SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

The Edmonton Bulletin.

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VOLUME V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16 1909 NUMBER 325

THE U.S. WITHOUT A MERCHANT MARINE

Like a Fish Without a Tail—At the Mercy of Foreign Colliers and Foreign Powder.

New York, Feb. 5.—"The Japanese could put 200,000 of their little brown fighting men in Hawaii in thirty days," declared former secretary of the treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, tonight at the Merchants' Congress in Metropolitan Temple. "It would take the United States two years to get an equal number to occupy them. At that the Japanese would not have to draft more than a small percentage of the subsidized merchant marine available for transportation service. The naval and military powers of the world laughed at the spectacle of our sixteen battleships starting around the world, accompanied and depending for coal and supplies on 27 colliers and supply vessels floating foreign flags, which would have deserted them and left them helpless at the first smell of hostile powder. A battleship without coal is as useless as a battleship without powder."

As to Powder.

"And speaking about powder, if all the powder mills in the United States should stop making sporting powder and blasting powder and just turn out battle powder, we could only make in thirty days enough to last our navy two hours. Think of it. We could fight two hours a month. Japan knows it. England knows it. Germany knows it. The United States is the only nation in the world which hasn't a large subsidized merchant marine at its disposal on call for naval purposes. I am for a merchant marine at any cost, in any way, in every way. Our battleship fleet couldn't have made a thousand miles without depending on the coal of foreign ships. We haul down our waistcoats and call it fine, but it reveals a most dangerous situation.

Contest For Markets.

"The history for the supremacy of nations is not a story of the conquest of the seas, the expanding seas. The wars of the ancients centred in the land-locked seas of Southern Europe. In modern times the Atlantic has been the scene. The contest has now been shifted to the Pacific. In the last century the contest [illegible] this century it will be for markets. Ships were a large factor in the struggle of the past century; they will decide the struggles of the present century. We must have them.

Subsidize Everything Else.

Why do we get pepper in the nose when we speak of subsidy. One hundred years ago our government gave a monopoly of the coastwise trade to American vessels. Today no country has a cheaper or better coastwise trade. We subsidized our great railroads. The national government with land and money, the states, counties and townships likewise. Today we have the greatest, the cheapest and most efficient railway system in the world. We subsidize agriculture by installing great irrigation systems at government expense. We are subsidizing the commerce of the world by constructing the Panama canal. We have spent fifty millions already. It may be two hundred or five hundred millions before we get through. We are spending millions to defend and maintain it. We must take our manufactured goods to the markets of Australia."

NEVADA IS NOT AMERICA.

Japan Refuses to Take Offense at Legislation in Coast States.

Tokio, Feb. 5—A high official of the government said today, "Our confidence in the fairness and justice of the real American people will remain unshaken through a stronger test than the action of a few men who do not really represent the sentiment of the public. We believe that the true opinion of the people is voiced by President Roosevelt and the leading statesmen and business men. The real danger of such utterances as those in the Nevada resolution lies in the effect they may have upon the ignorant people both of Japan and America."

Leading foreigners and diplomats in London deplore the agitation in America, as they believe it may affect American trade in Japan and throw difficulties in the way of the new treaties between the two countries. Comment has been made by the newspapers of this city on the resolutions in the Nevada legislature. The text of the resolutions has been cabled to the foreign office, however, and was received with expressions of astonishment. Leading men of the capital refrain from any comment further than to say: "Nevada is not America." The letters exchanged by President Roosevelt and Governor Gillett have been published in full by the newspapers and create satisfaction.

PARDON FOR LINCOLN'S SLAYER

Mountaineer in Tennessee Claims Booth is Still Alive.

Washington, February 5.—John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, is still alive, according to a letter received by Speaker Cannon from a man living in the mountains of Tennessee. He suggests a novel method of commemorating the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday on February 12. He urges that Congress pass a bill on that day granting amnesty to John Wilkes Booth and others who may have knowledge of his present whereabouts or had guilty knowledge of his crime. This should be done, he argues, because it would clear up the mystery of Booth's disappearance. He denies that Booth was killed by pursuers after the assassination in a barn on a Maryland farm.

Saskatoon Liquor Case Remanded.

Saskatoon, Sask., Feb. 5—The liquor case was up again today and the prisoners were once more remanded at the request of the prosecution. This is the third week running now that a remand has been granted and J. H. Milden, counsel for Rau, and W. E. Ferguson, counsel for the other prisoners, are putting up a great roar. The excuse of the prosecution when in the hands of the Crown was that it had to bring witnesses from Belleville. Now the solicitor for the C.P.R. wants to bring a man from Montreal. The lawyers for the defence want to know if the prosecution will ask for an adjournment next week to bring a man from Halifax or the Old Country.

