

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1910.

THE IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

The new Canadian regulations as to immigration have been receiving some pretty warm criticism from some papers in the Old Lands. This was to be expected, for any tightening of the regulations under which people are admitted or debarred from Canada is bound to awaken protest among those who want to come in and among those who want them to be allowed to come. In the present instance the bulk of criticism in the British Isles appears to emanate from sources not well informed as to what the regulations do and do not mean, and from agencies whose purpose is to relieve the Old Lands of certain classes of people who are wanted neither there nor here.

In reference to this criticism, the superintendent of immigration, Ottawa, a few days ago addressed a letter to the editors of many newspapers in Canada, with the object of getting an expression of opinion from other than government sources which would set Canada's side of the case fairly before the British people. In as much as the stricter regulations were not imposed as an act of volition on the part of the Government, but response to very general and very pronounced demands that such be done from many parts of the country, and particularly from newspapers and members of Parliament opposed to the Government, there was surely nothing objectionable in this course and nothing to arouse the susceptibilities of the most ardent opposition paper.

By one of these papers, however—the "Whitney" Telegram—the letter seems to have been taken as a cause of offence, and it drew from that paper a column of surly partisanship, sprinkled with nonsense which it will no doubt be very quick to correct when the meaning of it is made apparent.

The Telegram remarks, in no very amiable tone, that it objects to the regulations because they somewhat resemble those of the United States. To that weighty argument it adds the assertion that the quality of Old Country immigration was improving with the regulations. That is, of course, tantamount to a declaration that it needed improving. But that it was improving is the exact contrary of what the Telegram's friends in the House of Commons thundered at the Government until it was decided to enact new regulations. If the speeches of those gentlemen taken as anything, they meant that the British immigrants coming to Canada in former years included a high percentage of people who should not be allowed to land; people who were a menace to the country; people who distinguished themselves in this country chiefly by the frequency with which they got into jail or the speed with which they became nuisances and burdens on the public.

The new regulations the Telegram thinks are likely to reduce the quantity of British immigration "without raising the quality." That is, it can tell; but it may be remarked that British immigration was never so large as it is at present, and that there are no complaints coming from any source—even from the friends of the Telegram—as to the conduct of the people who are now coming into this country from the Mother Lands.

The Telegram lays down two stipulations, which it says are all that should be required of the man who wants to enter Canada. One is that "he should have a clean record as to character, the other that he should have a sound physique." This "open door" policy sounds better than it means. If it were put into practice it would place no bar whatever in the way of the mentally unsound, the epileptic, the lunatic and the idiot. Strong muscles and a record free from crime is all the Telegram would require of the man who sought admission. As those who have not the use of normal faculties are not responsible beings and therefore not capable of committing a crime, the Telegram's regulations crumble down to one—a sound body. The muscular man, the sturdy idiot, the strong-bodied mentally deficient, all these the Telegram would welcome as citizens of the country. So at least it says in the fervor of its zeal against the regulations adopted by its opponents. That it would welcome them in reality no one in his senses would believe.

If you are not satisfied after using reading to directions for a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, you can have your money back. The tablets cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the digestion, regulate the bowels. Give them a trial and get well. Sold by all dealers.

his right mind will imagine for a moment. Let a flood of them be admitted and the Telegram and its friends would be foremost on the way path.

As for the new regulations, they will when rightly understood and administered with consideration, win the approval of right thinking people in this country quite regardless of their political inclinations. Canada wants people, the West needs harvest hands and the Telegram correctly points out that as much as farm hands, but Canada does not need, and does not want, deficient in mind, muscle or character. Neither does it want people to come in swarms with absolutely nothing but the vague hope of a job to depend upon once they have landed. Thousands came in that condition under the old regulations, and the Telegram shouted against the congestion of labor as lustily as any other critic of the Government. It is surely not going too far in this direction to require the newcomer to have \$25 cash with which to pay his way until he finds work for which he is suited.

"Quantity" in immigration is needed, but it is a question of choice. It would be better to have a trifle less quantity and first class quality. Neither the Telegram nor any of its vigilant fellows have averred that the Britishers now coming to Canada are of other than the most desirable quality. And the records of the steamship arrivals do not allow anybody to suggest that the quantity is falling off. We are getting both quantity and the highest quality. The new regulations assure the latter, while the proportion of the movement and the active campaign being maintained assure the former.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1910.

