

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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C. F. HAYES, Business Manager

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1910.

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.

There is room in Alberta for at least one Provincial fair. It is in character and name as well as in name, or whether so in name or not. It is not so in reality the name will not be easily denied it, for popular opinion knows the name by which a fair is known. But whether or not it has the title is of far less importance than that it have the character and purpose which the name should indicate but which are not always found in exhibitions which bear it. It is to accomplish the end and fulfill the mission of a provincial exhibition it will not matter much whether it is formally dubbed with the title or not, though it does the work better than any rival, public opinion and common usage will likely apply the appropriate term to it.

There are two lines of usefulness open to such a fair: to exhibit what the country produces, and to encourage betterment along all important lines of production. These purposes are of course open to every fair, and the Provincial exhibition enjoys not a different opportunity but a broader one. What the local fair does for its community, the Provincial fair must do for the Province. That means that it must display exhibits from every section of the Province and of every important industry in it, and that the results of this must be an encouragement to development along all lines and in every district. A fair which does not represent the Province in both the variety of exhibits and the range from which these are drawn cannot be a Provincial fair, whatever name may be attached to it, and a fair which does thus reflect the activities of all parts and along all lines will, in essence and reality, a Provincial fair, whatever the name under which it is conducted.

Circumstances have not yet permitted the building up of a fair of this character in Alberta, but they are rapidly changing and the change comes the assurance that the fair will come. At some point these must be and will be, built up in the next five or ten years an exhibition of this scope, one which will rank with New Westminster and Winnipeg and Toronto, as distinctively and distinctly the fair of the Province. And when it is developed the city in which it is held will draw from it both material benefits and a large measure of distinction, locally and at large.

Edmonton has the strategic location for a fair of this nature. It is more centrally located than any other large centre of population. Railway communication will soon be established with the far north. It has already been established with the south and east and is being established to the west. In less than five years there should be nine lines of railway radiating from the City to nearly every point of the compass. There are already six. With its central location and this system of direct communication to all parts of the Province from the boundary to Fort McMurray and Peace River and from Saskatchewan to the mountains, the City will be the logical place at which to gather and display the varied products of the entire Province.

There remains only one thing necessary to make the Edmonton fair a Provincial exhibition in fact, nature and object. That is to set about a matured plan in vigorous and business like fashion. Large exhibitions do not develop in a year. They are the result of slow growth and under the most favorable conditions respond to careful and constant attention. Without this not even the arrival of the Edmonton fair can make a fair other than a local and comparatively unimportant factor in the life of the City and Province. The marks with the enterprise of our people a characteristic which has never been found wanting worth and important element.

STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Steps in the right direction have already been taken. A portion of the East End park has been set aside for fair grounds and its improvement is under way. The directors of the Edmonton exhibition have selected as fair manager a man whose loyalty, enthusiasm and executive ability have won a splendid reputation in the offices of the board of trade. They have announced the project of a Provincial exhibition for 1912, to celebrate the completion of the railway system, now building and projected, which will give us direct and rapid communication with all portions of the Province. It is to be supposed that this event will be led up to by broadening the scope of the fair this year and next. In this evolution to a Provincial exhibition, and in maintaining the status when it has been reached, the Association deserves, need and will not do without, the loyal, consistent and hearty support of citizens and City.

G. T. P. trains are now operating regularly to the Pembina, and a branch of the Merchants bank will be opened at Wolf Creek, about 60 miles beyond the Pembina. The star of empire is not the only thing travelling West these days.

Mr. Borden seems to have won his title with the insurance men in Ottawa. Mr. Ellis is to be the candidate at Wolf Creek, about 60 miles beyond the Pembina. The star of empire is not the only thing travelling West these days.

The commander of a British cruiser has notified the Nicaraguans that they must do their fighting outside Greytown, which is largely a British town. It would be a powerful state if its people are entitled to carry on their political discussions as they please. But if it were a really powerful state the discussions would not be carried on in a way which endangers the lives and property of peaceful residents. It is the joint or concurrent actions of foreign Powers which this method of discussion, their rhetorical interference with the rights of the Nicaraguans will be amply justified by the good accomplished for him and his country.

The Montreal Daily Star of January 10 has the paragraph quoted below about the kind of weather that part of the north country, and its peculiarities of interest. In Edmonton on this date was 8 above. The Star is correct, therefore, in saying that all Canada suffered with Montreal, though outside the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, Alberta seems to have been the only one not covered by the "wave". "Sleeping eastward yesterday was a bitterly cold wave traveling westwards Montreal, where the average temperature was 20 below, and in comparative peace around the city. It struck the city with a full bore in the early hours of this morning, and having the mercury at the sudden blizzard that sprang up last night.

"At 9 o'clock this morning it was 15.5 degrees below zero as registered by the official thermometer at the McGill observatory. Other thermometers at exposed places marked eighteen below.

