

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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John Howey, Managing Editor; F. C. Hayes, Business Manager.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1911.

RECIPROCITY OR RESTRICTION?

In 1878 Sir John A. Macdonald laid down the basis of the "National Policy" in a resolution which was adopted by Parliament, and which set forth the objects Sir John had in mind in bringing down his new tariff act of 1879, and in adopting the "national" tariff policy. The resolution reads:—

"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy, which, by a judicious adjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the agricultural, the manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; that it will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so badly depressed, will prevent Canada being made a mere market, will encourage and develop an active interprovincial trade and moving... as it ought to do—in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to promote for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

THE GAS AGREEMENT.

On Monday the ratifiers are given the opportunity to approve or reject at the polls the agreement made with the International Heating and Lighting Company, empowered to construct and install a gas generating and distributing system and to supply gas to consumers within the city. The agreement is a long one, and deals with a question which the layman is necessarily not very familiar. Dependence must therefore be put upon the judgment of the aldermen, the commissioners and the city solicitor, who had all a hand in the making of it. The negotiations have been under way for many months and it is to be supposed the officials and aldermen hammered out the clauses with knowledge of the agreements made between other cities and similar corporations. If the agreement means what it seems to mean, and is said to mean, it gives a franchise which is non-exclusive, binds the company on penalty of ten thousand dollars cash deposit to supply gas within a specified time, and ties them down to selling gas at prices which decrease as the total amount consumed in the city grows. These are the essential points in an agreement of this kind, and if they are properly adjusted the contract may be accepted as substantially satisfactory.

FOR EDMONTON'S WELFARE?

Mr. M. S. McCarthy, late Opposition member for Calgary, was in town a few days ago trying to hunt up a Conservative candidate for this constituency. What success he met with is not yet announced. If he met with none it is to be supposed that the Conservative party in Edmonton, Oppositionists, and not to be charged against Mr. McCarthy for a fault. That Mr. McCarthy is very anxious to have the Minister of the Interior defeated in Edmonton is to be believed, and it has been reported that he has placed at the disposal of the enemies of reciprocity, the gift of course he is willing to "shell out" generously to any one who will do that.

There are many good reasons why Mr. McCarthy, and others who do not at heart the interests of Edmonton, should wish to see this city lose the advantage and prestige which comes to it from having as its representative a member of the Dominion Government, and it is to be supposed that being a man of some strategy he will adopt means to end that. That the Government will be returned is about as certain as anything in elections can be. That being so, the net result of the defeat of the Minister would be that Edmonton would lose the advantage and distinction which it now enjoys to some other city—perhaps to Calgary if the people of that city should have the good sense to return a Liberal. If the Minister were defeated, no matter which side won and no matter whether successful opponent was a Liberal or a Conservative, Edmonton would not have a representative in the Government after the election.

DIVIDING THE RECIPROCITY VOTE.

From the kind of campaign they are making it is apparent that the opponents of reciprocity see no chance of winning in Alberta unless it be through the unwisdom of those favoring the agreement. In a straight fight between a candidate favoring the agreement and one opposing it in each constituency, there can be little doubt that the result would be an almost, if not an entirely, unanimous representation from Alberta in support of reciprocity. But if it could be brought about that the vote favorable to reciprocity could be divided, while the vote against reciprocity remained intact, the chances of securing the return of the candidates opposed to reciprocity would be much improved.

That being so, it is to be supposed that no means will be left untried by the enemies of the agreement to secure the nomination of third candidates wherever possible. The end being to defeat reciprocity, and there being ample funds available to carry out that object, it would be mainly the part of poor strategy to neglect so obvious a means of securing an abnormal election power for the smaller vote advanced candidates. The strategy is not an unknown thing at all in Canadian politics for a candidate receiving far less than half the polled votes to be elected, because the votes not polled for him were divided between two or more opposing candidates. The strategy of reciprocity, not being in the game for their health, and

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being willing to put up whatever money may be necessary to accomplish their end, it would be altogether undervaluing their tactical skill to suppose that they would not in one pretext or another do their utmost to secure the division of the reciprocity vote wherever possible, while taking good care that only one man is allowed to solicit votes as an opponent of the measure.

