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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1909.

The Calgary Albertan remarks that "One of the advantages of the photo-"graphs of the corner stone laying "appearing in Alberta papers is that "they can be used for anything else "suite as conveniently."

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The Strathcona Plaindealer says. "One of the beauties of the big con-"vention at Wetaskiwin last week was "its democratic character. There was "excellent organization and the con-"stituency was well represented. There "were far more rural than town dele-"gates and from start to finish the "work was done by the delegates rath-"er than by party leaders. Senator "Talbot and Mr. Stanley Jones were "the officers conducting the conven-"tion, but the delegates controlled the "proceedings and chose the candidate "in a field of ten. The rivalry was "sectional to a certain extent but there "was no machine dictation or any-"thing but fair play meted out to the "candidates or the delegates, hence "in supporting Mr. Douglas the elect-"ors are assured that he was the popu-"lar choice of a most representative "convention."

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The city council have accepted plans for a market building and will submit a bylaw for the money. This is what comes of being neighbor to a progressive city like Strathcona. True, the building is plainly a necessity, and we might have got it in time any way. But it has been a necessity for many years, and many councils have postponed it to a more convenient season. The present body might have done likewise, the more plausibly that their term is drawing to a close. But great is the power of a good example. Strathcona opened a new market building a fortnight ago, and lo, Edmonton is to have one forthwith. Strathcona has received our admiration. She now deserves also our gratitude.

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It is well that the city council have decided to prepare estimates of the probable cost of the traffic facilities on the proposed C. P. R. bridge and to submit the project to a vote. The estimates can, of course, be only estimates, but as such they should give us some correct idea of the cost, so far as the cost can be ascertained before-hand. The vote, too, will settle the matter for the time, and probably finally. The project has been before the city now for some years. It seems to have taken about as favorable shape as it is likely to take. Nothing, therefore, is likely to be gained by delay. The company, too, intimate that they are anxious to begin work on the bridge. Of the depth of their anxiety there may be some reasonable doubt for they have been backing and filling for a couple of years in a way not calculated to convince the public of their desire to come in speedily. If, however, they are now eager to enter, a protracted discussion of the subject might delay matters, or might be held to do so. If they are only feigning anxiety as a means of getting us to assume their liabilities, the verdict from the people should leave them without this mask. Whether the project is accepted or rejected the company will be relieved of any necessity to delay operations in order to see what the city will do.

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The United Aids is an organization of persons interested in relief work, whose aim is to make the work more effective. Hitherto relief effort has been carried on by various organizations and by individuals. Necessarily it was sporadic in character. Overlapping occurred here and there, while sometimes deserving and needy cases were not attended to. The rule that "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," holds here as elsewhere. The purpose of the present organization is to combine the resources available for relief work, and to systematize the work itself. The result should be greater efficiency and less waste. The city council have, quite wisely, placed the Aids in a similar position regarding city relief work to that occupied by the Board of Trade in regard to city publicity. A grant has been made the association on condition that it undertake this work for the city. It is to be hoped private subscriptions will supplement this by whatever amount may be found necessary to meet the calls. The United Aids is not, of course, a new departure in relief work, save in the local field. Older cities have very generally adopted the plan as a means of bringing order out of the chaos of independent and unrelated charitable effort. It has been found to accomplish much good.

Lord Rosebery will not speak again on the budget. This is quite in accord with His Lordship's peculiar ways. That he would deliver a half dozen addresses in the chief centres of population may have been the hope of the opponents of the measure, but it can hardly have been their expectation. Certainly nobody expected him to undertake anything resembling a campaign against the budget. Much as he seems to dislike the proposals of the Chancellor, it can scarcely be that he dislikes these more than the proposal that he should exert himself seriously in the discussion of a public question. A disinclination to exertion is indeed the most charitable construction that can be placed on the course of this remarkable man. Endowed with abilities of the highest order, and admirably situated in life to exercise those abilities in a sphere of distinction and usefulness, Lord Rosebery steadfastly declines to devote them to the service of his race or state, and persistently regards them and uses them as the means of maintaining himself in a position of isolated dignity. Conscious of the influence he wields over many of his countrymen, and of the far greater influence he might exert, he steadily refuses to accept responsibility for leading public thought or for even actively promoting a cause with which he professed the fullest agreement. Claiming the right to criticize others, he refuses to propose substitutes for what they have to offer. Denouncing the budget as a menace to the social well-being he still refuses to do what he can to help avert the danger. It seems to be the ambition of His Lordship, if he can be credited with an ambition, to loom always on the political horizon, a force of great but uncertain character. Amply fitted to be a statesman, he prefers to try to become an oracle. The result is what might be expected. Men have not much use for oracles these days, and the poser is likely to find himself posing always to a dwindling audience. One cannot long continue to startle the world with an occasional display of talents which everyone knows are produced only on occasion, to awaken the admiration, the envy, or perhaps the regret, of his fellows.

