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DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

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THE THREAT OF THE MAGNATES.

The Life Underwriters Association of Canada held a convention in Toronto a few days ago when the president, Mr. G. H. Allen, relieved himself of some glowing thoughts which should be stored up in the public memory. The theme of the address was the report of the Royal Commission on Life Insurance; its purpose was to demonstrate that the report was a most unsatisfactory document from the view-point of the insurance magnates and its conclusion foreshadowed a political activity altogether dissociated from the business of life insurance and insurance agents. The gist of the address is contained in the following extract:—

"The details of the report of the Commission and the draft bill have been so fully canvassed in the insurance press that I will not allude to them. Suffice it to say that in spite of the thinly-disguised and even open hostility of the daily press, you, gentlemen, went undaunted into the fight for your companies and the fight with the result that over 200,000 additional people in this country were, through your efforts, convinced of the inestimable benefit of life insurance in 1906. That, gentlemen, is one answer to the Royal Commission. You will supplement that answer in detail to your representatives at Ottawa as 'the proper time.'"

If the concluding sentence of this hostile announcement means anything at all it means that war is to be made on the Government and the members of parliament who were responsible for the appointment of the Insurance Commission, and hence indirectly responsible for the report. This is about what was to be expected. It happened in New York state, which Mr. Allen couples with Russia as the twin-centers of tyranny where alone can be found precedents for the recommendations of the Commission. It has happened in every country on earth where society has undertaken self-protection by placing legislative limitations upon the freedom of certain classes. These objections are particularly strenuous when the legislation laps off a practice long indulged, and most strenuous of all when such practice was strongly in the interest of the practitioners and correspondingly disadvantageous to the public. That the insurance managers, and still less the insurance manipulators, would welcome the recommendations of the Commission with glad acclaim was a supposition altogether foreign to both history and logic; and to suppose that they would refrain from making war upon those who had been instrumental in making public their methods or in suggesting amendments, was to suppose that they differed in character from similar offenders foreign and domestic. The Commission is of course beyond the reach of all but their criticism; but the Government by whom the Commission was appointed and the members of parliament who sanctioned the appointment are both within reach of the ballot-box. Wherefore the underwriters are invited to go after them.

That these gentlemen are hostile to the bill suggested by the Commission is about the best possible reason why Parliament should adopt the measure and why the public should support the members in doing so. By virtue of their office and by the obligations of their business the insurance magnates represent the Insurance Companies first and the public second, and where the interests oppose, are bound to represent the companies against the public; the Government and the members of Parliament by virtue of their obligations and by political necessity represent the public first and the Insurance Companies second, and where the interests oppose, are bound to represent the public as against the companies. The insurance men are advocates pleading for privileges to carry on a certain business in a certain manner; the business of Parliament is to see that they are not permitted to do so in a manner prejudicial to the public interests. The Royal Commission was chosen by Parliament as its agent and as such recommended a measure designed to safeguard the public. The defects of that measure from the public standpoint are not likely to be unduly emphasized by the insurance men; while the strictures it proposes to place upon practices inimical to the public interest but advantageous to the companies, are just as certain to be singled out, emphasized and combated by them. Parliament would

do well to recollect this when the measure comes up for consideration; and the public will do well to recollect when the insurance people make their threatened expedition into politics.

THE JAP INFLUX.

The objection of the people of the Coast cities to the Japanese influx is not founded on present industrial conditions. It is not because there is no work there to be done, nor because the Japanese are physically or by disposition unfitted to do the work. Rather the contrary. Work is plentiful and the Japanese are both willing and able to do it. Millmen, lumbermen, mine operators, railway companies are calling for help and the Japanese are physically and capable to fill the demand. Unlike the Hindoo who was constitutionally unfitted to live and work in the more rigorous climate of our northern latitudes, the Jap is born in those latitudes. Whereas the Hindoo was an absolute stranger to the appliances and methods of Canadian industrial life the Jap has been used to industrial pursuits at home in many cases, and besides displays an adaptability altogether foreign to the Hindoo. The Hindoo was condemned largely through pity, in the belief that he had been lured to a country for which he was unskilled; the Japanese requires no such pity and is objected to on altogether different grounds.

