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DUNCAN MARSHALL,  
Manager.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1917

MR. ROSS IN THE SENATE

(Wednesday's Daily)  
The first speech of Hon. G. W. Ross in the Senate shows that the old man has lost none of his vigor and vitality. The same breadth of view and the same clear grasp of public questions that have so long characterized his speeches upon provincial issues are shown in his first address in his new sphere of political life.

Mr. Ross' first utterance in the Senate was upon the motion to appoint a select committee to inquire into the reasons of the great Canadian hinterland lying north of the Saskatchewan. This policy of exploration and investigation into Canada's great natural resources was one that appealed in a peculiar manner to the explorer, as it is only a few years ago since his own administration in Ontario undertook the exploration of the northern part of that province, the result of which was to open up to Ontario a veritable Eldorado that will be a source of both private and public profit to that province almost beyond estimation.

It was the Ross administration that first projected a railway into that great unexplored region of Ontario, and the same public enterprise that built this railway is very clearly in evidence in Senator Ross' speech upon what is now generally known as the last West. Mr. Ross' first speech in the Senate easily places him in the front rank in that legislative body, as his abilities in public debate, his administrative capacity, his forensic powers as a political advisor and his advocacy of sane imperialism have given him a high place among colonial statesmen in an age that has called the ablest men of the land to the councils of the Empire.

The labor men of the West will appreciate the action of Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, the Minister of Justice of Canada, in introducing a bill to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act whereby the clause applying to government contracts shall become applicable to contracts let by the government on the above railway. The statute of 1887 giving summary remedy to workmen to obtain their wages from the money in the hands of the department should the contractors fail to pay them did not apply to the Transcontinental Railway Act. The new bill places workmen on the transcontinental railway in this protected position.

THE GRAFT CHAMPION ASTRAY

(Wednesday's Daily)  
In a vain effort to glorify the victory for Tory graft in British Columbia, the local Tory head organ tries to attribute the victory to an order in council passed by the Dominion government relative to Indian lands in the western province. It is a pity they did not get some information upon the question before they discussed it.

The Toronto News, which is a bitter opponent of the Laurier government, in speaking of the discussion of this matter in the Commons by Mr. Borden and the Minister of the Interior, says: "Only an exceptionally stiff Conservative would deny the honors of war to Mr. Oliver." Further the News said: "The whole affair was not of any intrinsic importance to such portions of Canada as lie outside of British Columbia. There was once a Parliamentarian who talked for Buncombe. Everybody today talked for British Columbia, a Province in which a general election happens to be in progress. The whole affair was a department of the Keen Island scandal, which is attracting so much attention in British Columbia at present."

The Journal will please look the matter up and see who is the author of the Keen Island "scandal." Oh, beg pardon, this is a Tory scandal.

The News then reports Hon. Mr. Oliver as follows:—  
"Mr. Oliver then stated that the subject of discussion was the Indian lands, as already noted, and he declared that the land was the property of the Indians, not of the Dominion Government. The Dominion Government had no property rights, and no matter how much the Grand Trunk Pacific might desire the lands this Parliament could not give it a foot of them. He then described the extent of the reversionary interest possessed by the Province, pointing out that the chance of the Indian owners becoming extinct is slight. The Dominion Government is responsible for the interests of the Indians; it was plain that the amount which could be obtained from the Grand Trunk Pacific would be sensibly affected if that reversionary in-

terest, however slight, were extinguished. The Dominion Government felt that it was fair, in order to help the Indians to get the best price possible, to approach the Provincial Government, and ask it to waive that reversionary interest. This was not a trespass on the rights of the Province; it was undertaken by the Dominion Government in its capacity as protector of the Indians. Had it negotiated with the Grand Trunk Pacific and not tried to extinguish that interest it would not have been doing its duty to the Indians; the Indians would have lost thousands of dollars, the Province would have gained nothing. Anyway, the Grand Trunk Pacific was paying the Indians seven or eight times as much as it was paying the British Columbia Government; it was paying \$7.50 an acre, and—as the House heard frequently through the afternoon—the Provincial Government got only \$1 an acre."

TRIBUTE FROM THE ENEMY.

