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(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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ALBERTA'S LABOR LEGISLATION.

Labor legislation always offers a promising field for critics. Laws for the protection of the workman are in a state of evolution, and the question with legislators is how far they should go in what must be regarded more or less as class legislation. The Alberta Legislature has made rapid progress in this particular. Their Eight Hour Law and Workmen's Compensation Act of last session are right in the forefront of legislation of this class in Canada. The Workmen's Compensation Act is in many particulars superior to that of British Columbia, where years of labor agitation had secured what was deemed a very fair advance in such legislation.

When this legislation was before the Alberta Legislature, two representatives of labor were present, Messrs. C. H. Richardson and Donald McNab. These men were appointed by the District Convention held in Lethbridge, to attend the session in the interests of their fellow workmen. At the close of the session they presented a report of their work and what the Alberta Legislature had done for the workman. That report is a very candid review of the case. It was published in the District Ledger, of Fernie, B.C., and should be of very great interest to the public, and especially to all friends of advanced labor legislation in Alberta. The report reads as follows:

"To the Officers and Members.

"Gentlemen,—Your Legislative Committee having completed its labors in connection with the third session of the first legislature of Alberta, begs to report as follows:

"In pursuance of instructions from the District Convention held in Lethbridge in December, we arrived in Edmonton on January 10th, for the purpose of attending the session of the Legislature and endeavoring to secure legislation in the interests of the miners and workingmen of the province.

"Upon our arrival here we found the cabinet already in the city preparing for the session and several of the members already here. We proceeded at once to make appointment with the members of the Cabinet, and in several interviews with the Premier, the Minister of Public Works with the Attorney-General, laid before them in a general way the outline of the legislation which we wished to get through at this session.

"In this connection it should be pointed out here that the Minister of Public Works had already pledged the Government to an Eight Hour Law for coal miners and a Workmen's Compensation Act. Our first endeavor was to find out specifically what the nature of these two acts was to be, in order that we might be in a position to put in any applications for changes in principal or alteration in effect before the bills go before the House.

"In this respect we succeeded beyond our expectations, and we found the Government frank and open to discuss the measures with us at the very commencement.

"We were assured that the Eight Hour Law would be a bank-to-bank law, and that the Compensation Act would be on the lines of the Act now in force in the Province of British Columbia.

"At a date which, for constitutional reasons we are not permitted to give here, we were furnished with a copy of the Eight Hour Law, and with this in our possession we were in a position to start to work along the lines in which it would be expected that a lobbyist would work in order to secure the legislation desired from a legislative body.

"The early part of the session we spent in making the acquaintance of the members of the Legislature, and in endeavoring to show to them the absolute necessity of an Eight Hour Law as well as the advantage to the Province as a whole of the Compensation Act and the other labor legislation which we hope to have brought in.

"With all due respect to the members, we have to report that we found many of them altogether unfamiliar with the class of legislation which, generally speaking, comes under the head of labor legislation. This will be easily understood when it is remembered that many of the constituencies in this province are purely agricultural constituencies, in which the labor question has never been a factor in politics, or for that matter, of no practical interest. All of these, however, we found to be of an open mind and ready to discuss with us the principles and details of any of the Acts which we hoped to get before the House. In endeavoring to familiarize them with the principles and workings of these Bills we had the able assitance of several private members, particularly of W. C. Simmonds, the member for Lethbridge, and John R. Boyle, the member for Sturgeon, who gave us their most hearty co-operation throughout the entire session. The speaker, Chas. Fisher, we also found to be an ardent supporter of the legislation which we desired, but his position as Speaker naturally precluded his taking any active part on the floor of the House.

"The original draft of the Eight Hour Law we found to be satisfactory except in one respect. A clause was found incorporated in the original draft which read as follows:

(1) The time fixed by this Act as the time during which the workmen in a mine may be below ground for the purposes of work and of going to and from their work may be extended as respects any mine by the owner, agent or manager of a mine on not more than sixty days in any calendar year by not more than one hour a day, and on any day in which an extension of time is made in accordance with this section as respects any mine the time so extended shall be substituted for the purposes of this act as respects that mine for the time as fixed by this Act.

(2) The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall cause a register to be kept in such manner as the Minister of Public Works may direct, of the cause in which any extension of time has been given under this section, and the register shall be open to the inspection of the Provincial or District Inspector of Mines.

