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JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor,
F. C. HAYES, Business Manager.

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RECIPROCITY OR RESTRICTION?

Speaking in the House of Commons in 1894, Hon. Geo. E. Foster said:
"When they, the people of the United States, look over the items in our tariff as it shall have passed this House, they will find that line after line, article after article, grade after grade, we have given them a better chance to get into our market than they have given us to get into their market; consequently legislative reciprocity, so far as trade is concerned, shines out from the propositions that the Government put before the House to-day in a far greater degree than it does out of the legislation which they have proposed, and which is in progress through their Congress."
Every Conservative should vote for reciprocity.

WHERE RECIPROCITY WOULD HELP.

Calgary Liberals think they can win that constituency this time, and have chosen as the reciprocity candidate, Mr. I. S. G. Van Wart, a resident of the city for many years, a man widely known and respected, for several years holding a responsible public position there.

He will be opposed by Mr. R. B. Bennett, late leader of the Opposition in the local House. Mr. Bennett, it is understood, is at present an out and out on the reciprocity question, and his election, unless he changes his mind, would mean one more voice and vote in parliament against larger markets for what the Calgary district has to sell. By the Opposition press the nomination of Mr. Bennett is hailed as the advent of something approaching a wonder into the political arena, and boasts are already being made that he will succeed in getting from the constituency a verdict against the acceptance of the proffered market across the border.

There are, however, a few things which Calgary people will likely think over before they cast their ballots, and the more they do so, the worse for Mr. Bennett. One is that Calgary is the centre of a large district whose main productions are such as must find their way to an export market. Wheat and cattle are the chief items in the production of the country of which Calgary is the centre, and upon the increase and success of which the future of Calgary rests. Whatever makes the wheat-grower and cattle-grower more prosperous—and thus leads more men to go into these lines of industry—makes for the building up of a larger and better Calgary. Whatever makes for preventing the wheat-grower and cattle-grower becoming more prosperous—and thereby discourages other men from going into these occupations—must hold back Calgary from the expansion of trade, population and wealth which would otherwise come to it. It must be apparent to the most ardent protectionist that whatever may happen in the future, the market for wheat and cattle produced in the western country must for many years be found outside Canada. The "home market," grow as rapidly as it may, cannot be expected or hoped to accommodate the multiplying yields from the soil in these two kinds of products at least. That being so, if there is one city in Canada which should want all the markets in creation thrown open to Canadian wheat and cattle it is surely the city of Calgary.

R. L. BORDEN, NATIONALIST.

Mr. Borden had the hardihood to allude to the naval question in his first campaign address. The venture speaks more for his "nerve" than for his sincerity. Considering what Mr. Borden has said upon this question, and considering also what kind of campaign Mr. Borden is at the present moment the Province of Quebec, one might have expected that either a regard for consistency or a regard for the ridiculous would have sealed his lips on the question of the navy, ment lending his sympathy and support in a couple of years ago Mr. Borden was parading before the people of Canada as the champion of British connection and the one and only party leader ready to take ef-

fective measures to preserve that connection. The policy of the Government he declared entirely inadequate and out of keeping with the part Canada should take in maintaining the Imperial solidarity. He would go farther, would build dreadnoughts and incorporate them as part of the Imperial fleet—would in effect hand them over in peace and war to Great Britain. Later on he was willing to substitute this with a straight cash subsidy to the British Admiralty to be used for naval purposes.

To-day the same Mr. Borden has turned over the whole strength of his party in the Province of Quebec to the support of the Nationalist party. The Opposition campaign there is to be directed by the Nationalists, fought by the Nationalists, and if won, is to be won by the Nationalists, for Mr. Borden's benefit. And, of course, the fighting is being done with Nationalist weapons and along the line of Nationalist ideals. Messrs. Monk and Bourassa are not preaching in Quebec the doctrine Mr. Borden has preached in Parliament and in the country. They are preaching their own doctrine, and to assist them in it Mr. Borden has thrown in with them all the support the party he leads can give them.

