PAGE TWO.

my only reason for not dismissing the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, from the case and from the record at the very opening of the trial, and my reason also pos-sibly for not dismissing the action for the reasons I am going to give for dismissing it now, was because I

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

<page-header><page-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

any later time. "I may say, in the first place, that my only reason for not dismissing the had and were compelled to timber their own workings in the mine; that on account of that the plaintiff coal did in view of the way that the action the water was not removed with rea-

would interrupt trade,

which would

try's Treasury.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> not appear from the records whether I have suggested would have to go on separate actions any common ques-ask that the whole affair should work to not appear from the records whether or not they were registered under the Trades Union Act, and I am inclined to think, from reading the reports, that they were simply after all only representative actions because a large number of individual defendants were ioined as well as the Federation of number of individual defendants were which deal particularly with the con-joined as well as the Federation of the mine and the supply of Miners, and I do not think that those the batter of the supply of the train of the action, the court of a or opinion that the plaintin would not pedient, and judge may order separate trials, or make such other order as may be ex-pedient, and judgment may be given ages. cases furnish any authority for saying give judgment on such a statement for such one or more of the plaintiffs that the United Mine Workers of Amn a peculiarly difficult position. They will be in danger if they do not con-"Just let me reier for a moment-it that the United Mine workers of An-erica District No. 18 can bring any action or that they have any status in court. For that reason in respect to them the action will be dismissed ment as if they were a cornoration with costs, if you can get them out of ment as if they were a corporation themselves or perhaps as if they were a corporation themselves or perhaps as if they were have been met, at any rate, by the single thing to do with this case. That nment contemplates the coming nav-"Now, with respect to the indivi-dual plaintiffs the position is a bit more serious one, and there is some-thing more to be said on their behalf. I notice, however, that the statement I notice, however, that the statement is the serious one and there is some-thing more to be said on their behalf. al campaign and their anxiety not to terfere at present in the personal quarrels of popular admirals more than ney can help. RUSH OF LADIES TO PAY DUTY. of alaim is very peculiarly drawn. It with that company to mine coal for lish practice so that it is not a per- and to insist that before a party to alleges that the United Mine Workers them, and for breaches thereof, if manent condition of affairs by any dispute should take any action which Scare in Chatham is Enriching Coun-

\$33,000,000, of which Canada has the dis find more favorable conditions, especial-inction of furnishing 72 per cent. of the whole 84 per cent. of the kind which between Calgary and Edmonton, where we make. The other countries from the progress of the dairy industry has which supplies of cheese are obtained are progress of the darry internet, the are New Zealand. The Netherlands. country. Beginning in 1896, the increase United States. France, Switzerland, has been steady and substantial, with Italy and Australia. These facts are im-the result that today there are 45 portant especially in regard to butter creameries and eight cheese factories in because they show us what a great field the sunny province of Alberta. There is avery indication that northern Alberta

# PARLIAMEN

#### GOVERNMENT ESTABLIS RECEDENT TO R GRAIN

(Hansard Thursday, Ju Mr. Oliver-This has be illuminating debate not on gard to the immediate q emnifying the gove their action, but as giving a Ilustration of the effect of and administration of ment upon the well being o The statement has try, gentlemen opposite prosperity and progress o during the last few years y natural causes and was no degree due to the policy tration of the government as there was a general wave perity = throughout the that must be admitted-the the policy or administratic government upon the affa ada was not so easily capal monstration, although (of co always believe) that wise ad ion of wise measures mus

1 m

ily have some beneficial the people of Canada. Government Policy Shown. However, there arose an which threw into strong co the policy of the governme one hand and its results.

policy of the opposition on There was an ebb in the perity; there came a sudden expected period of finan gency. It came without war it came not only to Canada h United States, where it strongly marked than in country. My hon, friend (M shutt) has said that the war sufficient and that the should have provided for about to take place. Well ernment of Canada is an abl ment; it has managed the bu Canada during the past tw satisfactorily to the peop there are heights to which vet attained and it is not gift the spirit of prophecy. government of Canada should o fore-knowledge of events financial world, of which the inancial magnates of Wall were oblivious, is not seriou liseredit of the government ada. The wreck of banking tions in New York, the mone gency that prevailed in Amer in Europe, all came without ing a possibility of guarding such conditions by those m terested. Canada was affected much because of conditions herself as from the reflex o tions elsewhere, and the eccurred at a mest critical the year's ousiness when the crops required to be moved.

### Crop Movement Ceased.

It is not desirable that we argue or enlarge unduly up conditions that existed, but it fact that is on record that south of the line, in the prairie of the west, for a time the mo of the crop actually ceased, r cause there was no crop to me because there was no market f crop, but because, owing to may call a panic, the finance

of America District No. 18 are a labor there were breaches proven, there is means. organization and that the other plain- no doubt in the world that these men "But to go to the merits of the case, lead to the interuption of commerce tiffs are coal miners, and that they would have been entitled to sue for mate and executed the hereinafter mentioned agreement, and that up to evidence justified the recovery.

made and executed the hereinafter mentioned agreement, and that up to the 27th day of February, 1908, were employees of the defendant company and were members of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of Amer-ica. It alleges that in pursuance of Labor," being Chapter 96 of the Re-vised Statutes of Canada, 1906, certain differences between the plaintiffs and the defendant were referred to a board of compositing the matter cances. It is quite impos-wised Statutes of Canada, 1906, certain differences between the plaintiffs and the defendant were referred to a board of compositing the matter cances. It is quite impos-wised Statutes of Canada, 1906, certain differences between the plaintiffs and the defendant were referred to a board the defendant were referred to to tho the wide the plaintiffs of the matter cannet be arranged. It is quite impos-tiffs to sue in the defendant were referred to a board the defendant were referred to to thow the defendant were referred to the breach of eighteen the defendant were referred to to thow the defendant were referred to the breach of eighteen the defendant were referred to to thow the def differences between the plaintiffs and one action for the breach of eighteen merits of the case as well as upon the defendant were referred to a board separate contracts. It is quite impos-of conciliation. I am inclined to think sible, in my view of the case, for the Even if I had been dealing, I say, the board. Mr. Mackie referred to has made smugging very unpopular.