One reason for the strenuous opposition to the present influx is simply that it is an influx. Not that hostility would be shown to a similar movement of white and desirable immigrants; but the present new-comers not being desirable, their undesirableness is increased according to their number. As one Vancouver paper puts it, "There are forty-five millions of them, and on one knows how many of them want to come to British Columbia. Recognizing this fact and the remarkable rapidity with which they have flooded into the province during the past few months the Coast people are disposed to think there is some authority or influence behind the scenes and that the inrush instead of being a voluntary movement of those seeking better conditions on their own responsibility, is being engineered by some unknown power, perhaps for reasons far other than simply the betterment of the conditions of the immigrants. This suspicion of an unseen force governing the movement has created a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty in the public mind which the continuance of the influx might easily convert into popular alarm and even into social and industrial panic."

Representations have been made to the Federal Government and the Premier is said to have already called the attention of Japan to an agreement by which the government of that country bound itself to permit only a stipulated number of Japanese to migrate to Canada each year. This is complicated, however, by the fact that the Japs do not come direct from Japan to Canada, but go first to the Hawaiian Islands and then to Vancouver and Victoria. The islands being United States territory the Japanese Government of course has no authority over Japanese residents in the Islands to keep them from going wherever they please. Apparently no limit is placed upon the number of Japs who may migrate to the Islands. Except an immigrant for the Islands admits his intention of proceeding to Canada it is difficult to see how the Canadian Government could prevail on the Japanese Government to prevent him going to the United States colony.

Another difficulty is the Japanese commercial treaty with Great Britain and which was ratified by Canada. This guarantees the subjects of each country against interference or discrimination in the territory of the other. Presumably however the agreement between Canada and Japan limiting Jap immigration holds even over this treaty and if it can be made to operate the difficulty offered by the treaty will be avoided. In any event the question is not one to be settled in a day, and one whose settlement can be delayed but not expedited by heated discussions or displays of prejudice.

In the question of the exclusion of the Japanese Albert has fortunately no direct interest, but we are vitally concerned in the method by which their exclusion is gone about. While having every sympathy with the people of British Columbia in their efforts to preserve their province as a white man's country we have no desire that this worthy purpose be attempted in a manner that will result disastrously to our own province. Alberta wants the Japanese trade and wishes to build up with that eastern empire a large and profitable commerce. We have no desire to do so at the sacrifice of British Columbia's interests; but neither have we any desire that these ambitions of Alberta be sacrificed by trying to attain the purpose of British Columbia in the wrong way. We want the Japanese trade, but we do not want British Columbia swamped with Japanese

people. If we can exclude the people and preserve the trade, the interests of both provinces will be served to the best advantage. This is the end toward which Canada's efforts should be directed and that that end may be attained judgment and diplomacy must be displayed by the Government and patience and reasonableness by the people.

THE QUEBEC CATASTROPHE.

The awful loss of life in the collapse of the Quebec bridge adds another to the series of catastrophes which have shocked humanity in recent years. Eighty-four men are believed to have perished in the waters of the St. Lawrence, only eight escaping of the ninety-two working on the pedion that went down. The sympathy of the Canadian people will go out to the relatives and dependants of the unfortunate men, and the sympathy will no doubt be expressed in tangible assistance where such is required. In disasters of this character this is all humanity can do; and this humanity is bound to do.

MIXING THINGS UP.

At Halifax Mr. Borden had hardly concluded declaring his affection for the provinces, their powers, privileges and rights, when Mr. Bergeron arose to deliver an address described as "brilliant" by the party press. It is a safe guess that the brilliance had a different hue than the scintillations of an address this same Mr. Bergeron delivered during the closing days of the session. Or if it had not Mr. Borden must have prayed for deliverance from such friends. On that occasion Mr. Bergeron attested his admiration for the provincial arrangements and his undying respect for provincial rights and powers in an address of which the following is a fairly representative paragraph: "But the provincial governments have grown expensive. They have created debts. According to the intention of the British of confederation the provincial governments were not to run into debt. It is true they were granted a few dollars of revenue as has been mentioned here this afternoon, but they were supposed to gather their revenue mainly through direct taxation."

"The more money you give to the local government the longer you will prevent them from resorting to direct taxation and only in that case will the people realize where the money comes from and where it goes." If the Halifax address of Mr. Bergeron was along the same lines as a deliverance it surely made an impression of one kind or another.

THE WET BLANKET.