(Thursday's Daily)  
The Ottawa Citizen, the Conservative organ published in the Dominion capital, pays the following tribute to the prosperous conditions in Canada today. Ten years ago the Citizen was printing no such panegyrics of the country's prosperity. A government may not make prosperity, but there is small wonder at the signal failure of Opposition organs to prove that the present government has obstructed prosperity when they are forced by the evidence of the circumstances into admissions such as this: "The record of the year 1906 in banking circles has beaten all former years. The banking business of Canada showed an increase in loans and discounts of from \$600,000,000 to over \$701,000,000 as compared with the previous year. As this business is nearly all in connection with the industrial expansion of the country, it reflects the great activity in trade and commerce which exists in the Dominion. The deposits in banks amounted to \$655,000,000, showing an increase of nearly \$100,000,000 in twelve months. The margin between note circulation and capital in October last was \$10,625,000, against rather less than \$7,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1905. The total circulation of nearly \$84,000,000 was the greatest on record."

"The chief advantage in publishing these records is to keep vividly before the mind of Canadians the immense progress their country is making, so that they may lay their plans and direct their enterprises with a due realization of the opportunities that are now being afforded to grow up with the country. Taking our population, our resources in their present state of development, the aggregate wealth of this country, and its fairly equable distribution, there does not seem any good reason why every man who has his health and is fairly industrious, should not achieve the ambition of corraling enough means to make him modestly independent in his declining years. And this without in any way discounting the magnificent promises of the near future."

The decision of the provincial legislature, on motion of Mr. McKenzie, the member for Macleod, to appoint a commission to investigate the coal question in Alberta is a very commendable move. The matter of fuel vitally affects the citizens of the province and in a country like this, which is virtually a bed of coal, it is highly important that the supply should not only always be adequate, but that the price should also be reasonable.

A good many causes have been assigned for the coal shortage, such as lack of cars, lack of motive power on the railways, the Lethbridge strike and failure of people to provide early enough against a winter such as we are experiencing. These theories will all be carefully investigated by the commission, which will be composed of members of the legislature, and the evidence secured will enable the public to place the blame where it belongs, but better still, it will enable the people to provide against a similar occurrence in the future.

The issue of our fuel supply is a live and important one and it is very satisfactory to know that we have a Government with both the inclination and the courage to take hold of such matters and work out a solution for the difficulties. The work of this commission will be highly important and we would urge upon the local authorities in every locality interested to at once prepare evidence to submit to the commission, and to make the necessary arrangements to assist in every possible manner in making the investigation not only successful but one of exceedingly practical results.

RELIEF FOR THE MORTGAGOR.

(Thursday's Daily)  
There are some features of the High Court and District Court Act, introduced by Hon. C. W. Cross that are worthy of special mention. The attitude taken by the Alberta Government in all its legislation is that of safeguarding the rights of the citizens of this province. In this country there has always been a clause in mortgages providing that if the interest falls in arrears that the whole principle becomes due and payable forthwith. This has often caused serious hardship to men who were not able to meet their interest upon the day it is due. As a measure of relief the new act will empower the High Court to order only the payment of interest and principle due and any costs incurred in connection with the same, allowing the remainder of the mortgage to stand as before.

This is the kind of legislation that is making the Rutherford Government so popular in Alberta. It is the duty of any administration to serve the people and the members of the government are interpreting that duty in its highest sense. In the making of the laws for the province they have endeavored to give the mass of the people the best possible protection of their rights and property, and we congratulate the Attorney General upon this important measure of relief and justice to the man with a mortgage.

Appointments to the bench in Canada have been universally satisfactory and no body of men on the continent of sufficient respectability is people more generally or more deservedly than the judiciary. And the attacks of a politician of Mr. Bennett's ilk will not effect the situation very much, except that outside of Canada the publication of such a speech is a serious reflection upon the Canadian bench and is apt to convey to other countries a very erroneous idea of the high esteem in which our judges are held. This is where the mischief comes from the speeches of political demagogues.

A TIMELY PROVISION

(Friday's Daily)  
In the bill presented to the legislature on Thursday respecting the care of insane persons there is a clause of sufficient importance to provide for a report of a very exhaustive nature upon the physical and mental condition and the family history of the subject who has been pronounced insane.

This report becomes important from the fact that there is a Dominion law which provides for the deportation of any immigrant who within two years of his landing in Canada becomes insane. This report of the patient will then show if it is a case for deportation and if so the Dominion government will be called upon to enforce this law. This is a highly important matter in a province to which the tide of immigration is turned as it is to Alberta at the present time.

It is neither fair nor just that insane or other imbecile persons should be allowed to come from other provinces into this province only to become a burden to the authorities here and a menace to the moral life of the community. The law introduced by the attorney general in conjunction with that passed by the Dominion government will largely remedy the evil of undesirable immigrants of this class.

