

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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O. F. HAYES,
Business Manager

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910.

PRECISELY.

Toronto Globe-Edmonton will not tax the builder of a house any higher than the holder of a vacant lot. That is good for the builder, but bad for the holder. The city wants builders.

A FIELD FOR CAPITAL.

Alberta people incorporated companies last year with a total capital of nearly 20 million dollars. Outside companies registered in the Province representing a capital of 83 millions. Two things are plain from this: that there is a considerable amount of surplus capital in the Province, and that outside capital is coming this way in a large stream. Both the local and outside money is going into companies of various kinds, that is, into production and development. This denotes a lively recognition both at home and abroad of the opportunities for profitable investment this Province offers in industrial and trading concerns. The more the field is examined the more the chances which will be found and the more the money put into them.

UNDESERVED DISTINCTION.

Newspapers occasionally, like men, have distinction thrust upon them. An exchange credits the Bulletin with the following:

"The Vancouver board of trade has made up their mind to ask Sir Wilfrid Laurier to come out to Vancouver shortly and take post office. This seems to be a good idea. It is so long since the poor man has had anything to eat that no doubt he will appreciate the invitation."

For the sake of candor, the Bulletin is obliged to forego this honor, and even to express dissent from the opinion contained. The Bulletin has it on good authority that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in the best of health, which would seem to prove that he is not suffering from a lack of the necessities. As for the whims of Vancouver, he will no doubt relish them if he does not previously suffer a salmon canyery.

SUBWAY AND BRIDGE.

There will be very general satisfaction at the decision to make the C. P. R. subway on Jasper 100 feet instead of 80. The wider roadway will cost more money but the added accommodation will be needed, and the extra expense fully justified by the increased facility for traffic. This concession will temper the disappointment that work on the bridge is not to begin this winter. For this delay the Company hold the City responsible. Mr. Whyte declining to begin work until the debentures are sold and the city contributions fully made collectable by law. Whether this is the real or only the ostensible cause of delay the result is the same. The Company were supposed to begin work within three months after the agreement had been ratified. That, according to Mr. Whyte's explanation, means when the Company get ready to begin work. The Company have extended the time during which the money may be "assured" them until April 1st. Should they decline to extend it still further we will be obliged to sell the bonds speedily, regardless of prices, or forego the traffic. There is, however, no apparent reason why the Company should decline a further extension if the City requests it. If the piece are not put in this winter they cannot be put in until after the mid-summer high water; and if the piece are not put in until the summer of 1911, the Company would get the bridge built quite as soon by delaying the pier work until next winter as by doing it in the summer. And they could probably do this work cheaper in winter, when labor is more plentiful, the river bridged with ice, and the water at low level. Judging from the course of the other railways it is exceedingly unlikely the Company will put in the piers before winter. And if they do not do so it would not interfere with their operations at all to give the City six months longer in which to dispose of their bonds. It should seem better financial policy to postpone the sales.

While it is often impossible to prevent an accident, it is never impossible to be prepared. It is not beyond any one's power. Invest 25 cents in a bottle of Chamberlain's Kidney and Urinary Pills, prepared for sprains, bruises and injuries. Sold by all dealers.

TWO GOOD SPEECHES.

Monday's debate served to bring out some of the new debating talent introduced into the Legislature by the elections. The speeches of the mover and seconder of the address in reply were both good; good in matter, in language and delivery. Not less satisfactory was the omission of the thousand and one things which may be drawn into a speech on such occasion, but which are entirely unnecessary and usually unprofitable. The speakers showed sound judgment alike in what they said and in what they considered it unnecessary to say. If the new recruits measure up to the standard set on Monday the session should be enlivened by many excellent speeches and many useful debates.

THE STUPENDOUS WEST.

The Minister of the Interior gave the other day in Parliament some interesting figures relative to the size of the "prairie provinces," the proportion of the land which is under cultivation, etc.

Manitoba comprises 41,169,280 acres, Saskatchewan 151,900,000 acres and Alberta 155,400,000 acres, a total of 348,469,280 acres.