OIL IN THE NORTH.

A Winnipeg despatch announces the formation of a powerful company to go into the oil business in the country north of Edmonton. The list of the men in the company seems to insure that it will undertake the development of the oil resources of Athabasca rather than that of the stock markets in the eastern cities, for the north country, for the whole West, and for this part of the West in particular. An oil well is better than the common run of gold mines as an investment and the finding of an oil field usually brings quite as rapid development to a district as a gold find, and a much more stable and permanent kind. If the company go into the business of getting the oil out of the ground and bringing it and the by-products out to the world they will create a development in Athabasca which will mean as much to Edmonton and Alberta as Cobalt has meant to Toronto and Ontario. The immediate result would be the expenditure of a large amount of money, to the benefit of both the people in the north country and of Edmonton. The opening of the fields would induce further exploration of northern resources and encourage the utilization of those known to exist there.

One result of this would be to make the name of Athabasca known far and away where it has not heretofore been known, and to enlist men of wealth and enterprise in the opening and development of the country. Another result would be to give a stimulus to the settlement of the agricultural areas of the North, for the operation of an oil field requires the presence of a large population of well paid workers, and this means a home market for farm produce grown in the vicinity. A still wider effect would be the additional notice given Western Canada in general and the agricultural areas in particular. The gold rush to California did more valuable service to the United States by causing people to cross the unpeopled plains than it did by the opportunities created in the fields and by the amount of metal taken from the mines. Similarly the commercial operation of oil fields in Athabasca would cause people to flock thither from all parts of the world, and in doing so they must traverse the great farming areas of the prairies. The result of this must be the repetition of that settlement in the Western States which was induced by the stampede of people to the gold fields. It would give thousands a first hand knowledge of the Canadian West and make them competent and interested advisers of its opportunities.

From the development of these fields Edmonton would profit largely, immediately, directly and continuously. This City is the natural metropolis of the north country, and its peculiarities of interest. In Edmonton on this date was 8 above. The Star is correct, therefore, in saying that all Canada suffered with Montreal, though outside the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, Alberta seems to have been the only one not covered by the "wave".

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"This was a drop of 38 degrees in twelve hours, for at 6 o'clock last night it was 23.7 degrees above, just before the mercury started on the downward grade.

FIGURES IN BRITAIN'S FIGHT NUMBER SEVENTEEN

Silvester Horne is a campaign fighter by birth and by practice. He is a preacher by education and profession, but his father was an editor. He is a Congregational minister, but in "Who's Who" he is described as an "impenitent Radical and advocate of modern Puritanism"; his reputation as a political agitator and agitator. His career of operations is Whitefield's Tabernacle in Tottenham Court-road, London, but his sphere of activity covers the kingdom. Academically he is a product of Glasgow University and Oxford, but informally he represents English democracy charged with modern Free Churchmanship. Of his type there is nothing better in the pulpits or on the platform in England today.

John Redmond is a leader in the fight. Indeed either as a leader or as a fighter he has few equals in Britain today. He commands the Irish Nationalists. He has seen that party grow from the beggary dozen which was whip he used to round up for Parnell when a division was called, until in the last parliament he led a contingent of eighty-four members as well-disciplined, loyal and effective as either Asquith or Balfour could show. And certain it is that had Redmond been one whit the inferior of either the prime minister or the leader of the Conservative party the Nationalists would not today stand happily within sight of their promised land.

John Edward Redmond was born in 1856. He entered parliament in 1881. During his lecture tour in Canada some ten years ago he boasted of having been elected, admitted and expelled from the House of Commons. He entered the House of Commons Gladstone was the great Liberal figure, and he was the great Conservative figure. Parnell, Justin McCarthy, T. M. Healy, William O'Brien and John Dillon. He took rank at once, a mere third year in the House of Commons. When the Parnell case smashed the Irish party in 1891, Redmond was one of the few members who stood by his chief. The majority, under McCarthy, and led by John Dillon, succeeded. Parnell's early death, much so as in the case of any other party in British politics.

The secret of this is in the character, ability, and skill of John Redmond. He is a man of a high order of intellect and picturesque paragraphs brought over by the cables must remember that the Irish party are sinners against the House or in the campaign in any party are only incidents. The ordinary and the regular has no value. The secret of this is in the character, ability, and skill of John Redmond. He is a man of a high order of intellect and picturesque paragraphs brought over by the cables must remember that the Irish party are sinners against the House or in the campaign in any party are only incidents. The ordinary and the regular has no value.