Mr. Borden's so-called policy has had the same effect on the spirit of his supporters as a wet blanket on an incipient conflagration. The feeble flame of hope has been extinguished and the atmosphere filled with the fumes of disappointment. Great expectations were entertained of the leader's tour. It was to be a political crusade with Mr. Borden in the role of Peter the Hermit calling upon the multitude to wrest the Holy City from the infidels; or perhaps better—a resurrection with Mr. Borden trumpeting for the seas of oblivion to bury their dead. The crusade has petered out in its beginning; the resurrection divided down into an anticipatory moment among the party dry bones, and silence reigns again, save for the grumblings of the disturbed but unenlivened spirits. Disappointment is the dominant note of the party press; the most mendacious organ can find no ground of pretence that Mr. Borden has caused a thrill of enthusiasm among the ultra-loyal and the journals which profess the privilege of thinking for themselves frankly declare that his programme will carry no conviction and has nothing to convince.

The disappointment is not that the programme is too advanced, but that it is no advance at all. It is not because it throws party traditions overboard and bids too strongly to radical sentiment, but that it neither throws anything overboard nor proposes anything of sufficient importance to awaken public interest or even arouse party enthusiasm. It was coined in the reactionary clique by whom Mr. Borden is surrounded, to whom he owes his position and to whose defence he is pledged; it is patronizingly offered the humble private in the ranks as all he is to expect from the dominant element in his party's counsels. Coupled with the refusal to permit a party convention it presents the last proof that Mr. Borden stands for the ascendancy of the reactionaries against the will of the voters whose franchise he solicits.

The dissatisfaction in the camp is not likely to be lessened by the spectacle of Mr. Foster accompanying Mr. Borden on the platform in Nova Scotia. No more thoroughly discredited politician ever fronted the public in this country. This the followers of Mr. Borden understand thoroughly, and its political consequences they also understand. That Mr. Borden understands it will scarcely be denied by those who

dearsh his earnest vision. That, understanding this, he either invites or permits Mr. Foster to accompany him on the hustings means simply that he prefers the presence of Mr. Foster to the pool opinion of his followers and the welfare of his party. With Mr. Foster he stands or falls; those of his followers who have demanded the exit of Mr. Foster have no alternative but to request Mr. Borden's disappearance also.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

No leader in Canadian politics has shown as much wisdom in the selection of his associates in the Cabinet as has Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He has always been able to pick out the man of the hour to fill a vacancy in his government. Upon more than one occasion he has shown himself strong enough to lose a colleague without the administration suffering and has always filled the vacant place to his own and the country's advantage. The recent addition of Messrs. Graham and Pugsley to the cabinet bears out the wisdom of Sir Wilfrid's choice of men.

No man in public life in Ontario could bring as much strength to the administration at the present time as George P. Graham. He has the advantage of being known in every part of the province and wherever Graham is known he has hosts of friends. Since his election to the Ontario Legislature in 1898 few men have been so much in demand upon the political platform as has the new Minister of Railways, wherever he has spoken he has been wanted back. No man in Ontario has given more freely of his time to the campaigns of the Liberal party and there are few more effective campaigners than he. He has a mellifluous flow of humor throughout his speeches that keeps his audience entertained and withal his utterances upon public questions are strong, clear-cut arguments that never fail to convince.

Since his advent less than a year ago to the leadership of the Ontario Opposition, Mr. Graham has shown the most capable initiative in shaping the policy of his party, and has given ample proof of his ability to lead. In selecting Mr. Graham the Premier has secured a man who is in close touch with the whole province of the Liberal party that province has the greatest confidence, knowing their new minister to be an able public speaker, a capable administrator and a man of unimpeachable integrity and personal honor.

Of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the new Minister of Public Works has been the strong man in the government of New Brunswick. Mr. Pugsley is a great lawyer and an effective public speaker and is an acknowledged diplomat. It is stated by delegates to the conference of premiers, held at Ottawa some time ago, that Mr. Pugsley contributed more to the peace and good will as well as the satisfactory results of the convention than probably any other man there. At this distance our personal knowledge of New Brunswick public men is naturally limited, but two maritime province newspapers, who were in the city when the announcement was made, expressed the greatest satisfaction at Mr. Pugsley being selected, and attest to his strong personality, his ability as a legislator and his great personal popularity in his native province.