The surveyed arable land in Manitoba is 25,150,000 acres, in Saskatchewan 66,600,000 acres, and in Alberta 52,200,000 acres, a total of 143,950,000 acres. This leaves 304,519,280 acres unsurveyed, the arable portion of which cannot be stated. The unsurveyed area is thus nearly one and one-half times as large as the surveyed portion.

In Manitoba there are 5,061,503 acres under cultivation, in Saskatchewan 5,814,723 acres, and in Alberta 1,483,400 acres, a total of 12,359,626 acres. This is about one-tenth of the whole area of the three provinces, or one-twelfth of the surveyed land. With these figures in mind a billion bushel wheat crop does not seem a very remote achievement. Last year the total ran far over 100 millions. If all the surveyed land had been under wheat and had produced at the same rate we would have gone beyond the billion mark by several hundred million bushels. And the surveyed area is very much less than half the whole. It seems probable therefore to the point of certainty that in ten years we will be fairly near the billion mark.

Of the surveyed land 10,000,000 acres are held, entitled by railways and others in Manitoba, 37,100,000 acres in Saskatchewan, and 32,700,000 acres in Alberta, a total of 79,800,000 acres. This is more than half the surveyed land, and more than one-fifth the whole area. It is six times the area that was under crop last year. This land, picked from the choicest sections of the country, is held out of cultivation while homesteaders are forced to trek hundreds of miles into the wilderness to find suitable locations and both the Dominion and the Province have to pledge their credit to provide them with railways. It is held for the sole purpose of getting higher prices. If the "unearned increment" ever descended to be taxed, here surely is a case.

The homesteaded land of course far exceeds the area under cultivation, for the reason that the homesteader has not as a rule all his land under cultivation. In Manitoba the homesteads taken comprise 5,475,780 acres, in Saskatchewan 20,229,200 acres, and in Alberta 11,860,000 acres, a total of 38,164,980 acres. This is about one-fourth of the surveyed land and one-ninth of the whole area.

At present there are surveyed arable lands open for homesteading as follows: In Manitoba 6,726,587 acres, in Saskatchewan 21,690,297, in Alberta 21,703,571, a total of 50,040,705 acres. This is equivalent to more than 312,000 homesteads of 160 acres each of arable land, ready surveyed, and waiting for men willing to take them. Besides this are the 204,000,000 acres yet to be surveyed, the far greater portion of which will no doubt be found capable of profitable cultivation.

These figures are far too large to convey any clear ideas of their meaning to the mind. They serve one again to remind us that even to people living in the West the immensity of its unoccupied farming land is absolutely inconceivable.

BETTING AND RACING.

A bill to prevent betting at horse races has been introduced at Ottawa. About the only argument made against it has been that without betting there would be no racing and without racing there would be no thoroughbred horses. But it is surprising to find the number of persons, who as members of breeders' associations and racing associations, are prepared to come forward and thus declare that they value the thoroughbred horse higher than the morals of the community. It reminds one of an occasion many centuries ago when a Samaritan protested because devils driven out of an unfortunate man had entered his pigs. Hogs with him were more valuable than men. Something very similar goes on out of the business; and the declines to go into it again because

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experience seems to warn him that if he does so, the prices next year will be below the paying level.

What seems to be needed is something to steady the relation between the supply and the demand, some system which will take out of the country the surplus stock in a season of plenty, and thus tend to keep the price at a paying figure year after year. This, the export trade in live stock does not seem to do, and the thoughts of the farmer have turned to the chilled meat trade as a hope of betterment. One point is clear: there is in England a market for the surplus stock our farmers can raise. If when there is a surplus the extra could be sent into the English market, the prices locally should not fall below the point at which the farmer has a reasonable margin of profit left. Nor should the local prices be so liable to soar far above the normal in some seasons, for the farmers would then have every inducement to produce a normal beef crop year after year. The supply would be more normal, with a tendency to increase, and this should be reflected in a steadier price.

For some reason the export trade in live stock does not seem to afford this outlet, for when the surplus is sent out the supply at home is found to be awfully in excess of the demand and the price comes tumbling accordingly. The chilled meat trade it is believed would open another channel to the Old Land markets through which the surplus would flow; thus offering the farmer more inducement to produce beef, assuring the dealers a plentiful normal supply and equalizing the prices the consumer has to pay.

