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EASTERN CAPITAL IN THE WEST.

A former member of Parliament, speaking in Calgary last week regarding the money stringency remarked that most of the capital in the western country is owned by people in the eastern provinces. Perhaps so, but it has also to be remembered that most of the capital created in Western Canada has been carried off in one way or another by the people of the eastern provinces.

Looking at the broad question it appears to us that Eastern Canada could lead us in the matter of money and still be the winner in the game. For the capital was made in the east and is loaned that it may make more.

The Commission appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into the conditions surrounding the production and marketing of coal have completed their investigations and their report is published with recommendations as to means for remedying conditions found to be unsatisfactory.

The immediate cause of the appointment of the Commission was the shortage of coal in certain sections of the prairie country during the past winter, and the recommendation made to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

1.—That the Government make every effort to induce individuals and companies who are able to do so to keep a supply of coal on hand and stored during the summer for winter use.

2.—That legislation be passed in regard to the erection and licensing of storage warehouses which would enable agents and dealers to more readily finance the purchase and storage of coal during the slack season.

3.—That the adoption of whatever measures may be necessary to compel railways to furnish cars for the prompt handling of coal. Other means fall under the principle of reciprocal damage which is recommended to this end.

"down payment" on a vacant lot some man will want to turn into commercial utility, or an area of wild land some farmer will want to put under crop; when he departs he takes his money and also a string of promissory notes which tie some legitimate merchant or farmer to the ground for the next ten years.

The first of these offers a hint of how the public may very effectively help themselves, as well as suggesting how the Government may help them. And in the final event the acceptance of the hint rests with the public rather than with the Government. However much the Government may urge upon consumers the desirability of buying their coal early the responsibility for doing or not doing so rests in the last place on the consumer.

But the Government may lend a hand in making it possible to secure coal during the slack season by legislation encouraging the erection of storage warehouses. How this could best be accomplished is a matter for consideration, but could some scheme be devised whereby prospective builders of warehouses would be enabled to readily finance the erection of the buildings and the purchase and storage of the coal during the months when the demand is slack the result would be in every way desirable.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COAL COMMISSION. The Commission appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into the conditions surrounding the production and marketing of coal have completed their investigations and their report is published with recommendations as to means for remedying conditions found to be unsatisfactory.

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4.—Where mine-operators experience difficulty in securing the construction of shafts, each case should be investigated and if the construction be practicable the provincial government should join the operator in presenting his case to the Railway Commission.

5.—The compulsory erection of shafts for the use of the mines. 6.—That the minimum age of mine employees be sixteen years. 7.—That timber for the use of mines should be brought as near the working face as practicable and in no case farther away than the nearest cross-cut to the working face.

the recommendations made appear eminently suited to remedy the grievances found to exist. General public interest will centre naturally in the recommendations for securing an ample supply of coal, rather than in those for the betterment of the conditions connected with the operation of the mines.

Who is responsible for this condition of affairs? Has the city council laid down a policy of taxation or indifference? It is not on the records that they have authorized or directed any such course. Had they done so the responsibility would have rested upon the aldermen and they would have been answerable to the ratepayers for the wisdom or folly of that policy.

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aged inspection was made the alderman who made it knew of the existence and character of the resorts; if the medical health officer protested against the inspection he too knew of their existence; when the matter came before the commissioners they became cognizant if not before that the dens were in operation; and when the question was threshed out in council the aldermen became acquainted with the fact if they did not know it previously. The city officials from the aldermen up or down, therefore know and admit the existence of these resorts within the limits of the city, and the public know that they know it. Whatever else the mix-up did or did not do it proved beyond question that the resorts exist within the city by the knowledge and therefore with the consent of the city officials. And certain details which came to light indicate that the keepers have a very clear understanding of the attitude of the officials toward them. Indeed if they had not such understanding the offenders would be singularly lacking in observation.

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According to some authorities it has already gone through the Wall Street channel which has "made so many American millionaires."