WHY NOT ENCOURAGE HOME-BUILDING?

Would it not be in the interest of the city to further encourage the erection of dwelling houses by giving a rebate of taxes on property on which houses are situated? The principle is already admitted in our system that taxation should be no deterrent to the erection of buildings. Property taxes in the city are collected on land alone, buildings of all kinds being exempt. Would it be well to carry the practice a step further and offer an incentive to the owners of lots to erect houses thereon, by giving a small discount in taxes on all lots on which habitable residences are erected? The discount would not necessarily be large for its purpose would be not to reward the property owner for erecting houses but to encourage him to do so.

The ideal to which every city aspires is to become a city of comfortable homes. Manufacturers are desirable, mercantile establishments are desirable, brick trades are desirable, but as means to the end that there may be a community of people housed in comfortable and attractive homes. This is really the main spring of the whole industrial and commercial machinery. Men do not give their time, their energy in a sense large factories and stores, dig sewers and work in shops purely for the fun of the thing. Behind their toil and sacrifice is a motive—the worthy motive of providing comfortable homes

for themselves and their families. The establishment of desirable homes is he ideal to which conscientiously or unconsciously this and every other city is working. Would it not be well to give a further measure of encouragement to those who are trying to fulfill this purpose by erecting houses for themselves or for others?

In the twentieth century of civilization it surely is a poor compliment either to the judgment or to the spirit of humanity that people are huddled in congested districts of large cities, in a warren, frequently under conditions that cannot be other than unsanitary, usually under conditions that deny sunlight, fresh air and that touch with nature which the poorest family may have if living in a detached house however humble on a plot of ground which they may cultivate and ornament. Edmonton is destined to become a large city, and unless means are adopted here other than have been adopted elsewhere the results here in a few years will be what they now are in the congested districts of the great centres of population. To permit that would be to throw away the teachings of history and to attempt no improvement on the unsatisfactory results of the common practice. One means which could at least tend to a different and better order of things is to encourage the erection of comfortable dwellings.

It will be argued that this would be a radical departure from the ordinary custom. Supposing so, that proves nothing. Every good movement was at first a radical departure. Edmonton has not hesitated to make departures in the past and has not suffered thereby. We established a commission system of municipal government when that system was hardly yet in an experimental stage, and our experience has warranted the innovation. We adopted the policy of municipal ownership and have carried it to a degree far beyond the ordinary—and not to our loss. Edmonton has not and should not have any exaggerated reverence for precedent and usage. If a project appeared good the ratepayers have not hesitated to adopt it regardless of precedent. Why not the one under consideration if it is considered in the general interest of the city?

It will also be opposed that the rebate in taxes would not be large enough to affect materially the amount of a property owner's taxes and thus would fail to encourage building. The rebate should be large enough to effect such an inducement. Nor would this require any abnormal rate. At present a discount of ten per cent. is given on taxes paid before a certain date. Suppose this rebate were limited to taxes on residence property, business and income taxes. The city and house owner would get the discount, as against the man who holds his lots vacant and useless. This should be a very material encouragement to erect houses on such land.

But the result of the discount would be far in excess of the financial advantage offered. The exemption of buildings from taxation has induced building in the city far in excess of actual financial encouragement thus given. The exemption not only safeguarded the property owner against increased taxes as the result of his enterprise but it changed his status in the community. Instead of being penalized and fined for bringing his property into use he was recognized as conferring a public benefit in so doing. This moral incentive is often overlooked if not scouted, but it is an incentive none the less. Instead of treating the builder as an offender, we treat him as a benefactor. The result is to awaken the pride of the individual in the improvement of his property. A similar result might surely be expected to come from a further acknowledgement of the benefit he confers on the community.

The result of this discount would be of course to draw a line between property which is being used and that which is being held in idleness. And why should such line not be drawn? If a lot remains vacant because the owner cannot afford to build, the prospective discount would offer him very substantial assistance in his efforts to get a house on the property. If he is merely holding the land in anticipation of making a large profit on it what reason is this that he should be allowed to share in any advantages of taxation?

MONEY TIMES COMMENTS ENTERPRISE.