"The effect of these clauses, had they been included in the Act, would, in our opinion have been to nullify the whole Act as it appears they would have made it impossible to secure a conviction under the Act, the operator only having to claim that the day on which the complaint was laid was one of the "sixty" mentioned in the Act.

"We may say frankly that the appearance of this clause made us skeptical of the whole Act. However, we proceeded at once to lay the matter before the Government, and we found the Minister of Public Works, when the clause was pointed out to him, quite ready to cut the clause out altogether, and this was done before it got into the house at all. As an explanation of its appearance we learned later that a similar clause is incorporated in the bill which is before the British House at the present time.

"The importance of our having secured the elimination of this clause will be recognized by your officers and members at a glance.

"The bill, with this alteration, met with our entire approval, and was enacted into law absolutely without change.

"The date on which the Act goes into force, namely, the 31st day of March, 1908, was not satisfactory to us, and we endeavored to have this changed, but we were not the only people before the Government with representations. A strong lobby of the mineowners were also present, and they made representations to the effect that the date mentioned was the date of the expiration of the present agreements and that it would not be fair to them to ask them to fulfill contracts which they had made on the present basis. At the finish we were compelled to concede this point, but considered that we came away pretty well on the whole.

"The speech made by the minister of public works on the introduction of this bill, needs no further comment here as it has already been published in the Fernie District Ledger, and no doubt has thereby come to the attention of the members.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

"The Workmen's Compensation Act as brought into the House, was drafted partly from the British Columbia Act and partly from the British Act. In many important respects it was a better act than the one now in force in British Columbia. In interviewing the Government in regard to it we had secured promises of many important alterations from the original draft. Just about this time, after the Act had passed its second reading, and before it came to the committee of the whole where the alterations are generally made, we met with what might be described as cross-currents. A delegation headed by John F. Leheney, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Alberta, Howell of the Trades and Labor Council of Calgary, appeared before the Government and a caucus of the members and attacked the rough draft of the Bill in such a manner as to create a serious doubt in the minds of many of the members as to whether the bill was what was wanted or whether it would be in any way satisfactory to the workingmen of the Province. These members took the ground that if the bill was not satisfactory to the workingmen of the Province it certainly could not be satisfactory to the employers, and that to pass it would only put the government in a hole. Messrs. Leheney and Howell further embarrassed the situation by holding public meetings of protest in Edmonton and generally "kicking up a stink," so to speak.

"These circumstances did not make the work of your delegates any easier, and the bill was twice put back in committee of the whole, once in order that the group of members who were afraid of the bill on account of the agitation might have an opportunity to look into it further and consult their constituents, and the second time at our own request. For a time the situation looked so precarious that we deemed it advisable to wire Mr. Frank Sherman to come to Edmonton at once, as we felt sure that by adding his assurance to ours, the members would be satisfied that, as far as the largest body of organized workers in the Province were concerned, it was not desired that the bill be thrown out.

"Upon Mr. Sherman's arrival on the 23rd, a conference was held with the Government and the bill gone over again.

"On Monday, the 24th, the bill was taken up in committee of the whole house and passed. Mr. Sherman was given a seat on the floor of the House, and while he took no part in the debate, was consulted by the member from Lethbridge as to all the clauses as they came up.

"The bill as finally passed contained some very important changes from the original draft, although not all that were asked for by your delegates. Some of these changes are worth pointing out in detail.

Clause 2, known as the forty-foot clause was cut to thirty feet. That is to say, in the original draft the Alberta bill copied the British Columbia Act in the respect that unless a building were to be of forty feet in height compensation could not be recovered by an injured workman. Your delegates succeeded in getting this cut to thirty feet.

"In the British Columbia Act where the death or injury can be proven to be directly attributable to the serious or wilful misconduct or neglect of the workman, no compensation can be recovered. The same clause was incorporated in the original clause of the Alberta Act. Your delegates succeeded in having this changed to read that in any case where the result was death or permanent disablement compensation might be recovered.

"The original draft fixed the compensation at $1,500 in case of death. This is the amount named in the British Columbia act. Your delegates succeeded in getting this raised to $1,800.

"In the case of a workman who had no dependents, the original draft and also the B. C. Act named $100 as the amount recoverable for funeral expenses. This was raised to $200.

In the case of a workman being under 21 years of age, the amount receivable for injury in the original draft and in the B.C. Act was and is $5 per week. This was raised to $7.50.

