

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN
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 THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1911.

A SAMPLE.
 The Toronto News apparently thought it was producing an unpopular reciprocity in Canada when it quoted the following from the St. Paul Pioneer Press: "If Canada should decide as soon as the reciprocity agreement was adopted to not send another dollar's worth of farm products to England, but to send all her surplus to the United States, the effect would simply be that the United States would send an extra \$140,000,000 of our products to supply England's demand and we would absorb Canada's \$140,000,000 surplus, without in any degree affecting prices here. We would gain the customer Canada abandoned."
 It may be taken that the owners of Canadian wheat would not decide to abandon the Liverpool market and send their whole crop to the United States markets unless the prices ruling there were higher than could be realized by shipping to Liverpool, and the demand strong enough that the dumping of a hundred million bushels or so into those markets would not depreciate the prices below what could be realized in Liverpool. If there is any prospect of that happening, then surely reciprocity would be of some consequence to the Canadian farmer. If there is no prospect of that, the supposition case as an argument is unbecome.

But if the prices of wheat in the United States were higher than could be netted by sending wheat to Liverpool, then it would be foolish enough to buy Canadian wheat at the high prices and ship to Liverpool United States wheat at the lower prices? Men do not usually carry on business for nothing, certainly not the men who do business in wheat on either side of the line. The News apparently wants its readers to think that some one in the United States would export the wheat to Liverpool for the sake of buying wheat at a low price.

MERIT OR AUTHORSHIP?
 Things at the city hall seem to have got into the unfortunate position in which the fate of a proposed reciprocity act depends upon its merit but upon its author. If it comes from Bouillon, it seems to be now the standing rule.

For instance, a few days ago the council decided to throw overboard the "model gas agreement" on which a committee, including Commissioner Bouillon, have spent a considerable amount of time, and to take up negotiations along the lines of the old agreement. Now the joke is that the old agreement was prepared by the council themselves in Bouillon's absence, and was immediately discarded by them when he had pointed out some of the things it contained and did not contain. More than that, the "model" agreement as it is called, seemed to meet with favor in the council, certainly did not provoke any general disfavor, until the evening on which it was understood to be the intention to ratify it, but on which instead of being ratified it was discarded and the formerly discarded agreement again taken up. Appearances may be deceptive in this as in other cases, but it looks very much as though the model agreement was prepared by the council and discarded by them because of the merits of the latter, but because Bouillon practically made the form and condemned the latter, and because he and the mayor had had a row in the meantime.

Again, on Wednesday a communication relating to the improvement of the water supply was read from Mr. Bouillon and was ignored; unless the dropping of the author from the committees having to do with the water supply is to be taken as having relation to it. At the same meeting it was decided to abandon the accounting system which the commissioners adopted a few months ago, and to revert to the decentralized system under which one firm was allowed to have a few days ago to have been paid twice for an account of more than a thousand dollars—and under which it is believed that other accounts were paid in the same generous fashion. The systems were not changed a few months ago without due consideration, and presumably with good cause known or believed. They were changed back on Wednesday without consideration of any account—and to no cause at all so far as the reporters were able to trace except that the city auditor preferred the old system.

Now to day gone by members of the council, some of whom very correctly accuse Mr. Bouillon of a want of tact in handling men, have paid their tribute to his qualifications and abilities so far as the theoretical part of his duties are concerned. The

"model" gas agreement, the recommendations regarding the water supply, and the change in the accounting system, were all matters to which he had given careful attention. And whether the members of the council and the newly chosen members of the commission think him or not, he is drawing salary from the city and the city is therefore entitled to the benefit of whatever suggestions he may make touching the manner of conducting its affairs. Whatever justification there may be in discharging him, there is no justification for depriving the city of the benefit of his abilities while he is in office, and no sense in turning down recommendations because they come from him, or in discarding agreements because he made them. That course cannot make for the city's welfare. The merit is the thing to be considered, not the source.

The proposal to establish a park commission seems the most practical scheme for securing a policy of systematic and steady development of the city's playgrounds. The commission would, it is assumed, be of an advisory character, its duty consisting in reminding the council and commissioners of what should be done and how best to do it. The Exhibition Association were given credit of improving the East End park and have done good work there, but the association has its attention centered on the fair, as is proper, and there are other parks than that in the East End to be brought into use.

The hoteliers of the Province have subscribed a fund of \$100,000 to fight the local option campaign in two districts. That indicates what those who know best estimate the privilege of selling liquor to be worth. It also indicates their belief that the temperance movement is no longer something which can be ignored, but has become a force which must be fought.

