

REGULATING CORPORATIONS

The message of President Roosevelt to Congress will occasion more than casual attention in Canada because it deals mainly with a subject already demanding attention here and bound to demand more of it in the early future: namely, the regulation and control of corporations in defense of public rights. The side of the question exposed is the one about which the east has been heard during recent years, and to which it was timely to attract attention.

In the remarkable up-building of United States industries and extension

her trade, the corporation has become a natural, a necessary and traditional part of the corporate life. The corporation has pooled their money to undertake big enterprises, progress would doubtless have been made, both in production and exchange, but it would not have been the progress that has been made, either in volume or variety. If great railway systems had not been built, great manufacturing concerns and great mining companies formed, the transportation, manufacturing and mining activities would not be, and could not be, contributing as much, or anything like as much, as they have contributed, are contributing today, to the wealth and happiness of the American people. If the history of the United States were removed, the history of United States development would have to be rolled back three or four generations.

Canada entertain for their country the hope and expectation of progress which in all proper ways will rival, and in some important phases will surpass, the advancement made by their neighbor to the south. In that advancement they expect the means which has there contributed so mightily to be equally effective. It surely is important for us to observe then to what degree the corporation has been a benefit to the United States and to what extent and in what directions its activities might with good general results have been curtailed.

Our American friends have found that combinations of men were not better morally or socially than individuals. They have found that men are more likely to obey the law when the chances of being found out were small, than when no more scrupulously considerate of the rights and interests of other people. Whether the corporation is morally simpler than the individual man, it is probably not. The corporation itself is a creature of the law, and its action upon a wider range of people. For this reason an act not morally, when committed by a corporation, is not more morally justifiable, if it hardships the same act of an individual would produce. And just because of this it is proper and necessary in the public interest to draw a line between the legitimate and illegitimate activities of corporations, and even to hold them to that line, on the side of the line more rigorously than the individual is commonly held.

It fell to the lot of Congress during Mr. Roosevelt's regime to draw the line between the right of the individual to put in motion the machinery of the law and the curbing to the unjust and illegal practices of the corporations. From this, therefore, comes with propriety the warning that there is a limit beyond which the "control" of the corporation and "control" becomes tyrannical or if there has been growing in an section of the United States during recent years a sentiment of hostility toward the simple business man. It has wealth, that is money, has been cultivated and fostered by the exaggeration and misapplication of the doctrines the President himself was preaching. It may indeed have been a recognition of the fact that he wanted more than he wanted to accomplish in this direction, and other than wanted to accomplish, that his final conservative tone of his speech

Primarily the necessity may be suggested as arising from the regulation of corporate wealth must be defended not offensive; that its purpose may be to protect the public rights and interests, not to cripple nor even hamper or obstruct the legitimate and useful operations of capital in prosecuting enterprises of magnitude; that while the people ought to be protected from the monopoly against which it is found necessary to protect, it should neither be hindered nor to impair nor unjustly restricted in the exercise of their rights of citizenship.

"Regulation" of corporations is undertaken, or should not be undertaken, merely for the sake of regulation. There must be in it the end in view, the public from some specific cause, and the scope must be determined and bounded by the means necessary to accomplish this. To persecute citizens because they have wealth, or to cause instead of hearing that wealth they put it into use, is criminal, foolish, and in the end suicidal; quite enough to exaggerate the doctrine of individualism, and to create a company of individuals to use the rights and interests of all the other citizens in the state under the.

To invest the capitalist with the character of a public enemy and

The necessity of this distinction was emphasized some time since when the employees of a great American railway system protested against the enforcement of a rate-cutting law, because its effect would be to prevent the road paying respectable wages to its employees and interest on the money put into it. The enforcement of such law must be regarded as tyranny pure and simple, and tyrannical without the excuse of necessity; for, however desirable cheapness may be, it can never be so desirable as to justify denying livings to men employed in an industry and dividends on the money which brought it into being. An unjust blow aimed at capital may

ment to the British preference. Hence Mr. King's answer did not satisfy some of the questioners. It would seem to require a greater cut than 10 per cent. on United States prices to enable United States makers to compete with the British and other British competitors, particularly W, as Mr. King maintained. British structural steel is produced at a lower cost than American. Some of the statements made before the Ways and Means committee in 1913, however, would conduce to the further weakening of confidence in the dumping clause."

