

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every Monday and Thursday by The Bulletin Company, Ltd., at the office, Bulletin Bldg., 315 Jasper Ave. East.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year to Canadian or British Post Office address \$1.00
Six months to Canadian or British Post Office address50
One year U. S. Post Office address, 2.00
Six months U. S. Post Office address 1.00
All subscriptions are payable in advance.
Advertising rate card on application.
Classified advertising one cent per word; four insertions for price of three, and six insertions for price of four.
Notice of Entry Cattle four insertions \$1.00.

DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909.

Our Canadian privilege-worshippers are having hard times with their lordly heresies. A few weeks ago they brought Lord Beresford across the water to open the Toronto fair, and incidentally to put a crimp into the Government's naval policy; and what did his Lordship do but speak right out in meeting and tell them that the sensible thing for the over-sea Dominions to do was to build fast cruisers on their own account and man them with their own sons, for the defence of their trade routes. Then Lord Beresford went off to Mexico, and look after some investments, and the Tory press hardly gave a notice to his going. Instead they turned to Lord Rosebery, who was announced to come out of his lair and mangle the budget beyond recognition. His Lordship duly appeared and did what was in him to the Chancellor's proposals, but apparently not enough to satisfy the Canadian champions of the cause. After the first burst of applause had died away and they began to observe how much damage the lion had really done they found that the budget was still very much alive, was not in fact very noticeably damaged by the encounter, and seemed likely to enjoy a long and vigorous career for all the wounds His Lordship had been able to inflict upon it. Then, of course, they turned on the assailant and are now belaboring him with might and main for not finishing his job. That he split with his party gets him little thanks on this side of the water at any rate. Now that he has done the work of the Opposition, or so much as he felt free to do, he is cast overboard for not going the whole length, and with his reputation of the budget announcing his conversion to "protection." That he would not take a growl from the wealthy is accounted, indeed, a virtue; but a virtue too light to outweigh the offence of not snatching the crust from the hungry. His Lordship may, of course survive the displeasure of his new accusers, as Lord Beresford may continue his cheery way despite their coldness. But what will be the effect on the disappointed ones themselves? Is their faith in the "old nobility" shattered, or staggering to the fall? One would suspect so from the things they are not saying about Lord Beresford, and the things they are saying about Lord Rosebery. At any rate, they seem to have found the former a mighty poor champion for empiricism and the latter an equally poor advocate of "protection."

The Winnipeg Free Press points out that should President Taft decide next April that Canada is one of the countries which should come under the maximum tariff provided by the new Payne bill, the Canadian Government will have a ready weapon at hand to strike back. The Customs act empowers the Government to place a surplus of one-third the ordinary duty on the goods of any country which treats Canadian goods less favorably than those from any other country. This, of course, is true, but if the surtax were imposed without alteration of the other existing tariff the blow would fall not only on the United States manufacturer but also on the Canadian consumer of United States goods. Tariffs are, of course, capable of working immense damage to the exporters of a foreign country, but they can only do so by inflicting a corresponding hardship on the people who have previously been buying their goods. To be effective without imposing as much hardship on Canada as on the United States the imposition of the surtax should be accompanied by another heavy cut in the duties on British goods coming into this country, even by the reduction of such duty to the minimum, or better still, by its total extinction. This would effectively exclude the United States manufacturer from the Canadian market, not only by boosting the tariff against him but by bringing British goods into the country. It would enable the Canadian consumer to buy the best goods in the world at no higher prices, and would, of course, add strength to the bonds of commercial interest between the Dominion and the Mother Land.

The move would be eminently appropriate too, for if President Taft declares tariff war against us it will be because we have given a preference to Britain. The proper answer is to give more preference to Britain.