It is not enough that the favorable vote in any constituency be polled; it must be polled for one candidate only if the endorsement of the agreement is to be assured. The popularity of the agreement and the vigilance of its opponents thus confront those favoring it with the necessity of remembering that the voting is not done to secure the election of this, that or the other man, but to endorse the passing or the rejection of the reciprocity agreement. The men who carry the flag in the different ridings are incidents; the essential thing is that the flag be carried to success, and it can only be carried with assurance of success if these favoring the agreement rally about one man in each constituency who represents their views, and do what they may legitimately to secure his election.

In some cases this will mean for the candidates personal expenses, and perhaps the disappointment of personal expectations. But there can be only one member for a constituency, and if those favoring the agreement wish the member to be of their particular mind as to reciprocity, the only way they can make sure of their desire is to unite solidly in the support of some one of the many willing to undertake the task of heading the fight.

If reciprocity is worth fighting for, and if the opponents of the agreement are willing for the sake of defeating it to sink their personal ambitions and differences and in each constituency to unite in the support of one candidate, those who wish the agreement to carry should surely be willing to do as much to secure their object. The fate of reciprocity is of more importance than the fate of any candidate, and it is not for the sake of a few dollars to be a candidate, and it is for those who cherish the proper and praiseworthy ambition to become members of Parliament and who approve of the reciprocity agreement to put aside their personal aims and ambitions and turn their support to the man most favored by the majority of those approving the measure at issue. It is the part of business prudence for those who want to make sure of the passage of the agreement to unite in support of the man who seems best able to win.

Vancouver Province—The proprietor of a match factory as a prohibitive candidate for the Commons in Ottawa, who defeated his enemies would refer to him as "The Light that failed."

Lethbridge Herald—There is a well founded report that John Herron, M.P., for Macleod, has asked every Conservative member in the House the following momentous question: "Where am I?"

Montreal Herald—Again the old-tail tale. Laurier declined in Quebec for his Navy Bill, which is a symbol of his imperialism; Laurier denounced in Ontario for his Navy Bill, which spells disloyalty to the Empire.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review—The Oppositionist declared that the question of reciprocity should go to the people for their decision. And now, when the question has gone before the people, the Opposition want the people to think of something else.

Lethbridge Herald—It might be mentioned, just as a mere suggestion to the campaign manager to live in the servant's quarters, that Hon. Clifford Sifton and Herbert B. Ames, M.P., would make a star attraction at any meeting. Herbie would not have to use Clifford's picture in his moving picture show. He would have the original there to take the place of the picture.

Montreal Herald—There may be, as it is reported, a big campaign fund raised from those who don't want the farmers to have reciprocity, but it is some comfort to think that it won't need any campaign fund to convince the farmers that they don't want it. The money will be the bulge on the fellow who has had and is having his turn.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review—In one part of the country Premier Laurier is denounced as a tool of the Papacy. In another part he is denounced for being too friendly with the "Catholic" clergy. In one part he is denounced for placing his Canadianism before his imperialism. In another part he is denounced for sacrificing Canada to Imperial interests. The only thing that seems clear in the whole of the mixture is that there are some people out of office who would like to be in office, and who are not any too particular about the methods they are willing to employ to get in.

Ottawa Journal—The common opinion that a short election campaign is thrust upon the Canadian electors is the chief newspaper concern of the moment under the clear sky of the high tariff issue. In a straight fight between one of the shortest ever, with one exception it is the longest campaign save one since 1878. This time it is a slight week all but two days, only exceeded in 1896, when the time was sixty days. The length of the campaigns from 1878 to the present has been: 1878, 44 days; 1882, 41 days; 1887, 37 days; 1891, 39 days; 1896, 60 days; 1904, 35 days; 1908, 39 days; 1911, 54 days.