ALLIES?

There is a curious correspondence between the course pursued by the leading Conservative papers of the Province and that followed by those Liberal papers which undertook the support of the Alberta and Great Waterways bargain. So remarkable is this correspondence that it explains the suspicion that both classes of papers draw their inspiration from a common source or are under the direction of a common master. The suspicion rises the more naturally that it explains the strange conduct of the supposedly Conservative papers during the course of the debate in the Legislature on the Alberta and Great Waterways bargain. Those papers, the Conservatives, were first raised by Liberal members, and though these bore the brunt of the fighting, they were joined by the Conservative members and had the declared approval of prominent members of that party outside the House. Under such circumstances one would have expected to see the Conservative papers on the warpath early in the game, and that they should, True, they occasionally took the field, but they wielded the tomahawk with discretion rather than vigor, there was little life in the whoop they raised, and the war jig was not at all an improved or pretreated one. It seemed to be their object to say as little about the matter as they could and still keep up the pretense of speaking for the party nominally in opposition.

Few words of approval, if any, came from them to the Conservative members of the House. No suggestion came from them that the Lieutenant Governor should call upon the leader of those members to replace his adviser. They seemed remarkably anxious to avoid saying anything that it might be hard for the papers defending the bargain to answer. The conduct was the more conspicuous that on off days they "laid into" the Federalists with the customary vigor and with quite the customary disregard for fact and reason. Everything they could think of saying about the Government 3,000 miles away was said; but for the problem under their noses they said seemingly as little as they could say and maintain the profession of being other than a supporter of the ministry. They were the easiest of easy foils for the papers which assumed the duty of refuting the claims leveled against the transaction which was then occupying the public mind.

The equality with which they regarded the Great Waterways bargain was not more noticeable than the vigor with which they have devoted themselves to an assault upon the new government and upon the Lieutenant Governor for calling Mr. Sifton a prominent member of the Insurgent Liberals. Just at the same time—by strange coincidence perhaps—the Calgary News rose to read the insurgents in a body out of the Liberal party, declaring plainly that they must be excluded from the "Liberal caucus." Neither compulsion was likely to meet with much success. The Premier was not likely to go to the Calgary Herald for advice. And no body of Liberals in their right senses are likely to read the biggest half of the Liberal party out of countenance and the rest of the Calgary News. But the failure of the attempt, does not excuse the attempt being made. Nor does it do anything to better the object of it. What that object was there could be no manner of doubt. It was too apparent. It was simply to create a line of separation between the Premier and the Insurgent Liberals. Could the Premier have been persuaded to go into a constituency and oppose a member of that body, ill feeling toward himself must have been aroused in the minds of Mr. Riley's colleagues in the late disagreement. Could the Liberals who disagreed with the Great Waterways bargain be read out of the party, the new government would be left with only the Liberals who made and supported that bargain to depend upon. The Premier would then have the choice of accepting responsibility for that bargain and of doing what its authors wanted him to do, or of getting out. That was the corner into which the Herald openly invited the Premier to go. It is also the corner into which the News is doing its best to jockey him, with something more of adroitness than the Herald displays. Whether they are acting in concert or in coincidence, that is the end both are steering for. And the circumstances point rather to concert than coincidence.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Puck—He was eager to kiss her. And she? She heard two boys in the hall, and one was the voice of the mother that bore her. "Don't!" it said. "If it were a question of choice, I would be better to have a trifle less quantity and first class quality. Neither the Telegram nor any of its vigilant fellows have averred that the Britishers now coming to Canada are of other than the most desirable quality. And the records of the steamship arrivals do not allow anybody to suggest that the quantity is falling off. We are getting both quantity and the highest quality. The new regulations assure the latter, while the proportion of the movement and the active campaign being maintained assure the former."

Philadelphia Ledger—There's a fellow out in Chicago who has written a book to prove that a college education ruins a man's career. He's an ass. Why, many of the best ball players we have were signed out of college.

Cleveland Leader—The Man—I heard you tell the census man you were 20.

The Woman—Yes, dear—I told the truth.

The Man—But when you married me, a year ago, you said you were 22.

The Woman—How time flies when one is happy!

Chicago News—Driver (on front)—I want always driving in ice wagon. I once owned a string of horses and wore diamonds.

Walter (on back)—That's nothing. I used to own my own mansion and motor every day to kill time.