Our friends of the Manufacturers' Association are not incapable of humor. On the subject of insurance they passed a resolution calling on Parliament to abolish the duty on foreign companies doing business in Canada; and they prefaced the resolution by a clause declaring their unwavering faith in the principle of protection. It was thoughtful of them to do so, for without the hint so conveyed no one could have surmised the fiscal theory of the authors from the tenor of the resolution. Indeed it must be admitted that even with this hint they did not do as much as to locate the harmony between excluding foreign goods and admitting foreign insurance. The manufacturers tell us and have told us without ceasing, that for the welfare of the country we should be prepared to pay a little more for our made goods. They now assure us that for themselves they do not intend to pay any more for their insurances than they have to, and they petition Parliament to throw down the barriers to the foreigner who sells that particular commodity. Manufacturers, it seems, like the rest of us, like to buy where they can get things cheapest and sell where they can get the best price for them, and for this no fault is to be found. But a group of men who, within the scope of one brief resolution, declare they should be "protected" on what they have to sell and free trade in what they have to buy, surely deserve some recognition for originality and courage.

A CHANCE FOR HERBERT.

During the late Federal election campaign the public were adjured by example as by precept to have done with the Laurier Government and all its works. At least one part of the public business—the disposal of western timber limits—were assured was governed solely by ignorance, partiality or dishonesty, or all three combined. And of all the crimes declared to be committed in the disposal of the limits the blackest and least pardonable was that too little time was allowed for the examination of timber berths by intending purchasers. If they would stop at once and for good this "plunder of the public domain" the electors were advised to install a cabinet of the complexion and character of that which guides the destinies of Ontario for the time. There, they were told, ample time was given for examination, all tenders had an even chance and the Province got the most out of the timber that anybody was willing to give for it.

As attention was called to the Ontario Government's way of selling timber then it may be allowable to call attention to it now. If the information adduced is taken from a newspaper opponent of the Whitney Government, the representations then made were from sources admittedly favorable to that Government. There is the advantage, too, that elections are not now pending in Ontario, either Federal or Provincial, and the liveliest of opponents would hardly misrepresent matters while there remains ample time for the exposure of the misrepresentation before the case goes to the jury. The current number of the Toronto Globe alludes editorially to a sale to be made by the Whitney Government, and though the article is intended for readers more or less informed as to the proposal, its outline is made sufficiently clear in the course of the comment. The Globe says:—

"It is announced that Hon. Mr. Cochrane is preparing an extensive policy of northern development, and there is even a suggestion of effective reforesting. The present excursion of the members to the northern country is said to be in some way connected with this policy, and will prepare them for the unfolding of it. There is certainly abundant scope for the policy that is suggested, but with the shadow of the threatened and unnecessary timber sale growing darker there is not much hope of any real improvement. This sale is gigantic in proportions, including some 2,000 square miles. Not even an excuse has been offered for disposing of so much timber, and from a provincial standpoint there is no justification for the sale. Hon. Mr. Cochrane's excuse, which does not pretend to justify so large a sale, but might justify some sales, is that 'the railways,' whoever they may be, want the timber for construction purposes. This same gentleman, it is said, has his men and plant ready, and would be obliged to keep both for a season if the tender were allowed for inspection and tender by purchasers."

"The tenders must be in by September 15, and as there are over a hundred berths contained in the 2,000 square miles, anything like serious tendering would be impossible. The minister assures the public that the berths are 'well known to the railways,' which means, if it means anything, that the gentlemen who are to tender and get the extensive area of timber knows what he is about. It is certain that no one else does, nor has anyone else a chance of ascertaining.

Whatever Hon. Mr. Cochrane's comprehensive policy may be, it is clearly his duty to reconsider this alleged tendering and include the threatened 2,000 square miles in his plans. If there is any real necessity for this sale at the present time the department was guilty of gross incompetence in not foreseeing the situation and giving time for real tendering. To wait until there is no possibility of inspection and then call for tenders, with the assurance that someone knows all about it, must convince the people of Ontario that their timber heritage is not in safe hands. Whatever the situation, there is not even an attempt to justify the extent of this sale. Until there is an assurance that it will not be carried out, but little faith will be placed in Hon. Mr. Cochrane's promised timber policy.

QUITTING THE FARMS AND WHY.