ARE WEAVING NET AROUND OCTUPUS

U. S. Government Will Yet Crush Great Standard Oil Trust—The New Trial.

Washington, Feb. 6—New and important lines of attack against the Standard Oil company are being developed in Washington at the department of justice. Conferences were held there today with the attorney general by Federal Attorney Sims and Mr. Atkinson, of Chicago. After these the Chicago lawyers for the government against the Standard Oil company conferred with Solicitor-General Hoyt. Mr. Sims and Mr. Atkinson conferred again tonight with Assistant Attorney General Wade Ellis. At nearly all of these conferences Frank B. Kellogg was present. A general meeting of all concerned will be held tomorrow at the department of justice.

None of the attorneys who are interested, of course, will reveal precisely what the new moves are to be. One of them, however, said that the forthcoming plans all refer naturally t othe recent action of the United States Supreme court in the certoria proceedings. It is further intimated, broadly enough, that when the case which is to be begun under re-trial before Judge Anderson on the 23rd instant, the government will be in a position to collect whatever amount the verdict may be. In other words, the defendants actually named in the proceedings will have property enough to satisfy the verdict of the jury.

TO LENTGHEN SPAN OF LIFE.

By Application of Modern Hygiene 15 Years Would be Added.

New York, Feb. 6—"If fire insurance companies endeavor to secure an adequate fire protection in municipalities, why should not life insurance companies endeavor to secure adequate health protection?" suggested President Irving Fisher, of Yale, at the meeting of the association of life insurance presidents. President Fisher, who is president of the committee of one hundred on national health, strongly recommended that life insurance companies spend money to educate the public in hygienic matters. The practical application of all reforms, now known to modern hygiene, he declared, would increase the span of human life in America more than fifteen years, or over one-third. This decreased mortality would lessen the cost of insurance and make the returns to policy holders many times more than the original expenditures.

JAPAN IS NOT SILENT.

Opposition (Press Criticizes Government's Immigration Policy.

Yokohama, Feb. 6—The opposition press criticizes Count Komura's references to the limitation of immigration in the far east, made in his recent speech before the Diet, and insists that it is the duty of the government to find profitable outlets for the Japanese and not permit other powers to dictate her policy. The Yarodian doubts the assurances that the California legislation is not likely to cause any serious questions and thinks the position of the Japanese has become increasingly dangerous, irrespective of the passage of the bills. The Nichi Nichi compares the cry to expel the "unclean and immoral Japanese children" to the "voice of the devil and madness of the savage."

ADVOCATED SEGREGATION.

Negro Pastor and Editor Thereby Gains Disfavor of City.

Centralia, Ill., Feb. 6.—A crowd of young negroes bombarded the home of Rev. F. James Davidson, pastor of the colored Baptist church, and editor of the Centralia Tribune, and ordered him to cease the publication of his paper and leave town. In a recent issue of the Tribune, the Rev. Mr. Davidson told of some of the shortcomings of his race here and also took a strong stand for race segregation, especially in the schools. Centralia has a large negro population. Several of the leaders in the trouble have been arrested.

He Will Lose Only Four Toes.

New York, Feb. 5—When the Hon. James K. E. Howard, brother of the Earl of Suffolk, was told today at the Waldorf Astoria that two toes on each of his feet would have to be amputated, he almost yelled with joy. This joy was expressed because physicians had feared they would have to amputate both feet instead of the toes and the Englishman has lived in dread of this for weeks. His feet were frozen while hunting recently in British Columbia.

Netherlands Treaty With U.S.

The Hague, Feb. 5—The first chamber of the Netherlands legislature today approved the arbitration treaty with the United States. This treaty, which is similar to those concluded by the United States recently with other countries, was adopted by the second chamber last November.

Hindu Smeared Queen's Statue.

Bombay, Feb. 5.—A Hindu, who has been a student of the agricultural college for the past two years, and has been acting as overseer for the government, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for smearing tar over the statue of the late Queen Victoria at Nagpur last November.

ENGLAND FEARS INVASION.

London, Feb. 6—England apparently is in a panic over the possibility of an invasion by a hostile army. Numerous incidents, following the production of the play "An Englishman's Home," built on such a possibility, show the state of mind of the general public.