CHILLED MEAT.

W. H. White, M.P. for Victoria, is introducing in Parliament a resolution recommending the Government to secure the establishment of a chilled meat industry. It is to be hoped the resolution meets with favor and becomes the basis for action.

Canada has not yet developed the chilled meat trade, though admirably situated to do so. Our beef is produced in the latitude of its market in the Old Land. It would be thus comparatively easy to forward it under uniform temperature. The passage from the prairies to Liverpool should not occupy more than a few days. The trade got well established. Two weeks, therefore, would suffice to take the beef from the farm of the Canadian producer to the table of the British consumer. The United States carries on a heavy chilled trade with Britain, and Australia is trying to get into the business, though its place and location are against her. The Argentine is trying also, against the same handicaps. The business should be practicable and profitable for the Canadian dealers. What seems to be needed is the initial stimulus to start the industry going.

Western Canada in particular would benefit from a well established trade in chilled meat, as from any other system which developed the export market. With meat selling at its present prices it may seem foolish to the consumer to say that the trouble is not really a shortage in supply but a restricted and variable demand. Yet such is the case. Meat prices are unduly high in the West today because the farmers have been going out of the beef producing business for several years. In numberless instances they have sold off their stock and have practically given up what should be one of the most flourishing branches of their business. Nor is there any noticeable tendency on their part to go back into the business, even under the temptation of the ruling prices.

There is a reason for this. It is not an accidental circumstance, but a deliberate course, chosen because the farmer believed it to be to his interest to choose it. One element of the beef market has always lacked, stability of demand and uniformity in price. When beef cattle were plentiful the prices dropped, sometimes below what the farmer claims is a profitable figure; and the demand grew weak to the point of indifference. When the farmer had the cattle to sell he nobly appeared anxious to buy them and he was offered prices which were not satisfactory to him. Prices moved of course rise and fall with the supply, but the variations have been so sharp that the beef producer has become discouraged, and in some cases disgraced, and has given up the business as hopeless under present conditions. That is why the consumers in the West are paying higher prices than they should be asked for their beef, and why the farmer is being forced more and more to sell his cattle before they should be worth.

The farmer has been made money out of beef cattle if he could be sure of getting regularly a price several cents lower than the present. But he regards the present price simply as the result of his having made money out of the business; and he declines to go into it again because

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experience seems to warn him that if he does so, the prices next year will be below the paying level. What seems to be needed is something to steady the relation between the supply and the demand, some system which will take out of the country the surplus stock in a season of plenty, and thus tend to keep the price at a paying figure year after year. This, the export trade in live stock does not seem to do, and the thoughts of the farmer have turned to the chilled meat trade as a hope of betterment. One point is clear: there is in England a market for the surplus stock our farmers can raise. If when there is a surplus the extra could be sent into the English market, the prices locally should not fall below the point at which the farmer has a reasonable margin of profit left. Nor should the local prices be so liable to soar far above the normal in some seasons, for the farmers would then have every inducement to produce a normal beef crop year after year. The supply would be more normal, with a tendency to increase, and this should be reflected in a steadier price.

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CORRESPONDENCE

OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR HUTCHINGS.

R. J. Hutchings, Esq., Senator, University of Alberta.

Dear Sir:—Referring to our conversation respecting the University of Alberta I write at your request to make the following suggestions:—
1.—That the university should be empowered to grant degrees "honoris causa" to all professional men residents of Alberta, and "D. Litt." according to the number of years they have been practising at the professions of law, medicine, engineering or other faculties connected with the university, and obtain degree in the faculty of arts and sciences. The university should have the option of continuing their studies in theology, law, medicine, sciences, engineering or other faculties connected with the university, and obtain degree in the faculty of arts and sciences. The university should have the option of continuing their studies in theology, law, medicine, sciences, engineering or other faculties connected with the university, and obtain degree in the faculty of arts and sciences.