NOTE AND COMMENT

(Thursday's Daily)  
Edmonton is heaping coals of fire on Calgary's head.

Mr. J. D. Moore presided at the Liberal caucus last evening. Business is getting under way at the Legislature now, but the session will likely last for five or six weeks yet.

Attorney-General Cross will receive the thanks of many people in the province for a less expensive mill of justice in small cases.

It is reported that Medicine Hat civic authorities are going to feed all cattle that wander into that city, all honor to the gas city for feeding the starving animals.

A trainload of coal leaves Edmonton for Calgary to-morrow. This is a sort of Edmonton chinook to keep our friends of the banana belt from freezing.

The report that the Ontario government has adopted Morang's school readers is without foundation. The government of that province has made no selection yet.

The change in homestead regulations and the permission to cut fuel free on government lands will be a great measure of relief to settlers in this country. The Interior Department is alive to the needs of the people. The Minister of the Interior understands the conditions of the west.

PREJUDICE WILL OUT.

(Friday's Daily)  
W. H. Bennett, M.P., made a characteristic vicious attack upon some of the Canadian judges in the House of Commons the other day. Mr. Bennett's chief cause for attack was that some of these judges had been Liberal candidates or Liberal members of parliament. There are some lawyers in politics who, if elevated to the bench, would hardly make impartial judges and W. H. Bennett is an excellent example of such a lawyer and with his own narrow prejudice in mind it is no wonder he speaks thus.

From among the law makers of the land must surely be a desirable place to seek those who shall administer the law, and every province of Canada can produce illustrious examples of men who went from seats in parliament to seats upon the bench and

have since reflected nothing but credit upon the authorities who appointed them.

This province affords an excellent illustration of the question at issue. The chief justice was a member of the government of the North-West Territories and as an administrator of law he has even excelled his work as a law maker. Mr. Justice Stuart was regarded last session as one of the most capable members of the provincial legislature, and since his elevation to the bench it is universal comment that his work is judicial, conscientious and satisfactory.

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## Northern Hardware Company

### Opening Announcement

The Northern Hardware Company will open for business on and after  
**FEBRUARY 4th, 1917**  
in John Somerville & Sons Old Stand, Opposite the Northern Bank.

Full lines of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Mechanics Tools, Granite ware and Tinware, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Stoves and Ranges will be carried.

We have been appointed sole agents for  
**The Famous McClary Stoves and Ranges and Sherwin Williams Paints and Varnishes—the best made.**

We will pay particular attention to  
**The Farmer's Requirements**  
and with this in view particular attention has been taken in ordering our large stock.

We cordially invite each and all to visit our new store, inspect our stock and judge us for further business by the quality and price of our goods and the treatment you receive at our hands. We will be open for business on and after Monday, February 4th, 1917.

## WILSON, DEWAR & MCKINNON

It is the intention, as announced by Attorney General Cross, of the Government, to build an insane asylum for Alberta in the very near future.

It was considered of the weather to let up the very day the first detachment of this year's immigration arrived. The sun never goes back on Alberta.

The ravages of consumption among the Indians seems to be on the increase. It is a very difficult matter to deal with as the dangers of contagion are but lightly regarded by them.

The Journal announces it will quit mud slinging, but can it do it? Lately it could not report even a hockey match among kids without resorting to impudent personalities and falsehoods.

### DATES FIXED FOR CALGARY FAIR

Calgary, Feb. 8.—The Calgary fair for 1917 will be held on July 9, 10, 11 and 12. This was definitely decided at a meeting of the directors which was held yesterday afternoon. The directors also decided that the exhibition of this year will be better than ever before, and that will be something for the exhibition of last year was excellent.

During most of the afternoon the directors wrested with the prizes to be offered much longer than was made in this matter. The directors, recognizing that this country has become a white man's country. The prize for Galloways and Polled Angus into two classes. The prizes for cattle will be increased about \$750.

A number of evening meetings will be held at which lectures on breeding, feeding and caring for live stock will be given.

### PROGRAMME

First Week.  
TUESDAY—Pure bred Beef Cattle.  
WEDNESDAY—Grade Beef Cattle.  
THURSDAY—Grade Beef Cattle—Block Test.  
FRIDAY—Sheep and Swine.  
SATURDAY—Swine—Block Test.

Second Week.  
MONDAY—Dairy Cattle.  
TUESDAY—Light Horses.  
WEDNESDAY—Light and Heavy Horses.  
THURSDAY—Heavy Horses.  
FRIDAY—Judging Contest.