Individually the Mail seems to have proved to the limit:—

1—That the United States steel maker uses his \$10 a ton duty to bleed the United States consumer "to

1—That to do this he sends his plus product into Canada, pays 5 per ton duty and still finds the business profitable enough to "push."

2—That the Canadian Government has not been foolish enough to prevent the United States steel manufacturer conferring this boon on the Canadian consumer at the expense of his own countrymen.

If this weakens the "confidence" of the Canadian steel-producer in the dumping clause it certainly seems unlikely to cultivate public anxiety for the blessings of Dingleism.

THE CHRISTMAS BULLETIN.

The Christmas Bulletin will be issued early next week. In size and general appearance it will resemble the edition of last year. Similar lines have also been followed in its preparation; the articles dealing mainly with Edmonton as it was, is and will be. The number is well illustrated and should be a valued souvenir alike to the citizen and to the distant friend. Paid in advance subscribers to The Daily Bulletin will receive the Christmas Bulletin free. Extra copies 25 cents.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The thunder is still the blunder.
etc.

The C. N. R. has secured entrance to Chicago. The future of Chicago is assured.

Montreal alienists are accused of graft. And Montreal the home of M. Herbert Ames?

Well, ten men are happy and twelve others are willing to let bygones be bygones.

Edmonton street cars carried 5,000 people on Saturdays. Now what about Calgary with a street railway system?

The Winnipeg Telegram figures that Alex. Haggart got at least 3 legitimate votes. The Free Press agrees.

Winnipeg Telegram, Oct. 2, 1913.

Roosevelt is pointing up for the African lion hunt by taking a few peep shots at W. R. Hearst's flock of African hyenas.

Hon. R. Lemieux says a cable rate of 10 cents per word is feasible. He thinks then cost about thirty cents cable home for money.

Mr. Bourassa is to start another newspaper. Perhaps he needs it, he

the country doesn't fit is to be rid of it along the Nationalist lines.

Halifax and St. John are talking up to each other again over the ocean traffic business. Christmas will find conditions normal on the seaboard.

If cost China \$4,200,000 to buy the late Emperor, if such figures were more frequent there would be less need for John seeking fortune abroad.

With Lemieux, Fiddling, Borden and Fisher talking state-owned cable in Lunenburg John Bull must conclude that Canada is anxious to cultivate

A Hudson Bay snip is over-due London. If she is lost we will see the Hudson Bay route condemned roundly as though a liner from Herby Gate had never fouled an iceberg.

Calgary Albertan—"Toronto can be redeemed," is the cry of certain Toronto Liberals. Calgary can be redeemed like-well, if Calgary can be redeemed there is hope for the cities of the plains."

Winning polled 17,500 votes in Federal election and only 16,000 in majority election. A possible explanation is that the

on wishing to interfere, many western people would humbly suggest the propriety of a record-making budget.

Miss Katherine Elkins, nee the bride prospective of the Duke of Abruzzi, seems to have made the mistake of quarrelling with her mother-in-law elect before the event. The distinguished Dago will now seek the hand of a Teutonic princess.

Calgary News—"There are not many cities in Canada where the continuous laying of a street car service would be possible in the month of December." No, but there are some cities in Canada which get a move on.

These are absolutely essential to the opening up of the Province west and east of the C. and E. and in the rich north country, while in southern Alberta the main reason for the construction of the line ranges to a great wheat-producing country makes more pressing each year the need of improved transportation facilities. These needs are now to be met, and it may be expected that Alberta will have a new era of progress. The benefits to be derived from the proposed railway extension are so obvious in the new, rich and undeveloped country like Alberta that even the varietal onlooker can realize them.