"The Act as finally passed is, we believe, a workable Act, and one which will go a long way toward compelling the employers to take such precautions as will have the effect of protecting the lives of the workmen in their employ.

"On Tuesday, the 25th, the Compensation Act finally passed, and this cleared the Government's slate of legislation except for amendments to the statute laws. These amendments were taken up in the last hours of the house, and under this head your delegates succeeded in getting some important legislation.

The Coal Mines Act was amended so as to provide that no boy under sixteen years of age shall be employed below ground, but boys already employed shall not be affected by the Act.

"Amendments were secured requiring the operators of a mine, when requested by the miners to pay the wages of the check weigher direct from the office and collect from the miners their proportionate amount. Operators are required to furnish wash houses where more than twenty men are employed, and in all mines the law now requires that proper thawing apparatus shall be furnished for the thawing of explosives.

"The most important amendment was with regard to the supply of timber to miners. The law now provides that the operators shall furnish timber in each working place, and in no case farther away than the nearest crosscut or other convenient place in the vicinity thereof, and the supply must be constant.

"It is also now compulsory for the management to furnish clay for the purpose of tamping holes.

"In the case of a pit committee making a report which apprehends danger in any part of any mine, it is now the law that the company is required to furnish a copy of the report to the inspector immediately.

"Hereafter, when an inspector makes an inspection of any mine he is required to post a synopsis of his report in a conspicuous place at the mine.

"Hereafter the companies are required to keep books for the purpose of recording the daily reports of pit bosses, etc., and these books are to be open to the inspection of the miners, or anyone delegated by them.

"Amendments were also passed securing regulations with regard to safety lamps, tenders of safety lamps, shot lighters, and the regulation of shot lighting, and the inspection of mines for gas within a specified time previous to the men going on shift, wherever danger from gas is reported or apprehended.

"An endeavor was made to have a clause inserted in the Act requiring companies to make cash payment, but the Minister of Public Works took the ground that as this was a contentious matter and that as the government had already done considerable in the way of labor legislation at this session, that he could not see his way clear to bring in such an amendment at this session.

"The House prorogued on Thursday, March 5th.

"We submit the foregoing report hoping that the results of our efforts will meet with your approval.

"Fraternally Yours,

"C. H. RICHARDSON,
DONALD McNAB."

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL.

Not since the long controversy of 1843-47 between the Governors General and the promoters of responsible government over the right to appoint Provincial employees has there been proposed so radical a change in the organization of the Canadian civil service as is embodied in the bill introduced yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture into the House of Commons. The contest between Lord Metcalfe and the first Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry was precipitated by the Governor's assumption of the right to appoint public officials, not merely without approval, but against the advice of his Ministers. The latter resigned and for a whole Parliamentary term remained in Opposition. With the advent of Lord Elgin as Governor, and the return of Baldwin and Lafontaine to power, the issue was settled on the theory that only on the advice of responsible Ministers of the Crown should appointments be made to the public service, and this theory has been continuously and consistently refused to practice ever since.

It has been often suggested and occasionally proposed that appointments to the civil service should be made independently of the Administration of the day, and as a result of competitive tests applied by independent officials. The reason put forward to justify so radical a departure from a time honored method was that the right to appoint had for all practical purposes passed out of the hands of responsible Ministers, and even of private members, into those of local politicians or "patronage" committees, to the detriment of the service and the demoralization of political life. Mr. Fisher's thorough-going and far-reaching measure reads like a frank admission of the truth and force of this contention. Obviously, in so far as it is a reflection on any person, Ministry, or party, it is a reflection on all; for, as already noted, amidst numerous changes of Administration no party has ever before undertaken to ask for legislation virtually abolishing political patronage. To the Liberal party will forever belong the honorable distinction of having proposed and carried through this great "self-denying ordinance."

It is not necessary to recapitulate here the details of this memorable measure of reform, but a few of its outstanding features are worthy of more than a mere mention. The most important of all is unquestionably the creation of a permanent and independent commission, charged with the function of devising and applying tests for admission to the civil service and of rending such other aid as may be found necessary in relation to promotions, increases of salaries, and improvements of status in other respects. The commissioners are to have the same standing and salary as Deputy Ministers, and to have the privilege of selecting their own officials and organizing them into a staff.

