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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1910.

RESULTS, THE STANDARD OF JUDGMENT.

New machinery never runs smoothly at the start. It is inevitable that there should be some friction between the city council and the city commissioners before the new system had been long in operation, and also that some public criticism should be aroused by certain administrative acts of the executive. Simply because there was a change of system there was certain to be the usual amount of initial disagreement which always accompanies a change of the kind.

The nature of the system abandoned and that of the system adopted, made this friction all the more certain. Whatever its shortcomings, it must be admitted in regard to the "town council" system of government is an absolutely responsible one, while the commissioner system is an autocratic rather than a democratic system, one that resembles tyranny rather than popular government. It is governed by those whom the people have not directly chosen and whom they cannot directly discharge. Any system of that kind in a country used to British institutions is bound to provoke a measure of dissatisfaction, alike from the representative body whose powers are curtailed, and the public whose ideas of government are altogether contrary to that of autocracy.

It is curious, but true, that the individual and the collection of individuals take altogether different views of this matter. The individual citizen willfully declares that he would never have the civic affairs well administered by men whom he did not hire and whom he cannot discharge, than indirectly conducted by men who were put into place by his vote and whom he can remove by the same instrument. He declares that he would be hostile toward autocracy, regardless altogether of the kind of administration they may get from an autocratic system. Whether their affairs are well or ill managed the public has an aversion to having them conducted by men who are not elected by the people and with whom the people cannot directly express their dissatisfaction.

It is well to remember, however, that the change in our system of civic government was not made for nothing. It was not simply to test the relative merits of opposing theories of government that the council, with the hearty approval of the public, decided to turn over the administration of things to a board of commissioners. There were reasons for their doing so, sound and substantial reasons. The results of the former system had not been publicly satisfactory. It was believed by both the aldermen and the public that things had not been run as economically and efficiently by the council as they would be run by a board of men specially qualified by study and experience to superintend such affairs and freed altogether from the necessity or temptation of managing them to make votes rather than to produce satisfactory results, financial and other.

It is to be assumed that the council chose for this work men in whose ability and experience the aldermen had confidence. If not, the fault lies with the aldermen. Aside from the mayor, who is a commissioner, ex-officio, the aldermen are free to discharge any commissioner or to retain him, and to select whom they please to fill a vacancy on the board, paying whatever salary may be necessary to secure the man wanted. For the personnel of the commission the council stands responsible and it must be taken that the men in the offices were men then considered capable and willing to bring about the desired condition of things.

With that object in mind—better results—the aldermen turned over the executive affairs of the city to the commissioners. As a necessary part of this arrangement they had at the same time to turn over the authority necessary to produce results. No commissioner worth his salt would undertake to produce results if he were left in the hands of aldermen or any body else than himself, if men were hired and fired without his consent.

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or suggestion, and the general course of the departmental business liable to interference from aldermen or their appointees.

Having decided that what we wanted was better results than we were getting, and having asked the commissioners to produce those results and clothed them with the necessary authority to do so, the course surely is for aldermen and citizens to give the executive a chance to do what they have been told to do and are being paid to do. They were put on the job to produce better results, not to conduct affairs in such manner that no alderman or citizen could find ground on which to differ with them. If they produce the results they will have done what we hired them for. If they cannot do that, it will be time to change either the commissioners or the commissioner system. But until it is shown whether they do so or not they are entitled to exercise the powers reposed in them without interference and without undue criticism in matters of detail.

LAURIER, THE WORKING OPTIMIST.

Toronto Star—The triumphal progress which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now making through the West calls special attention to the magnificent success he has achieved as a leader of government, and naturally arouses questions as to the causes of that success. Party love and party hate tend to becloud the discussion of such a subject, and yet, now that the question is either consciously or unconsciously before the minds of so many people, both in Canada and elsewhere, it can be profitably considered.