There remains the honest and vigorous faithfulness of this pledge of the government. This is assured by the Premier's statement that he will personally

The Premier is as honest as the day is long and as decidedly determined as he is honest, so that once started upon an enterprise he carries it through with the most resolute earnestness. These qualities, conceded to the premier by men as bold as he is in his opinions, are the basis of the confidence that he has in his own ability that the work will be pushed forward with honest efficiency and determination to a convincing fulfilment, and Alberta's speedy development be thereby ensured.

The Rutherford government pledged to secure for Alberta what railways it needed, and Premier Rutherford responsible for the fact that the province has today the whole makes an eminently satisfactory announcement to the Alberta public.

RAILWAYS FOR ALBERTA.

Premier Rutherford's announcement

that the Alberta government has pledged itself to provide railway construction throughout the province and that the railway authority is now in control of the new department will be organized. This is equally good news for the province, for the name is synonymous with earnestness and integrity, and this policy to be effective must be carried out with determination and a consistent regard for the needs of every portion of the province.

This Premier Rathbone will undoubtedly do, as he has already demonstrated for himself on a business basis, an earnest conception of what his duties are and the will to carry them out. As stated in his announcement, he has been in the province for the last three years, carried through

There has been some of such vital importance as to promoting commerce as this railway. This decision on the part of the government will commend itself to people generally, no matter to what side of political opinion they may lean. It is a small affair of party, but a big one involving the development of all Alberta in the near future.

The southern and settled portions of the province could not without serious handicap be served long by the existing provision for transportation. Railway extension across the country is imperative in the north country, along the Athabasca and Peace, and in the vast northern section between the C. and E., and the N.P. The question of dominant utility railways are pushed through.

The railways must be pushed

This is exactly what the people of Aotearoa will look for in Premier Ruth Richardson's administration of the new department of railways.

The policy is a good one, and an essential one, and Premier Richardson found a person who can carry it through with characteristic tenacity and Viking-like determination. Her present portfolios in the government have been administered most capably and with a high degree of responsibility and a conscientious regard for efficiency in every branch. These are exactly the qualities needed to make a success of the railway policy and department.

TEACH THE IRISH LANGUAGE

Gaelic League Resumes Demand for Instruction in Their Own Language.

has started up again more vigorously than ever in its campaign to have the Irish language introduced into Irish intermediate and second schools. The Gaelic League, which has a meeting for the purpose of selecting teachers, the Dublin section of the Gaelic league called a meeting at one of its headquarters, the National Centre, which demands that "none but Irish persons be appointed to these positions and that these persons shall be asked to examine students in Irish and to teach in the language." The Irish second school at Dangerau County Waterford, sends out a few prospects, scoring the system of education in the United States, and that parents will refuse to send their children to institutions which may be said to be devoted to the Irish language and the teaching of the Irish language and nation.

Insane Man Fights to Escape.

St. Paul, Dec. 16.—Violently insane according to an information filed here a few minutes later, Robert E. Smith, 34, was taken to the county court, where the insane cases are always handled, and secured the view of every one by his mad talk. An information was filed against him, but quickly was caught the paper and charged it contained, and, with a whoop, he dashed for the door to escape. He pushed through the crowd he struggled like a demon to free.

"Help, men, they are trying to kill me," he cried. A record of people poured out of the court room to witness the fight. Down the hallway surged the crowd; people fell to

Chinese University at Peking Breaks Educational Ties With Japan.
Tokio, Dec. 17.—The dismissal of seven Japanese professors of the University of Peking excites comment and is variously ascribed to the triumph of anti-Japanese sentiment, to the uncompromising attitude of the professors and possibly to American and German rivalry. Formerly there were 20,000 Chinese students in Tokio. Now there are only a few. It is understood that the Japanese minister has been instructed to seek "an ex-

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EXPORT FLOUR AND IMPORT FRUIT.
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Lack of Vaccination
Dec. 16.—Dr. H. H. H. of the provincial health department has announced that the prevalence of vaccination in the province of Ontario to the 1st of November was 48 per cent. He says that the regard has resulted in the business of the province. There were 181 cases of diphtheria in November.