Lord Cheasher, having appealed through the Daily Mail for 11,000 volunteers to complete the quota of the county of London in the territorial army, an anonymous reader has sent to him a check for $50,000 to assist in the work of recruiting this force.

PITTSBURG IS RIDING TOWARD A RACE RIOT

Negro Nearly Lynched by Infuriated Pool Room Crowd, Who Tore Clothes From Policeman to Get at the Man—Had Insulted a Stenographer.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 5—Fifteen more arrests of suspicious negroes made today by the police, who claim there are 10,000 bad negroes in Pittsburg, and that they all must go. John Moulton, a negro, was almost lynched last night in the east district, but the police did not make it known until today, fearing to incite the negroes. Elsie Salsky, a stenographer, complained to her brothers last evening that she had been followed home by a negro who had asked to kiss her and insulted her in other ways. She pointed the negro out as he lingered near the house and the brothers started for the colored man with a revolver. He escaped in the darkness, but about ten o'clock the brothers saw the negro in a pool room and calling two policemen to their aid entered with drawn guns and got the colored man, who proved to be John Moulton. A crowd gathered and hearing what the man was wanted for, tore the clothing almost off the officers to get at the prisoner. He was finally landed in the police station and then sent to the workhouse. Late last night a flashily dressed colored man got on an East End car and asked the conductor in a loud tone of voice to stop the car for him at the Carnegie Library. Four passengers grabbed him and threw him from the car.

DEPUTIES FOUGHT IN HOUSE.

German and Czech Representatives Come to Blows.

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 5.—The session of the Austrian parliament came to an end today after a scene of turbulence extraordinary even for an asesmbly where violent outbreaks are comparatively common. The trouble which arose from the old racial feeling between the Germans and the Czechs broke out during the debate on a government bill, the object of which was to reconcile these differences. The radical Czech obstructionists, who has been hindering the debate on this measure for several days with a continuous din from drums and tin whistles, so exasperated the German finally, that the opposing deputies came to close quarters and a fierce scrimmage enaued. One of the radical Czech deputies, named Specsek, who has been particularly violent in his obstruction, was whipped until he howled for mercy. Another Czech was bitten by a German on the cheek, and black eyes and sore heads were numerous. The Premier, Baron Von Biennerth, seeing the uselessness of attempting to pass legislation, closed the session and sent the deputies home.

AN AMERICAN METHOD.

Enemies of Majority Leader in State Legislature Employ Woman to Ruin His Reputation.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 5.—A woman, dragged screaming out of the state house yesterday afternoon after declaring her intention of killing Lee C. Browne, minority leader in the house of representatives, was taken in charge by the Springfield police at midnight. She confessed she had been employed twice by political enemies of Browne to attempt the destruction of his reputation for political purposes. She gave her name as Florence Miller and her address as West Madison street, near Western avenue, Chicago, refusing to give her exact address. The woman created a sensation by her hysterical attempt to reach Browne just at the conclusion of the session of the House following the joint ballot.

Express Manager Sucides.

New York, Feb. 5—Conrado Danielson, Porto Rican manager of the United States Express Company, was found with a bullet wound in his head in his apartments in the Hotel Carlton early today, and was believed to be dying in the Roosevelt Hospital a few hours later. His wife, Eleanor, who is known on the stage as Annie Yates Palmer, declared that her husband attempted to kill her and then shot himself. She told the police that they had been quarrelling. Mrs. Danielson was in other difficulties a few weeks ago. She was arrested on Dec. 4 last on a warrant obtained by Miss Virginia Marshall, an actress, who charged that Mrs. Danielson had written her threatening letters.

W. F. MACLEAN OUT AFTER THE C.P.R.

Proposed New Issue of Stock Should be Bonds—House Considers Question of Treaties.

Ottawa, Feb. 5—The House of Commons got into committee of supply at an early hour this afternoon and after voting a considerable sum, adjourned at six o'clock till Monday. The early part of the afternoon was taken up with a discussion of the international procedure in regard to the negotiation of treaties, and with a reversion, by W. F. Maclean, to the question of the increase in the C. P. R. stock issue, authorized by an order-in-council some time ago. Mr. Maclean dealt with the whole question of the responsibility of the railways to the people, but his remarks were mostly directed to the C. P. R. This company, he declared, had been given franchises and privileges out of all proportion to the services it was performing in return. In Ontario, he declared that first attention was given to freight which originated in the United States and on which lower rates were charged, while the demands for better suburban and local services were ignored. The whole idea of the company, Mr. Maclean said, was centred around plans for expansion. The people of Canada had made it possible for the C. P. R. to pay a net profit of ten per cent. on its issue of stock, which was more than was paid by any other railway in America, while on the part of the company there had been a disregard of the wants of the people as well as of the lives of passengers and employees. With the thirty-five millions of dollars distributed free to the stockholders, under the conditions of the recently authorized issue of stock, a great many life-saving appliances and protected crossings could be provided.