Boss (on sidewalk)—Say, you fellows, stop letting off so much "hot air," will you? First thing you know you'll melt the ice and we'll go in short.

Philadelphia Record—Have you anything that will cure corns?" asked the customer in the drug store.

What seems to be the matter with your corns?" asked the new clerk.

Cleveland Leader—Mr. Jawback—Do you mean to say that everything I told you before we were married was all lies?

Mrs. Jawback—No, my dear, you told me one truth. You used to say you weren't worthy of me.

Chicago Tribune—Teacher—Bobby, you were not at school yesterday.

Bobby—Nope. I was paired with Skimpy Jones.

Catholic Standard and Times—Owlet—I had an awful time thinking up an excuse to give my wife when I got home from the club last night.

Assum—Did she demand love?

Owlet—Of course; I got home so early it piqued her curiosity.

Cleveland Leader—Why do you have such enormously fat servants?

Clever idea of my wife's. They can't wear her clothes on their evening's frock.

Life—Howard—When Dr. Incision operated on me he left a pair of surgical scissors in my anatomy. Can I sue him for damages?

Lawyer—Better just send him a large bill for storage.

George is the breezy elevator boy. In one of the big office buildings.

"George," said the tall bookkeeper the other morning, "let me off at the third."

"George, the fourth," added the old broker.

"George, the fifth," chirped the pretty blond typist.

George expanded until there was danger of his brass buttons leaving his blue uniform.

"Aw, whatever getting a swell head about?" piped a messenger. "Somebody would think you was a pake in de senate."

"Page in de senate? Why, didn't you hear dat peach of a typewriter say 'George de fift'?" Makes me feel like de new king of England."

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1910.

"Look here," blustered the angry citizen, "yesterday my wife was boarded up on one of your company's cars, when the conductor stepped on her dress—brat new, sir, brand new—and tore it irreparably!"

"I can't see that we are to blame for that," protested the superintendent. "Do you expect us to get her a new dress?"

"No, sir; I do not," rejoined the angry citizen, brandishing a piece of cloth. "It suppose nothing of the kind. What I do suppose is that your people should match this material!"

WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

Toronto Saturday Night—Mr. Mackenzie is a Canadian of the Canadians. Born on a farm near Kirkfield, Ont., he was a school teacher in his early days, but over thirty years ago he laid the foundations of his present fortune by carrying out small railway contracts. The first of these was the small line of the Ontario and North York Credit Valley, and when the Canadian Pacific threw its tentacles over the Great West, he was one of those who followed its fortunes. Mr. Mackenzie will doubtless live to see not only one, but three transcontinental railways binding the several provinces of the Dominion into a compact whole. But while a Canadian, Mr. Mackenzie is also an ardent imperialist. Not so long ago, a noble lord in London asked him if Canada was loyal to England. "No," replied Mr. Mackenzie, and in reply to an expression of regret, he went on to say: "Why should Canada be loyal to England? What the devil has England got to do with it? Canada is of just as much importance as England. She is loyal to the empire, and she is just as essential to the empire as England! All she needs is a little more of the empire, and she will be a viewpoint that is being increasingly recognized abroad."

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.

Toronto Globe—The resignation of the Washington representative of the Associated Press is a reminder of the imperative necessity of avoiding even the appearance of questionable influences in discharging the important duty of disseminating information or expressing opinions on public questions. It was learned that the Washington correspondent was also under salary from two German steamship lines to furnish them with information regarding certain matters of importance in their business. Objection was taken in congress on the ground that the disclosure of a more or less confidential nature might be imparted, and under the dual allegiance might lead to the disclosure of confidential information to the German government. The Associated Press took the broad view of duty to the public and the necessity of avoiding even the appearance of questionable influences. It is said his condition has shown no sign of improvement, and today he is reported as seriously ill. Prayers are being offered for him in many of the churches.

ARCHBISHOP McEVAY ILL.

Catholic Prelate is Reported to be Seriously Ill.

Toronto, June 21.—The continued illness of Archbishop McEvay is causing much uneasiness among Roman Catholics of Toronto and throughout the archdiocese. His Grace is said to be suffering from diabetes, and is at present at Mount Clemens, Mich.

It is not generally known, but is nevertheless a fact, that since coming to Toronto, Archbishop McEvay has been straining his strength in the effort to realize a number of improvements and extensions in the work and sphere of the church.

