take. No physician can prescribe a better remedy. For sale by dealers everywhere.

AYLESWORTH

Borden Has Made Loyalty to De

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Alan Aylesworth Justice just returned for his premiership the United States reciprocity.

"Borden was form as an advocate anti-British Borden their prejudice to separate self-governed civil war. Borden poison to the Borden ada asunder. H unprincipled, unracial and religious servatives followed exclaimed the Minister nomination meet applause. Sir Sifton.

"He is an ex found in Old House of Lords advocates of class the benefit of a touch with the States have made would have been

Nomination scored a triumph deem the seat. The Premier at Quebec and extory. Hon. Mr. Nova Scotia, which conviction that Liberal contingent Liberals enter high spirits.

Nomination erment increased Financiers in Toronto the government's

Sir Wilfrid M Fighting

Attacks of the Borden-Bourassa alliance and the Borden-Bourassa alliance, and only to be compared to the occasion on which, in 1900, describing a student street scrimmage in Montreal the Star printed a colorless account for the city and a violent one for the country.

Attacks of the Borden-Bourassa alliance

Quebec, Sept. 14.—made a bold bid for his and policy here today. The meeting was for Quebec and Quebec candidates for which were Arthur alliance. It was light in which the Premier Wm. Price, Conservative in Quebec West, that he wished him. He said that in 1908 he lost that seat by a full discussed dry dock for Prime Minister accused not having fought with for an increase to the for the city. Mr. Price's name and could say. He had not raised against the insufficient aid until it had become. "But," said Sir Wilfrid, will have a dry dock, the opposition to the speaks on Rec.

The Premier on a more exhaustive statement has been accustomed the farmers of the province to answer a written him by a citizen of Quebec and shoe industry under the pact. His reciprocity was mere products and would