

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN (SEMI-WEEKLY)

DAILY—Delivered in City, 5¢ per year. By mail, per year, \$3. By mail to United States per year \$8.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1927.

GETTING UNDER WAY.

The new city council got down to business Monday evening in a most promising manner. The theory that "first meetings" are more or less formal but inconsequential is being dispensed with.

The inaugural address of Mayor McDougall gave tone to the meeting and it is to be hoped sounded the keynote for the year.

The address of Mayor McDougall gave tone to the meeting and it is to be hoped sounded the keynote for the year. The address is replete with suggestions worthy of the attention of the city fathers.

The committees for the year were arranged with a view to greater efficiency, and an understanding reached that all the committees shall meet regularly on Monday evenings.

Of more than ordinary importance was the announcement of the Mayor that the estimates for the year would be brought down at an early date.

A communication from Mr. Whyte puts the C.P.R. bridge question in a decidedly better light. While the Dominion Government could not assist a traffic bridge across the Saskatchewan without inviting applications for similar assistance from every municipality between Vancouver and Halifax, they might assist the company in the erection of the railway structure.

This considerably simplifies matters. It relieves the city of the necessity of negotiating with the Dominion Government or of assuming any liability for the amount asked from them; that may be left with the Government and the Company.

The Provincial Government has already promised \$100,000 toward the project; \$3 remains only to provide for the \$100,000, of which Strathcona will not doubt be prepared to bear a proportionate share.

The amount of public work that can be carried on with advantage in the

NEW CHANGE FOR THE CANADIAN PRODUCER.

France has two tariff schedules, the maximum, chargeable on imports from foreign countries generally and the minimum, collected on products from countries which extend similar tariff favors to France.

The commercial treaty recently negotiated permits certain classes of Canadian products to enter France under the minimum tariff of that country, and allows certain classes of French products to enter Canada under our intermediate tariff.

Following are some of the reductions thus secured in the French tariff against Canadian products:

Table with 2 columns: Product Name and Percentage. Includes items like Horses, Fresh and cured meats, Eggs, Cured codfish, Pickled fish, etc.

Of this enormous amount Canada supplied France, with only \$1,511,000 worth; some one else got the \$288,500,000. This was a far from satisfactory condition of things.

France wanted the goods, but preferred to buy them from countries which exchanged tariff concessions with her; as a result we got only \$1 out of every \$202 of goods we had to sell.

The commercial treaty is an attempt to capture for Canada a larger share of that \$200,000,000, and it bids fair to accomplish the purpose.

The treaty makes it an advantage to Canada to sell to France, and an advantage to France to buy from Canada.

France will be permitted to compete in France with the products of other countries; and the more goods France buys from us the more she may expect to sell us.

This market we are attempting to secure by lessening the restrictions against French goods entering Canada. We consent to permit our own people to buy from France on conditions that our people are permitted to sell in France.

The treaty is the first exercise of a power conferred on the Government by Parliament at last session—the power to extend the intermediate tariff to any country prepared to return corresponding tariff favors in return.

The purpose of seeking this power was that the Government might continue its policy of securing new markets for Canadian products abroad, and of lowering the tariff barriers against products which Canada finds it profitable to import.

Calgary is providing work for unemployed citizens filling in a dump behind the breakwater along the Bow river. This suggests the question whether other western cities could not undertake certain classes of public work at this season without extra cost to the ratepayers and with benefit to those who may not be able to secure employment.

OUR PULPWOOD FORESTS.

News paper is manufactured from the fibre of certain soft woods formerly found plentifully in the United States and still growing in enormous areas in Canada.

During the last half century the demand for news paper in the United States has been growing at a rate that steadily and rapidly lessened the remaining supply of pulpwood.

That supply is now practically exhausted, so nearly so that import duty on pulp-wood is to be removed. The price of many of the larger newspapers in the United States has doubled, and the day of the one cent newspaper in the Republic is considered past unless some other raw material can be found from which this grade of paper can be made and which may be had in constant and exhaustless supply.

As their supply at home has decreased the proprietors of the United States paper mills have turned to the Canadian forests, have invaded them during recent years with steadily increasing forces of axemen, and have exported enormous numbers of logs to their mills.

The result in Nicollet is a gentle suggestion that the elections of that riding would just as soon elect their representative by acclamation.

As there are estimated to be 600,000 marriageable gentlemen and 420,000 marriageable ladies in Canada, Cupid has about 200,000,000 chances of making himself useful during the 366 days of the current year.

The Mail and Empire opines that Mr. Cockshutt will be re-elected by an increased majority. Doubtful; but admitted that he might have been if he had succeeded in dumping the tenement dwellers of British manufacturing centers into the city of Brantford.

The manner in which the Dominion Government protects laborers of the country who are employed from time to time by contractors doing government work is seen by the fact that last year 150 fair wages schedules were prepared by the officers of the Department of Labor.

On the basis of these fair wages schedules which fix on the rates prevailing in the localities in which the work is being done, due regard being taken to the cost of living in the localities concerned.

The Canadian Courier calls attention to a class of imports which swell the annual returns, but which are steadfastly ignored by those who condemn an excess of imports as an unmitigated evil.

There is another thought of greater importance. British and United States manufacturers are coming in here and bringing in machinery and capital. These increase our imports and they are permanent additions to our wealth.

Canada's imports ought to be increased at least fifty million dollars a year. This is the figure which both Sir George Drummond and Mr. Lake overlooked, as is worth of imports is not trade; it is wealth coming in here for permanent investment. Surely Canada must rejoice in the excess of imports over exports in so far as it is caused by this sort of immigration.