Forest fires have wiped out several towns in New Ontario, causing the loss of many lives and the destruction of a vast amount of property. There are other—and better—reasons for an efficient forest-protection service than the protection of the forests.

Some trouble-makers started the rumor that the Canadian troops were sighted at the coronation. The result has been to make more public the fact that they were given a place of honor in the procession. What that line of business reverses to do harm has thus resulted in good.

Seventy-five tramps boarded a train in North Dakota and refused to get off. If the engineers had just pulled them across the border and dumped them among the Saskatchewan wheat fields the farmer would have done the rest.

The commissioners were consistent in declining to draw up a set of rules for their own conduct. War is the negation of rules and regulations.

Edmonton's Big Fair opens one month from Saturday. It will be the biggest yet, by all odds.

EDMONTON BULLETIN
 It was released by the Liberals in 1896. But his declaration from one of the leading journals shows that his leaders have learned nothing by logic or experience. They still think that the magic touch of high taxation would bring redoubled property to the Dominion, and holding that blind faith, it would be unparliamentary for them to repeat their old and lamentable blundering. They would throw the Dominion back for another quarter century by renewing the abandoned dream of their ideal nostrums.

DOGGING THE ISSUE.
 Kingston Whig—The chilled meat business demands attention, and the leader of the opposition has been referring to it in a vague way. Any promise of his sympathy will not amount to much. What the farmers of Alberta want—and what they explained in their deputation to Ottawa last winter, is a scheme by which the government will direct the business of the country in connection with them. Or the co-operation of the government with the producers of the country, the government supplying the funds, installing the system and giving the packers a chance to pay for the same. That is the scheme which the packers are usually skilled men, men who have been trained in the business and who launch out continuously in new undertakings when large capital is involved. The western farmers should see the wisdom of proceeding slowly in this matter, and the government has no right to promise a rash and untried experiment. The opposition is not to be trusted. Dr. Sproule, when discussing the matter in the commons, when asked what his party would do to do about it, declined to answer.

Winnipeg Free Press—Mr. Perley, one of the Liberal speaking party, is credited with having done a number of various platforms that the old reciprocity treaty which from 1854 to 1867 gave Canadian farmers access to the United States markets was of no value to Canada. Yet when Congress was about to abrogate the old reciprocity treaty, the Canadian Government declared that "it was impossible to express in figures the extent to which the Canadian people are dependent upon the United States for the 'wealth and prosperity' of the country, and that it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the continued enjoyment" of the right to reciprocal trade. Possibly the Canadian Government did not know more about the value of the old reciprocity treaty to Canada than Geo. H. Perley knows in 1911.

A well-attended meeting in Fernie, B.C., addressed by Hon. William Tompkins and Dr. Clarke, M.P., closed with cheers for reciprocity. Good meetings have been addressed by the same gentlemen in Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson and at other points during the last few weeks, but the cheering everywhere being encouraging. Those who take the views of a few fruit growers and lumber kings as expressing the public opinion of British Columbia on the reciprocity question are making another thing coming after a while.

Senator Lafollette declares that the people of the United States will get no benefit from reciprocity, but the millers and brewers and other interests will step between the new supplies of produce and the consumer, and prevent the latter getting his goods at a low price. If that is correct, the fault lies not in reciprocity but in the lack of proper regulative measures for the control of the interests in question, and in the protection of the public against the interests of the United States has reached a stage when a combination of interests can prevent a lowering of the cost of living, regardless of how large an importation of life's necessities there may be, the time would seem to have arrived there for another revolution. The New England colonies fought England because they were unjustly taxed. The United States fought England because they were unjustly taxed. The United States fought England because they were unjustly taxed. The United States fought England because they were unjustly taxed.

Toronto Globe—Mr. Borden and his party are being pushed as to how the removal of an obstacle to reciprocity can benefit both buyer and seller. It is natural for a distinguished economist like Prof. Frostick to be puzzled over such a thing, but men like Mr. Borden and his speakers should understand it in time.

Vancouver Province—Another distinguished name has been added to the long list of "positively" last appearances. "Patti" has been bidding us a tearful "farewell" for years; Buffalo Bill is still firing tall salutes, and now John L. Sullivan, the greatest fighter of his age, announces his retirement from public life.

Victoria Times—Mr. Borden has completed his Western tour and returned to Ottawa. Though he received resolutions presented by more than 1,000 branches of the Grain Growers' Association urging his support of reciprocity, he says he is more than ever convinced that there would be a bad policy for Canada to accept. But if all these grain growers had denounced reciprocity, it would only have convinced Mr. Borden that his opposition was wrong. His follows the old rule that diamonds always go by contraries.