While he agreed that the credit of the company should be maintained this should not be at the expense of the people, and by the sacrifice of lives. Last year twenty-four millions of stock had been issued in the same manner, which meant that the shareholders got about twelve million dollars worth free. Mr. Maclean estimated that the C.P.R. still had in its possession twelve million acres of land, some of it valued as highly as twenty-five dollars an acre. It was evidently the intention of the company to hang on to this land as a guarantee of profits hereafter.

Should Issue Bonds.

With all the vast resources of the company, Mr. Maclean claimed that there would be no difficulty in raising all the money required by the issue of bonds. It was the duty of the government, Mr. Maclean declared, to rescind its order in council and to put a stop to this unwise financing. There was in the west a growing belief that the government should regulate the issue of these securities. In the United States there had been so much watering of railway stock that the people of Europe declined to invest in them and the same thing might happen in respect to Canada.

Hon. G. E. Graham, minister of railways, said he could not make a speech without repeating what he had already said on the subject. He confined his remarks to a declaration that in placing the matter of rates, service and freight in the hands of the railway commission the right course had been adopted and it would have to be pursued until it was shown to be a failure, which he did not expect. He promised to produce the order in council about which Mr. Maclean complained.

Treaty Negotiations.

R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, then brought up once more the matter of the waterways treaty with the United States, which it at present under consideration by the American senate. He referred to a despatch from Lord Crewe, colonial secretary, read by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Thursday and disclaimed any intention of having desired to create the impression in Great Britain that there was dissatisfaction in the Canadian parliament over the manner in which the matter had been conducted by the Imperial authorities. Mr. Borden went on to argue that any treaty which involved a surrender of land, as this treaty easily might, should receive the approval of parliament before it came into effect. He quoted from the United States constitution to show that there was no hard and fast rule that treaties should be considered by the American senate in secret session. There was doubt in his mind that if a citizen of the United States desired to find out what were the details of the treaty he would not have much difficulty in doing so.

Referring to the statement made by Lord Crewe to the effect that the treaties were always ratified by the American senate before being made public in Great Britain or Canada he expressed the opinion that the procedure in the past had not always been what the colonial secretary believed. He quoted a number of instances, including the Washington treaty and the treaty of commerce with France of 1903, when these treaties had been ratified by parliament. He argued that the government of Canada were responsible for the terms of the treaty. Mr. Borden could not see that there would be any detriment or danger to public interest in making the contents of such treaties public as soon as they had been signed.

Premier Admits Responsibility.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was quite willing to admit the responsibility of the Canadian government in connection with the framing of the treaty. Canada, he said, had been represented by Mr. Gibbons, chairman of the Canadian section of the international waterways commission, who was well qualified to look after her interests. The government would be equally open to any credit which the treaty carried with it. Touching on the question of the procedure in such cases, Sir Wilfrid expressed the opinion that in case of all treaties, excepting those relating to commerce or revenue, the paramount power was vested in His Majesty. He was inclined to the opinion that this treaty was of such a nature that it would be completed by the signature of the King and needed not to be supplemented by any action of parliament. The premier agreed entirely with Mr. Borden as to the desirability of having such treaties made public after they were signed. He pointed out, however, that this had not been the practice in the past. Owing to the growing power of the press he thought it would be now to the advantage of the people to make such treaties public. Sir Wilfrid, continuing, said that the citations given by Mr. Borden, as to the ratification by parliament of other treaties, were new to him and that he would bring the whole matter to the attention of the Imperial authorities.

THE FENIAN RAID VETERANS.

Apply to Government for Land Grants—They Will Receive Recognition.

Ottawa, Ont., January 5.—This afternoon Premier Laurier and Sir Frederick Borden received a large delegation, representing the Fenian Raid veterans, who asked for a land grant of 160 acres. Short addresses favoring grants were given by Dr. Sproule, M.P., Mr. H. McGivern, M.P., Colonel R. Smith, M.P., Dr. Reid, M.P., Colonel S. Hughes, M.P., and others.