Vancouver World—The Los Angeles Examiner comments to general attention a custom which obtains in a South African tribe. Believing that a long-winded orator comes under the head of a public nuisance, they have a rule that a public speaker must stand on one leg only while unbending his soul of some gems of rhetoric as may be put up within it. If the other leg is brought to the ground, the speech must come to an end. In view of the fact that there is no closure in the Canadian House, this simple and effective device should be welcomed; while the approach of the general elections would cause its adoption to be hailed with joy by the pol pol, or vulgar populace.

Peterborough Farm and Dairy—The bargain is a good one. We should accept it. Our great Canadian crops now being and about to be harvested should find this new and profitable market this season. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces farmers are reported to be holding their hay for sale in the United States as soon as the measure comes in force. Our buyers farmers of the West who have pushed this whole movement energetically from the outset, with their 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in sight are looking to the United States market now with hopefulness and interest. The farmers in the East should aid them in obtaining it and thereby obtain for all a market that will grow better as the years pass.

Reciprocity will benefit the Canadian farmer in his buying as well as in his selling.

The tax on wagons will be cut from 25 per cent. to 22 1/2 per cent. On pigs from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. On hogs from 17 1/2 per cent. to 15 per cent. On drills and planters from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. On mowers from 17 1/2 per cent. to 15 per cent. On horse rakes from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. On cultivators from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.

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NO COMPROMISE.

Newspapers opposed to reciprocity have been making much of the fact that in the whole province of Saskatchewan there were found enough Conservatives in agreement with Mr. Borden to assemble themselves at Moose Jaw and pass a resolution endorsing his opposition to reciprocity.

They have not been giving so much publicity to another fact of far more significance. Mr. Haultain was proffered the honorary vice-presidency of the Provincial Conservative Association at Moose Jaw, and declined it because the convention passed the resolution endorsing Mr. Borden.

Perhaps Mr. Haultain recalled another convention, which also assembled at Moose Jaw, and also declined it. That convention, too, urged Mr. Haultain to do something he did not want to do: namely, to pervert the public confidence and support given him as the head of a non-partisan agricultural association, and to become a party man. In a moment of weakness, Mr. Haultain set aside his own judgment and allowed the party convention to do as it saw fit. The result was not too generally known to the public.

Mr. Haultain seems to have taken counsel of his experience and reached the conclusion that the party delegates already begun to elect him are not good advisers. On this occasion he declined to either abandon the position he had taken on the reciprocity question or to accept an office which would put him in seeming agreement with the party and in support of Mr. Borden. He not only supports reciprocity, but declined to allow an impression to be created that his sentiments on the matter were weaker than his party's allegiance.

Mr. Haultain has a new reward for his tenacity. Anything that the Federal bosses of the party can do to cripple him will be done. In fact, the moral of this little civil war is that the western people and the bosses of the Ottawa Opposition are directly opposed on the reciprocity question as they could be, and that there is no hope or chance of compromise. As for Mr. Haultain, he has done for his party, it is a safe enough conjecture that only the conviction that what his party stands for would be to the positive and serious disadvantage of his constituents in the event of his being elected to the House of Commons. Mr. Haultain has been all the party had to say for itself in Saskatchewan for years, it is an equally safe surmise that the party cataputs would not start throwing missiles at him, and that the party would be glad to have him as a member of the House of Commons.

Montreal Gazette—"The revenue returns for the four months of the campaign ending with July 31 show that at that time the Laurier Government collected \$22,024,000 in customs taxation, which is \$4,588,000 more than was collected from the same imports in the same period of four months of the previous year. The amount of the national tax paid in Canada has been raised till it is getting on to double the amount per head paid in the same class of people in the United States; and the Minister, however, evidently thinks the people can stand another turn of two of the screw. The ministers, it is to be supposed, are preparing to estimate the duty annually paid by Canadians on goods imported from the United States by several million dollars, and the Gazette and its friends are fighting the proposal.