The Western Architect and Builder of Cincinnati confesses to a change of opinion regarding Canada, which

ON THE SIDE.

Toronto electors considered Dr. Beattie Nesbitt too much of a "mixer" to be turned loose on a six million dollar spending programme.

The result in Nicollet is a gentle suggestion that the elections of that riding would just as soon elect their representative by acclamation.

As there are estimated to be 600,000 marriageable gentlemen and 420,000 marriageable ladies in Canada, Cupid has about 200,000,000 chances of making himself useful during the 366 days of the current year.

The Mail and Empire opines that Mr. Cockshutt will be re-elected by an increased majority. Doubtful; but admitted that he might have been if he had succeeded in dumping the tenement dwellers of British manufacturing centers into the city of Brantford.

The manner in which the Dominion Government protects laborers of the country who are employed from time to time by contractors doing government work is seen by the fact that last year 150 fair wages schedules were prepared by the officers of the Department of Labor.

On the basis of these fair wages schedules which fix on the rates prevailing in the localities in which the work is being done, due regard being taken to the cost of living in the localities concerned.

The Canadian Courier calls attention to a class of imports which swell the annual returns, but which are steadfastly ignored by those who condemn an excess of imports as an unmitigated evil.

There is another thought of greater importance. British and United States manufacturers are coming in here and bringing in machinery and capital. These increase our imports and they are permanent additions to our wealth.

Canada's imports ought to be increased at least fifty million dollars a year. This is the figure which both Sir George Drummond and Mr. Lake overlooked, as is worth of imports is not trade; it is wealth coming in here for permanent investment. Surely Canada must rejoice in the excess of imports over exports in so far as it is caused by this sort of immigration.

The Western Architect and Builder of Cincinnati confesses to a change of opinion regarding Canada, which

FOR MUTUAL ADVANCEMENT.

There are many gentlemen financially interested in both Strathcona and Edmonton and who are therefore more concerned in the advancement of the community of which these are parts than in the promotion of the interests of either city as against the other, or as compared to the other, Secretary Harrison of the Edmonton Board of Trade has been advocating recently an association of such men resident in both cities to work for the general advancement of the two cities considered as one commercial and industrial centre.

He proposes the formation of some kind of club through which the collective effort of these gentlemen might be exerted.

It is no part of the scheme that the new body should supplant the Boards of Trade of the respective cities, nor that it should be a parallel but different line, a line not open to either board and perhaps not to a combination of the two boards.

Each Board of Trade is concerned primarily in the welfare of its own city, even in emergency against the wishes of the neighboring city; the new body would devote its energies to promoting the interests of both as against other communities, but of neither against the other.

For such body there appears to be a broad field of opportunity. Whatever may be their points of disagreement Edmonton and Strathcona in matters of vital consequence have more in common than in difference and their welfare is conserved by emphasizing their common rather than their divergent interests.

In the important matter of securing

MARC ANTONY'S ORATION OVER CAESAR'S BODY.

Friends, Tories, citizens, lend me your ears; I come not to bury Nesbitt, but to praise him. The evil that men do lives from eight hundred years to a hundred years after them; the good one oft interred in Registry Offices.

So hath it been with Nesbitt. The strutting Geary hath told you Nesbitt was ambitious. If it were so, it was a grievous fault; and grievously hath Nesbitt answered it.

He would leave of Miles Vokes, and the rest— For Miles Vokes is an honorable man; so are they that all honorable men— Come I to speak at Nesbitt's funeral. He was my friend, faithful, and just to me.

Switching what business he could my way; But Willet says he was ambitious. When that the poor wretch cried— "Nesbitt hath served me."— That he would sweep the salary of herring.

Pigs' feet and beer, if they would make him rich; He put away nine thousand to— "I did that look like ambition—or superstition? Ambition should be made of sterner stuff." Yet Hanna says he was ambitious. And Hanna is an honorable man.

But yesterday the word of Nesbitt night. He stood against Queen's Park; nor lies he there. And none so poor to do him reverence. O masters! O fractious Ward Association!

THE SUPERINTENDENT STACKHOUSE DESCRIBES THE "BIG FOUR MISSION FUND."

Edmonton Baptists Pledged to Raise \$4,000 Towards the New Work. Superintendent Stackhouse described the "Big Four Mission Fund" to the congregation of the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

Mr. Stackhouse briefly outlined the rise and spread of this movement, which is spreading in a year and a half in the Western Baptist convention, formed the theme of an address lasting nearly two hours, delivered by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of Baptist missions from the pulpit of the Brandon Baptist church yesterday morning.

LAST OF SAILING VESSEL.

Not an Ocean Sailing Craft Was in Montreal Last Season. Montreal, Jan. 9.—For the first time in the history of the port of Montreal last season not a single sailing vessel arrived from sea. The entire trade of the port has now been captured by the steamships. The tonnage of the ships arriving, as against 286,700 tons last year, was 1,348,552, against 1,381,418. The decrease occurred entirely in connection with the Gulf ports, the falling off in that trade being 55 vessels and 59,746 tons. Coal imports decreased by 100,000 tons, due to the stringency blockade.

College Not Responsible. Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Mr. Justice Ritchie brought a writ of habeas corpus against the superintendent of the Ottawa college, for beating his son-in-law, this disabling the college from Father Dube, who administered the chastisement was doing it, in his private capacity and action may be taken against him.

Advertisement for 'I Will Equip You To Raise Poultry Without Your Putting Up One Cent'. Includes text about poultry-raising, a small illustration of a Peerless Incubator, and contact information for The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited.