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DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.THE CONFERENCE OF PRE-
MIERS.

(Friday's Daily)

Early next month the Premiers of all the Canadian Provinces meet in Ottawa to confer with the Federal authorities on matters of common concern to the provinces and the nation. No program of subjects has been published and presumably the number and character of these, the order in which they will be taken up and the importance which they will assume will be left to be determined during the course of the conference. The discussion may therefore develop into a general survey of the whole range of the relations between the provinces and the Dominion, or may be limited to the few matters considered of most or most pressing importance.

Whatever subjects may or may not be discussed, however, one point is certain—that the provincial subsidies will occupy a prominent place in the program. Briefly this means that several, if not all, the provinces will combine in requesting considerably increased annual grants from the federal treasury. This grant is one of the distinguishing features between the Confederation of the Canadian provinces and the union of the states across the border, as the federal government of the United States makes no provision for funds for the State governments.

Under the terms of Confederation and of the several acts by which the newer provinces became members of Confederation the Dominion grants to make to the provinces annual grants for carrying on the machinery of the provincial governments and of discharging the business falling within the powers and duties of those governments. This was one of the terms on which the older provinces originally entered Confederation and has been extended as a matter of equity to the provinces which have since been formed.

Three grants are made to each province. 1. An allowance for support of government and legislation. 2. A subsidy calculated on the population. 3. A debt allowance. Besides this New Brunswick receives an extra allowance for having relinquished an export duty levied by the government of the colony before Confederation; Prince Edward Island an extra allowance on the basis she had no public lands from which to exact revenue; Manitoba on the basis of her public lands; British Columbia because some provincial lands were taken over by the Dominion; and Alberta and Saskatchewan in lieu of the control of their public lands. These grants constitute the main source of provincial revenues. In some cases, however, the subsidies have been found inadequate, possibly through lack of economy on the part of the provinces themselves. In 1902 a request was made by the provincial governments for increased subsidies and it is expected that this request will form substantially the demand made at the forthcoming conference.

The totals of the grants to the various provinces for the last year for which records have been published were:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Ontario | \$1,339,287 |
| Quebec | 1,086,713 |
| Nova Scotia | 432,806 |
| New Brunswick | 491,961 |
| Manitoba | 608,947 |
| British Columbia | 307,077 |
| Prince Edward Island | 211,932 |
| Alberta | 1,124,125 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,124,125 |

Total \$6,736,873.

The increases demanded by the Provinces in 1902 were: 1. Large increases in the allowance "for government and legislation"—from a total of \$375,000 to about \$1,380,000.

2. The subsidy to be 80 cents per head of the actual population until such population exceeds 2,000,000, and 60 cents per head on the excess.

3. The Dominion to pay to each province a sum to defray the cost of administering criminal justice, not to exceed 20 cents per head of the actual population.

This would make the grants to the older provinces under the proposed schedule:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Ontario | \$2,565,361 |
| Quebec | 2,016,568 |
| Nova Scotia | 702,379 |
| New Brunswick | 687,585 |
| Manitoba | 808,947 |
| British Columbia | 454,808 |
| Prince Edward Island | 303,747 |

As Alberta and Saskatchewan had not been formed provinces they naturally did not join the demand for increased provincial subsidies in 1902, and as the census returns have not been published it is impossible to calculate how or to what extent the demand from the other provinces would affect their subsidies if applied proportionately to them. On the basis of their present grants, however, the total subsidies paid by the Dominion to the Provinces under the increased schedule would amount to \$9,787,486, or an increase over the present total grants of about \$3,000,000 per year, or about 50c per head of the population of Canada.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Friday's Daily)

The alternative appears to be: Take down the sign or go down yourself.

Second Telegram: "The miracle is that

"almost twenty years after the C. P. R. is completed, the population of Alberta and Saskatchewan is not 12,000,000 instead of 148,000." Not all a miracle—simply the law of cause and effect.

Calgary Alberta: "Once more this 'Sherman person, who promotes strikes among miners, and generally makes trouble for honest men who work hard, fallen down. In Lethbridge he made an alarming statement about the 'information he possessed about the recent dynamite outrages. The city council at Lethbridge took the man at his word, or rather took up his bluff and asked him to make good the statements he had made. But when it came down to delivering the goods, Mr. Sherman has absolutely failed. It is about time that the miners got acquainted with this Mr. Sherman. He organized the strike in British Columbia, in which the strikers got beaten. He has been a disaster to the 'bridge, which has been a disaster to the 'bridge. Men of the Sherman type are light friends of the labor movement. Mr. Sherman's latest performance has been to mismanage the Fernie trouble until the company refuses to take the men back even on the former terms and then to lay the blame for the misfortune of the miners on some one else.