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An archipelago in the Arctic may not be of very much material value to its possessors, but we fancy it is more to be desired than the ice-cake on which two United States gentlemen claim to have planted the flag of their country. For one thing it is more stable. An island commonly stays where one leaves it. Not so with the Polar ice field. Peary says he reached the Pole a year after Cook says he got there. Yet Peary says he found nothing of the flag planted by his alleged predecessor. All this may be true, for the ice fields are in constant motion. Indeed Peary declared when he started his last voyage that he had failed in the previous one only because he did not make allowance for the "Polar drift" and the ice carried him away from his goal. It is different with our new archipelago. It is there, anchored securely to the foundation of things. Herein is the wisdom of Bernier. Peary and Cook are trying to persuade people that they are telling the truth, not it seems, with phenomenal success. And each in the last resort has to admit that his evidence is not absolutely without gaps. Not so with Bernier. He has a quartette of scientists, a ship-load of sailors and a live musk-ox to back up his claims. And if any Thomas still doubts, the Captain will be glad to take him up and show him the Canadian banner, flapping where he "To heart's desire, perched it" on the peaks of Polaria. Wise is the captain who put not his faith in icebergs, but tied it to stout oaken flag poles planted in the enduring rock. Peary and Cook may settle between them the point of who first reached the ice-covered but unfathomed water where the meridians meet. But from that point down to the 49th parallel Mr. Jack Canuck is proprietor.

A DIVERSIONIST TO THE RESCUE.

The Bulletin has already extended its sympathy to Mr. A. E. Kemp, ex-M.P., for having chosen so unreliable a medium as the Winnipeg Telegram to convey his views on the United States tariff to Western readers. It has now also the duty of extending him its equally sincere sympathy in having selected the Toronto News as his champion against the criticisms of the Bulletin. Certainly if what the News says is the most damaging that can be said, it is to be hoped the remarks will receive wide and prolonged attention from that side of the house.

The News calmly bases its remarks on the statement that in his somewhat famous interview Mr. Kemp "made no suggestion as to the increase "or decrease of Canadian duties." Upon this the most charitable interpretation that can be placed is that the advocate has not been furnished with the documents in the case; for whatever Mr. Kemp may have said the Telegram certainly credited him with saying very distinctly that the Canadian duties should be raised. According to that paper the gentleman applauded the Aldrich tariff as a sign of the "commercial independence" of the United States, and lamented that Canada was not in position to display the same brand of "independence." If this does not mean that Canadian duties should be raised will the News kindly enlighten us as to its drift?

The next step in the defence is equally bad. The News quotes a paragraph said to have been included in the interview, avowing Mr. Kemp's belief that if Britain adopted a tariff the occasion would be fitting for the arrangement of a preferential trade system within the Empire. And to this paragraph it attaches a criticism of the Bulletin which had no more to do with this view than it had with the theory of the balance of trade. The Bulletin is not aware of having said anything, good, bad or indifferent as to the preferential trade paragraph. It quoted the paragraph the other day as forwarded by Mr. Kemp; and did not then offer a criticism of it, though invited to do so by the author. The Bulletin, of course, has no objection in the world to being held to account for its opinions. But it does most strenuously protest against having a criticism offered on one subject, and specifically declared to refer to that subject, attached to some other subject as far removed therefrom as two items in the fiscal catalogue well can be.