Leithridge Herald—John Heron is to vote with the Liberals. Evidently Mr. Borden's speeches in the Machood riding didn't change the sentiment on reciprocity.

Saskatoon Phoenix—A party of French capitalists prepared to loan at least six million dollars on property in Western Canada, were registered at the Royal Alexandra, Winnipeg, on Saturday. How does the Toronto News, which says that the reciprocity pact has scared foreign capital out of Canada, account for the presence of these Frenchmen?

Regina Leader—Certain protection papers in Western Canada in furtherance of an anti-reciprocity campaign, have not scrupled to deliberately distort President Taft's Indianapolis speech so as to make it appear that Canadian wheat would be reduced rather than enhanced in price as a result of the reciprocity pact. What actual fact actually said was as follows: "It may be that the free trade movement from the United States into Canada will increase to some extent the price to the Canadian farmer, but it will not decrease the price paid to the American farmer for his wheat."

The Saskatchewan Capital says Mr. Borden is the man of the hour in the West. That is not over-complimentary to Mr. Haultain.

An Irishman with a Ross rifle has been taking everything offered at Blisley. Apparently there is nothing the matter with the Ross rifle in the hands of a man who knows how to shoot.

The Doukhobors refuse to be counted by the census enumerators. Perhaps some Monk or Bourassa has been among them, spreading the Quebec Conservative doctrine that they are to be drafted for military or naval service.

The directors of the Exhibition have done well to omit neck-tie-making features from the platform and other attractions at the fair. The portion of the public whose approval is worth having has no desire to see men and women risk their lives in fool performances which if successful do nobody any good.

Saskatoon Phoenix—"I wonder," mused the inquisitive boarder, "what has become of the old-fashioned electrician who used to rectify 'Blidin on the Rhine.'"—Chicago Tribune. He may be happily wedded to the girl who used to recite "Curlew shall not King Tonight."

Leithridge Herald—Who says Leithridge isn't the most progressive city in the West? Let us remind you that within four days this week we will witness the Battle of the Boyne, pull of the first aviation meet in the province of Alberta, and get taken in at the circus. If we settle down to work, it will be a pretty fair week.

In substance, the conclusion reached by the investigation and conciliation board is that the operators and miners in the Crow's Nest district cannot reach an agreement because they do not want to reach an agreement. They may perhaps be explained in part by the fact that of eighteen mines involved only four have paid dividends, and these are the ones which are being worked. The fact that there is plenty of work available outside mining coal, and at good wages. The operator of an unprofitable mine is naturally anxious to get out of it as soon as he can. The miner who can make more money working at something else is naturally not so anxious to discover that he is being exploited by the operator.

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Calgary Conservatives are now engineering a shuffle by which Mr. McCarthy would retire from the Dominion House and Mr. Bennett from the Provincial House; Mr. McCarthy to run for a seat in the local House and Mr. Bennett to make a try for a seat at Ottawa. Mr. Bennett having made a goat of himself on the Waterways question, and Mr. McCarthy having made a monkey of himself on the reciprocity question, the idea is to change them around and see how they would perform.

The question is not whether the commissioners can draw up rules for the division of their labor, but whether having drawn them up they would observe them. In their present temper they seem disposed to observe nothing but the opportunity to take a poke at each other.

MAKING EDMONTON.
 Nowhere on this continent today is there so much money being spent or so many men being employed in building railways which must help to build up a large and prosperous city as in the country whose trade present and to be belongs to Edmonton. That is the fact which is or should be uppermost in the minds of Edmonton people, and which should be kept prominently to the fore in the efforts made to attract the attention of the outside world to this city.

From Edmonton to the Tete Jaune Cache, forty miles beyond the summit of the Rocky Mountains—a distance of three hundred and fifty miles—is a practically unbroken chain of railway-building operations. Along the first half of the stretch the construction camps of the main line of the Canadian Northern are strung, on the other half the graders and bridgers and steel gangs of the G.T.P. are putting down the track on the division which will carry that main line across the great divide. And from the G.T.P. southward, and the Canadian Northern north-westerly and northerly, are being driven ferries which will open up the coal, farming and trading areas of the great hinterland whose future spells the future of Edmonton.

In the construction camps to the west, the northwest and the north of the city is an army of railway builders upwards of 10,000 strong. Stationed along the G.T.P. main line are gangs whose aggregate complement is five thousand men. Along the main line and the branches of the C.N.R., and the branches of the G.T.P., the camps house another brigade which will go far toward supplying another five thousand. All that this army, equipped with all that money can provide in way of teams and tools can do is being done to make the best possible use of the building season, and to realize for Edmonton as quickly as possible what the development of the great hinterland has for her.