The causes of Laurier's success are many. But history, we believe, will say that the principal one is that the man works hard. There are many so-called optimists whose position is that of a man preparing to spend the night on a railway track and cheerfully declaring that he does not believe a train will run over him. Optimism that does not exist in acts of precaution is so cheap a virtue that even a mere oaf may become its greatest exemplar. But the hopeful outlook that has won for Laurier behind him means not merely the joy of hope for today, but the satisfaction of accomplishment for tomorrow.

When Laurier entered public life few except himself could see hope for Liberalism. There were grim, determined fighters in the ranks, men who went on fighting partly because they did not know when they were beaten. But, from his first schoolboy utterance, the word from Laurier was a word of cheer. He believed that Canadians were at heart united in love of their country and in love of orderly liberty, and he looked forward to the time when race and creed would be left utterly out of consideration when the great affairs of Canada were to be discussed. And what he preached he practised. It was not for him in those days to do more than talk, for he was a little-known member of a small minority. But he kept his temper, he treated opponents courteously even when they were little inclined to be fair to him, and he avoided questions of rancor and insisted upon telling of the greatness of Canada and the right of every man to hold and voice his own opinions.

And when his days of triumph came and with them the great opportunities for work in the public interest, Laurier neither changed the tone of his talk nor let talk take the place of duty. He has been in office for fourteen years. Let any person consider fairly the list of things actually accomplished in that time, and then say whether Sir Wilfrid has worked earnestly or not. Every man has a right to his own view as to whether any given thing has been done, or the labor involved in doing it. The British preference has been established, made to allow for it. Already progress has been made in arranging favorable trade relations with other countries on a line that can be followed indefinitely, and that promises magnificent results. Great works, notably the National Transcontinental, have been carried out. A railway commission has been made, the public interest in natural resources has been declared. These are but a few of the outstanding labors of this modern political Hercules.

Today Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a man who, by reason of years and by reason of things he has actually accomplished, might be expected to look to the past rather than to the future, might be expected to call upon us all to "rest and be thankful" instead of to "be up and doing." But the very opposite is the case. He goes to the west, the land of the new growth, the land of the boundless prairie and the heaven-reaching mountain, the land of the young, the land of the ardent, the land of the optimistic and the land of the man who is seen to be mere exuberant fancy compared with his. Where each man among them has his own locality with its special attractions and its special needs, Sir Wilfrid Laurier sees not only all that they see but also the part each locality is to play in the development of the whole and the place of honor it is to occupy in the glorious Canada of tomorrow. He has wrought not a few of them himself—and he knows that in foretelling almost unimaginable greatness for the west he utters the words of truth and soberness. The people

know what he has done; and, even though there may be tough problems which cannot be solved in a moment, even though there may be grave works which cannot be ordered and delivered like a package of goods, even though there may be differences of opinion as to the order in which tasks should be taken up, the hard-working, ever-hoping people of the west and of all Canada love and trust Laurier for his leader-like labors and for his national and boundless optimism.

THE MAN FOR THE JOB.

President Clarke, of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway company, would have a chair of silence established in each university. Not that the President feels the necessity of a post-graduate course in this branch of knowledge himself. The President, because he has mastered the art and can bear experimental testimony as to its value in certain situations. Some such chair must have been long established in the academy which put him through his paces in the higher walks. The President touches he put on during the past few months under the private tuition of his solicitors. Should any such chair be established it would be difficult to find anyone better able to hold it down with comfort and the dignity which its holder should possess. The President, provided, of course, the students were restrained from appointing a Royal Commission to ask him questions. In that even the chair would have to be on wheels or it would be speedily vacated. The President indeed has become so proficient in this branch of learning that he will not talk even when he is wanted to. Not that he is averse to talking so much. Under conditions he is a veritable fountain of language. Last summer the President established a reputation for himself in this direction which is only eclipsed by his more recent performance in the opposite direction. If he had been able to build a railway on the ground as fast as he did it during the fall and early winter in the newspapers his line would be leading tourists to the North Pole by this time. It is not that the President dislikes to talk or is too bashful to talk. His inclinations are altogether sociable. This only brings out again the strength of the man. By sheer force of will he shakes down the rigid flow of words and, leaks not a syllable when any other man would spout like a geyser. Silence is not an instinct with him. It is an accomplishment. The more credit to him that he has become a past master and some to spare in a branch for which nature did not specially adapt him. He has derived from the accomplishment he would have others enjoy. This is generous. Perhaps as he is now relieved from other engagements he would be willing to personally superintend a class of students in the equipment of the talent he has so usefully. If the governing body of the Provincial university should seriously consider the establishment of a chair for teaching young men to hold their tongues in awkward situations they could not do better than tender the occupancy of it to the Sphinx of Kansas City.