And what is the end Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa have in view? Is it the building of dreadnoughts for the British navy? Is it the contribution annually of a sum of money to the Imperial Admiralty? Is it the construction of a Canadian squadron, which, while under the command of the Canadian Parliament, would be available to assist the British navy in case of emergency? Is it to the promotion of any of these ideas that Mr. Borden and his counsellors have devoted the strength of their party in Quebec? Well, hardly. It is not part of Mr. Monk's plan to build battleships for Great Britain. Mr. Bourassa has no intention of contributing money to Great Britain as Canada's share in the work of preserving the Empire from destruction. These gentlemen do not propose that Canada should build a navy of her own, which in war time might be put at the disposal of the British authorities.

Far other aims than these are in the minds of Mr. Borden's Quebec friends. They have no notion of building battleships for Great Britain—and say they have none. They do not contemplate paying money to Great Britain to enable her to build battleships with which to preserve the unity of the Empire against attack—and they say so. They would not, if they had the management of things, construct a Canadian squadron—and they say so. "Nationalism," not "Imperialism," is their ideal. They lay down the principle that Canada should consider herself only as a distinct and separate country, not as one among a number of federated countries. If Great Britain sees fit to keep up a fleet they would let her do so. Canada, they argue, has no danger of invasion unless from the United States, therefore Canada should have nothing to do with the building of naval vessels, for herself or Great Britain.

More than this, Messrs. Monk and Bourassa are taking measures to make their views effective. Their aim—admitted and boasted—is to create a "third party" in Quebec and to return to Parliament a company of members sufficiently strong to hold in its power the fate of Governments; a group strong enough to say to any Government of either party that it must conduct itself in accord with their views or it will be defeated. They hope to establish Quebec in the position of Ireland, and to use the political power so secured to dictate the whole Imperial and foreign policy of the country. And it is to that end that Mr. Borden has lent the aid of his party in Quebec. Should the Nationalists succeed at this election the Laurier Government would be defeated in the House and Mr. Borden would come into power. He would hold power just so long as the Nationalists said he could do so. Their first demand upon him would be the dropping of the naval policy, and the definite assurance that he would not substitute for it anything in the shape of assistance to the British navy. Mr. Borden knows this, and knowing it he has thrown the influence and support of his party into the fight for the Nationalists. Has he agreed to concede their demands as the price of power?

RECIPROCITY OR RESTRICTION?

Sir John Thompson, then Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons in 1894, said:

"I may say, Mr. Chairman, that communications were indirectly made with the United States Government to the effect that Canada would be glad to know of any desire or willingness on the part of the United States Government to take

measures toward the extension of trade between the two countries, and that Canada would be willing to reciprocate with due regard to the industries and interests of Canada, and with due regard to the revenues which would be necessary to Canada. At a subsequent stage an officer of this Government went to Washington for the purpose of seeing whether it was the desire of the United States Government or of the committee then having charge of the subject in the House of Representatives, to enter into communication with the Government of Canada on the subject of tariff concessions on either side of the line."
Every Conservative should vote for reciprocity.

SHOULD BE A WINNER.

Dr. Warnock, M.P.P., has been chosen by the Liberals of Macleod constituency as their candidate. The choice is a good one. The Doctor has won a reputation as one of the cool-headed members of the Legislature, a man who always knows where he is and whither he is going.

It is particularly fitting that a man of this definite and positive stamp should be pitted against Mr. John Herron, the late member for the riding. On the question before the country, Mr. Herron has pursued the course of a man who either did not know what he thought or who did not dare affirm his opinions. When reciprocity was introduced he gave it to be understood that he did not approve of the agreement. Later on, after spending a time among his constituents, he intimated that while he was still unconvinced that the agreement was a good one, he was convinced that his constituents thought it a good one, and that rather than be defeated he might vote for it. Now he is reported to have come out squarely as a reciprocity man and announced his intention of going before his convention on that stand. It is intimated that he will likely get the nomination, as most of the Conservatives of the riding favor reciprocity.

This belated profession of faith may win Mr. Herron the nomination, but it can hardly win him the support of many outside the party. People in the majority prefer a man who knows what he thinks and is not afraid to say so, to a trimmer who declares he thinks one way but will, to save his seat, vote the other way. Mr. Herron's repentance comes too late to be convincing—about six months too late. At the time when every friend of reciprocity in Parliament should have made his views known and his influence felt in an effort to secure the passage of the measure, Mr. Herron gave to the enemies of the agreement the benefit of his silence. Under the circumstances, that was nearly all he could have given them; for his silence gave them the opportunity to represent him as in agreement with them and hostile to the measure—an opportunity which was not lost and which helped to strengthen the Opposition and delay the passing of the agreement.