Sir Wilfrid, in reply, gave a full appreciation of the veterans, whom he addressed as "comrades." He had himself, in 1870, then a young lawyer, dismissed his clients and packed his haversack for a trip to the front. But before a start was made the news had come that the invaders had been repelled. He expressed his regret that Sir John A. MacDonald had not given the veterans some material recognition when it was applied for shortly after the war had closed. Sir Wilfrid promised, in conclusion, to recommend to the Governor General the granting of suitable recognition for the veterans.

Turko-Bulgarian Settlement.

Constantinople, Feb. 5—A conference took place at two o'clock today between M. Zelnoff and Kiamil Pasha. During the interview, the Russian ambassador offered the sum of 120,000,000 francs which will be paid at once by Russia to Turkey on behalf of Bulgaria, thus putting an end to the Turok-Bulgarian difficulty. Kiamil assured the ambassador that he would call together the cabinet council for tomorrow. Marquis Pallavicini this evening declared that Austria and Germany would accept M. Izwoisky's proposals if Turkey and Bulgaria decided to settle their differences in that manner.

AN ELECTION IS ON THE HORIZON

In Great Britain. Winston Churchill Says So in Recent Speech at Newcastle.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 6.—Winston S. Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, in a speech here last night, said that a general election "already is on the horizon and will not be improperly retarded." Such a statement, by a member of the government, will cause a flutter in political circles. There have been rumors lately of considerable differences of opinion among the members of the cabinet on the navy question, an influential section being opposed to a great increase in the building programme. It is believed, however, that Mr. Churchill, in his speech, was not alluding to this dissention but to the probability of a dissolution after the next session as an outcome of the difficulties in meeting a large deficit in the budget.

LIBEL CONGO FREE STATE.

American Missionaries Are in Trouble—Government Appealed to.

Washington, Feb. 5—The Rev. Dr. H. Chester, of Nashville, Tenn., had a conference with Secretary of State Bacon today to request the United States government to instruct W. W. Handley, American consul at Boma, Congo Free State, to investigate the trial of American missionaries who are charged with libelling the authorities of the Congo Free State in connection with their reports upon the condition of the natives.

Several missionaries have sent reports to the effect that the labor tax imposed on the natives has reduced them to a condition of poverty bordering on famine. The men of the tribe are bound to turn in to the authorities a specified amount of rubber or ivory each year and consequently do not have time to raise crops to sustain themselves. Several libel suits have already been brought.

Edgar Stannard, an English missionary, was found guilty of a similar charge. The missionaries allege that evidence was suppressed in order to give basis for the verdict. The state department has instructed Consul General Handley to investigate and keep the department informed as to the progress of the trial.

Administrative Smash in Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—Rumors of the approaching collapse of the finance reform bill, of the dissolution of the Reichstag and the retirement of Chancellor Von Buelow are freely circulated here.

Beds for Airships Navigators.

Geneva, Feb. 5.—A newspaper states that a new Zeppelin airship is being completed which will have a luxuriously furnished saloon cabin, with two bedrooms, one with a bed for the commander, and the other with hammocks for the crew.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OPPOSE CHANGES IN COMPENSATION ACT

They Also Ask That no Amendments be Made to Eight Hour Bank to Bank Law Until it is Given a Test. Will Break Away From the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Session in Lethbridge a Very Important One.

Lethbridge, Feb. 6.—The seventh annual convention of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America will go on record as being one of the most important in the history of the district. Some very important legislation was put through.

One of the most important questions to come before the convention was that of allowing Asiatics to become members of the union. Article No. 1 in the constitution extends to all men in and around the mines, without regard to race or color, except Chinese and Japanese, an invitation to unite with the union in achieving the aim to improve the material, intellectual and general conditions of the toilers in and around the mines.

Will Admit Asiatics.

The constitution committee advise striking out the words "Except Chinese and Japanese." Naturally this resolution called for the expression of different opinions. Some thought the action in consistent with the effort to keep these people out of Canada. Speaking to the question, the president told of how patriotic citizens of Lethbridge and Canada advance $500 duty to get a boy from China to an agency in Vancouver, and then deduct the amount out of the boy's wages, making him a practical slave for five years. He spoke with some vehemence of how the law is broken by the man who represents law in British Columbia in employing yellow labor. After a hot debate the resolution carried.

Another amendment suggested that North Dakota and South Saskatchewan be made into a sub-district belonging to District No. 18. The delegate from North Dakota showed the vast extent of the field, the unfavorable conditions under which the men labor and the great need for organization. The president said that this matter would be taken up at the international convention and that Nicola Valley and Nanaimo would, in all probability, be made a sub-district also.