West of Winnipeg and north of the international boundary there is only one town situated on two transcontinental lines of railway, in being or in prospect, and that town is Edmonton. All that Calgary and Regina and Winnipeg have received in benefit because of their having been divisional points and trade centres on one through line of railway argues what is in store for Edmonton because of the men who are now digging dirt on the two rights of way west of the city. The divisional point on a through line of railway collects tribute directly or indirectly from every train which passes through it, whether it carries passengers or freight. That tribute, Edmonton will collect from the trains of one transcontinental road but of two. What has already come to the city because of the extension of these roads from the east is a basis for calculating what will come to Edmonton when they have both extended their lines east to the Atlantic and west to the Pacific.

The chief advantage of the main lines is not the development of the immediate country adjoining them, but the creation of highways for through traffic—highways from which later roads and feeders will run north and south, tapping the districts in which is found good farming land or other resources whose development offers the hope of gain. But along the rights of way of the two main lines is a country also rich in resources whose development will contribute materially to the business and wealth of the city. The timber resources, or whose development mines are now being built at two or more points, will yield an immense amount of valuable building material. The coal resources are declared to equal those of the Crow's Nest Pass, and already five companies are developing mines on a very large scale. Only the future can tell what the other mineral resources in the foothills and the mountains will be found to be.

As a development road, even more is expected, and expected with the best of reason, from the road being built northwesterly toward the Peace River. The resources of that district are not a matter of guess work, nor estimate, except as to extent. It is known by the experience of pioneers who have been in the development of that district for many years. The more prosperous they are, the more business the merchants and manufacturers of Edmonton will do, the more the country at which the road is being built at the present time.

To the north of the Athabasca Landing line will give to this city beyond peradventure the trade of the great Mackenzie basin. Athabasca Landing is the point nearest the presently settled country at which the great waterway system can be reached, and Edmonton is the nearest city to Athabasca Landing. The construction of that line the assurance that Edmonton will be able to hold the business they have secured, and to have first chance at the new business which will be created there by the development of resources present not utilized. That trade belongs to Edmonton with the possible exception of rivalry from some point east, say Battleford or Prince Albert, in the Camorra, that quarter without direct railway communication with Athabasca Landing or some point farther down stream, which will certainly not be secured until development of the northern country is much more general, or much more prolific of trade than it has yet become. Edmonton is to have the first and the shortest possible railway to the great waterway system, and it is to be completed this season.

Nowhere else on the continent is so much money being spent and so many men employed to make unproductive country productive by the construction of railways as in the district which Edmonton people look upon as "rich" in business. From that source no city on the continent has such reason to look with utmost confidence for immediate and rapid development which must enlarge its trade, increase its wealth and cause its population to multiply. The Edmonton man who preaches anything but optimism has something wrong with him, or some end to serve. The facts look room for nothing but the highest expectations and the fullest confidence in their speedy fulfillment.

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but the creation of highways for through traffic—highways from which later roads and feeders will run north and south, tapping the districts in which is found good farming land or other resources whose development offers the hope of gain. But along the rights of way of the two main lines is a country also rich in resources whose development will contribute materially to the business and wealth of the city. The timber resources, or whose development mines are now being built at two or more points, will yield an immense amount of valuable building material. The coal resources are declared to equal those of the Crow's Nest Pass, and already five companies are developing mines on a very large scale. Only the future can tell what the other mineral resources in the foothills and the mountains will be found to be.

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Nowhere else on the continent is so much money being spent and so many men employed to make unproductive country productive by the construction of railways as in the district which Edmonton people look upon as "rich" in business. From that source no city on the continent has such reason to look with utmost confidence for immediate and rapid development which must enlarge its trade, increase its wealth and cause its population to multiply. The Edmonton man who preaches anything but optimism has something wrong with him, or some end to serve. The facts look room for nothing but the highest expectations and the fullest confidence in their speedy fulfillment.

The chief advantage of the main lines is not the development of the immediate country adjoining them, but the creation of highways for through traffic—highways from which later roads and feeders will run north and south, tapping the districts in which is found good farming land or other resources whose development offers the hope of gain. But along the rights of way of the two main lines is a country also rich in resources whose development will contribute materially to the business and wealth of the city. The timber resources, or whose development mines are now being built at two or more points, will yield an immense amount of valuable building material. The coal resources are declared to equal those of the Crow's Nest Pass, and already five companies are developing mines on a very large scale. Only the future can tell what the other mineral resources in the foothills and the mountains will be found to be.

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