Had Mr. Herron and the other Opposition members from the West taken an early and positive stand for the interests of their constituents, they might have broken down the opposition to reciprocity and secured the benefits of it to the western people in the present season. That its benefits are deferred to another season is in part chargeable to their publicity or cowardice. And if there is a chance of the agreement being defeated at the polls and the western people permanently denied the benefits of the United States market, a part of the blame for this risk also lies at the door of Mr. Herron and his fellow Opposition members from the West. These gentlemen have for six months been doing to defeat the agreement just all they knew how to do without coming openly into the field against it. That one of them now announces himself a supporter of the measure only signifies that he finds reciprocity so popular that no man not favoring it need hope for election in that part of the country.

As in the neighboring constituency of Medicine Hat, fall wheat has come to be one of the large items in the list of things produced in Macleod riding for which an export market must be found. The men who have gone into wheat farming in that country are not in it for their health, but for money. They farm on a large scale, a scale so large that a difference of a cent a bushel on the season's crop makes a difference of thousands of dollars to some among them. To such it should not be matter of doubt whether they should close with the offer of a new export market or not. Many of them, too, have come from the States just across the border and know from experience what admission to the markets of

that country should mean. With such a cause Dr. Warnock should be returned, and by a large majority. He would make a good member, alike for the constituency and for the country.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERGERS.

The Winnipeg Telegram confuses the merger and the manufacturer, and holds the Minister of the Interior inconsistent, because he says the manufacturer has no good reason to oppose reciprocity, while the merger has. The two are not the same, though the unfortunate tendency is for the manufacturer to become a unit in a merger. The manufacturer is a man who makes things; the merger is an arrangement by which the manufacturer is forced to pay dividends on watered stock—held in most cases by some one who makes nothing but schemes to get rich without work.

It does not follow that because mergers, and those who compose mergers, are hostile to reciprocity that the manufacturer who is not a cog in one of these financial devices is also hostile to it. The apparent facts of the situation are that while the merger and its members are opposed to the agreement the free manufacturer is not hostile to it, nor at any rate in the most of cases. It is not from the manufacturers throughout the country that the opponents of reciprocity are drawing the stupendous sums they are spending in the effort to defeat the agreement, but from Montreal and Toronto, the financial rather than the manufacturing centres of the country, the abodes of those who "toil not" save in the agreeable way of collecting tribute from the manufacturers they have laid under tribute.

The free manufacturer can do business under a tariff which would leave the merger unable to pay dividends. That because the manufacturer has to earn dividends only on the money which actually went into plant; the merger must do this, and also earn dividends on another sum—sometimes larger—which did not go into plant. The manufacturer's capital is fixed by the cost of his plant; the capital of the merger is fixed by the sum which it seems likely the business can be made to pay dividends on under the existing conditions. It follows that these conditions may be altered without ruining the manufacturer, and still that this alteration may bring disaster upon the over-capitalized merger. The earnings of the manufacturer may be reduced without fatally shortening his earning power; the income of the merger cannot be shortened without damaging its financial standing, because it has undertaken to earn interest which could only be earned by leaving it the grip it now has upon the market.

To make its piratical operations possible the merger must have a monopoly of the market in its particular line. Competition is death to it if the competition be from a quarter where it cannot be strangled. The merger is not out to do business; it is out to take plunder; and it can be sure of getting the plunder only if others are kept out of the field who are willing to pay more than it can afford to pay for what it buys, or who can sell cheaper than it can afford to sell. The only safety for the merger lies in maintaining the tariff under which it was formed, or in increasing it. Because in forming the merger the makers of it take into consideration the amount of rake-off they are enabled to make because of the tariff. To lessen the amount of the tariff under which the concern was built is simply to shift one of its foundation stones, and to thus endanger the stability of the whole structure. But the same reduction might have no serious apprehensions for the manufacturer, who only seeks to get from his customers a fair return on the money and brains he has put into his business.

