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## SEMI-WEEKLY.

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DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1909.

Prostitution in the establishment of a market may have saved us from something after all. Calgary started a market some time ago, and according to the Alberta, the market clerk of that city thinks the project is not working out to the advantage of the consumer. According to this gentleman the farmers "are asking much higher prices than you can buy for" in shops. On Saturday they were "holding fresh eggs at 40c per dozen," in spite of the fact that you could "telephone any grocery store in town" and get guaranteed fresh eggs for "35c, with the additional privilege of having them delivered. Trade has been gradually falling off at the market, and instead of seeing the real reason for this the farmers appear to be trying to get all they can from the few people who still patronize them. They are keeping the prices "up and spoiling their own market." Edmonton consumers have at least been saved the fate of being held up in this particular manner. Instead, we have kept the farmer out of competition with the local merchant for a large part of the year in many lines of farm produce, and have thrown ourselves on the tender mercies of the latter individual to supply us at reasonable prices. Whether we fared better at his hands than we would have at the hands of either the merchant or the farmer under conditions of competition may, of course, be a matter of opinion. Some people will likely find it difficult to see how the Calgary farmers could sell their produce for higher prices than the stores demanded, unless the produce were better. And from this they will argue that if Edmonton had a market the consumer would have a better chance of getting produce for what it is worth from either the farmer or the merchant than when, as now, he is compelled to buy from a dealer to whom the farmer is compelled to sell.

It does not always happen that a large crop is an unusually profitable one, nor that a medium crop yields comparatively small returns. Low prices have a provoking fashion of happening along when the granary is full, and a season which fills the granary sometimes produces an abnormal growth of straw, thereby increasing the expense of harvesting. Authorities are agreed that the present will be found to be a very satisfactory crop from the viewpoint of the net returns to the farmer. Though the yield is generally good, prices are generally higher than usual. The growing season was admirable, and produced grain rather than straw. Nor has it been followed by severe storms, which sometimes knock down the uncut grain and make the harvest a season of worry, labor and excessive expense. The crop has been taken off with no more than the usual outlay. The proceeds remaining to the farmer should therefore, be very fair.

Ground is being broken at the university. This in a literal as well as a figurative sense. Preparations are being made for building, and the work of the session is about to begin. A university is not so quickly got into condition as a homestead. Its first crop requires four years to mature. After that it bears perennially and with more or less uniformity. As the first seeding was done a year ago the first harvest may be expected three seasons hence. After that we shall look for an annually increasing output of number one hard. The signs of growth at present are excellent; the attendance is expected to be three times as large this year as last. The staff has been increased in readiness for the larger operations of the coming season.

How easily a suspicion may be twisted into a statement of fact was illustrated during the past few days. A high official of the G. T. P. while in Edmonton spoke of the difficulty in securing men for the construction of the road through the mountains, and intimated that unless Oriental labor were employed, as in the construction of the Canadian Pacific, the line could not be completed by the time specified

in the contract. When the officials reached Ottawa and had a conference with the Premier's press correspondents there put on the wires, first, the fact that he had no information as to the subjects discussed, and second, that he suspected the admission of Oriental labor was one of them. The suspicion of the correspondent was construed in some quarters as a statement of fact, his declaration of ignorance notwithstanding. Newspapers opposed to the Government hastened to proclaim it to be a fact and to make in the basis for denouncing both the Government and the G. T. P. Labor organizations registered their objections in language sometimes more direct than amiable, in messages to the Premier. His reply was that no one had asked for the admission of Oriental labor, let alone the Government having considered the granting of any such request. The reply must accord with the expectations of every one who has given the matter a moment's cool consideration. That while the Onderdonk incident lives in memory, any railway company would be foolish enough to expect a Government to allow its competitors to be handled believably. And that the Government which raised the head-tax from a hundred dollars to five hundred would accede to any such request if made, was a supposition wilder still.

The Stratheona Plaindealer notes with approval a proposal to erect by public subscription a memorial to the late Dr. McIntyre, M.P. The Plaindealer suggests that the matter be brought up at the coming Liberal convention—not that it should be treated as a political project at all, but because all parts of the constituency will be represented there and because the delegates could ensure the success of the undertaking by interesting the people in their respective communities. The shaft would be reared by the co-operation of all who felt disposed to contribute. As such it would be a fitting token of the wide esteem in which the late member is held. Not less would it be a convincing proof that appreciation of public service is not bounded by party lines.

Two of the leading churches are framing up a working agreement to co-operate in missionary work in British Columbia. Whatever may be the outcome, the making of the bargain is in itself proof that leaders in each of these bodies would sooner see a field occupied by a minister of the other than that it should be ignored while two men spent their time in a community only large enough, or not large enough, to support one. In principle admitted, it should not be impossible to devise a scheme for bringing it into practice. The arrangement would in some respects resemble the treaties made by commercial enterprises for the "division of territory," from which the idea may have been borrowed. And if the churches are prepared to live up to their bargain as honorably as business men the results should be as mutually satisfactory. The odium which attaches to "combinations" would in no measure fall upon such co-operative effort. It has indeed long been a matter of freely expressed wonder and regret among laymen that some such arrangement was not made regarding missionary work in the whole western country. This might have limited the sphere of influence of each body as regards area, but the loss would have been made up in the adherents gained in the smaller territory, and the aggregate influence exerted by all the bodies must have been increased.

## DOES IMMIGRATION PAY?

The business of the immigration agent is to get settlers. If he gets these, fit in body, brain and spirit to make useful citizens, and with enough ready money to make a fair start in the country, he has discharged all his obligations to us and abundantly earned his salary. This is the primary and essential purpose of the work, and so long as that purpose is attained the money, time and thought put into it are well invested. Anything in the nature of benefit to the country may get beside the settlers is purely incidental and of the nature of a windfall. Yet one of these incidental benefits is of tremendous magnitude. How great was intimated by the Commissioner of Immigration in Winnipeg few days ago. He estimated that the preceding year alone not less than one million dollars was carried through Winnipeg into the farther West in the pockets of intending settlers, from across the line. The money comprised the proceeds they had derived from the sale of their holdings beyond the border and which they intended to put into the equipment of new farms in this country. Supposing that the influx for the whole season is equivalent to fifty such days, not an extravagant estimate surely, the total ready cash brought in by former United Farmers during the present season will reach the stupendous total of \$50,000,000; say one-half the value of the whole Western wheat crop. From the dual viewpoint alone the motto of the system of the check which in

the immigration department might properly be "Large profits and quick returns," for to carry on our immigration work costs us roundly about a million dollars per year. A pretty profitable line of business that would seem to be, the more so, when it is remembered that the main purpose is not to get money but to get settlers.

When Germany demanded a billion dollars war indemnity from France she was considered to have crippled that country for many years, though the wonderful fertility of the soil and the no less wonderful industry of the people enabled the French Republic to lift the burden in ten years. Canada is, if this calculation be correct, drawing from the United States half as much per annum as France had to pay Germany to discharge her war indemnity. The prospects are that we shall continue to draw similar sums from the Republic for many years to come, for land is not getting any cheaper in that country and we have a very large area still unbroken which can be secured at comparatively little cost. When the movement ceases it would not be strange to find that we had drawn all told as much wealth from the United States as Germany took out of France. And we have the advantage that we are getting the indemnity without the war.

Equally satisfactory is the disposition that is being made of the money. It is not being squandered, nor speculated with, but put into the development of the industry on which our national welfare rests and on which its future hope depends. The money goes to secure farms, to erect fences about them and buildings on them, to put seed in the soil, stock in the pastures and implements in the sheds. It is being turned to reproductive use in the line of business whose rapid development means most for the country. Its immediate stimulus to the trade of the localities in which the new-comers settle is tremendous; but more important still is the fact that it is laying the basis for a permanent source of wealth production. From so large a sowing in such fertile soil the harvest must be immense.

## PUTTING ON THE CHECK.

Montreal people pronounced very decisively on Monday for fewer aldermen and a Board of Control. A somewhat curious feature of the poll was that more voted to reduce the size of the council than to establish the new executive. Whatever the electors' thoughts about the Board of Control there seemed to be only one view among them as to the aldermen, and that view was that there were too many of them. The decision is in principle admitted. It should not be surprising to those who have been reading the papers during the summer. Though the Royal Commission has not yet reported, it must be taken that the evidence given and published daily was true in considerable extent. And if, with this evidence before them, the electors of Montreal had endorsed the continuance of the system they would have deserved all the results that have been getting in the way of robbery. If the wretched story is to be taken as substantially true, Montreal has been for many years the victim of aldermen who gave city contracts to high tenderers and then collected the extra price from the contractors for themselves, and of others who established themselves at the threshold of the civic service and levied tribute on all who wished to get jobs on the police force or the fire brigade. What powers will be given to the Board of Control is unknown, but it is presumed they will be similar to those reposed in such bodies elsewhere, and in general resembling the functions discharged by the city commissioners in our own system. It is demanded that the Board of Control should be a body of men and women, not necessarily harmonious bodies, but of men and women who are independent of the other. In some cases this mutual independence is secured by making both bodies elected directly by the ratepayers; in others by making the executive removable only by a two-thirds or three-quarters vote of the council. In both the end is the same—to introduce two not necessarily harmonious bodies into the management of civic affairs. This necessity must in measure be accredited to the lack of an organized and vigilant opposition party in the city council as usually constituted. Were half or nearly half the aldermen separated on a fundamental question of city government from the other half, and engaged with them in a persistent struggle for the mastery of the city, whatever other evils might result, the evil of systematized and organized graft could scarcely flourish for any length of time. Whatever evils partyism may introduce or permit, partyism alone makes parliamentary government efficient or even tolerable. Our cities are governed under the parliamentary system, but the system robbed of this safeguard against double-dealing. The nature of civic business does not induce the development of party spirit and the maintenance of party organization. In many ways this may injure to the city's benefit. But it also deprives the city of the motto of the system of the check which in

larger spheres makes it efficient or even bearable. One function of the Board of Control on the Commission is to supply this lack, by constituting an executive not altogether under the dominance of the aldermen who happen to be in office in any year.

## A PUBLIC MENACE.

It is fortunate for the Lords that they have to do only with a mad Socialist like Lloyd-George, and not with a conservative statesman like President Taft. The former proposes to levy a moderate tax on wealth which comes to them through no efforts of their own. The latter would at their death break up the property accumulated by their efforts and distribute it among the heirs, if not in equal proportions, at least in such manner as to destroy its power as an entity. The expedient of bequeathing immense fortunes in trust, to be operated as a single body of capital he would prohibit by law. Such was the tenor of the advice given the State legislatures by the Chief Executive of the Republic in his Denver speech. How the proposal is accepted by the public was indicated by the applause of his audience, an audience which may be supposed to have contained a representative sprinkling of the plutocrats of that city and vicinity. It is a sad commentary on the use too commonly made of large fortunes in the United States that they are declared by the head of the nation to be a public menace. For such was the ground on which the President's proposal was based. It was not as a means of raising public revenues, nor for any of the other ends commonly regarded as within the legitimate duty of the State that the proposal was advanced. It was made and made solely to meet the case of such accumulations constitute a power for evil to the public, a power too frequently exerted as an evil, and that as an act of self-defense the legislatures would be conserving the public interest in interposing to prevent a large fortune being handed on to the second generation intact and as an instrument for further accumulation.

The law-makers of the Republic have not been averse to the amassing of wealth. They have pursued a consistent policy of individualism, and have consistently interpreted that term more broadly than is common in countries under popular forms of government. They have been slow to raise barriers against individual initiative. They have been ready to encourage individual enterprise, at times by means that were not best, but were not just. They have not been prone to interfere between man and man, or between man and men, until interference was unavoidable. The whole course of industrial development followed in that country has been favorable to the accumulation of immense wealth; and against the improper use of that wealth the legislatures have been slower to impose restrictions than those of countries which have developed much more slowly and where the collective voice of the public has been more continuously effective. Trusts and combines have formed and have attained tremendous proportions, practically without legal preventive or restraint. Under the delusion that money can be made by means that are not just, erected tariffs which enriched the individual at the expense of the many. And when the exactions of the trusts have been shown, and the injustices of the tariff have been made apparent, the law-makers have been by no means hasty in devising and applying the remedies which the public interest demanded. It is, therefore, all the more striking when the head of the nation solemnly asserts that under these conditions and from them have arisen aggregations of wealth which so seriously threaten the welfare of the public as to justify and require their breaking up by force of law when the present possessors pass from the stage. Further the President could not have gone without declaring the controllers of the country's wealth to be its enemies, and recommending that the instruments of their abuse be taken from them. The arraignment is the more credible and the more terrible that it comes from the victorious chief of the party under which the amassing of wealth has been most rapid, the party which claims to have done more than its opponent to promote the creation of wealth, and the party to which the owners of the wealth are admitted to give their constant support. From such source the denunciation must be considered more than half a confession.

## Masonic Convention Closes.

Boston, Sept. 24.—With the election of General Samuel C. Lawrence, of Medford, as sovereign grand commander, the choice of the other officers and the selection of Detroit, Mich., as the place of the next meeting, the supreme council of the thirty-third degree, Scottish rite of Free Masonry of the Northern jurisdiction closed its sessions here. General John O. Smith, of Chicago, was named grand administrator of state.

## IS NO GROUND FOR SERIOUS COMPLAINT

Contractor on National Transcontinental Section From Winnipeg to Superior Junction Says Work Has Been Done Expeditiously and Could Not Have Been Completed Sooner.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 23.—J. D. McArthur, of Winnipeg, contractor for the construction of the section of the National Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg to Superior Junction, in an interview here today, stated that track laying on the whole 245 miles of government road, connecting the Grand Trunk Pacific main line at Winnipeg with the branch line running from Superior Junction to Fort William, would be completed by the end of this week. The contract for this section was let on May 15, 1906, three years and four months ago, and considering the magnitude of the work and the character of the country through which the line has been built, Mr. McArthur maintains that never in the history of the Dominion has railway construction work been carried on more expeditiously and thoroughly. Commenting on the reported statements made by Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson in Montreal last week relative to alleged delays in the completion of this section of the National Transcontinental, Mr. McArthur said that Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson doubtless never intended to suggest some of the things credited to him in the interview, for that date not more than ten miles of the track remained to be laid on the entire length.

## Went Over 120 Miles.

"Two weeks ago yesterday the president of the Grand Trunk and his party went over the first hundred and twenty miles east of Winnipeg by train. The grading of this portion was completed about ten months ago and the track laying about six months ago. The ballasting also was completed, as well as telegraph lines, water tanks and other equipment. The station buildings have not yet been fully completed, but the track for another forty miles or so has been laid, and the ballasting in progress, had not yet been fully completed. A similar inspection train might have run for seventy miles from Superior Junction west."

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. McArthur, "the whole section will be completed in about the same time it took the Grand Trunk to build its line of two hundred miles of easier and lighter work from Superior Junction to Fort William."

On the government section there was more than five times as much rock work as on the branch line, and moreover, on the latter wooden structures were allowed for bridging, whereas on the government line all bridges were of steel, requiring considerable longer to construct. He also pointed out that the first seven miles of the north end of the G.T.P. line which was of difficult construction, was not yet finished and had been taken over by the National Transcontinental Commissioners, who would complete it.

## Difficulties With Labor.

"That our work has taken a longer time for completion than was anticipated is no doubt true," said Mr. McArthur. "Unfortunately we had unforeseen difficulties of a very serious nature to contend with from the first year, and moreover, it was almost impossible to secure labor at any price, and I venture to say that in no other contract or by any contractor in Canada has there ever been so much money spent in an effort to secure labor during a like period. Then the labor situation improved and immediately after the conditions changed we had the line covered from one end to the other with men and I venture to say that never in the history of this Dominion has so much work been done on one contract in the same length of time as on this one. It is also a fact that there never has been such an equipment for railway construction furnished on any work in the history of Canada. Not only did we not spare expense in supplying the men with the best and most modern plant, but in many cases we kept the work going night and day in an endeavor to meet the very pressing demands of the commissioners that we should hasten it. We did not hesitate when ordered by the government engineer to open up cuts in the middle of winter when the removal of frozen earth was as expensive as if it had been solid rock work."

"Looking at all of the conditions that prevailed," said Mr. McArthur, "I feel that upon the whole we have done good work in the face of many obstacles and disappointments. The work is now close upon completion and I am confident that when it is done good work in the face of many plights about the character of it."

## YOUNG INDIAN SET FREE

Charge of Murdering Squaw Dismissed—Shooting Was Accidental.  
Kenora, Ont., Sept. 22.—Magistrate MacLennan this afternoon dismissed the case against Joseph Kadegegan, aged seventeen, of murdering a squaw named Meshikawetung, aged fifty. Two daughters-in-law of the deceased told of hearing the shot and later finding Meshikawetung dead with a terrible gunshot wound. A young brother of the accused testified he and his brother were shooting when they stumbled on the deceased who was crouching at berry-picking. She looked like a bear, and the accused quickly shot her. Realizing the terrible mistake, they had gone home and later told of the occurrence. The brother and father of the accused testified that the accused had trouble with his eyes, and the Dominion constable expressed the opinion that the shot pointed out to him was thick underbrush and would readily lend itself to such an error.

## CLEARING SALE OF BUGGIES AND HARNESS

In order to make room for new goods we are offering the balance of our stock of Buggies, Harness, Concord and Harness at enormous discounts.

## UNEQUALLED VALUES

Prices have never been so low before. Sale lasts until Oct. 1st. Call and inspect goods, or read for poster containing prices and descriptions.

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## THE BOSTON STORE

## THE REASONS WHY

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Firstly—We are the oldest exclusive Men's Wearhouse in Edmonton.

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Thirdly—We handle nothing but high class goods bought only from manufacturers, and sell at a small profit.

You need not take because you look, nor keep because you buy.

## HART BROS.

291 Jasper East

## TALES FROM THE GOLDEN WEST.

A dear little girl  
Sat down just as quick  
as a wink:  
Said she, "I don't see  
Why they giggle at me,  
It is very polite—  
I don't think I'll  
just sling the old skates  
out of sight,  
And stay home with my mother  
at night:  
I will learn light housekeeping  
with

## Golden West Soap

And may soon have a home of my own  
Don't you hope:  
That will beat roller skating  
all right."

## Banquet to Lord Balfour a Frost.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 24.—The civic banquet to Lord Balfour of Burleigh and West Indian Commission today at the King Edward Hotel promises to be somewhat of a frost. Mayor Oliver announced that no liquor other than W.C.T.U. brands were to be served and a number of the aldermen side-stepped. The mayor threatened invitations to the heads of all the civic departments to fill the vacant chairs.

## Murder Charged Against Her.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 23.—Constable Scott, conducting the investigation following the finding of the body of an infant girl thrown from the train in connection with which Mrs. Maude Turner is under arrest in Toronto, this evening rendered a verdict which formally charges Mrs. Turner with the murder in the first degree, finding "death was the result of asphyxia," due to strangulation.

## DANISH SYSTEM OF CO-OPERATION

Dr. Morkeberg, Tells of Specialized Dairy and Industry in Denmark

A distinguished visitor from the Danes, Dr. Morkeberg, of Copenhagen, Denmark, is in the city today, the delegates to the Winnipeg convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for the agricultural section, a valuable paper on the dairy industry of Denmark. After the convention, Dr. Morkeberg will set out on a tour of the West.

Dr. Morkeberg knows the hog industry right down to the bone. For twenty years he has been associated with the development of operation principle which Denmark to hold the prize on the British market for bacon. The story of the movement must be of great interest to the country like Alberta, allied industries of dairymen raising are still very much infancy. Dr. Morkeberg is anxious to which the Alton have not begun to attain but that all these things take that the all important coming setting a proper foundation to build.

30 Years to Develop. "It has taken nearly thirty years to develop a product of present proficiency," said Dr. Morkeberg. "Previous to the time of the Danes, the farmers of Denmark in the line of raising hogs, and found that their hogs, they had not taken part in to cultivate that product. A farmer had an average hog, where their ancestor before them and confessed to know and trust the quality. By 1845 the cream was introduced and this way for the Danes to develop a co-operative principle in butchery. A group of farmers themselves to send their central co-operative which was by a skilled butcher-maker, led by a committee of themselves. The scheme was successful as the Danes soon found that the Danes could be depended on for in quality of the best product. The success of one concern led to others and in not a farmer in Denmark not in the dairy of the Danes who is not a spoke in the wheel."

"With the co-operative or way the farmers with assistance turned their to the improvement of the cattle industry which was aimed at weeding out the and improving the better of the hogs. These associations for pure shows which showed the type of both male and female to introduce into the breed showed them where they purchased the best of pure. At present there are 1,300 associations in the little country of Denmark."

Improvement of Cows. "After the improvement of attention was turned to the improvement of the individual cow accomplished by the formal testing associations, where of tests were made to determine would contribute to the breed and quality of milk. In the best cows could be selected to the record of their performance from these young stock we with an improved milk. There are now 400 of these associations in Denmark."

"What assistance does the government give to the dairy and Morkeberg was asked. "Agriculture is the foundation of the government," replied Dr. Morkeberg. "The Danish people is the best of butter and bacon. The gives, as much as \$250,000 assist in the improvement of hogs. Each breeding association \$40 for each bull in their This bull must be more months old and must have than one prize at the cattle grant is also made to the associations."

"Does the government encourage?" "Not the creameries and the farmers. The scheme is the Danish people is the mutual trust and understanding exists in every community mutual confidence in each other, and the result of families having in side and worked for the generations."

The Hog Industry. Asked as to the development of the dairy and the bacon industry, Dr. Morkeberg said that the Danish people is the best of butter and bacon. The gives, as much as \$250,000 assist in the improvement of hogs. Each breeding association \$40 for each bull in their This bull must be more months old and must have than one prize at the cattle grant is also made to the associations."