The Bulletin's views as to tariff reduction, the News is pleased to regard as reflecting a "hypocritical attitude "of the Liberal press and Liberal politicians towards the tariff." The delicate compliment may be filed with acknowledgments, and without comment, for it does not come with much force from the journal which heads its columns of prurient partizanship with the profession of "an independent "journal, devoted to politics, education, literature, the presentation of "current news and the diffusion of "useful information."

It is to be observed, however, that in crediting the Laurier Government with duplicity the News is shattering one of its own standing pieces of advice to its party. It testifies that the Liberal press is the advocate of low tariff. At the same time it declares the Government to be pursuing a policy of high tariff. Yet the News has admonished its party in line upon line and with precept upon precept that if they ever expect to accomplish the defeat of the Government they must get over the notion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a simpleton.

As conclusion to its case the News submits that the "mass of the Con-"servative party are opposed to any "general increase in customs duties." Whatever might be said for the independence of this, it would surely be "news" if anybody could bring himself to believe it. It is, however, an assertion that in the nature of things will require some proving. This the News, wisely, does not undertake. Instead it proceeds with the further assertion that the present tariff is the old Foster tariff. On which assertion we would like to hear the views of Mr. Foster, who has repeatedly declared the present tariff an instrument of robbing the public.

"Low tariff sentiment is powerful "amongst Conservatives in Western "Canada," proceeds the News, which may be admitted correct if it means that, like the News, they recognize the hopelessness of winning an election on an open avowal of high tariff principles. The western representatives it informs us are a "vigorous fighting "element" in the Parliamentary party. For the tokens of their valor on behalf of low tariff we shall be obliged to the diffuser of useful information.

All this, of course, is characteristic of the News' attempt to divert the party of its choice from its traditional doctrines and practices. The News and the gentleman for whom it speaks, seem anxious to get away from the Haman's gallows tariff policy as far and as fast as possible. The wisdom of that policy they do not of course call in question. But neither do they attempt its defence. Instead, they display an anxiety to dissociate themselves with it, to take on an air of cordial friendliness, if not an attitude of positive friendship, for the cause of tariff reduction.

The motive for this move may be found in its circumstances. When an election was to be fought, the electors of the eastern provinces were abundantly assured, with the active assistance of the News, that the Opposition was the only party whose tariff views were not absolutely inimical to the welfare of the country's industries. But having lost the election, that paper suddenly discovers that the manufacturers of the country are quite as prosperous under the present Government as they would be under one of their opponents. Having found the cry useless the News dropped it. We shall require to be shown that it has not dropped it because it found it useless.

If, as we are assured by the News, there was any widespread inclination in the Conservative party to abandon the traditional party policy on the tariff question we should surely find that inclination strongest where the News says low tariff sentiment is most prevalent—in the West. For the expression of that sentiment we should look to the paper whose unfortunate error, or whose untimely correctness, has occasioned this controversy—the Winnipeg Telegram. Yet a few days ago the Telegram took its stand on the attempt being made by the News to divert the party from the ancient standards. In that article the Telegram set out as plainly as words could do so that the party is and will be as it has been. It again nailed the National Policy to the mast-head and dared who would to try to pull it down on penalty of provoking a rebellion in the party. The News is essaying the task, with what success we shall see.

THE TELEGRAM EXPLAINS.

The Winnipeg Telegram does not seem to enjoy the publicity its reportorial methods have received through the "interview" it published with Mr. A. E. Kemp, and the comments offered thereon by the Bulletin. Considering the character of those methods this is perhaps not strange, for even the Telegram may be supposed to long for a reputation it does little enough to sustain. At least it is at pains to give us to understand that it does so.

Instead of apologizing to Mr. Kemp for any inaccuracy in its report of his interview, and coming through with what that gentleman actually said on the occasion, the Telegram launches a conspicuously heated attack on the paper which had the bad judgment to take its report as being correct, and the manners to accept Mr. Kemp's assurance that he did not say what the Telegram credited him with saying. The attack is chiefly interesting as proving that the editorial character of the Telegram is of a kidney with its news character, and that what might have been only an accidental slip of the latter was in reality a casual outcropping of the mother-lode of deception which underlies the whole policy of the Telegram, both in the presentation of news and the discussion of public questions. We are to understand hereafter that whatever inaccuracies occur in the news columns of the Telegram are there through design and not accident; and that whether one take the contents of those columns to be correct or incorrect he is liable to find himself the target for the editorial pistol.