Under the heading, "Edmonton's Example," the Money Times comments upon the proposal to send a representative of this city to the United States with a view to securing industrial concerns for Edmonton. It also strongly commends the issuing of attractive literature to advertise the advantages of a city. The Times says:— "Edmonton is considering the question of sending a publicity representative to get a tip through the United States. His battle-cry will be 'Edmonton First.' His mission, to obtain industries for the Western commercial centre. A welcome sign of enterprise is this. There is keen

competition in Canada for capital and commerce. The rivalry between up-to-date municipalities has a fascinating look on the onlooker. A town may possess a veritable Pandora's chest of natural treasures. But they will be overlooked by the man who could, and would, invest in them, unless they are advertised.

"Within recent years the literature of our boards of trade and municipal publicity departments has been of an enterprising and interesting character. Each town displays its good things through the medium of business picture books. There has been expressed sometimes, a doubt as to whether the results pay for the trouble and expense involved. This is beyond question. If your city is worth advertising, it is worth advertising well. Results may not be forthcoming immediately. But it is well to know that upon the desk of the manufacturer and the investor rests a business-like exposition of your city's attractions."

HIGHLY APPROPRIATE.

It may have been purely a coincidence that the president of the Canadian Northern toured Nova Scotia at the same time that Mr. Borden's party was flitting about among the cities by the sea. But it serves to recall that the relationship between Mr. Mackenzie and the lieutenants of Mr. Borden has not always been one of physical proximity alone. On the former tour of the Conservative "leader" through this promising land the energetic promoters of the new railway were among the unseen but potent forces in the background. Who was it indicated to the lieutenants where the new road was to run, and therefore where the "best that was going" could be found? None less than the junior partner in the firm of Mackenzie & Mann. And when the adventurers were short of funds and could not pay for the land, the endorsement of this firm was the magic sign that thawed the inconceivable coldness of the bankers and persuaded them to produce the cash. Mr. Borden's political partners owe much to Mr. Mackenzie and his business associate. Likewise Mr. Mackenzie owes to Mr. Borden and his associates their strenuous battle for the defeat of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is appropriate, if not significant, that their tours should be concurrent. It would be still more appropriate and perhaps no more significant, if the parties were amalgamated and travelled together in close communion and open alliance.

ON THE SIDE.

Ontario Conservatives object to Mr. Borden touring in the society of Mr. Foster. "Evil communications, etc." Mr. Borden says he does not expect to lead the Opposition after the next election. Dead right there. One more defeat and he will lead nothing more imposing than the simple life. An editor was drowned while bathing—a solemn warning. The Saskatchewan again rises to remind us that we have no filtration system. Canada has room for millions of unemployed; but not for the unemployed. The C. P. may build a line from Edmonton through the Yellowhead. Just forty years behind time. A fishery inspector has found a new species of mackerel near Victoria, B.C. It lives in the water. British Columbia plums have not advanced in price over last season. This must be an oversight. Raisin says he wants "Justice justice, justice." Well he needn't be impatient. It's coming his way. Insurance companies are refusing Montreal risks on account of inadequate water supply. And the city is built on an island. A press despatch sagely remarks that the new Sultan of Morocco "has always shown himself a friend of France." Very likely.

Complaint is made that Canada sends green cheese to England. England might nobly retaliate by sending green bank notes to Canada. The cheerful thing about the western crop is that the anxious ones are the dwellers in cities. The farmer is wasting no time leaving corn-be-gotten signs. Jas. J. Hill: "The investors cannot be induced to put out their money at the present time." There may be consolation in knowing that Jim is up against it too. The Intercolonial will show another surplus. Now hear the Opposition press course Emmons again. In Dan Derbysire's retirement the House of Commons loses a member of pre-eminent common sense.

A Massachusetts aeronaut fell 2,000 feet—just about the distance Mr. Borden dropped when his policy balloon burst at Halifax.

Premier Gouin denies positively that he offered Bourassa a seat in the Cabinet. He wants it understood that he is not running a circus. American railroads have advanced the freight rates on lumber and now the mill men are after James J. with the proverbial sharpened stick. Great Britain spends one billion dollars per year abroad for food. That is the billion Canada is after with the preferential tariff. She is getting a larger slice of it every year, too. The C. P. R. officials are convinced they will have enough cars to handle the grain promptly. And the Farmers are convinced that the road is not now providing enough cars to handle the coal, without the added strain of the grain movement.