In making these suggestions I may observe that there are many professions in Alberta who have the right to practice their respective professions, who are already students in other universities, who are about to abandon their university studies to give their whole attention to professional work, in consequence of the universities they respectively belonged to not having similar rules to the London university, and these persons are all persons of high professional standing in the Alberta university. The Alberta university has already given "ad eundem" standing to graduates of other universities, but I submit that it would be for the advantage of university education in Alberta, if the professional men referred to in my first suggestion were given "honoris causa" degrees ranking according to the number of years they have been practising at the professions of law, medicine, engineering or other faculties connected with the university, and obtain degree in the faculty of arts and sciences.

As regards my second suggestion, I think it only fair to professional students that they should be given the same advantages as London university students, as the matriculation examination should sufficiently test their general educational qualifications, and they would have a better chance to become first class professional men by devoting their entire attention to the studies connected with the faculty of whatever profession they intend to pursue as a life calling.

As regards myself I may mention that I am a student of Dublin university, but was obliged to abandon university studies when about half through my arts course, to devote my entire attention to law. I am a member of English and Irish bars, and have practised as a barrister in Alberta for the last twenty-two years. I might further suggest that you should forward my letter at once to university authorities at Edmonton, so that if necessary further powers should be given to university, to adopt my suggestions, at the present session of legislative assembly.

Faithfully,
W. L. BERNARD.
Calgary, 11th February, 1910.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS FOR THE NORTH.
An experimental farm is to be established by the Dominion Government at Grand Prairie, 250 miles northwest of Edmonton. An experimental station has been in operation for some time at Fort Vermilion.

PEACE RIVER.

The establishment of these stations is another indication of the excellent reputation the north-western country has won as a country adapted to agriculture. Their establishment would not be considered justified if the country had not made good as one in which farming can be successfully carried on. But no one acquainted with what has been accomplished there is likely to challenge the wisdom of incurring the expense necessary to establish and maintain the farms. This, in itself, is proof that Canadians at all well versed in the affairs of their country have full confidence that this part of it will hold its own with the other sections in the business of food production.

The farms will not in reality be altogether experimental in character. That is, they will not be testing the question of whether or not farming can be carried on in that part of Canada. That question has already been solved by a respectable number of settlers, some of whom have been cultivating farms along the Peace for many years. The duty of the experimental stations will rather be to find out what crops, and what varieties of the different grains, do best in that locality. It has been proven that the ordinary farm crops can be grown there successfully; the experimental farms will investigate to find which of them is most successful. They should be profit-makers for the settlers by showing them the kinds of produce which do best and the kinds which leave the producer the largest margin.

They will also provide accurate and authoritative information as to the country's capabilities. Hitherto such information has been drawn from private sources. It has been of a very favorable character and has been substantiated by some of the witnesses by photographs and by some remarkably fine samples of grain sent out. Yet information of this kind drawn from private sources never carries the same influence among strangers as that delivered over the signature of a responsible official. Strangers are apt to be short in the country will be known to be favorably disposed toward "his" district; and the spokesmen of the "Peace River country" have been frankly and enthusiastically favorable to it. It is not at all to their discredit to say that a report signed by an official having no personal stake in the country will be taken more readily by men in the United States, in Eastern Canada and across the water, than a newspaper interview with a settler whose interest lies in the promotion of the district.

The experimental farm, too, is run on scientific lines. Every thing is weighed, measured and timed. The soil is carefully prepared. Clean seed only is sown. The growth is carefully noted from week to week and the observations recorded. The crop harvested is critically examined as to quality and carefully measured and weighed. As a result, at the end of the season the manager of the farm has a complete record of the year for every plot of land. From this he can compile a report showing how much seed of each variety was sown on certain areas of land and on what dates, and how the growth in inches during the season, and can give the result in both measured bushels and weight. Such reports, which are prepared every year, provide an absolutely accurate and unquestionably reliable statement as to what has been accomplished with each kind of crop during the season.

Similarly careful observations are taken as to stock feeding and the results. The breed of the stock is known, the strain determined, careful record made as to the conditions under which each herd is kept, of the amount of feed supplied and of the result. The Peace River and Grand Prairie districts are admitted to be especially fitted for stock-raising. The experimental farms should be splendidly useful in finding out which breeds do best there and how they must be handled to produce the best results. This information must be of immense benefit to the settlers in the country, and of great service in making known abroad just what can be done there in the way of stock raising.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CANTON.