"BREAKING UP"

The Winnipeg Telegram thinks the parties in the United States are "breaking up" because Republicans and Democrats joined in supporting reciprocity, the wool bill and the free list bill. What really seems to be "breaking up" is the protection policy, under the combined assaults of men of both parties. Reciprocity, the wool bill, and the free list bill are only incidents in the disintegration. That men from both parties are joining hands to facilitate the process is surely good enough proof that the "breaking up" is very generally considered desirable.

WHERE RECIPROCITY SHOULD WIN.

W. A. Buchanan, M.P.P., is to carry the reciprocity banner in the Medicine Hat constituency. He should be a winner. Mr. Buchanan is a young man with more than usual ability, who has made good in business, and has had the benefit of experience in provincial politics. And he heads a cause which should win anywhere, and which certainly should win in Medicine Hat. While reciprocity will immensely benefit all parts of the Canadian west it will naturally benefit in the greatest degree those parts of the country lying nearest the markets which it will open to Canadian produce. If access to the Chicago market is of advantage to ranchers anywhere it should be to those doing business in the eastern portion of the Medicine Hat constituency. And if access to the Minneapolis market is of advantage to wheat growers anywhere it should be to those who have started growing Alberta Red in the more westerly and southerly portions of that riding.

London Advertiser—The Toronto World has gone clean crazy over sheep and lambs. It can hardly talk of anything else but invading nations, of which its maddest imagination bids up a perfect mountain. It prints photographs of Yankee sheep in myriads on Toronto markets; perhaps the electoral meetings of West York will be treated to moving picture shows of sheep, sheep, nothing but sheep. The world is quality, not the "mutton" head club.

Toronto Globe—Mr. Bourassa makes no secret of the fact that his great aim is to elect enough members to form a compact contingent in the House of Commons, so that in the event of the close division of the rest of the members between the two parties he will hold the balance of power. If this should unfortunately be the outcome of the election the people of Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, and the West would have cause to regret that Mr. Bourassa is making his campaign turn mainly, almost exclusively, on the part Canada is expected to take in the defence of the man who is willing to regard as a continuous outpouring of contempt for the Canadian "navy" an appeal to the fears and prejudices of the habitants, of misrepresentation and reviling of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as being "too British" and of unfounded allegations of infidelity to the "minority," by which he means the French people of Quebec and the other provinces. In the face of the circumstantial evidence pointing to at least an understanding between the Nationalists and the Conservatives in their respective plans of campaign it is fair to require of the latter some proof that they are not in any way or to any extent responsible for the disintegrating and scandalous tactics of the former.

Hamilton Herald (Cons.)—Hon. Admiral Dean McCallum, if it is announced, will take the stump against Hon. Frank Oliver. This is not surprising. There is no more bitter politician than the man who is willing to be "squared," but is turned down.

Ottawa Free Press—A Toronto newspaper, which is most vehement in its denunciation and most vigorous in its opposition to the reciprocity agreement, is fair to say that its annual excursion to New York, and its holding out inducements to persuade its readers to go down to the American metropolis and there to see the "great things" if there was such a thing as consistency in that office, the distinguished gentleman, who divides his time between running the "great things" and making occasional visits to Ottawa to attend to his parliamentary duties, would see to it that this "disloyalty" should stop.

Winnipeg Tribune—When you find the interests of the country against reciprocity as they now are, the common people may take it as a sure and safe reason to vote the other way.

Toronto Star—It is necessary to go back to the old reciprocity days in order to obtain a correct estimate of the value of the American market for what may be called the raw products of the soil. So recently as 1882, after reciprocity was at an end, the value of the American market for what may be called the raw products of the soil, Canada exported eleven and one-half million bushels of barley, practically all going to the United States. This was not more than the value of the trade in the line was the amount of money obtained by farmers for the barley sold by them. Over ten million dollars was the value placed in the Canadian trade returns on the eleven and one-half million bushels of barley exported in 1882. That figure out at very close to 80c a bushel. Compare that with present prices of about 67c for best matting barley in this Province.

DASH FOR THE POLE.