WE MUST TELL OUR OWN STORY.
Ottawa, July 18—George H. Bradbury, M.P., for Selkirk, Manitoba, who is in the city en route to Europe, says that the condition of the crops in the three prairie provinces generally is serious. He believes that the total yield will only be about one hundred million bushels, or an average of about eight or nine bushels to the acre. This despatch fairly summarizes the misconception from which the Edmonton district has most to fear this season, and to correct which no effort should be spared. From his knowledge of the conditions which exist in his own little corner of the West the member for Selkirk undertakes to say what conditions pertain generally, and that these are similar to the conditions which exist in Selkirk. The "generally" of Mr. Bradbury does not apply to the Edmonton district. That is the fact which must be kept to the front unless the statements of misinformed and untrained parties are to be taken as correct by those who have no means of knowing different, and this part of the country made to suffer for a condition of things which which does not exist here, which, in fact, is the exact reverse of what does exist. So far from being "serious," crops in the Edmonton district are splendid. In fact if they—and the crops in some other sections of the country—were not splendid, the member for Selkirk would not be able to prophesy a total yield of 100 million bushels for the West, and an average of 8 or 9 bushels per acre of the country over. It is the Edmonton district, and those similarly situated, which are saving the situation for the western country this year. For that service they are getting something but the credit due them from some parties who owe them most. If Edmonton gets the justice of a correct representation of its conditions before the outside world it will be through the efforts of Edmonton people and those whom they may be able to enlist in their cause. The districts whose low yields will be the less noticeable in the total records of the year because the Edmonton crops are excellent, do not seem to be at all anxious to do us the justice of making the fact known.

ENGLAND'S LOSS IS OUR GAIN.