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from taking themselves too seriously. But Redmond, like Dillon, is of sober temper, and is one of the hardest workers in parliament outside the cabinet. His place is by no means a bed of roses. He has unreasonable aims and impossible theories and extreme revolutionary on his own side, and his followers who suffered in their persons and in their properties, sometimes foolishly, always cruelly, for what to them was Ireland's rights. It is no weak man's task to hold in check the Nationalist party. Opposed to him and to his party have been all the forces of reaction and privilege and arrogant aristocracy in England. It is to his credit that so uniformly and for so long he has held himself in control, and that, with but few serious exceptions, he has been able to guide his party through ebbs and flows in the direction of what most thoughtful Liberals the world over felt and felt it to be the only genuine and permanent solution of the national and social problem, not in Ireland alone but in the other portions of the Kingdom as well.—By J. A. M. in the Toronto Globe.

Alberta Barley to Mexico. Considerable amount of Alberta Grain is being taken down Pacific. Vancouver, Jan. 11.—Heavy shipments of barley to the west coast of Mexico will be made from Vancouver during the next few months, the consignments being handled by the Jensen & O'Connell line of steamers operating between Vancouver, Victoria and Puget Sound and ports along the Mexican coast. This steamship line has succeeded in working up a considerable freight trade during the short time it has been in existence, the service being dependable, and in every way meeting the demands of shippers.

On the steamer Erna, which is scheduled to sail tomorrow morning from Vancouver, there is a consignment of 300 tons of barley, and the next steamer will take a much larger shipment. The barley for Mexican west coast ports, and is for use in the commissariat of railway construction camps. All this barley is from Alberta, being shipped over the C.P.R. into Vancouver. The Erna, which is carrying a special excursion of Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle people to Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaraguans ports, besides side trips to Mexico City and Guadalajara, will get away with her passenger accommodation taxed to the limit. A great many of those who will make the trip are business men seeking to establish lines of trade with Mexican ports; others are people desiring of spending a portion of the winter in the sunny states of the south. The trip will occupy six weeks' time.

CORRESPONDENCE LARGE PROFITS IN MIXED FARMING.

Sir,—The reply in your paper of December 31st, under the above heading, to my letter in respect to the elevator question, shows to the public your ability to misrepresent almost any matter you wish to take up. I have no desire to enter upon long newspaper battles with you in respect to the way you have replied to my letter. I would like to say that you are right well that had I had my beef alone on the raising of grain, beef or hops during the past twelve years in which I have attained to such a high position in the industry, I should be, I think, very thankful for the position I find myself in today, and have never failed to give you the opportunity of being a full of grand opportunities for all who are willing to work and use their brain. The way in which I have attained to success in Alberta would make very interesting reading. One could tell of the days of the grubbing of grey willow and poplar trees, and the hauling and burning of hundreds of loads of rotting brush, and the hauling of the back and heart aches when I have turned in to bed after a 18-hour day's work, or days and nights spent in the bush, but the story would have had to tell of my success would have been too long to tell. I should be, I think, very thankful for the position I find myself in today, and have never failed to give you the opportunity of being a full of grand opportunities for all who are willing to work and use their brain. The way in which I have attained to success in Alberta would make very interesting reading.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A million members by Mar. 15, will wage battle against the trusts controlling the necessities of life, is the hope of leaders of the movement for the organization of the national anti-trust league. For the final action regarding the organization of the league the trustees have been sent every Saturday invitation have been sent every Saturday, besides all the prominent citizens, to attend a meeting here next Saturday night. President Taft will be invited, and lead his support to the undertaking. The senators from each state will be asked to suggest a name and woman as the director of the league, and every representative will be invited to name district to act as district representatives. For financial support the league will rely on a membership of 100,000, the national organization, and 15 to the state branches of the league. A stock capital of \$20,000 will also be raised by March.

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KING DISAS

Nominations in Ordinary Bill Will Take Place January 14, Polling Between January 14 and 19.

ELECTIONS IN DISTRICT BOARD EXTEND FROM JANUARY

Many Anglican Churchmen Liberals—Great Divergence Forecast of Result of Elections.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour today signed the bill which will extend the date of the election of members of the House of Commons from the 14th to the 19th of January. The bill is expected to pass the House of Commons today. The bill is expected to pass the House of Commons today. The bill is expected to pass the House of Commons today.

Toronto Telegram Special Cable. London, Jan. 10.—Speaking at a ministerial cabinet yesterday, Mr. Balfour emphasized a truth which is not only a truth of the day, but a truth of the age. He said that the Liberal party is not united against the trusts in the same way as the Nationalists are united against the trusts. He said that the Liberal party is not united against the trusts in the same way as the Nationalists are united against the trusts.

Imagine this sensation in Canada you can of Lord Strathcona, Secretary of War, Mackenzie being taken down trying to make themselves a political meeting. Norfolk premier duke of England, is not only organized and organized by the Liberal party in America or as the capital named are in Canada. When the Liberal party is organized and organized by the Liberal party in America or as the capital named are in Canada.

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