"A Railroad from the East," detailing on the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific railway, informed the Calgary Herald that that road will "buy anything in the nature of a locomotive that looks like a locomotive even if built in the year one." That's about what we suspected. And from the mid-winter performances of some of these antediluvian contraptions the C. P. has a grand and vague idea of what "looks like a locomotive."

Prague lawyers have gone on strike and Bohemian litigation is threatened with paralysis. The maldy will probably disappear about the time the fall sessions open.

Kaiser William appears to be a kind of political dynamo to whom the Czar attaches himself for reanimation when weary dodging bombs.

Canada and the United States will respectfully decline to come to death grips in the middle of the holiday season over any filibustering expedition in Lake Superior.

PLACING THE BLAME. Who is it father always blames when things go wrong about the place? Who bears the brunt of everything? And bears it with a kindly grace? Who is it father blames when he spills soup upon his Sunday vest? Whom does he censure when he breaks a shoe-string while he's getting dressed? Mother.

Who is responsible when he delays sending me into his chimp? Who loses prodigal games that day? Was very sure that he would win? Whose fault is it when father finds his laundry not returned on time? Who gets the blame for all mistakes, ridiculous to the sublime? Mother.

Who seems to understand his whims, and smiles at all his cranky ways? Who tries to patiently avoid his whims? The argument that never pays? Who takes the blame that father gives? As though it were deserved, and then? Awaits her chance to square up things when father lingers out till ten? Mother.

Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press.

WHY NOT IN ALBERTA. To the Editor of the Bulletin. Sir,—Through your columns I would like to make a suggestion in regard to immigration to Alberta. Now that the Ontario government is making a strenuous effort to attract immigration to New Ontario by sending agents to the United Kingdom to point out the advantages to be found there, would it not be well for the Alberta government to do something along this line, and appoint one or two good agents who would look specially after the interests of Alberta province in United Kingdom?

The location of Alberta is such that the eastern provinces have the advantage in having the first chance of securing new immigrants who are undecided in their location. As one born in Ontario, and travelled over a large portion of it, I must say that the productive quality of the soil in Alberta is superior to that of Ontario, and is the best in Canada. If the same labor spent in New Ontario cutting down huge pine, maple, elm and other trees, and afterwards picking stones, were applied to Alberta lands they would be doubly and trebly rewarded for their labors, and I think former Ontario farmers living now in Alberta will corroborate my statements.

When the different provinces are throwing out their nets to catch a share of the immigration, Alberta should not be lethargic or comatose in this matter, especially when she has such splendid opportunities to offer as to soil and climate.

Yours truly, JOHN GALBRAITH, Edmonton, Aug. 6, 1907.

INVEST \$5,000,000 IN TIMBER AGREEMENT.—During the past few weeks hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in Vancouver Island and Mainland timber lands by a recently organized syndicate composed of Minnesota and Iowa capitalists—mostly American sawmill owners. The organization is known as the North American Timber Company, with head offices in St. Paul.

Its purchases to date comprise two hundred and sixty-one square miles of timber lands of which a hundred square miles are located on the mainland and the remainder on Vancouver Island. Negotiations for an additional hundred square miles are now in progress. The deals already closed were on a spot-cash basis.

To Build Six Sawmills. At least six sawmills will be erected on the island and on the mainland. The former will cut exclusively for the export trade and the latter for the Canadian market. Shingle mills will be included in the equipment of each plant. The company hopes to begin operations in October of next year.

The recent deals represent a total of two hundred and sixty-one square miles means one hundred and sixty-one thousand and forty acres. Putting the valuation at only \$30 per acre, the company has already invested at the very least over \$5,000,000.

Prominent lumbermen of the province express the view that every indication bearing on the lumber situation points to an increased demand for the product and a stiffening in prices.

The price of labor at present is full 50 per cent. higher than two years ago. The price of good logs, such as are required for the manufacture of lumber, is from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than two years ago. The cost of tools and equipment is also much higher than two years ago, and the lumber manufacturer claims that any lower margin than he now obtains would bring him to a point where he would be permanently on the list of things that have been.