The Manchester Guardian, according to despatches, testifies to the excellent character of the immigrants Canada is drawing from the British Isles. There are, it says, many people in Britain who could well be spared, but that these are not the people who are taking ship for Canada. "The parasite is a clinging animal" and prefers to live on others at home than fend for himself in other places. "Those of our fellow-countrymen whom we are seeing just now are, if not the best, at least of the best that we have among us; those at any rate who can be least happily spared" continues the Guardian. This is satisfactory reading for Canadians; both that those who are not wanted in England are not coming to Canada and that those whom Britain does not like to lose are coming hither in thousands. There are in every country people who could be better spared than kept. Canada does not want such from any country, and on the testimony of the Guardian is not getting them from the Old Lands. But Canada has room in plenty for people whose presence is more desirable than their absence in England or Canada, and according to the same authority Canada is getting them. It may be set down as a safe rule that the man who is not wanted in England is not wanted in Canada, but that the man whom England does not want to see depart is the man Canada most heartily welcomes. In this respect our interests and those of the Old Lands are diametrically opposed, cannot be other, and no attempt should be made to subvert the well-earned fame of Canada in order to relieve the older countries of those whom they would gladly pack off to some far corner of the earth. Canada is neither a dumping place for "misfits," nor a "colony" where the products of industrial over-crowding and improper living may be sent in hope that they will recover the racial qualities they have lost and develop in themselves and their descendants the characteristics of body and mind and disposition which their ancestors had but allowed to decay. In fact, it is a mistaken charity which would send such people to Canada for the opportunities for the "parasite" are fewer here than in the country which produced him. The conditions of Canada, as of every new country, demand men, in character, mentally and physical powers. There is no place on the frontier for those who cannot or will not do a man's work. He who is either unable or unwilling to bear a man's burdens is better off almost anywhere than in Canada, for most any new country, and of all new countries Canada is the poorest place for him. Strong muscles, sound mind, and a disposition to useful labor are the absolute essentials for success here. A social evil can best be corrected where it is found to exist. If the trend of industry in England has been to gather people into dense cities, to weaken their frames through generations living under improper conditions, to warp their minds by the force of industrialism, which life induces and encourages, and to imbue them with a spirit of dependence rather than of independence, then the remedy for it must be found by eliminating the cause which has produced these unfortunate results. If the remedy is to send to the "back to the land," then it is the land of England they should be sent back to, by whatever means may be found necessary and practicable. To ship the products of the system to other new countries would be neither remedy nor cure. The unfortunate people, if sent, would do nothing to remove the cause which made them what they are. If the whole present generation of these people whom Britain would like to be rid of were sent to Canada, it would not be a more miserable existence here than there. And the causes which have contributed to their degeneracy would soon create another swarm to take their places in the land they left. Immigration to Canada is not a cure, but a temporary expedient for freeing any other country—even the Mother of the Empire—of the unfortunate human product of unwise social tendencies or economic conditions. To make it a permanent cure, to plunge the unfortunate would be to introduce into Canada a condition which is causing grievous anxiety in the Old Lands, without doing anything to permanently free the people of the older countries of the causes which have made for the physical, mental and moral decay of a proportion of their people. Canada has plenty of room and unbounded opportunities for those who are "fit," but there is neither room nor place here for others. With those who are of the "unfortunate" type who generate on their own soil we must make the best of it; but to adopt a policy which would either invite or permit an influx of them from any other country would be national folly, even though the motive for it were a mistaken notion that we could thereby relieve human misery.

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CHRONICLES OF THE CAMPUS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)
CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass in the first year of the new King who was called Georgius and the second month thereof.
2. That word was sent forth to all those in authority, to the captain of tens and to the captains of hundreds saying:
3. Call ye together all those young men who have set themselves as a defence round about this people who are clothed in scarlet raiment, who ride fearless unto the battle.
4. And the captains and the centurians and all those in command became exceedingly diligent and gathered about them a goodly number, and as for a conflict so prepared they.
5. And they numbered themselves according to companies and departed out of the cities and out of the towns some being mounted upon steeds, some in chariots, yea, even some being afoot.
6. And they encamped in great multitude near the City Yraglac, which lieth in the great desert of the south which is called the Desert of Go-By.
7. Also they pitched their tents near unto the great ditch which is a source of pride unto the people of that land.
8. And all who dwelt in that land rejoiced exceedingly for they reasoned together one with another in this manner:
9. Behold the desire of these men is great and their bread-baskets have need to be replenished, also there be those among them who drink of the strong waters, and their thirst remaineth unquenched.
10. Have we not in the fields round about flocks and herds without number, and is not the strong drink of Yraglac esteemed a fine flavor?
11. Then many of those who were buyers and sellers came into the camp, and desired audience with the leaders thereof.
12. And there issued forth one Strong Arm being an officer of repute, whose charge was to fill the multitude at the expense of the King.
13. Then said the merchants unto him, "Behold we have flesh for sale and much merchandise, yea bread and much milk, and the beer of our city thou knowest."
14. Therefore have we come unto thee and desire of thee that thou wilt buy of us such of our cattle as are of great age and the beasts which toll no longer in the fields neither of use in treading out the corn."
15. For we know that you art a shrewd man, even after the manner of Patl, who controlleth the sale of that which entereth into the Land of B-Skootenays."
16. Then spake Strong Arm with a low voice saying, "See that thou deal cheaply with me and he purchased from them as they desired, even according to their measurement purchased he.