Admission to the civil service is to be by merit as determined by competitive examination. That there are dangers incurred by the introduction of such a system is obvious enough, and is amply proved by the experience of other countries; but the evils to be corrected are so much more dangerous and better known than those to be anticipated, that the whole country will welcome the chance of seeing the experiment fairly tried under conditions reasonably favorable to success. It is proposed to bring the principle of competition to bear on promotions in the inside service at Ottawa, where there is abundant room for improvement in the work of administration and ample opportunity to observe results with a view to amendments in the system.

Enough has been said to give some idea of the scope and motive of Mr. Fisher's bill. Some Conservative politicians and newspapers will doubtless find in it only a subject for jibes, flouts or sneers, but it will appeal strongly to the public imagination as one of the most courageous and statesmanlike measures ever submitted to the Canadian Parliament. It is highly probable that it will exercise a potent influence on the various Provincial Governments, and that they will find themselves constrained by public opinion to follow in their respective spheres the example set by the central Administration.—Toronto Globe.

ANOTHER SCANDAL GONE WRONG

It is rather pathetic from the standpoint of the Ottawa Opposition, how the many seemingly promising scandals have petered out this session. The Conservative members appear to think their real duty at Ottawa is to use the muck rake, and if possible blacken the character of some public man. Constructive statesmanship is not on their present programme.

When they got hold of Major Hodgins they thought they had a find. Having had experience with "Pacific" scandals their keen scent detected a Grand Trunk Pacific one immediately. The Major was summoned to Ottawa post haste and lurid despatches were sent out to all the Tory papers describing the dark tale that was to be unfolded about the building of the new Transcontinental railway. They extolled Hodgins as an honorable man who from high principles refused to be a party to the rascality that formed a leading feature of the railway construction. An investigation was demanded and was readily granted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Every facility was given the committee, and it set to work. Major Hodgins was the star witness, but unfortunately for the scandal-hunters he petered out and wound up practically with an apology.

The charge was really against the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners and their chief engineer, and at a session of the committee of investigation Major Hodgins explicitly and publicly withdrew any charge of wrong-doing against either the Commissioners or the chief engineer, and ended the investigation as well as blasted the Tory hopes. But though Hodgins frankly admits that there is nothing in these charges ,we venture the opinion that during the campaign Tory papers and speakers will continue to retail the old original charges and declare they have been proven to the hilt. This, at least, is the present method followed by the Opposition in their campaign of slander against the Government.

A STRANGE VERDICT.

The disagreement of a first jury and the verdict of "not guilty on the grounds of insanity," of a second one at the trial of Alonzo Doherty, in Summerside, P.E.I., looks, at this distance, rather a strange proceeding. The prisoner shot and killed Joseph McMillan, who at the time was walking home with a young lady from church. The murder was evidently of the most cold-blooded character, and the deliberate method with which the murderer went about gave no evidence of insanity. The judge charged strongly against the prisoner, as there could be no doubt of his guilt and the verdict is nothing short of astonishing.

Canadian justice has always been regarded as swift and sure, and a terror to evil doers, and if life and property are to continue to receive the full measure of its protection, justice will have to be meted out in a different way from the method adopted by this jury. British justice does not teach men that they can escape the penalty of a crime like murder by any such plea as insanity. Human life should be valued too highly in this country for that, and it is to be hoped we shall have no repetitions of such an evident failure in their duty as this jury seems to have made. There could be no doubt as to the prisoner's guilt in this case, as to the mitigation of his punishment, that was a matter for the Minister of Justice to decide if the prisoner had any case upon which to appeal for money.

A UNITED CANADA.

It was the statesmanship of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that saw the only way to develop the nationhood of Canada was by the peaceful union of the two races that form the dominant forces in this country. For years the Conservative party has tried to break their opponents by appeals to race and creed, and their present efforts to make a hero of Mr. Bourassa is simply another attempt to arouse old animosities, in a vain hope that a lease of power may come to themselves in the disturbance, evidently regarding office for their party of greater moment than peace, good will, and the national progress of Canada.

For twelve years no note of discord has affected the Canadian people. The strong hand of Canada's Premier in guiding the destinies of this young country has brought Canada into her own, placing her in the forefront of the nations of the world, and preparing her for her ultimate destiny, the heart of the great British Empire.