Hitherto to a very large extent the prices obtainable by the British Columbia mills for their output were dependent upon the demand of the northwestern market, but they are now seen as if a big and permanent factor in the fixing of lumber prices is being introduced, and the rapid growth of the foreign demand for British Columbia lumber.

Attempts to Bear Market. During the past six months a very general and persistent bear market has been in progress throughout the prairie provinces to bear the price of lumber. Various reports have been made of its support in the middle of the holiday season over any filibustering expedition in Lake Superior.

During the past winter, owing to the competition of railroads, transportation, hundreds of carloads of coast lumber were hung up for months in the prairie provinces, and arrived at their destination too late for the requirements which they were intended to meet. These consignments came dribbling in, away into spring, and the consequence being that the majority of the dealers who had been overstocked at the opening of the present season, and with the result that many of them began to cancel orders previously given for lumber and sawmill shipments, and a more or less unsettled condition of affairs ensued.

Price Firmer Than Ever. Following this late spring and delayed season, when the markets gave rise to serious apprehensions as to the safety of this season's crop, and soil was further shortened in many quarters.

The general stringency in money circles still further accentuated these conditions, and the result was a report of a great overproduction of coast logs and a general collapse of log values. All these circumstances and rumors appear to have been made diligent use of in this combined effort to bring down the price of lumber; yet the price of good logs has not fallen, and today is firmer than it has been at any time since the opening of the year.

The reasons for this are various. The early apprehensions regarding the crop seem to have given way to a very hopeful view of the prospective harvest. Already harvesting has begun and there has been a report of a great overproduction of coast logs and a general collapse of log values.

Shingles in Demand. The conditions affecting the shingle business are all such as conduce to a stiffening of prices. The lumbermen are all busy, as they can be supplying the demand of the Canadian trade along with certain lines of American trade which have been regaining territory by the British Columbia mills.

At the present time offers are being freely made by American purchasers for the regular 6 to 2 1/2 inch shingle, of prices that are 10 cents per thousand in excess of the prices that the Canadian buyers are paying for their shingles.

A shortage of cars on the American side led to the shutting down of many American shingle mills, and as a result many fully equipped factories are now idle. The present combined actual supply of shingles on the American and Canadian sides is equal to less than two-thirds of the requirements of the market.

The improved crop prospects in Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota on the American side, and in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta on the Canadian side, has sharpened the demand for all lines of lumber and shingles, but the fact of the present car shortage which prevails in the States of Washington and Oregon, and is likely to prevail for some time, is throwing the burden of supply on the British Columbia mills.

Fear of Delayed Orders. The British Columbia manufacturers are distinctly optimistic, and express only one fear, viz.: the danger that their Northwestern customers will follow their usual practice of delaying their fall and winter orders until they are actually in need of material, when the moving of the Northwestern crops will render it impossible for the transportation companies to furnish an adequate supply of cars to meet the requirements of the mill men on the coast.

THE CA Eastern Canada Look the West—The dependence is Can be His Own

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PREDICT Upton Sinclair Declares Threes of Armed C

Upton Sinclair has written a book which has been a morning, says a writer in the Chester Sunday Chronicle. He is not the time; he is not a serious student of literature, for he lacks the imaginative quality without a creative imagination. It is the most serious study, full of figures and deductions, therefore social, political and economic conditions of the United States, and although it is serious, well out, and soles the reason why it has been written at all, and at white heat, as it were, and ends with a prophecy, prophetic with which it begins, is this:

"That there will be an industrial revolution in the United States in the year 'thereabouts'."

It is always a bold man who professes to prophesy; but the prophet who fixes a date for the coming of his prediction, he knows that if the time he does not happen at the time he prophesies, he will be a laughing stock. Upton Sinclair, however, is not a laughing stock. He is a serious student of literature, for he lacks the imaginative quality without a creative imagination. It is the most serious study, full of figures and deductions, therefore social, political and economic conditions of the United States, and although it is serious, well out, and soles the reason why it has been written at all, and at white heat, as it were, and ends with a prophecy, prophetic with which it begins, is this:

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