CHAPTER II.

1. Now in the words of the King which were given under the great seal it was commanded as follows:
2. That all such meat as should be presented for the consumption of the men of war should be of a goodly quality and trimmed in the manner befitting Government contracts.
3. Yea, of a verity that the shank bones should be cut off with a Scimitar of exceeding sharpness at a distance of four inches above the joints of the knees and elbows.
4. And the necks of all such beasts as were slaughtered were in said manner to be trimmed off to the fourth vertebrae joint.
5. And also was it expressly stated that such flesh as beareth in the country the name of beef should be that of ox or of heifer, and the mutton of the wethers and of ewes.
6. That portion thereof should be five days beef and two days mutton.
7. And Low and Behold, when the men had feasted on beef for a great while it came to pass that their stomachs rebelled and they spake one with another, saying:
8. "Are not these which are sent unto us the bones of the bulls of Dathan and of the seven lean Kine which Pharaoh beheld in his vision?"
9. But the mutton which it was commanded should be given unto us we have not yet beheld."

CHAPTER III.

1. And of all the regiments of Georgius Caesar which encamped on those plains, there were none like unto the nineteenth Legion for exceeding great fierceness and deeds of warlike valor.
2. Also was it rumored in the Camps of the Philistines and in the tents of the people of the deserts, surrounding that the men which journeyed from the far North were of a spirit most independent.
3. That they were stubborn of heart above all men and fed scornfully upon the flesh of heifers and the flesh of sheep which grazed in the valley of the Saskatchewan afar off.
4. And is not theirs a land flowing with milk and honey, a land of exceeding great richness, for is it not written in the books of the prophets, "Frank shall dwell at Ottawa."
5. "Come all ye that are an hungered and without meat, yea, come, buy land without money and without price."

CHAPTER IV.

1. Now there was in the Camp a certain Centurion, a man of exceeding great stature, well versed in war.
2. And the name of this man was Haran, which being interpreted is called Kooper.
3. And Haran heard that the soldiers reasoned one with another and he became exceedingly wrath and spake unto them in a loud voice.
4. "Why art thou dissatisfied, O ye people? Is not the flesh which is provided for thee by order of the King a feast even for the Gods?"
5. And at this they clamored more than ever and answered and said unto him:
6. "Hear it, most noble centurion, that this, the udder of a cow grown upon the body of an ox or heifer?"
7. Verily, this of a surety is a land of miracles."
8. And Haran received the cow's udder which they offered unto him and he placed it upon a silver salver, like unto the head of John the Baptist.
9. And he journeyed forth and he brought it unto the tents of the leaders of the people and showed it unto the commander thereof.
10. Then all they who beheld it marvelled greatly and exclaimed: "Verily this is a land of wonders."
11. But Strong-Arm wist not that it was so."

CHAPTER V.

1. Then Haran, the centurion, girded up his loins and departed up into a high mountain which commanded a view of the City Yraglac, and of the plains thereof.
2. And much people were congregated in that place, and the traffic thereof was great and great engines of speed rushed hither and thither so that he marvelled exceedingly.
3. But he lifted up his voice in lamentation and cried, "Woe, unto thee, land of Bo, for art not the hearts of this people steeled against thee?"
4. Thrice have we come into this place and pitched our camp against the walls of the city.
5. And behold each time have our men complained grievously that the substance provided for them was such as created a stench in the nostrils.
6. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, land of Bo, and Land of El Bo where feedeth the festive gopher: except thou do unto us in the manner of our country and according to the Ordinance of the King;
7. Behold we will take up our tents and depart from amongst thee and will return unto thee no more."
8. And much more of a like nature said he only it is not written.

CHAPTER VI.