apprehension, and that the refer-was really made to the Act with contract. The contract is expressed breach of the contract that they en-to function that there was one individual these plaintiffs for damages for a breach of the contract that they en-

mapprehension, and that the reference that the reference that the reference that the plaintiffs the contract is expressed of the contract is expressed of the contract is expressed to the contract that they all the contract they all the contract that they all they all the contract that they all they all they all the contract that they all they all they all they all the contract they all the contract they all they a

to be bound, terms with relation to the rate of payment for mining coal, and particularly the terms in Article No. 5, that the company agreed to attend to timber, water and track. Then the statement of claim says that in contravention and violation of this agreement the defendant company is contract by what happened on the 23rd day of December, 1907, that

bec, New Brunswick and Manitoba. Ex-The new provincial governments are perts are employed who visit the cheese ollowing the policy adopted by the factories and creameries during the ederal authorities, and with a modified working season, for the purpose of givplan continue to foster the industry, Knowing the circumstances, as I do, I makers and to advise with those in It is not exaggeration to say that have no hesitation in asserting that this charge of factories on questions of gention on the part of the government, eral management. Canada was the first all it paternalism if you like, saved country in the world to adopt this syshat was then known as "The Territor- tem of factory instruction , and there tes" from a most serious setback, and are now nearly 100 of these experts em-carried the early settlers over the most ployed by the different provincial gov-

critical and trying period of their experience. Crossing the Great Divide into British system of factory instruction. olumbia, we find a successful creamery The Dominion officials endeavor to ainess etablished at different points in keep in touch with the tendencies and

the fertile Okanagan valley, along the requirements of the markets to which Lower Fraser river, and on Vancouver our butter and cheese are shipped, and Island. to disseminate among the cheese and Thus we see that the dairy indus- butter makers such information as may try is well established in every proy-ince of the Dominion from the Atince of the Dominion from the At-lantic to the Pacific. The total num-der the dairy and cold storage com ber of cheese factories and creamerics science, who watch and report on the in Canada at present is 4,355. Of this handling of butter and cheese from the report on the try's Treasury. Chatham, Ont., June 29-Ten more no-tices have been sent out by the local customs officers to Chatham women who have been smuggling goods from Detroit, Ontario average much larger than those terested, or who are responsible for the in the other provinces. defects which have been poted, and as The firt cheese was exported from a result there is constant improvement Canada to Great Britain in 1864. The being made, not only in the quality of shipments grew year by year and reach- the butter and cheese and in ed the maximum in 1903, when the total pearance, and style of the packages but value of the butter and cheese exported also in the services provided by the amounted to the sum of \$31,667,561. transportation companies. The cold stor-The slight falling off in the quantity age services, both on exported during the last year or two has been attributed to a decline of the in-itiative of the department of agriculland and sea dustry, but the true reasons for it are ture, at the head of which is the Hon. much more satisfactory and are really Sydney Fisher, who is our chairman a cause for congratulation. The large this evening, have been of incalculable rowth in our population, and the in- benefit to the dairying industries.



Capital and Rest, \$6,350,000 - 75 Branches in Canada

## Learn To Save

Many people are good workers but poor savers. Learn to save in the working days-and thus provide for the days when sickness and old age come.

The best provision is a Savings Account in the Traders Bank. \$1.00 opens an account, on which interest is compounded 4 times a year. EDMONTON BRANCH T. F. S. JACKSON. Manager

not available to move the cro condition, which existed south line, was approximated north line, and whereas the wheat had opened in the Canadian we the close of the harvest at price, or rather over the price because of the extraor demand across the Atlantic, y ing to the financial condition stated by the hon, member for kirk (Mr. S. J. Jackson), the had seen fit to restrict the they had ordinarily given buyers of the west The Farmers' Predicament.

While the value of grain had ally increased, a point was r late in October or early in Nov when the grain buyers at Win called a meeting and asked th presentations should be made government that unless ther some immediate relief from the cial conditions then threatened, buying throughout the west have to cease. It was not a qu of price, price of grain at the mate market, Y suppose, had not as high for years as they were fall; but had the fear of the

buying interests in Winnipeg realized, had the supply of necessary to handle the crop be off, it mattered not whether the of wheat was \$1 or \$1.50 in Live it was not immediately worth thing to the farmer in the Can West unless he could sell it. could not pay his debts with it could not buy his supplies; was coming on, his notes were du supplies had to be purchased an condition facing the western co at that time was a condition th

the evidence of responsible men has been placed before the H was an absolute shutting dow trade at the most critical time year's business. Could Not Ship From Lake Port It is not necessary to go int details of how trade was affected

is, however, a fact, and this wil haps bring the matter very str to the attention of the House, th a certain time there were millio bushels of wheat in the elevate Fort William and Port Arthur, vessels came to Fort William Port Arthur light to load with for eastern lake ports and had away light because the men owned the wheat were unable lease it and provide for its transp tion across the lake. We need go into the conditions more d than that. When I make that ment I state conditions that any acquainted with the facts will reto have been very serious. W grain blockade at Fort William Port Arthur, with the lines of the grain buyers restricted. could be only one result, a stop of trade throughout the west. hon, gentlemen interested in the dustry and enterprise and com of Eastern Canada will realize effect that must necessarily have