The Calgary Herald says: "Hon. W. T. Finlay says he satisfied the people of Lethbridge about those false reports for which his department was responsible, but the people of Lethbridge have yet to be heard from. Had the Calgary contemporary taken the trouble to read the telegram sent Mr. Finlay by the Lethbridge Board of Trade and published in the Bulletin on Wednesday, it might have been conveyed even to the comatose mentality of the Herald that the people of Lethbridge had been 'heard from. It is doubtful however, for a journal which does not know that the Federal election laws are not made by the provincial government, is not likely to see daylight through a most clearly worded telegram, when the purport of the language is that said journal has been taking nonsense.

WELCOME

(Saturday's Daily)

Edmonton cordially welcomes today the visiting members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. During the course of their long journey they have been tendered many receptions by the communities visited and have received everywhere evidences of the public good-will. Some of these receptions may have been more elaborate but certainly none have been more hearty than that extended by the city of Edmonton; the expressions of good will elsewhere may have been more demonstrative but nowhere is the spirit itself more genuine or more general. May their visit be the source of pleasure and memories and of abiding benefits alike to the guests and to the city which extends its welcome to them.

A BEWILDERED ASSAILANT

(Saturday's Daily)

Not to be behind its friends in a display of ignorance, the Journal reproduces the now somewhat celebrated "enumeration" article from the Calgary Herald, without credit of course to the inventor, and altered just sufficiently to make the robbery without changing the essential fact of its being a robbery. The purloined article suffered, as usual, in the hands of the plagiarist however, and whatever virtue it may have had in the original has disappeared in the reproduction. The Herald at least made clear that it assailed the provincial government for its mode of conduct of federal elections; the Journal is apparently in the dark as to which government it is attacking, or with which system it is aggrieved. Indeed so far as the article reveals it is not aware that there are two legislative bodies to which members are returned from the province. The only point on which it is clear is that it has a plaint.

Naturally in such befogged condition the plaintiff was bound to do some remarkable feats. It alleged that in some electoral system, in force in this province, not specified, enumerators are appointed who prepare lists of voters which lists "are not printed, published, or opened in any way to the general public," and that "nobody knows 'till the day of election whether his 'name is on them or not.' This statement is not correct. There is no electoral system in force in this Province by which enumerators are appointed which does not require that the list be posted in two public places in each polling division at least eight days before polling day. The purpose for which it is so exposed is that omissions may be inserted and names improperly included may be removed, both of which falls within the duty of the enumerator when proper representations are made to him.

According to the present critic this is a matter of indifference because if name is omitted all the person "has today to swear it on in the polling booth and his vote is just as good as the next man's." An admission surely that the system gives every man entitled to the franchise a chance to vote. Yet it is recommended that the present system be superseded by that of Manitoba because "under it provision is made and every facility and convenience provided, whereby every person who is qualified, has an opportunity of registering and making use of his 'civil rights, when an election is called.' In other words the argument is that every qualified man is assured his vote by the present system, but the present system should be replaced so that every qualified man may be given the privilege of voting. The enumerator system may or may not be the best electoral system, but it is not the best; its defects have not

been discovered by its present assailants.

TURN DOWN THE PROPOSAL
(Saturday's Daily)

The city council should make short work of any agreement submitted for their allowance by the Radial Railway Company.

Wise or unwisely Edmonton is pledged to the policy of municipal ownership of those utilities which are of and their nature must be monopolies, and of all these utilities, the franchise for a street railway system is the last which should be permitted to pass from its possession. The city has already invested several hundred thousand dollars in enterprises of this kind. No one could be made more irksome monopolies, and none of which promises to become so profitable as the investment as the street railway system. Having deemed it advisable to maintain the others in the proprietorship of the corporation, why ground could there be for desiring to maintain the street railway system also? And, having established the less profitable enterprise with the city's money, why should the city hand over the most profitable of all civic utilities to the control of a company? Of all the franchises held by the city the street railway franchise is admitted the most valuable. It might be proposed to transfer the electric lighting or waterworks system to private hands. Why then should a request for the surrender of the railway franchise be entertained?