As an instance of the blood-relation between its reportorial methods and its editorial policy, the Telegram informs the world that the Bulletin, in commenting on Mr. Kemp's alleged remarks, told of "the eternal vigilance "which alone enabled the Laurier "Government to hold this greed" of the manufacturers "in check." As a matter of fact the Bulletin did not in the whole course of its article—long enough in all conscience—mention the Laurier Government by name or implication, nor did it in any way suggest that that Government had or had not displayed vigilance, "eternal" or temporal, to curb the rapacity of the manufacturers or anybody else. The theme of the Bulletin was what the Telegram said its friends wanted; and it flatters itself that it stuck more candidly and more coolly to its text than the Telegram to the article which has aroused its ire and brought forth the proof of its character.

Again says the Telegram, "When the "attention of Mr. Kemp was called to "this malicious misrepresentation he "addressed a letter to the Bulletin ex-"plaining that his interview as print-"ed in the Winnipeg Telegram con-"tained no such expression of opinion "as had been credited to him." With all deference, Mr. Kemp did nothing of the kind, and the Telegram knows it. All, and absolutely all, that Mr. Kemp said to the Bulletin regarding the contents of his interview was "Your inference, where you strive to "make it appear that I advocated re-"cent United States tariff revision "methods and principles for adop-"tion by Canada, is entirely unwar-"ranted, therefore I take the liberty "of drawing your attention to the "same. I do not hold the views with "which you credit me, and further-"more I venture to say that nothing "I said would warrant this conclu-"sion." Mr. Kemp, it will be observed, says nothing about what appeared in the Winnipeg Telegram. He concerns himself with what he said, leaving it to the Telegram to explain why it credited him with saying what it did—which seems to be giving that purveyor of misinformation somewhat more than it can handle with convenience.

A third instance of the Telegram's unvarying aversion to the truth: it says the Bulletin printed only such "garbled" portions of Mr. Kemp's letter "as would enable it to disguise "the deception" it had practiced. As a matter of fact the Bulletin printed word for word the paragraph indicated by Mr. Kemp as having been a portion of his interview with the Telegram, pointing out simply that the paragraph had nothing whatever to do with the points under criticism. To that particular paragraph, and the view embodied, the Bulletin has not as yet offered a word of criticism hostile or friendly, though courteously invited to do so by the author. The assertion that the Bulletin "garbled" the letter, picking out such portions as suited what it might have said or wished to say, is an unqualified falsehood, conceived and published by the Telegram with the full documents before it. It is the twin fabrication to the assertion that Mr. Kemp accepted the Telegram's article as a correct report and undertook its defence.

If the purpose of the Telegram be to convince all interested that it will make no correction nor reparation it is entirely successful. Nor will a reaffirmation of its policy in such circumstances be necessary in future. Having disclosed to us the character which underlies its course of conduct it will be our own fault if we ever again take a report appearing in its columns as being correct.

A GIGANTIC BUSINESS OPENING.

A short time since it was noted in these columns that a league had been formed in Germany whose object is to secure a lowering of the tariff which now practically prohibits Canadian products going into that country. The league, of course, is entering on its campaign not for the purpose of benefiting Canadian producers by providing them with a new market, but for that of enabling the German people to buy what they want that Canada produces at lower prices than they are now forced to pay. None the less, the movement is one to which Canadians should wish all success and whose success might be effectively promoted by a simultaneous movement in this country looking toward the betterment of trade relations with Germany. It was intimated some time ago that our Government were considering the matter of arranging or trying to arrange a trade treay with Germany somewhat along the lines of that recently concluded with France. Nothing has been heard of the project for some time, the delay in securing the ratification of the French treaty by the Senate of the Republic perhaps giving a temporary set-back to the whole move for such trade arrangements. How much Canada stands to benefit from a treaty with Germany was indicated by figures previously published showing the annual imports into that country of goods which Canada either does produce or is well adapted to produce. Further figures are now available which indicate still more clearly the tremendous market to which such treaty would give us access. Germany's imports for 1907 included:—