Mr. J. J. Hill has again been reminding the people of the United States that the farmers are the makers of a country; and couples it with the alarming statement that the percentage of farmers in that country has declined one-fourth in the last thirty years. Should the process continue it will be found, he says, that when the population of the nation has reached one hundred millions, only thirty millions will be working the soil. This means that on thirty millions of people will lie the burden of producing the food, clothing and other comforts and luxuries for themselves and seventy millions more. To the casual observer this would seem to be an altogether desirable condition, from the farmers' standpoint, as it must increase the prices of farm products of all kinds and also the price of farm land. But an increase in the price of farm land, though a windfall to the individual with land to sell, is just as much a benefit to the farming community, nor to the farming business. If one man sells a farm at a high figure he retires from the farming business and the farming fraternity. The sale has benefited one man who was formerly a farmer, but it has not benefited any one who thereafter is a farmer, nor has it conferred a benefit on the farming business.

On the other hand, if the price of farm land is low, another man has undertaken to engage in that business at a very great disadvantage as compared to his predecessor; for he has put a much larger amount of money into his business on which he must earn dividends, or try to earn them. The more often a farm is sold at an increase, the greater the amount which must annually be taken out of the soil to give dividends on the investment. And as the last purchaser is the farmer it is obvious that his chances in life have not been improved by the profits that have been made by successive sellers. This process extended over a hundred or a hundred thousand farms, holds equally true and leaves the present owners of the land always at a disadvantage over their predecessors.

If this increase in the cost of a farm could be always paralleled by an increase in the value of farm products the farmer would, of course, be under no real disadvantage. Aside from the difficulty of getting the larger amount of original capital, farm land might as well be worth a thousand dollars per acre as a hundred, provided the prices of farm products were proportionately raised. But this can hardly be expected to occur. Alongside the United States lies one of the greatest wheat tracts of the world, with an abundance of cheap land. By the time the United States has a hundred millions of population Western Canada will be seeking wheat markets even more keenly than today. And the farmers of the Republic will be badly advised if they rely on the men they have enlisted to preserve them from this competition. Though the farmers of the United States when in the overwhelming majority, have maintained a high tariff to develop other lines of home industry, they must not expect the others to return the compliment when the proportions are reversed. When the tariff-made men and industries of the United States become convinced that free wheat is more to their advantage than disadvantage they are not very likely to maintain the tariff on wheat for the sake of repaying their debt of gratitude to the American farmer. Protectionist "loyalty" does not work out that way. It is the duty of the farmer to pay more for his mowers than a home industry may flourish; but it is not the admitted mission of the factory owner and worker to pay more for his bread in order that the farmer may earn dividends on high-

priced land. And with the sweeping away of the tariff against wheat, which Mr. Hill already foresees, the American farmer will find that while his land has gone up in price his home market is invaded by farmers operating on cheaper land and able to sell at lower prices.

Considerations of this kind must do much to induce an even larger migration of American farmers to the cheap lands of Western Canada. The cheapness of the lands, compared to the high prices which may be obtained for holdings across the boundary, is alone a powerful inducement. But when it is added that as conditions are now shaping in the United States, the holder of cheap Canadian land will be able to sell his wheat in the markets of that country in competition with the wheat grown on the dearer farms in the Republic itself, the United States farmer would be a far less shrewd individual than he is held to be if he did not discern the advantage of selling his present farm and moving across the "imaginary line." That he does recognize the opportunity he is manifesting in the most convincing manner possible. Nor is it likely that in his new home he will forget the conditions which induced him to leave the old one. That one factor in producing those conditions has been the artificial increase in the cost of living cannot be denied. Outside the Canadian protectionist no one is likely to attempt to deny it; and the Canadian protectionist is of all men in the worst position to do so. For a generation he has been preaching that the United States tariff has been the all important and effective factor in producing the conditions which prevail in that country; now that the seamy side of these conditions is being shown it certainly is not with that gentleman to deny his declarations of two decades.

THE GREAT SCHISM.

A published list showing the important changes made in the United States tariff by the late revision includes 110 items. On 20 of these only are increases shown. On 86 reductions of various proportions were made. Of the remainder some are unaltered and in others the change being from specific to ad valorem does not show whether the revision was upward or downward.