1. Now as Haran, the centurion, looked forth, there came up a hot flame and it breathed forth upon the land and whatsoever it passed there remained nothing of consequence.
2. And after that came exceeding great wind and blew upon the city vehemently and so great was the dust thereof that a hand's breadth could not be seen, verily before the face of man.
3. And out of the heavens came forth lightning and thunder of much volume and behold the earth trembled.
4. Then Haran, the Centurion, gathered himself together and felt his way hence and came unto the tents of his people.
5. And he marvelled well at the miracles which he had seen.
6. For many a time said he unto himself, "Is not this a land of wonders?"
7. And straightway came word from those having authority, saying, "Get thee hence and depart every man to his own home."
8. Then the hearts of all such as heard the command were gladdened and they hastened to depart out of that land.
9. For they said: "Rather than return thither we will beat our swords into pruning hooks and tarry beyond the Reed Der where lieth the Land of Promise."
10. And they issued forth from the Camp according to their commands, and came unto their own cities, and from thence they departed every man to his own way.

And they told all they met whithersoever they went of the great wonders they had seen.

HOMESTEADER KILLED FOR FIVE DOLLARS

Walsh Jury Brings in a Verdict of Wilful Murder by Party or Parties Unknown.

Medicine Hat, Alta., July 19.—The coroner's jury investigating the finding of a body in a culvert two miles southeast of Walsh yesterday, on the southern border between Saskatchewan and Alberta, after being on the case all day, brought in a verdict of wilful murder by some person or persons unknown. It was at first thought that the man had become exhausted by the heat and had crawled into the culvert out of the sun. This theory, however, was exploded by the evidence brought before the jury. The body was identified as that of Jacob Jerke, a homesteader living about two miles north of Walsh. He was last seen in that place on Sunday, July 3rd. Evidently he met his death very shortly after that, for the body was decomposed almost beyond recognition. Jerke had about five dollars on his person when he left Walsh. The money was not in his pockets when his body was found. The remains showed evidence of his being beaten with a heavy instrument. The skull was fractured at the base and side. It is thought that whoever committed the deed first intended to bury the body. About two hundred yards from the culvert an old shovel was found. Four or five spadefuls of earth had been turned over and then the work had been left unfinished. Besides the shovel, a cuff link was found at this point matching the one in the dead man's shirt. The Mounted Police have the case in charge and inspectors Barker and Reed are working on the case. The shovel which he attempted to bury the body with affords a possible clue. It seems to have been lying around for some time, as several persons identified it.

FLYING AT WINNIPEG.

American Aviator Makes Successful Flight, Though Not a Long One.

Winnipeg, July 19.—Eugene Ely, an American aviator, made his second flight since his debut at the exhibition, when he flew about a quarter of a mile last night. A large crowd followed him as he took the machine from the ground about eight o'clock, and, with perfect wind conditions, made a pretty flight, though he only went about 40 feet from the ground. After travelling about a quarter of a mile he came back to earth. On making another attempt the machine came back to the ground, making a hole in the ground, which broke up the machine pretty badly, but the aviator escaped injuries. It was then too late to make any repairs, and further flying was called off for the night.

THREE KILLED.

Engine Struck Hand Car on Quebec Central.

Quebec, July 19.—News comes from Beauveville of a terrible accident three miles from there, three people losing their lives. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gregoire and the former's brother, Adolphus Gregoire. Under the impression that the Quebec Central railway line was clear they were returning to their homes in Beauveville on a hand car. A locomotive running in the direction of St. George came along and before those on the hand car could jump they were struck by the engine. Joseph Gregoire was killed instantly, his skull being fractured, while his wife and Adolphus Gregoire were so badly injured that they died an hour later.

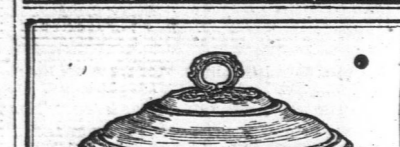
Boy Attempted To Assassinate Duke. Naples, July 19.—A boy of thirteen, a son of a rabid anarchist, hurled a bomb at Duke D'Aosta while he was driving in his automobile but the machine failed to explode.

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