Agricultural implements	$ 5,750,000
Animal products—	
Grease, etc.	76,000,000
Butter	20,000,000
Cheese	7,000,000
Eggs	37,000,000
Apples—	
Fresh	5,000,000
Dried	2,500,000
Asbestos	1,250,000
Bran	37,500,000
Breadstuffs—	
Barley	70,000,000
Oats	10,000,000
Wheat	96,000,000
Rye	22,500,000
Buckwheat	1,000,000
Copper ore	1,500,000
Fish, etc.—	
Lobster	1,000,000
Caviar	1,900,000
Salmon	1,250,000
Herrings, fresh	2,875,000
Herrings, in barrels	8,750,000
Other fresh-salt water fish	3,000,000
Hides and skins, other than fur, in all	58,000,000
Cow	35,900,000
Calf	12,750,000
Lamb and sheep	6,000,000
Goat	3,750,000
Fur skins	20,000,000
Felspar	375,000
Leather	13,500,000
Oil cake	23,500,000
Seeds, grass and clover	11,250,000
Wood, in all	64,000,000
Pine	59,000,000
Cereals, prepared, of all kinds, except rice	1,600,000

Totalled, these figures show that Germany last year imported to the value of 600 million dollars, goods which Canada produces or could profitably produce in surplus quantities. Of this total, agricultural and animal products amounted to 492 millions, manufactures to more than 5 millions, furs to 20 millions, minerals to 3 millions, timber to 64 millions and the products of the sea to 18 million dollars. When it is remembered that last year we sent to Germany only some 2 million dollars worth of home-produced goods of all kinds the advantages of the opening of that market to our farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, miners and fishermen does not need to be argued. All the classes of goods enumerated we produce every year in amounts larger than the home market requires. In each of them our annual output is capable of expansion to an unknown degree if the inducement of a ready market were given to the resources. Great as is the British market we have to meet there competition from every country in the world. The German market, on the other hand, is ringed with tariff walls and if our goods could get through these at lower duty than is demaned from others we would not only be able to sell all we could supply but could sell it at better prices than our competitors. That is, we would have a virtual monopoly of the German market in these classes of goods against all countries which had not equally favorable trading treaties. The benefits of "protection" are few. The greatest of them is that enjoyed by a country against whose products a "protected" state relaxes its duties. This benefit a large and influential portion of the German people seem disposed to confer upon us. It should be good business to close promptly with the offer, should the movement become strong enough to cause an offer to be made.

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The Commissioner of Dominion Parks declares the scenery in the Jasper Park and Pass to be on even a grander scale than that along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. If it is even as grand, it will be of inestimable value to the people of Alberta in special, and to the country at large. That it can be grander, it will be hard to convince those who have visited Banff, Laggan and the other famed resorts aloong the southern line, but have not yet viewed the glories of the Jasper region. The opening of this new wonderland by the construction of the railway will add another to the attractions of life in this part of the Province. Hitherto one of the few criticisms offered to residence here has been that holiday resorts were so distant as to be beyond the reach of a moderately filled purse. Vigorous construction next summer should put the G. T. P. steel into the new Park and open its wonders to those who have the time, money and inclination for an outing. The event will be welcomed thoroughly by many people in Edmonton and in the district hereabouts. It will also be an event of great and enduring benefit to the country at large. Switzerland has made perhaps as much from its scenery as it could have made from agriculture had its surface been more level. Canada has a Switzerland, declared by competent judges to be quite as attractive as that to which the wealthy of Europe and the United States now flock, and built on a much larger scale. The country has already received much benefit from the development of the resorts along the C. P. R. The opening up of another region as wonderful or more so must attract visitors in much larger numbers than have yet come to view the Canadian Alps. These, of course, will have money to spend. And what is of more importance, they must traverse our reaches of farming country to get to the Alps, and can scarcely forget those any more than the beauties of our mountain scenery. Among the tourists are bound to be many whose eyes are open to the tokens of prosperity and opportunity, and by these the resources, conditions and advantages of the country will be made known through influential channels and in desirable quarters.