Troubles Second Only to Boxer Affair May Result in China.

London, February 15.—(Despatches from Canton de Pei.)—The reign of terror in Canton de Pei, which 900 persons have been killed in a riot, that 6,000 foreign residents are in danger and reinforcements have been rushed. It is feared that the trouble, which so far has been confined to the troops, will spread to the populace, which is already restive and the result will be an outbreak second in seriousness only to the Boxer troubles of a decade ago. Fighting in several quarters of the city is reported—today, particularly near the east gate. When the authorities believed the trouble had been quelled, fighting was renewed with more seriousness. The effect of the rioting on the city is being strictly enforced. Many foreigners have gone from their quarters outside the city to Hong Kong.

WAR AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

Taft Has Taken Strong Ground Against Illegal Corporations.

Washington, D.C., February 15.—It is a bitter and relentless war to a finish on the lawless trusts that the Taft administration has entered upon. There was issued another proclamation from the administration in this struggle today, a manifesto from the office of the attorney general, driving home the savage threats of President Taft in his New York speech on Saturday. It is in the nature of a final warning and a forth the purposes of the administration, explains the plans and scope of the proposed Federal incorporation law, and especially points out that no corporation shall divide itself with the belief that this law will be in the nature of an umbrella, under which it can take refuge from the Sherman anti-trust law. It is rather to "secure a compliance with the antitrust laws" that the Federal incorporation law has been drafted. Attorney General declares.

A Revelation in Tea Goodness



is a delicious and fragrant blend of the finest Ceylon Tea. Get a package from your grocer and enjoy its excellent qualities. — Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb.

STATE CONTROLLED UNIVERSITY

Is Recommended by Majority of University Commission — Two Minority Reports.

Winnipeg, February 15.—The three reports of the University Commission were laid on the table of the Legislature. The majority report was signed by J. A. M. Aikens, K.C., and Wilson and J. A. Macbray, while there were two minority reports, one signed by J. A. M. Aikens, K.C., and Father Chertier, and the other by Judge Cameron and Dr. MacIntyre.

The report of Mr. Aikens and Father Chertier advocates the development of the university along the lines of the present organization. They took as their model the University, where, they stated, conditions were almost identical with those of the University of Manitoba, and their suggestions were generally that Manitoba University should follow, as far as possible, the lines of the eastern institution in its organization and scheme of government.

Their report advocates that the present university council be retained. The suggestion is made, however, that the business men of the members of the council, it is proposed, should form the senate, to have full charge of the academic side of the university affairs.

The report of Mr. Aikens and Father Chertier recommends that the college continue art work, while it suggests courses which the university might well undertake. A recommendation was made, though, that the state might, if it thought best, establish at any time state arts college. The necessity of the establishment of an engineering college and a college of domestic science was particularly urged.

The majority of the commission, in their report, advocate a state university out and out, organized on the basis of the American state university. They suggest that there should be a board of governors to look after business and financial affairs and a senate to handle academic matters.

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NOTICE.

On and after the expiration of Thirty days from the date of this notice, viz., on the 25th day of February, 1910, the available quarter sections in the following townships will be open to the first eligible applicant.

Part of Township 77, Range 22, West of 5th Meridian.
Part of Township 78, Range 22, West of the 5th Meridian.
All of Township 77, Range 5, West of the 6th Meridian.
All of Township 78, Range 5, West of the 6th Meridian.

P. TOMKINS,
Agent, Dominion Lands,
Dated at Grondin, in the Province of Alberta, this 24th day of January, 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

NOTICE TO STEAM ENGINEERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an examination will be held by David Fraser, Strathcona, a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta, at
Edmonton, Feb. 21st, Houston's Hall, Jasper Ave.
Morinville, Feb. 23rd, Hotel.
Stony Plain, Feb. 24th, Bismarck Hotel.
Fort Saskatchewan, Feb. 28th, Queen's Hotel.