THE PAIR AND THE FARMER.

With characteristic enterprise, the Alberta Homesteadist, edited by George B. Fraser, has come out this week with a special number to mark the holding in Edmonton of the Great Western Fair, International Stock Show and Race meet. There are 32 pages in the issue which is illustrated by numerous handsome cuts, several of full page design. The cover is a work of art in two colors by the Byron-May Co., a fine reproduction of views of the buffalo herd at Wainwright and of "The King of the Prairie," the lord of the herd of a thousand buffalo park and the bull which conquered "Sir Donald," the former champion.

Under the heading "Pair and Farmer" the Homesteadist gives the following cogent argument why farmers should attend the exhibition: "The successful physician attends the meetings of his medical society, the artist visits every art exhibit in his state or country, the minister goes to his conferences, the politician to his conventions, and the farmer who fails to attend his county and provincial fair is neglecting his own best interests."

From the fact that he is surrounded by broad acres and wide forest lands the farmer needs less often with his fellowcraftsmen than do the workers in the town or city. He needs the inspiration which comes from talking over methods and means. He needs the impetus which comes from seeing what others have done along the lines of endeavor which he is following. He needs the help which only a gathering of farmers and their families can give and when he goes to the fair he not only enjoys a pleasant day's outing, but he learns a score of things that will be helpful to him all the year.

The man whose specialty is poultry visits that department, and when he sees a fine pen of fowls he not only admires them, but he mentally compares them with his own flock and is very apt to determine that next year he will either by purchase of new stock or grading up his own, bring them nearer to the ideal which he sees before him. The farmer who sows grain is interested in the different kinds shown, and if he has failed to get the best seed in past years he learns to correct his error and avoid repeating his mistake. The dairyman learns the differences between pure bred animals and scrubs, the sheep raiser what type of animal nearer approaches perfection. It is so in every line, in every department and the farmer who attends the fairs of his province and district is the farmer who raises the standards in farm products.

MR. ARMSTRONG'S PRECIPITATION.

Toronto Globe: One of the most worried men in the anti-reciprocity ranks today is Mr. Joseph Armstrong, the Conservative member for East Lambton. The exigencies of politics compel him—as they have compelled Mr. Perley, the party whip—to declare against close trade relations with the United States, although his own personal business interests and those of his constituents would profit greatly by free trade in natural products. Mr. Armstrong is president of the Petrolia Creamery Company, which will be a center to manufacture butter, winter and cheese in the summer. When by inadvertence in the framing of the Payne-Aldrich tariff the duty on cream entering the United States was reduced from five cents per pound to one cent, the Petrolia Creamery promptly quit cheese and butter making, and instead shipped the cream it collected to the United States, where it was sold at a profit. Mr. Armstrong and his associates may be gathered from the following extract taken from a publication of the Lambton Publicity Association, which is entirely non-political in its membership: "Dairying, which is becoming one of the most profitable and specialized lines of milked farming, is, of course, influenced by all the factors which go to make stock production successful. The reduction in the duty on Canadian cream entering the United States from five cents a pound to one cent on August 5, 1909, has had a particularly gratifying effect in the border counties, and in no more so than in Lambton. The price paid for the cream (twenty-seven cents per pound of butterfat) and the convenience of having the product collected for has encouraged an increase in the dairy herds, particularly on the part of those whose other farm interests prevented them from making and marketing butter or to ship cream to the States he retains the skim milk." Mr. Armstrong is now confronted with the task of proving to the farmers of East Lambton that while the reduction of the American duty on cream to five cents a gallon had "a particularly gratifying effect" in Lambton and on the business of which he is president, the removal of that duty altogether will be a national calamity against which he is warranted in resorting to obstruction. It is said that some time ago Mr. Armstrong spoke in favor of reciprocity in natural products before members of the Grange in Lambton county. He has a hard proposition before him, and unless he can wriggle himself free from the knots he himself helped to tie it will be found that the farmers of East Lambton "know not Joseph" when last they cast their ballots, and that now they know him too well.