British statesmen are recognizing the important position Canada occupies, and in a recent speech before the Victoria League Sir Edward Grey made some very happy references to Canada, not the least of which was that the union of the two races was the keynote to our present nationhood. Among other things he said:

"Canada had made a nation, not as was once thought possible, by dividing one people into two, but by uniting two peoples into one. If they could say of a nation that she had a frame of mind he thought that there was no country in the world that was entitled to have a happier frame of mind, with her glorious past and assured prospect of future success and greatness, than Canada. Wherever white races met under the freedom of the British Empire he trusted the result would be the same, and that out of two races in South Africa, as in Canada, would be born one nation. The secret of it all was freedom. The bond of union of the British Empire today was not rule or dominion—it was liberty and independence. It was an Empire of finer, rarer quality than the world had ever seen. To maintain it needed a strong sense of responsibility. It needed high ideals to preserve it united and strong."

THE COST OF OBSTRUCTION.

Montreal Herald: Sooner or later the Canadian Parliament may be driven to adopt measures to prevent a minority from holding up the transation of public business for an unlimited period. Ours is the only Parliament of the kind that still tolerates the anomaly. In Great Britain, in the United States and in France, effective means have been found of shutting off a debate when it no longer promotes business or advances the public welfare. At Ottawa we extend to any member and any group of members the privilege of talking as long as they please, as often as they please, about whatever they please, almost whenever they please and entirely regardless of the delay of buiness. If anyone imagines that sober-minded people will bear with an indefinite continuance of this he is apt to be rudely undeceived. If the privilege of free speech were not abused no one would propose to abandon it, for there would be satisfaction in reflecting that Canadian legislators were sensible enough to conduct public business efficently without being hedged about by restrictive regulations. But the privilege is abused, abused not only to the neglect of business but to the prevention of business. If members of Parliament will not voluntarily terminate the abuse, people will demand the termination of the privilege. At present there seems no hope that the abuse will be terminated.

This indulgence in unending debate subverts the principle of responsible government. It makes the minority the masters of the country, however decisively the country may have declined to vest the management of public affairs in their hands. It enables them to prevent the will of the people being carried out ,however, clearly the will may have been expressed. The principle of responsible government is that the majority of the people should rule through their representatives, the majority in Parliament. The practice of all governments, responsible or otherwise, is that men who control the public funds govern the country. Now the talk-as-long-as-you-please about anything-you-please system of debate empowers the minority to control the public funds by the simple process of talking about something—and keeping up the talk. This makes them virtually the governors of the country. They may starve the civil service, embarrass the administration of public affairs, paralyze the construction of public works and practically tie up the whole governmental machinery by the simple expedient of emitting language. To admit their right to do so is to admit their right to say that the will of the majority of the people shall not be carried out, a principle which would not be tolerated for a moment in any democratic country. Yet we extend to them the power to do what we do not admit they have the right to do. In theory we declare that the majority must rule; in practice we allow the minority to prevent them from ruling as long as they please.

At the lowest estimate a session of Parliament costs the Canadian people $24,000 per day. A hundred days wasted in a session means therefore a direct expense to the country of something like two and a half million dollars. But the direct expense is not the whole bill by any manner of means. Parliament has other business than the voting of supplies. It has to consider also measures for conserving and promoting the general welfare of the people. To blockade supplies is also to blockade constructive and preservative legislation. The blockade of this legislation is frequently of more public consequence than the sessional expense involved. The present blockade has held up the Hudson Bay railway project and the new Dominion Lands Act, to cite only two. To the western country these are measures of tremendous importance. One touches the question of getting the crop to market. The other touches the question of getting settlers on the vacant lands. The postponement of these might easily mean that one or both would have to be laid over, should strong opposition be developed against them. This would mean that the country would not get the benefit of these projects until a year later than the benefit should be felt. To the farmers on the prairie it is not extravagant to say that the loss incident to a year's postponment of these measures would be more than the indirect expense of the wasted time of the present session. But should the measures be postponed the country would suffer both the direct expense and the loss from their postponement. These are only two of the measures at present tied up, and for every such measure the country must pay, directly and indirectly, for the delay.

BOURASSA AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

London Advertiser—The joy unfeigned and undisguised of certain Conservative papers in the appearance of Mr. Bourassa and his attendant luminary in the firmament of Quebec provincial politics, is worthy public attention. The more so because the entrance of these gentlemen into their new sphere of activity was aided and abetted by Conservative politicians, Federal and Provincial, and because their appearance was accompanied by the unmourned eclipse of the Conservative party in the Quebec Legislature.