The stock argument will be advanced that a company would be willing to speculate on the future, would establish the system before it was an assured financial success and trust to the increased traffic of later years to even matters up. Edmonton has heard this sophistry before, and was beguiled by it into presenting a street railway franchise to a company. The logic of events proved how wide was the dream, the road was not built, and no pretence of preparation to build it made. Fortunately the charter reverted to the city by a fluke. Such flukes do not often happen twice, and knowing this, the ratemakers would have scant patience with any council which again imperilled the security of the railway franchise. The moral of our former experience is that a company is no more anxious to lose money than to make it unnecessary for any such power to take measures to protect its sub-division of the franchise. The reason for the paternal relationship in which the government of the United States stands to that of Cuba, Republic of the United States, that all men likely that the future would be secured by the political intrigues of a people as yet poorly schooled in their use. This internationalism is the triumph of the hard sense of a people over a cherished theory. It is a theory which the constitution of the United States, that all men are born equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Constructed in its broadest sense this would preclude out-letting of the franchise in the hands of any nation even if the people of that nation should number among their inalienable rights the privilege of making each other in the name of whatever considered Liberty. Practically the people of the United States mean that all men and all races are not born equal, that the rights inherent in manhood do not include the privilege of shunning manhood into brutality and that crimes should not be tolerated because they are committed in the cause of a mis- sense of the people of the United States taken notice of freedom. Broadly the tells them it is better for the Cubans that they should be guided into the path of duty and justice even by a show of force than permitted to destroy themselves through a fear of trespassing on their theoretical liberty to do as they please.

We shall doubtless be informed by the company that a street railway is an enormously expensive undertaking, that our city debt is now large, that we might have trouble in borrowing the money and thus be delayed in installing a system. True that a street railway costs money and our debt is large, but there is another side to the case. We were informed not long since that the machinery at the power house is capable of developing power enough to operate any length of line likely to be required by the city for some time. A large item is thus eliminated from the expense of establishing a civic system. Moreover, while our debt is large, it is provided for without danger for the future or undue hardship for the present. As to our ability to borrow money, that is the business of the city, not the company, and our inability should be admitted only when it is known.

That the council will refuse to entertain the present or any other proposal to alienate the street railway franchise we believe quite as firmly as that if they did otherwise, retribution would be neither withheld nor delayed.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Saturday's Daily)

The insurance of freight in transit over its lines is a step in the right direction, but if the C. P. R. really wants to make itself solid with the public, it should insure its passengers.

What may be lacking in the humor of the species of argument by which they assail the enumeration system, is supplied by the spectacle of our opposition friends abandoning their party traditions to urge the cause of the voter against the party which made it possible for the voter to secure his vote in spite of the negligence or partisan design of an enumerator, and against the system which was established by the Liberals to break the automatic power with which a Conservative government clothed the enumerators for the purpose of preventing the voters from voting. It is to be noted that in the original act in 1886, Section 44 entitled any voter whose name had been omitted from the enumerators' list, upon swearing to his qualifications as a voter, to have his name added to the voters' list by the deputy returning officer, and upon such addition being made he was entitled to vote. This important provision, however, was repealed in 1884 by Section 14 of Chapter 15 of the

Statutes of that year, the result being that the enumerators' list, as revised by him, became the final voters' list for the district. In 1896, however, the former Section 44 was re-enacted, and added to the Act. This was done after the present administration was returned at the General Elections of 1896.

A LESSON OF EMPIRE

(Thursday's Daily)

A detachment of United States marines were landed in Cuba last week and Secretary Taft who has been representing the Government of the United States in an endeavor to terminate the rebellion and restore order appears to have given the territorial government to understand that if necessary a detachment would be followed by the United States army to the land. In reality it was intended as a hint to the insurgents and probably the island government also that they were to be considered as a public utility should not be collected entirely in the present, but extended over a term of years, that those who follow after and reap quite as much benefit from the enterprise should bear a proportionate share.

This principle has been admitted in the installation of all civic utilities in the city, the lighting system included. Expenditures for enlarging the capacity of a plant are essentially of the same nature as expenditures for installing a new plant and there is no reason why the principle admitted in the installation should be denied in the extension. The patrons of coming years will reap quite as much benefit proportionately to the present patrons from the extensions as from the original plant and if right that they should bear with us the cost of the latter it must be also right that they share the expense of the former.