Resolution No. 4 asked that President Lewis be requested to instruct all organizers, when working in this district, to report to the president of District No. 18. It received unanimous endorsement.

A resolution will be sent to the local representatives in the legislature at Edmonton requesting the department there to instruct their mine inspector to see that a plan of the workings of every mine in Alberta be posted in a conspicuous place that all workmen can see every possible means of escape in case of accident.

After some deliberation the convention advised the men not to go on strike, but to ask for a board of conciliation under the Lemieux Act, in view of the fact that agreements expire in seven weeks.

Fernie Will Get Assistance.

Fernie local asked for assistance to complete their fine new hall. This local lost $8,000 on account of the fire and a number of men have left the city. The district will ask the national association for a loan of $3,000 to be granted the Fernie local, and for which the district will be responsible to the national association.

In his report the president advised breaking away from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and condemned the Congress as being unprogressive in the extreme and giving labor in Western Canada no assistance. He also contended that the executive and leading members were trying to play the labor party into the hands of the Liberal and Conservative parties.

To Break With Labor Congress.

There was some strong opposition to this move, but the president received substantial backing. A roll call was asked for and the vote stood 36 for and 20 against breaking with Congress. This will mean a saving

(Continued on Page Six.)

PROJECT WHICH MAY MEAN UNTOLD MILLIONS TO WEST

Formation of Company to Breed Grain. Wm. Whyte, of C. P. R., and T. R. Garton, Famous Old Country Seed Expert, at Head of New Corporation. Grains Have Already Been Bred Which Mature Three Weeks Earlier Than Standard Varieties.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—What is described as the most advanced step hitherto taken for the furtherance of practical and scientific agriculture in western Canada, is embodied in the formation here under letters patent of the province of Manitoba of the Garton Pedigree Seed Co., of which E. L. Drewry is president and William Whyte vice-president, while the influential board of directors include A. M. Nanton, William Black, of Ogilvie's Milling Co., J. A. Machray and T. R. Garton. The capital stock of $200,000 is fully paid up, and the company will proceed to open breeding grounds for testing of new breeds of wheat and other grains already created, establishing one in each of the three prairie provinces. It is claimed that by the practical application of the Garton discoveries to Western Canadian conditions, grains have already been bred maturing as much as three weeks earlier than standard varieties, that the experimental stage is past, and that by this discovery the greatest agricultural triumph of the century, not only will the western crop, particularly wheat, be preserved from early frosts, but the average yield will be greatly augmented, a result which of course must net hundreds of millions of dollars for the west.

Science of Grain Breeding.

The science of grain breeding, and its governing laws, is the discovery of Garton Bros., of Warrington, in Cheshire, England, and is the result of twenty-eight years of patient experimenting. The name of Sir John Garton indeed stands high as the most noted breeder of farm plants in the world, it being due to him that scientific seed breeding has been become a commercial possibility, with pedigree as exact and data as certain for producing required results as any to be found in the Shorthorn herd book, for instance. A brother, T. R. Garton, has been in the Canadian west now some eighteen months, studying local conditions, of soil, climate and fertility, and now supported by some of the strongest interests in the community, he proposes applying the system of breeding to local conditions. The company is a closed corporation, the stock having been absorbed by the directors, and none will be offered the public.

Successful Trials.

Representative farmers last season were given samples of Garton oats, an early maturing variety well established which was considered suitable to Western Canadian conditions, and some highly successful results were obtained. The company now formed will work along the same lines as the parent institution, and will open up a scientific breeding ground in each of the three provinces to introduce new breeds of grain raised specially to meet local requirements, and to test out varieties already perfected. These will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Garton, who is immensely impressed with the future of the great Canadian grain fields.

Irrigation Project in the South.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—An order-in-council has been passed bringing into effect an agreement between the government and F. P. Alwin, civil engineer, whereby Alwin will divert water from the Bow river to irrigate 69,275 acres of land east of Calgary and northwest of the Robins irrigation area. The estimated expenditure is half a million dollars. The land is to be sold at $11 an acre and a further deposit of $2 is to be made.

Trainmen Charged With Manslaughter.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 5—Charged with manslaughter for the part played in the Harrison collision on January 14, when two men were killed, Engineer Conrad Kennedy and Conductor Matthew Fleming were arrested at Stratford. They came before Police Magistrate Saunders here today for a preliminary hearing. Bail was refused and an appeal is being made to the attorney-general.

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