No Conservative candidate ran in any constituency contested by Mr. Bourassa or his avowed supporters. Members of the Federal Opposition appeared in constituencies throughout the province in aid of Mr. Bourassa's candidates, and the whole party machinery, Federal and Provincial, was employed on behalf of those candidates. Such power as Mr. Bourassa has attained, therefore, he attained with the enthusiastic assistance of the Conservative party leaders, Federal and Provincial.

More, the triumph of Mr. Bourassa was accompanied by the extinction of Quebec Conservatism as a provincial force, if, indeed, the effectiveness of the party was not deliberately sacrificed that the way might be made clear for Mr. Bourassa. The provincial leader of the party went down in the fight, but his loss is not mourned. There is no suggestion of securing another constituency for him. His defeat is accepted as his finish politically.

Meantime the advent of Mr. Bourassa is hailed as a party triumph. The Ottawa Citizen declares that "on Monday a notable increase was made in re-establishing Conservatism in the Liberal stronghold of Quebec." Remembering that the party leader went down, no construction of these words is possible, but that Mr. Bourassa is the "notable increase." This is in thorough accord with the protracted jubilations with which the party press still continues to allude to Mr. Bourassa's election.

Conservatism in Quebec has, therefore, been merged into Bourassaism. He is the hope and the only hope of the party in that province. To him and to him alone the party, Provincial and Federal, looks to shake the influence, and prestige of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and to make a Dominion victory possible; to reinstate the conditions under which and by means of which Conservative governments held power at Ottawa for nearly twenty years; to bring again the days when the voters of that province stood up to be counted as they were told—and were invariably told to vote for the Conservative candidate.

For this is the meaning and purpose of Bourassaism. The idea of that gentleman as consistently and persistently maintained in the House of Commons and out of it, is a French Canada within Canada, not as an integral part of the nation, but as an isolated element in the nation—an element hostile to every imperial interest and purely negative in its attitude towards British connection. This attitude Mr. Bourassa has taken, avowed and maintained; and when the Conservative party adopted Mr. Bourassa it adopted him as Mr. Bourassa, the Canadian disintegrationist and anti-imperialist.

With what views the party at large will regard the lieutenancy bestowed upon this firebrand remains to be seen; but whatever the party may think of it they must recognize that the honor has been regularly bestowed by the duly recognized party authorities. Whatever Mr. Bourassa may choose to do or say in Quebec, that the Conservative party throughout Canada must answer for. Mr. Bourassa accepts the honors with no renunciation of principles. He is free to promulgate his reactionary, and anti-British programme, knowing that he speaks with authority and in the name of the great Conservative party.

Mr. Bourassa came into public note as a Liberal member of parliament. As such the Liberal party and the Liberal leader were held responsible for him. And when, as a Liberal member, he preached the doctrines of racial entity and of disregard for imperial interests and duties, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the party he leads were assailed as traitors for numbering him among them—by none more vigorously than by the journals who now clasp hands with Mr. Bourassa as the new Quebec leader of the Conservative party.

Mr. Bourassa had to part with his unpatriotic views or part with the Liberal party. He left the party and sought entrance to the public life of Quebec. The Conservatives who had reviled the Liberal party because of his views, made alliance with him, entered the lists in his behalf, invited their supporters to elect himself and his candidates, and applaud his election as a "notable increase" in the party's fortunes. Henceforth, they are responsible for him. He is their Quebec lieutenant. He will shape their policy in that province after his own fashion. They will receive whatever advantage he can give them. But they must be answerable for him to the public. His record gives promise that they will have much to answer for. An alliance between the party which boasts its imperialism and the man who boasts his hostility towards imperialism, is not likely to be a happy one.

TORONTO LAGGING BEHIND.

The Difficulty Is To Some Extent the Restrictive By-Laws.

Toronto, June 26.—In his retiring address to the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, President Freyseng took a hopeful view of the future. He thought the industrial depression last fall was due to a complication of causes, and he quoted decreased imports and reduced revenues to show the effect. But the crop prospects all over the Dominion were at present very bright, and it only required a continuance of the present fine weather to ensure a realization of a bountiful harvest. While we cannot regain the high level of 1906 and the early part of 1907, Mr. Freyseng thought he was safe in predicting a gradual recovery in business. Money is easier and the business of manufacturers improving.

The president then called attention to the slaughtering of foreign goods in Canada. The Dumping Act, though slow in action, was of some assistance, but machinery, he said, would have to be devised to make under valuation of goods more easily detected, and so prevented.