Earthquake at Florence

Florence, Oct. 8.—The observatory here registered an earthquake shock at 11 o'clock this morning at a distance of 193 kilometres, or about 116 miles. The quake was predicted at 2.25 this morning, when the observatory displayed warning signals consisting of white lights, meaning that an earthquake was expected.

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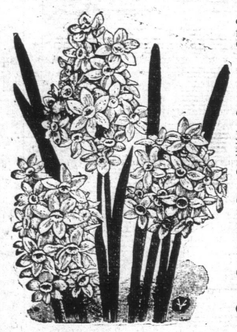

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PATRIOT TELL TURKISH LIE

N. Menasse one of "Your Who Deposed Sultan Hamid.

Among the cosmopolitan Edmonton there is an character in the person of N manager of the Starland t Menasse is a native of Turk he was forced to flee thre because of his alliance with Turks, the liberators of t from the absolute regime Abdul Hamid. Since comi ern Canada direct from country Mr. Menasse has speak English and French study in his spare hours.

Like every true patriot asse has a passionate lov country. While here he conditions and is reportin leaders of the Young Turk Constantinople as to the p government worked out He expects to return to some day and to labor for With strong emotion, M told a Bulletin representati lowing account of how Turks got the ascendancy posed Sultan Hamid, ex-ru key.

Began Twelve Years

"Twelve years ago the movement was begun, wi Bey, a relative of the ex-su head. Being in the sultan' saw many things which we to principles of liberty fo jects and began to make them. He was condemned tions but fled to Paris, wh instrumental in forming of Young Turks. The li was introduced into the Turkey and an agitation against the government. the sultan heard of this the country with private who were paid well to spy dis against the sultan's c

"In 1901, in the school o Constantinople, where I tendance as a pupil, there fessor, Ezizet, by name, talking the liberty movem pupils. Among them was detective who informed o armed force was according take the professor prisone students armed themselve they could and drove th away. The professor e made his way to London, I he organized a Young T under the British flag. The gradually become more po many Young Turks were flee from the country.

Sought to Interest M

"In 1906 the sultan saw t of the movement and to sought to get the ignorant the people with him as the educated classes, who majority of the society Turks. The ignorant peopl Allah, that as God, Mahon phet and Kaliff, the des Mahomet. This title has ported from the time of Os sultans in Turkey and it is reverence by all ignorant p tan Hamid attempted to w ignorant classes by denou Young Turks as unfaith Koran and as wishing to de as sultan. The ruse was and the last massacres at due to the popularity of among the ignorant clas proof of this is that when came into the hands of Turks many Moslems w death simply because the pagated the sentiment Christians among the ignor

"In the meantime tho Young Turks who had spre eral movement among the killed and many of them So numerous were the ma it is impossible to give any extent to which they were p

First Meeting Held in

"In 1907 the Young Turk that they were strong en pose the government, starte ment of liberating their co Sultan. Hamid's cruelties. meeting was held in Lo Many of the most popu Turks took part and decide end to the sultan's regime active step was taken a where telegrams and mes sent to the sultan that he his people a constitution receipt of these Sultan Ha his grand vizier and asked advised what to do. Che the vizier, told the sulta people were furious and th to do was to grant the c Great was the joy of the following day. All the pa tian and Mahommedan, that liberation had come people regardless of their creed, greeted one another Sultan Hamid's blood-thi had to be appeased, howe ter promising the constitu to death many of the mos leaders of the progressive fact the sultan began to fore, but the people had taste of liberty and wo him return to his attroci

Second Movemen

"The outcome was the s ment of the Young Turks gathered to Constantinop parts, forced the gates and entered the royal p sultan still had a body g diers, but as soon as he noise of the cannons of li confidence and consented a deputation of Young was told that the only th to do if he wished to pres was to be deposed. The no show of strength, bu himself to the public. A the charity of the Young shown in that way sultan when they had l