An admission fee of One Dollar will be charged each regular student.

GEO. HARCOURT,  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,  
Edmonton, Jan. 18, 1917.

## Gray's Syrup

### Red Spruce Gum

For Coughs and Colds.

### USE EDDY MATCHES

Ask your Grocer for one of the following Brands—  
"Sulphur," "Telephone," "Eagle," "Victoria,"  
"Fawcett," "King Edward," "H. Edglight,"  
"Little Comet."

### There is Nothing Better



## Steel Stubble and Sod Plow.

Fitted with the celebrated "Garden City Clipper" Bottom.

Made by David Bradley Mfg. Co., Bradley, Ill., U. S. A.

About the best thing you can get hold of for all classes of work. At home in the stubble or fallow, turns a good flat furrow in the soil, just a nice medium between the more skimp old ground plow and the long slow turning breaker. Hardened moldboard, share and landside. If we knew anything better suited to general work in this locality, we'd be selling it. But we don't think there is anything better. You'll agree when you see this one. Come in and let us show you.

Sole Selling Agents,  
**Manuel & Corriveau, Edmonton, Alberta.**

## The Somerville Hardware Co., Ltd.

Begs to announce: We are settled in our temporary quarters immediately adjoining our new brick block on First Street, looking down Rice Street. Our stock is much more convenient to handle and to display and we assure you of our desire to serve you.

Street No. 630-636. Phone 109  
First Street

## A BULLETIN WANT AD. IS A SURE WINNER

RAILWAY WORK FOR—About sixty thousand men required for railroad work in Canada during the coming year. The information taken according to the careful made by investigating information. Where this large workmen is to be obtained in the work of infusing into and to those who are into the growth and progress of it is claimed that the strong for labor, with all that will have a greater and local conditions than any and it is anticipated that son will be the highest ever been experienced in and province.

WHERE MEN ARE WANT—The Mackenzie and Wainwright represent the construction of the Canadian Railway, which will require men at the lowest estimate company will be occupied the summer in the construction of the branch railroad from the Edmonton north to Athabasca, a distance of 100 miles. Line running westward to Athabasca, a distance of 200 miles. Yellowhead Pass, and on the extension, from Athabasca to Folley, a distance of about 200 miles. This 500 miles of railway extension is chiefly through a country, the only rockwork that in the vicinity of the mountain in the line west of Edmonton directed at the Yellowhead Pass. Folley, Lawson & Co. will be in charge of the construction of the line from Fort William to the junction with the main line National Transcontinental, a distance of 210 miles, and in the construction of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from St. Edmondton, 327 miles. The line from Fort William westward to the junction with the main line National Transcontinental, a distance of 210 miles, and in the construction of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from St. Edmondton, 327 miles. The line from Fort William westward to the junction with the main line National Transcontinental, a distance of 210 miles, and in the construction of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from St. Edmondton, 327 miles.

The Canadian White Co. is required to provide men for the completion of the West coast extension of the National Transcontinental from West coastward, a distance of 245 miles. The Macdonald-Macmillan Co. carry forward on the construction of the line from Portage la Proude to Wood Hills, a distance of 140 miles, and on the line from Winnipeg to Portage la Proude, 56 miles.

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On the Canadian Pacific construction, operations will be carried on in various parts of the west, notably in the extension lines westward in the direction of Edmonton, and in the doubling of the main line of the National Transcontinental, between Winnipeg and the great lakes. For purposes it is estimated that will be required at least 10,000 men.

For the general purposes of lasting, surfacing and making there will be required at least 10,000 men, and will be distributed over all the western lines of the company.

To supply this large demand laborers there are many thousands of men both in the city and in the country districts, who have been engaged in previous years in the construction, and who are anticipated to work for the coming year. From all the foreign countries of the west there will be large numbers of men sent to the various portions of the country where railway work is in progress. Many of the immigrants will also be engaged in their homes for a portion of the year in order to earn enough to enable them to carry on their operations subsequently on the lines. There will also be a very large movement to the west this year. Europe, the number of emigrants expected to be very much in excess of any previous year.

DEPENDENT ON INCOMING COLONISTS.—Contractors state that they are depending on the incoming funds to a larger extent than in any previous year for the furnishing of requisite number of workmen, settlers who have been in the during the past few years have progressed with great rapidity. It is to the fact that they were paid wages for the time spent in the view of the railway builders, also to the fact that the emigrants succeed in getting in large returns. For this