Daring Dash Will Be Made by Lieut. Watkins, Who is to Accompany Dr. Douglas Mawson—Machine is Shipped to Australia.
London, Aug. 17—Lieut. Watkins, who is to accompany Dr. Douglas Mawson on an expedition to attempt the south pole and who is to quest a dash to the pole by monoplane packed up his machine and shipped it for Australia. Lieut. Watkins is a well known aviator. A 3000 mile dash to the south pole by monoplane is not to use the monoplane only for reconnoitering the ice floes and barriers encountered. It is constructed that it can become a motor sled or motor sledge which has previously been made to compete with this kind of condition is one in possession of the Russian Grand Prince who employs it for travelling purposes.

PRESIDENT VETOES.

Resolution Providing for Admission of New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood Turned Down.

Washington, Aug. 15—President Taft, in a special message to the House of Representatives today vetoed the joint resolution providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. His reason for exercising of power of veto was based on his thorough disapproval of the recall of the judges clauses in the Arizona constitution. The fact that New Mexico's statehood is bound up with Arizona means that neither territory can come into the Union at this time unless some friends of the joint resolution in Congress can muster the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the resolution over the president's veto. This may be attempted.

Forest Fire in Nova Scotia. Shelburne, N.S., Aug. 15—The forest fire situation is about the same as last night. All telegraph and telephone communication with the burned district is cut off as many poles were burned. Nearly a million railway ties have been burned near Roseway and the train which left Halifax yesterday for Yarmouth returned to Liverpool and were sent round by way of Middleton.

REVILLON BROTHERS BANQUET A SUCCESS.

One Hundred and Twenty Down at Yale Hotel—F and Elouquent Speeches, Evening Rapidity.

The commodious dining room of the Yale Hotel was the scene of a gathering last evening, it being the annual banquet of Revillon Brothers, limited, and their friends. The attendance for this year totaled 125, fully two-thirds of out of town customers. The affair might aptly be great for Christmas dinner, but the time to enable the merchant province to get acquainted with this firm, by also a self, to tell each other ideas (if they have any), to business "secrets" and have rise generally. The affair was informal. Speeches were made, of a nature related to the success of the firm. Mr. R. Farquharson, Key and contributing a capital amount, it goes without saying, had a dull moment for the night. The Yale nobly sustained its reputation for providing that was the last word in the line with service that permits complaints, and many were pilaments extended the program. Mr. McDonald, for the excellent catering.

Mr. Jean Revillon, the Edmonton branch of this firm, presided, and opening with a few well chosen words called upon Mr. J. E. general manager for the welcome.

Mr. Brown's remarks were tendered. After expressing his regret at not being able to attend, he expressed his appreciation of the splendid gathering and the bonds of friendship between those present and represented, he felt that because of the ill-fated case we could not feel the warmest hand and have the most friendly in the industry of business, which is of noble fortunes at the present time.

In speaking of things in the West more than one mention of Alberta he went on to say that western Canada becomes a "hot bed" went out the business country under the present government, but will democratize ideas in the future. He decried the present government (than 1910), and our railroads, the world's best, and expressed the hope that the government would do something to improve our country, ease of development and world wide make us the Mecca for men and the men who are doing pioneer work in the industry to lead the influx of settlers. He hoped that the relations between business men and merchants who knew each other's views and more positive of the business of the "fish one," said Mr. Brown, "I do not want to monopolize the ship for it is like the leaves of the Bible times, but the more there is of it." He strongly urged upon the present government to recognize the principle of reciprocity in the section in which they live. He urged upon the business men to act as an actor of his relations with the world and politics as well as its friends.

Eloquent Peroration.

Mr. Brown's closing remarks were exceptionally fine. "As a representative," he went on, "I have seen the history of the world, and the old world, and the course of the sun until the circle of the earth with the business, each one in its own way. We stand at the end of the last and farthest of a great and welcome friends."

"The man who has a thousand dollars is not a friend to the world, but he who has one cent, and who will find him everywhere."
Films Reciprocity. Mr. M. S. Booth, manager of the Hudson Bay Co., took the floor of welcome. He presented a capital idea to get the "navy" out of the country. He also said that the opportunity offered today should be taken. The principle of the future should be classed as the relics of the past.

Tribute to Revillon. Rev. J. R. Matheson, identified with Anglican work in Alberta and Saskatchewan for many years, and who is now in the business of Union Lake, presented a well deserved and capital idea to get the "navy" out of the country. He also said that the opportunity offered today should be taken. The principle of the future should be classed as the relics of the past.