He has been far from well for some time, and the fact that he went to the Baths at Mount Clemens, Mich., is said his condition has shown no sign of improvement, and today he is reported as seriously ill. Prayers are being offered for him in many of the churches.

AGED ENGINEER FOUND.

Had Strayed From a Prospecting Party About a Month Ago.

Port Arthur, June 21.—Captain Walter Archibald McEvay, a well-known engineer, who strayed from a prospecting party one month ago, in the Manitou gold district, has been found. Several experienced private and government search parties had given up hope of finding the aged captain alive, but after subsisting on poplar leaves and water for thirty-one days, he was discovered by a party of prospectors. The captain, who is now in the hospital, is reported to be in good health, and is today alive, and, excepting being physically weak, is apparently none the worse.

THROUGH YELLOWHEAD PASS.

London and New York Journalists to Make the Trip on Horseback.

Port Arthur, June 21.—A party of writers left here today over the C. N. R. for Winnipeg en route to Edmonton and Edmonton, from where they will leave on a horseback trip through the Yellowhead Pass to Prince Rupert.

In the party are E. G. Lowry, Washington correspondent of the New York Post, P. A. Talbot, of the World-Work, the Strand and other London publications; G. Horne Russell, artist, J. B. E. Evans, general editor, and Walter Powers, Montreal; J. Westry Swan, official photographer for the G. T. P., H. R. Charlton, general editor of the Montreal Star, and P. A. Talbot, of the World-Work.

They will be joined by R. C. W. Lett, who will investigate the colonization possibilities of the Nechako and Bulkley valleys.

They expect to get away from Port Arthur next Saturday. They will take five guides and twenty horses with 1,500 pounds of supplies.

Reunion of Queens Own Rifles.

Toronto, June 21.—About 150 members of Queens Own Rifles re-united here today. The reunion was held at the Hotel Windsor. It is estimated the reunion will cost \$25,000. The present scenery cost the most of \$10,000. The salaries will amount to about \$4,000. Ex-members were treated to a free car ride around the city today.

The first passenger ship, the great dirigible Deutschland, started at three o'clock this morning on a 200-mile trip to Dusseldorf. Count Zeppelin was on board, and there were twenty passengers on board.

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SAUNDERS PREDICTS BUMPER WESTERN CROP

The Director of Dominion Experimental Farms Returns to Ottawa After Trip Through the Prairie Provinces—Describes With Praise the Intensity of American Farmers.

Ottawa, June 22.—Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of experimental farms, has returned from a long tour of the Northwest, and has this to say: "From present appearances this will be the greatest crop year in the history of the west."

At Scott, Sask., he says the land is being broken, fencing put on, and buildings erected. Crops will be under cultivation there next year. A snowfall of six or eight inches supplied much-needed moisture. At Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat the farmers had experienced dry weather, but they were hard on winter wheat and about 50 per cent. had to be reseeded. In Alberta there is an increased acreage of about 20 per cent, and barley more particularly. Wheat was only slightly damaged. Dr. Saunders noticed in spots that the foliage had been browned, but he saw no withering of the plant, and felt safe in saying that the wheat crop had not been injured to any extent.

Dr. Saunders spoke with praise of the American farmer. He described them as good farmers, and doing extremely well. They usually brought in plenty of money with them, and went in for farming on an extensive scale.

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TAXATION CASE MAY GO OVER TO NOVEMBER

Absence at the Hague of Two of the Leading Council for U.P.H. May Result in Postponement of the Alberta Government Appeal involving \$25,000,000.

London, June 24.—Of the Canadian cases which will come before the judicial committee of the House of Lords, which sits July 5, the most important among them are two appeals of the Alberta Government regarding the taxation of Canadian Pacific lands. Many millions of dollars are involved. The counsel engaged for the Canadian Pacific railway are Sir Robert Finlay and Messrs. Ewart, Stuart, Tupper and Creelman, of the Canadian Bar, and for the Alberta Government, Sir Edward Carson and Messrs. Hammer Greenwood and S. B. Woods.

In view of the absence of Sir Robert Finlay and Mr. Ewart at the Hague arbitration, the case may go over to the November sittings. At each of the hearings the Canadian courts have upheld the twenty years exemption from taxation dates not from the signing of the company's charter but from the issue of letters patent, unless the land is actually sold and the agreement completed meanwhile.

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