This makes it abundantly clear that the storm of angry protest awakened by the revision was not aroused by the tariff being raised generally. The items on which reductions occur are four times as numerous as those on which increases are levied. More, the increases are chiefly on articles not counted among the necessities of life, and articles on which the presence, absence or extent of duty makes little if any difference to the ordinary household. Of the twenty classes of goods on which higher rates are charged not less than seven are liquids which cheer and inebriate, and the materials necessary to the manufacture of these. The distillers indeed seem to have usurped a remarkably large share of the good offices of Senator Aldrich, unless we are to credit that gentleman with a desire to utilize the tariff as a means of restraining the consumption of intoxicants. Another group on which increases are made includes apricots, feathers, cornmeal, split peas and similar products of the farm which no one save in emergency would think of importing into the United States. These increases may be considered a peace-offering designed to allay the farmers' hostility to other impositions. The balance of the increases are made on zinc ores, chemicals and dyes, items which are not likely to bestir a nation to fiery protest. If the dissatisfaction created by the revision arose from those increased levies we should expect it to be confined practically to the consumers of foreign liquors, the consumers of foreign dyes and to those who import what they could buy more cheaply at home. But if we are to consider the future created by the tariff as confined to the inebriates and the invalids and the impotencies, we must hold these classes to constitute the overwhelming proportion of the population of the Central and Western States.

It is equally clear that the dissatisfaction has not arisen because there were no reductions among the tariff changes, or because these reductions were not granted on articles of general use and great aggregate importance. On the contrary, not only were

many reductions made, but those made affect articles of daily use in the homes of the land. And in some cases, though not in many, they were of fairly respectable proportion, remembering that their authors are men who do not believe in tariff reductions. Even the foreign competitors of the steel trust will be allowed to send their goods into the Republic at lower rates than heretofore if they can find anyone to buy them. Leather goods of all kinds will also be admitted at lower rates. These and a large number of other items indicate that the many reductions which were made were in many cases on articles of primary necessity and daily use by the people at large.

From this it is sufficiently evident that the trouble is not in the direction of the revision but in the extent of it; not that the tariff as a whole or even in the aggregate was "boosted," nor that there were not reductions many in number and affecting articles of great common importance. The dissatisfaction can be explained alone by the limited extent to which the reduction in the aggregate extends. The people of the Central and Western States seem to have made up their minds very decisively that they have got enough and more than enough of Dingleyism, and that Aldrichism, though perhaps a modification of this, is too small a modification to meet their demands. What they wanted and what they were led to expect, was not that a few dozen selected articles would be admitted at slightly lessened duties, but that a reduction would be made general enough and large enough to alter the commercial system of the country, to relieve them from the domination of New England mill owners and Wall street gamblers. After a trial of "protection" extending over many years, in a country peculiarly adapted to make the results of that trial unduly favorable, and during a period when whatever fiscal system was in vogue was certain to receive credit for more than its deserts, the people of the Mississippi valley seem to have undergone a revolution of feeling both deep and widespread, to have set their faces resolutely toward low tariff, and refuse to be satisfied with half-way measures. The meaning of this verdict cannot be lost upon our own people who have been for a quarter of a century bidden to behold in the United States the product of "protection" and the destiny of their own country under a similar fiscal policy.

ITALIAN BECOMES AVIATOR

First of His Race to Win Trophy for Flying.

Brescia, Aerodrome, Sept. 19.—Lieut. Caudini, who won the Oldfield prize, achieved a triumph again today winning the 5,000 lire prize offered by the Corriere della Sera, to be awarded to the first Italian aviator who flew twenty kilometres with an Italian-built motor. The lieutenant drove a Wright bi-plane, which carried for the occasion a rebus motor. The second round was covered in 10 first ten kilometres round was made in 10 minutes and 48 seconds. The minutes and 54 seconds. The final stages of the Brescia aviation meeting closed tomorrow in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel.

M. Rougier will attempt to beat the altitude record established by Orville Wright in Berlin.

DILLON FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to Death for Murder of Constable Shea in Montreal.

Montreal Sept. 19.—John Dillon the book agent, who killed Constable Shea on April 6, 1908, was found guilty of murder by the jury in the court of King's bench here on Saturday and sentenced to be hanged on November 19. Dillon was the leading actor in one of the most dramatic crimes ever perpetrated in Montreal. For several hours he kept at bay over 100 armed policemen in his boarding house on Mance street, and it was only after being drowned out by the first brigade and wounded by many bullets from the policemen's guns that access to his room was finally obtained. In addition to shooting Shea dead, Dillon severely wounded Chief Detective Carpenter and Constable Fouchault. Dillon showed no concern when the death sentence was announced. His lawyer will ask for commutation to life imprisonment.