Speaking of local conditions, he said that while Toronto has made progress, she has not kept pace with the other cities. From 1900 to 1905 Toronto's increase in trade had only been 47 per cent., while that of other cities had been from 100 to 200 per cent. This was due partially to Toronto's restrictive by-laws.

F. A. Rolph, of Rolph, Clark Co., was elected president.

DIS

FORT SASKATCHE

Bulletin News Service.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. She are spending this week wi in Edmonton and taking i

Mrs. G. O. Baetz an spent Monday at the Cap

Rev. and Mrs. Hamilto cola, left from here on Mo to attend the meeting of tery at Leduc.

Rev. A. D. McDonald, is to take charge of both the Presbyterian Church Sunday next, and will a the Y.M.C.A. in the aftern

W. Cameron, of Edmon guest in the Fort.

The court of revision hel session on Tuesday morn council chamber and disp several cases of appeal w left over from a former sit

Misses Mary Untershultz Becker went to Edmonto afternoon's local to spend mainder of the week with fr and attend the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. M and daughter Muriel went ton on Tuesday's local to couple of days and attend Mr. Johnston Carseadden ter Gladys went up on the

Joseph Doze, eldest son Mrs. G. Doze, who has b monton attending Alberta came home on Monday nigh the summer vacation, but turning to College when th opens.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilmer Edmonton on Tuesday.

tors to the fair were Mess haufer, D. J. Simons, D. Si Cranston, Medley and man

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lee Vermilion district, arrived on Thursday and are vi friends here before contin their journey to Calgary, w intend to reside in future.

Messrs. W. S. Hamilton monton, and E. J. Ramsey, kiwin, were doing business Fort on Thursday.

Ira Fetterley, the Mas agent here, met with a se yesterday. Whilst returni business trip in the co stopped to water his horse old ferry landing, when in one horse disappeared int hole, drawing the other on him, and both were lost. W difficulty being alone and Mr. Fetterley managed to buggy and harness.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kell ford, former residents of the renewing acquaintances her

On Wednesday, June 24th wedding took place at the Mrs. E. Ransley, when he Ellen was married to Mr. G Henley. The bride wore some suit of navy blue cl cream silk blouse handsom med with val lace. The br Misses Edith and Kate sisters of the bride, wore da lawn gowns with lace t Mr. Wilfrid Attewell suppo groom. Rev. W. J. How B.D., performed the interes mony, after which refresh served and a pleasant time the guests.

Early in the Mr. and Mrs. Henley left home in the country, amids of rice. They were the re numerous presents from fr the "old land," as well friends in and around the

A. H. Skenfield, of the J. Pork-packing Company, of is here today on business with his firm.

Mr. and Mrs. James Grah ed Edmonton on Wednesda tended the fair.

Fort Saskatchewan, June

KILLAM.

(Bulletin News Servic

J. A. Markinson, who own tions of land east of town, an cently arrived from Dakota wi outfit has let the contract fo his entire two sections to J. C and W. A. Dobie.

W. R. McGowan paid a vis taskiwin on Wednesday Thursday.

John Smylie left Wednesda Perce, Idaho, on a business tr pects to be away about three

G. Whitlock, who has had the depot here, owing to the r of G. A. Barnes, has been t to Strathcona. Mr. Whitlock i ed by J. A. Taylor of Medicin

The work of veneering the se cement blocks has been going In about three weeks will see pletion of the finest building Wetaskiwin and Hardisty.

Monday, the 22nd June was gala day and from early da darkness came the town was with people from all along the the surrounding country. Visi Daysland, Camrose, Bawlf, and Hardisty were very num they all left with a resolve again next year.

In the sports there was amuse and excite the people. morning in the baseball Strome played Harland and in winning, score 20-6. In the Sedgewick succeeded in winni after a very exciting and amus Sedgewick succeeded in winning the score of 18 to 16. The final ed in the evening and resulted for Sedgewick in an unfinished seven innings, score 6-3.

The competition for the donated by E. W. Day to the ball team on the line brought entries, viz. Hardisty, Wa Spring Lake, Prague and Kill Following was the result afte the best football matches ever these parts: Hardisty 1, Wavy Spring Lake 2, Killam 3; Pr Wavy Lake, bye; Killam 4, Wavy Lake 6, Killam 1.

Thus it will be seen that Ki victorious after playing three hardest fought battles in one any team ever participated in ing them the championship of taskiwin branch. Great credit given the referee, Mr. Langh