Opposition necessity has matured a theory that Graham was taken to the federal government because he was not big enough to run a provincial opposition. Well, Liberalism find no particular fault if their opponents persist in deluding themselves with the notion that Sir Wilfrid is a green-horn. Nobody labored on labor day. The Calgary Albertan has located a rumor that a departmental store will be opened there. Next thing that city will be aspiring to a pawn shop. Mr. Foster endorses Mr. Borden's "policy." He has the double reasons of gratitude and self-esteem; gratitude to the "leader" for the position he is trying to save him; self-esteem in admiration of the platitudes which he assisted Mr. Borden to tack together. The proposal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to reinstate Clifford Sifton as a Minister of the Crown is officially acknowledged. declares the Mail and Empire, and thereat proceeds to get itself enraged. As Mr. Sifton is not among the new ministers the Mail may be expected to tack again and berate Sir Wilfrid for not taking back the capable ex-minister of the interior.

OLIVER AND THE JAPANESE. (Winnipeg Tribune.)

The local Tory organ hastens to make the attempt to drag the Japanese question in British Columbia into party politics, where it is no more beloved than it does in astronomy. When interviewed by the Tribune on Saturday, Mr. Oliver made it clear that he fully appreciates the seriousness of the problem that faces not only British Columbia, but Canada and Great Britain, and was so frank as to admit that he had no set and dried solution ready at present. This attitude does not satisfy the journal that professes to be Conservative, but that would endanger the interests of the Dominion. The editors for the sake of gaining a temporary party advantage. The Japanese question in British Columbia is one of the most serious and difficult problems that could arise. Japan is the ally of Great Britain. Great Britain and Japan have also signed a treaty that is supposed to regulate immigration—and Canada has officially approved of the terms of that treaty. Since these relations between the two countries any Japanese who come to us from the island possessions of the United States in the Pacific have complied with the terms of the treaty—terms that prevent more than a certain number of Japanese coming to Canada direct from their native country, but that permit others who have become bona-fide residents of our territories to enter without difficulty. If, as is freely charged, those that are now coming from American possessions are merely leaving Japan for Canada and coming by way of another country for the purposes of evading the provisions of the treaty between Japan and Great Britain, the Canadian Government can take steps that will stop the invasion. But first, however, it will be necessary to ascertain whether this is what is going on or not. If, on the other hand, these people have complied with the terms of the treaty, it will probably be necessary for Canada to work through the British Government to secure a check of the inrush that is causing such protest at the Pacific coast. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, any fair-minded man will see that the problem is the most delicate, and that it demands the most careful handling—which will take time. Mr. Oliver deserves no criticism for his attitude towards it—for only a very rash person would suggest an immediate remedy, where the consequences of a false diplomatic or legislative step would be so far-reaching and serious.

PREMIER WES

Twenty Four Months Alberta's First Them—The Liberal Party's Wisdom—The People's Courageous and

Two years ago last Sunday, September 1, 1905, Alberta became a governing province, and was separated from the province of Saskatchewan. The chain of the Canadian Pacific. On September 2nd, 1905, C. Rutherford was called to the Lieutenant Governor's office, a cabinet and under the management of the new province. Immediately the Premier was appointed to select his colleagues in the administration of a territory that had just been taken from the hands of the German Colonization. Four days later, on September 10th, the first executive council of the province of Alberta was announced. Hon. C. W. Ross was the first Premier. This announcement came as no surprise as it had been generally expected. Hon. C. W. Ross was the man for the position and that he was eminently qualified for the duties of that office, besides possessing in a high degree the entire confidence of the people of this part of the Dominion, was also a fact. Hon. W. H. Cushing was appointed as Minister of Public Works. Mr. Finlay was appointed as Minister of the Territorial Legislature. His fitness for his present position has been amply proven by the manner in which he has conducted the administration of the department. Mr. Rutherford's appointment was necessarily provisional, pending upon sanction of the Governor General. In the general election which followed on November 9th, the people of Alberta, by a large majority, elected Mr. Rutherford as Premier. He was elected with the support of the people of Alberta, and his election was a triumph for the people of Alberta. Mr. Rutherford's administration has been marked by a high degree of efficiency and by a high degree of popularity. He has shown a high degree of wisdom and courage in the management of the province. He has shown a high degree of wisdom and courage in the management of the province. He has shown a high degree of wisdom and courage in the management of the province.

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