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THE RIPENING PERIOD HAS BEEN PROLONGED

Cool and Showery Weather Postpones Harvest, According to Eighth Fortnightly Crop Bulletin of Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 15.—The eighth fortnightly report on the condition of growing crops up till Saturday last, issued by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, states: "Except for the past few days the weather has been generally showery and cool, and the ripening period has been postponed with the result that harvest will not be general over the province until the 25th. The earliest districts are Maple Creek, Swift Current and Red Lake.

In these districts harvest will be general this week. Quite a number of wheat and oats fields are already in the stack at Maple Creek, and cutting is well started in the Swift Current district. The harvest will be in full swing here by the 21st. The farmer has already harvested a large sixty-acre field of wheat at Fossilburg. Wheat coloring well in the west. Early sown wheat on well prepared soil is coloring well and should be ready for cutting on the 15th. Wheat cutting started in Tantalum on the 11th and the harvest will be general in this district by the 22nd. On heavy lands in the Estevan, Weyburn, Arcola, Regina and Lethbridge districts, the wheat crop shows traces of black rust, but owing to the advanced stage of maturity of the grain and the present favorable weather the crop is not likely to suffer any material damage.

Harmless Hail Storms

Local hail storms occurred between the 11th and 12th, northwest of Moose Jaw, and at Estevan and Lundburn, but the areas affected and the percentage of damage are insignificant. Further and fuller information of maturity of the grain and the present favorable weather the crop is not likely to suffer any material damage.

RETURNED FROM TRIP THROUGH MOUNTAINS

Eight Tourists Visited Maligne Lake and Other Beauty Spots of the West, by Pack Horses from End of Steel West.

The party of eight tourists in charge of Franklin B. Kirkbride of New York, who went west three weeks ago for a trip into Jasper Park for purposes of mountain-climbing and hunting, returned to Edmonton on Saturday afternoon after having visited Maligne Lake and other beauty spots in that vicinity. Despite the fact that the trip involved a long and arduous journey, the party, all travelled from the end of steel by packers into a district first traversed by the white man but two years ago and lying in an almost unknown alpine region.

Speaking to the Bulletin last evening, Mr. Ingraham said that the trip throughout as most interesting and enjoyable. "We went by rail to the end of the line at Mile 100," said Mr. Ingraham, "and from there by pack-horses to mile 100 where we crossed the Athabasca. It was a very interesting trip to the south for some distance and over the Shore Pass to Maligne Lake. We spent eight days at the lake boating and climbing some of the surrounding peaks those that could be climbed. We had only three weeks for our trip and spent most of the time coming and going."

Mr. Ingraham was surprised at the absence of the Indians and the very destructive which may be the cause but if the place is kept as a park there should be a marked increase during the next few years."

START TO BUILD G.T.P. BATTLEFORD BRANCH

Contractors for Line From Wainwright North-west Ready to Begin Work—Contract for Two Bridges Over Gunnle River Let to John D. Gunn & Co., of Winnipeg.

Battleford, Sask., Aug. 14.—Chief Engineer Dunn, of the G.T.P., who is in town today, states that one hundred teams have been shipped by Lamoureux & Petersen. The successful tenders for the Battleford Wainwright branch, to commence work at once. The contract for the two bridges across the Battle river has been let to John D. Gunn & Co., Winnipeg. Work is to be completed by April 1, 1912.

TERRIFIC DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Store House New York Aqueduct Containing 11,000 Pounds of Explosive Blows Up. Newburg, N.Y., Aug. 11.—With a concussion that shook the earth five miles around, a dynamite store house of the New York Aqueduct, near Storm King mountain at Cornwall, blew up early today. The building, which was owned by the Aqueduct contractor, contained 11,000 pounds of explosives. No trace of the building was left this morning. Shanties in the vicinity were levelled, and a large quantity of window glass in the village of Cornwall was shattered. The explosion occurred a few minutes before a shift of sixteen men were due to report for work.