This, of course, is on the assumption that the committee approves of continuing the plan of treating the lighting system as a separate enterprise standing on its own merits and re-

good one so far at least as the electric lighting system is concerned. It is the plan on which the present plant has been financed and there has been no reason advanced for abandoning this plan save that it has been so successful as to leave a surplus large enough to make its abandonment possible. If the patrons of the system are today able to maintain the cost of operation, establish a sinking fund to pay for the plant when the debentures come due and lay aside a sum large enough to replace the machinery when it is worn out, it is because the cost of the plant and the replacement fund have been spread over a long term of years. And if besides doing so the patrons can roll up a handsome surplus this is surely the best evidence that the plan of financing is a good one and the poorest possible reason why it should be abandoned. If the extensions are made as the demand arises for service and the same plan of financing be followed in making the extensions there is every reason to suppose that the operation of the enlarged plant will be quite as satisfactory financially as that of the present one.

Moreover it is an established principle that the cost of installing a public utility should not be collected entirely in the present, but extended over a term of years, that those who follow after and reap quite as much benefit from the enterprise should bear a proportionate share. This principle has been admitted in the installation of all civic utilities in the city, the lighting system included. Expenditures for enlarging the capacity of a plant are essentially of the same nature as expenditures for installing a new plant and there is no reason why the principle admitted in the installation should be denied in the extension. The patrons of coming years will reap quite as much benefit proportionately to the present patrons from the extensions as from the original plant and if right that they should bear with us the cost of the latter it must be also right that they share the expense of the former.

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IMPORTING SCOTS

(Bulletin Special)

Quebec, Que., Sept. 26.—O'Brien and Mulroney contractors for the eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific from La Tuque to the Quebec bridge, are importing Scotch laborers to work on the new road, and yesterday 150 highway men of Scotland who arrived here by the steamer Athena left by special train to commence operations next week. Further contingents will come out to be employed on the same work. These immigrants are a stalwart aggregation of Scotsmen who intend to settle in Canada and determined to gain experience by working on the railroad before deciding upon the place to locate on farm lands.

CRAFTS & LEE
LAND AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA.ALBERTA LANDS FOR SALE
In the Saskatchewan and Vermillion Valleys

N. 1-2 35-49-19, W. 4th. Half section of splendid land, soil rich black loam, with clay sub-soil, surface fairly level, some bunches of poplar groves, 6 miles from a town on the G. T. P. This line is being graded now and is expected to be completed by August, 1907. \$10.00 an acre, half cash, balance five annual payments, 6 per cent.

N. 1-2 1-50-15, W. 4th. 320 acres of open prairie land, surface nearly level, soil black loam, clay subsoil. \$10.00 an acre, half cash, balance one and two years, six per cent.

All 5-50-12, W. 4th. Splendid section for stock or mixed farming, open prairie land, some poplar groves on about fifty acres, surface slightly rolling, a deep creek crosses one corner of the section, supplying an abundance of water the year around. Plenty of hay can be cut on half of this section. 12 miles from a town on the Canadian Northern R. R. \$8.50 an acre, half cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 6 per cent.

Splendid section of improved land on Beaver Lake, within two miles of a siding on the G.T.P. This siding will, when the line is completed, be the center of a thriving town. About 75 acres cultivated, can all be broken and cropped. New house six rooms, finished complete, all other buildings required. This farm is for sale with machinery and horses, at \$25.00 per acre, half cash, balance five yearly payments, 6 per cent.

Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.
Write or Call for Information.

CRAFTS & LEE

Phone 114.

P.O. Box 244.

STORE FOR RENT

25 x 50, plate glass show windows, centre of business section, Main street, Vegreville, Alta., also three rooms on upper story. Building ready for occupancy in a few weeks. Apply to Frederick Fitzgerald, Bix 234, or Lowe & Carpenter, real estate agents, Edmonton.

For Sale!

One 12 h.p. Minneapolis traction engine, good as new.
One 40 h.p. locomotive boiler on skids for portable purposes.
One 24 inch planer, matcher and moulder combined.
One 46 inch inserted tooth saw.
One single saw edge.
All the above machinery has been in steady use and in first class condition. Will sell at a bargain on easy terms.

Ferguson & Mullen Lumbering
COMPANY

MILLET, ALTA.

FACTS---

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MONEY WASTED
AND WHAT IS EVEN WORSE.
HOPE AND COURAGE ALMOST GONE.