FIRE ON PRESIDENT'S CAR.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 20.—Fire from a locomotive spark burned a hole in the floor of President Taft's private car, the Mayflower, this morning. The president had retired, but his secretary was still awake transcribing the notes of a speech dictated earlier. The odor of smoke was detected and the train crew warned. Rapid but quiet work extinguished the flames without awakening the president. The fire, which might have proved a serious disaster. The car was filled with smoke.

MONARCH GRAIN COMPANY

REFERENCE: BANK OF MONTREAL.

Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Toronto Board of Trade. Representing exporters, New York, Boston, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto. Also millers in Ontario and large flour mills in America. We do not ask you to ship your grain unless our prices are better than other dealers. Write for any information and get our card on prices. Orders on Winnipeg options carefully executed on reasonable margins.

CLEARING SALE OF BUGGIES AND HARNESS

In order to make room for new goods we are offering the balance of our stock of Buggies, Harnesses, Concord and Harnessed 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.

THE BELLAMY CO.

THE BOSTON STORE

THE REASONS WHY

The Boston Excels in CLOTHING



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

Secondly—We buy for cash, and are not afraid of work ourselves, and can undersell competitors.

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

What a Gallon of Gasoline Will Do for You

A GALLON of gasoline will run one of the efficient 2-horsepower I. H. C. Gasoline Engines for fully 5 hours. That is, you will have full 2-horsepower to turn your machines all that time. It will save you and your family all the hard work of turning the cream separator. It will pump water and grind feed for all your stock. It will saw your wood, shell your corn, turn your grindstone. It will do all these things and many more for you the same day. And for 5 hours' steady work it will cost you the price of one gallon of gasoline.

Is not that getting your hard work done at a pretty cheap rate? You will have plenty of other jobs for your

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine

There is something for it to do all the time. If it is not working it is not costing you anything. When the engine stops, all expense stops. But it is ready to start up again at the same work or any other work at any moment. There are larger I. H. C. engines that consume more fuel and do more work—you have your choice of a number of styles and many sizes.

Vertical 2, 3 and 25-horsepower. Horizontal (stationary and portable) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horsepower.

Gasoline tractors 12, 15 and 20-horsepower. Famous air-cooled 1 and 2-horsepower.

Famous skid-mounted 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8-horsepower. Also a complete line of famous mowing engines from 4 to 20-horsepower, and Sowing, Spraying and Pumping Outfits and Jacks.

If you will look into the matter rightly, and learn to appreciate how much work an I. H. C. engine will do for you and how economically it will do it, you will inevitably come to the conclusion that you must have one of some kind.

The International local agent will be glad to supply you with catalogues and all particulars, or write our nearest branch house for further information.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (Incorporated in U. S. A.)

270-76

J. H.

These are The new concept furs for t

DRESS

You will find the most desirable shades to be taupe, steel, ash, wisteria, purple, gendarme, raising brown, olive, may be pleased to show and you can rest dress goods are Imported Suits Other Lines, pe

Dress Linings—Ingles, heather-blue. Prices, per yard.

Dress Trimmings—fancy gills complete stock of Buttons of every

STAPLE ST

The Wrappers smart appearance effects, also dain wear. Prices 15

Flannelettes—Indian manufacturer stripes, per yard

Flannels, light navy blue, white Grey flannel, Navy flannel, Scarlet flannel White and grey

TOWELS

Red and blue Special at, per yd. Better quality Hemmed glass Round towel yard. Turkish towel Colored bath White bath Bath mats, ca

Sheetings.—8 pure cotton, plain 8-4 bleached yard. Pillow Cotton light and heavy per yard. Ready made pair. Hemstitched Pillow slips.

Do not hesitate without doubt offered. 6-lb. white 7-lb. white 5-lb. grey 6-lb. grey 7-lb. grey 8-lb. grey

Our comfort wadding, with fancy satens. 72 x 72 goss Elderdown

CR

Highest Price Fresh Eggs 27