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Cool and Showery Weather Postpones Harvest, According to Eighth Fortnightly Crop Bulletin of Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 15.—The eighth fortnightly report on the condition of growing crops up till Saturday last, issued by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, states: "Except for the past few days the weather has been generally showery and cool, and the ripening period has been postponed with the result that harvest will not be general over the province until the 25th. The earliest districts are Maple Creek, Swift Current and Red Lake.

In these districts harvest will be general this week. Quite a number of wheat and oats fields are already in the stack at Maple Creek, and cutting is well started in the Swift Current district. The harvest will be in full swing here by the 21st. The farmer has already harvested a large sixty-acre field of wheat at Fossilburg. Wheat coloring well in the west. Early sown wheat on well prepared soil is coloring well and should be ready for cutting on the 15th. Wheat cutting started in Tantalum on the 11th and the harvest will be general in this district by the 22nd. On heavy lands in the Estevan, Weyburn, Arcola, Regina and Lethbridge districts, the wheat crop shows traces of black rust, but owing to the advanced stage of maturity of the grain and the present favorable weather the crop is not likely to suffer any material damage.

Harmless Hail Storms

Local hail storms occurred between the 11th and 12th, northwest of Moose Jaw, and at Estevan and Lundburn, but the areas affected and the percentage of damage are insignificant. Further and fuller information of maturity of the grain and the present favorable weather the crop is not likely to suffer any material damage.

RETURNED FROM TRIP THROUGH MOUNTAINS

Eight Tourists Visited Maligne Lake and Other Beauty Spots of the West, by Pack Horses from End of Steel West.

The party of eight tourists in charge of Franklin B. Kirkbride of New York, who went west three weeks ago for a trip into Jasper Park for purposes of mountain-climbing and hunting, returned to Edmonton on Saturday afternoon after having visited Maligne Lake and other beauty spots in that vicinity. Despite the fact that the trip involved a long and arduous journey, the party, all travelled from the end of steel by packers into a district first traversed by the white man but two years ago and lying in an almost unknown alpine region.

Speaking to the Bulletin last evening, Mr. Ingraham said that the trip throughout as most interesting and enjoyable. "We went by rail to the end of the line at Mile 100," said Mr. Ingraham, "and from there by pack-horses to mile 100 where we crossed the Athabasca. It was a very interesting trip to the south for some distance and over the Shore Pass to Maligne Lake. We spent eight days at the lake boating and climbing some of the surrounding peaks those that could be climbed. We had only three weeks for our trip and spent most of the time coming and going."

Mr. Ingraham was surprised at the absence of the Indians and the very destructive which may be the cause but if the place is kept as a park there should be a marked increase during the next few years."

START TO BUILD G.T.P. BATTLEFORD BRANCH

Contractors for Line From Wainwright North-west Ready to Begin Work—Contract for Two Bridges Over Gunnle River Let to John D. Gunn & Co., of Winnipeg.

Battleford, Sask., Aug. 14.—Chief Engineer Dunn, of the G.T.P., who is in town today, states that one hundred teams have been shipped by Lamoureux & Petersen. The successful tenders for the Battleford Wainwright branch, to commence work at once. The contract for the two bridges across the Battle river has been let to John D. Gunn & Co., Winnipeg. Work is to be completed by April 1, 1912.

TERRIFIC DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Store House New York Aqueduct Containing 11,000 Pounds of Explosive Blows Up. Newburg, N.Y., Aug. 11.—With a concussion that shook the earth five miles around, a dynamite store house of the New York Aqueduct, near Storm King mountain at Cornwall, blew up early today. The building, which was owned by the Aqueduct contractor, contained 11,000 pounds of explosives. No trace of the building was left this morning. Shanties in the vicinity were levelled, and a large quantity of window glass in the village of Cornwall was shattered. The explosion occurred a few minutes before a shift of sixteen men were due to report for work.

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