These are the facts—real stubborn facts—that face so many of our people after spending anywhere from six months to a year on Pitman's Shorthand. Then think of the Gregg, simple, logical, and the text-books are perfect. There's no discouraging feature about the Gregg. You can learn it thoroughly and in the shortest time possible at the

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FOR SALE CHEAP—PORTABLE 14 h.p. threshing engine, returned due, in first class running order. Apply Edmonton Bottling Works.

...IMPORTANT...
...NOTICE...

We beg to notify the Contractors and Building Public of Edmonton, that a change has been made in the management of the

ALBERTA LUMBER COMPANY

and we take this opportunity of thanking our patrons for their custom in the past and to solicit a continuance of the same in the future. We trust by careful attention to business, to merit even a larger share of trade in the future.

ALBERTA LUMBER CO., LTD.

B. S. Robertson, Manager.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until October 13th, for the erection of frame school house, 1432, Blueberry St. D. 144. For particulars apply to

John E. Ingle
N.E. 1-4, Section 6-58-1,
West of 4th M.
Stony Plain, Alta.

MAILED CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the second of November, 1906, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, thirteen times per week, between several Street Letter Boxes, Parcel Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices, and Edmonton Post Office from the first of December next, 1906.

Printed notices containing further information, as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Edmonton and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

A. W. CAIRNS,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Calgary, Sept. 21st, 1906.

FARM LAND PROPRIETORS...

List your Farm Property with us for quick sale.

J. B. WALKER & COMPANY.

P.O. Box 359, Norwood Block, Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

Calgary Labor Wa

Building Tied Up. — Employees Workmen Both Resolute

Calgary Alberta: If a contractor refuses to pay the scale he not get the men to work for. If he pays the scale he cannot any supplies from the dealer supplies.

That is the labor situation in city at the present time. No one could be firmer or stronger. The plumbers, builders, carpenters, plasterers and tinmiths got out in sympathy with carpenters.

The ealers in material kept to their agreement, and after time refused their old customers who were paying the scale.

The bricklayers and stonemasons are out because they are up to carpenters and there is no work do

The only men who are working or who will continue to work are the few non-union men who are in the city.

Not in the history of Calgary have labor conditions been so bad as they are now. They could be worse. It is not only a scale, it is a labor war.

The employers have been very quiet since the strike but yesterday they were inclining say a few things.

"It is true that the dealers shutting off on supplies," one employer. "They force it and now we are going to strike in earnest, and we going to win. In all previous strikes we always had some person who was kept on tlement. Now there is no one who is not keen to see through to a finish.

"We have not been treated. Three of our men went over to men with a proposition a few ago and were received with courtesy. We believe it is in interest of Calgary that this strike should be fought on some time, should be fought to a finish. We are prepared for 'There is not one real employer who has signed the scale," said other large employer.

The employers mention a number of instances which they consider most unfair. For instance, was the case of the Alberta B.C. Co. building. The company anxious to finish the building get to work. They paid the demanded, and the employers der the circumstances made no objection. A foreman of the is a man who is also a contractor and one who has not signed scale. Yesterday the men agreed that they would not work the building as long as this acted as foreman. The company replied that they would quit then.

Another case that the employment is that of the pluming on the Caledonian. One part of this block is the erty of J. C. McNeil, and the the property of J. A. Mack. The building is practically completed and the plumbers Mr. Mackenzie's portion. It is morning the men were off. It was pointed out to that they were working on Mackenzie's building, and that is not contracting, and the work was following carpenters which under no circumstances could be called unfair. But otherwise the men stopped work.

The men, on the other hand, maintain that they have not met fairly by the employers. They are well organized, that demands are fair and that they tend to stay by them and they will win.

They had their usual meeting at the Barber block yesterday. A meeting of the hod carriers and builders' laborers will be held this afternoon.

RELIGION IN CANADA

(Bulletin Special)

London, Sept. 26.—Rev. J. H. Hline, secretary of the Canadian national church society has returned from Canada. Interviewed, he said that he was impressed with religious inclinations of the people of the north-west. It was different, but the society viewed a scheme for assisting the clergyman and provide church sonages and teachers' training houses.

CONFESSED TO ACCIDENT

(Bulletin Special)

St. Catharines, Sept. 28.—The jury surrounding the death of Ford Lidycoat, found dead in the near the road last Friday, was ed up at the corner's inquest in old last night when James W. son admitted that he had kicked Lidycoat about noon of Friday and stated he had said because he kicked the hammer of the shot himself simply because he ed to tell the real facts.