Strathcona, March 26th, Orange Hall.
At 9 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of giving engineers and apprentices the opportunity of qualifying for Certificates under the provisions of the Steam Boilers' Act, 1906.

Application forms may be obtained on application to the Department or to the undersigned inspector, and must be properly filled out, witnessed and declared to be true by a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace, before an examination can be granted.

JOHN STOCKS,
Deputy Minister.
Department of Public Works,
Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 25th, 1910.

HIS DAUGHTER KNEW THE RIGHT REMEDY

To Cure Kidney Trouble

The United States is all right, you know, but Uncle Sam's doctors have found a cure for serious Kidney Trouble. When sick folks down there want to get well, they tell you to get the "Gin Pills." At least, that is the way Mr. H. S. Ball, of Oxford, Ohio, was cured of a bad case of Kidney Disease.

Mr. Ball took the usual remedies prescribed by the doctors, and wore plasters, and was rubbed with liniment—but it didn't grow worse. In a letter to his daughter, who lived in Canada, Mr. Ball wrote of his serious condition. His daughter immediately sent him two boxes of Gin Pills, which did him so much good that he now he had found the

July 25th, 1909.
"Find enclosed one dollar for which please send me two boxes of Gin Pills. My daughter sent me two boxes and I had a bad case and am getting well fast. I find lots of men down here in the same state as I was. I now he had found the command Gin Pills to everybody."

H. S. BALL.
Gin Pills are a product that every Canadian may take pride in, and one that thousands endorse. They are made by the largest wholesale drug house in Canada, who fully guarantee every box. In fact, Gin Pills are sold with a positive guarantee. If, after taking Gin Pills according to directions, you can honestly say that they have not done you any good, simply return the empty boxes to your dealer, and your money will be promptly refunded.

For Kidney Trouble, for irritated and inflamed bladder, for pain in the back, for constipation and biliousness, which usually accompany Kidney and Bladder Troubles—Gin Pills are a certain and speedy cure. 50c a box—6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug & Chem. Co., Dept. A.D., Toronto.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN WINNIPEG.

Galician Shoots His Wife and Then Suicides.

Winnipeg, February 9.—A double tragedy took place about nine o'clock this morning in the North End, when Henry Schwartz, a Galician, aged 46, shot and killed his wife as she opened the door of their former home to him, and then shot himself. The man, who had been in the city for some time, was found by a neighbor who called at the door. Schwartz returned from a visit to Galicia last night, and when he was asked to return to his old home, 479 Stella street, and the shooting followed this morning. He was known at 1444 and then fired four bullets into the woman's body.

REDMOND IS IN DRIVER'S SEAT

Political Tangle in Great Britain More Complicated—Veto to Have First Place.

London, February 14.—William Edward preparing to telegraph Premier Asquith today resuming task of outlining definitely his new new parliament. As the cabinet is called today, presentation to the Ministers king's views, outlined to the House of Commons. The king, it is endeavoring to smooth out a difficult situation. It was declared on good authority that the general and definitely decided to meet the demands of its supporters coalition of Irish and Labour give the matter of curbing the Lords' precedence over House.

The last election results were cleared today in the House of Commons. Liberal, was returned Orkney and Shetland. The Liberal captured this constituency in previous elections. With the major parties almost evenly divided, the Liberals resist and control, the curbing of the present situation is John Healy, in spite of the revolt of Healy and O'Brien elements in party.

A delay of a few weeks in the ing of the budget will throw Britain in a financial tangle, probably will wreck havoc which take years to wipe out. The Liberal, according to stories in the city, however, to let the figure Lords take precedence, a view of deliberate allowing a in the exchequer with the hope the result will be a crushing blow the Liberals and mean their throw.

Liberal Party Generalized
London, February 14.—The dominant note in the politics of land is the utter demoralization of the Liberal party. There are rumors that Asquith is resigning. It is known that Asquith is not in sympathy with the Liberal party, and that the Liberal party is in a state of confusion.

The situation of the Premier himself is becoming increasingly dangerous. With the thunders of Asquith's voice, the utter demoralization of the Liberal party, the Liberal party is in a state of confusion. The Liberal party is in a state of confusion.

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