

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1909.

The Montreal Gazette prophesies, with every apparent hope that the prophecy will come true, that the country may be forced to sell the Intercolonial to a private company. The Gazette is the most consistently Conservative paper in Canada.

The Toronto Globe does Alberta an injustice, unintended, of course, in saying Manitoba "made a bold departure" in establishing a Provincial telephone system. In point of fact, Alberta had the first Government-owned telephone system on this continent, a system not on paper either, but on the poles. It also led the way in the "demonstration of force" which resulted in the Bell company selling out to the western provinces. Any boldness Manitoba may have shown in the matter was in daring to follow where Alberta had shown the way.

No man of moderate means may hope to break into the Cobalt district and emerge with the rotund figure and pug-nosed chin of a mine owner—not at least if the Ontario government can catch him in the act. This privilege is reserved for the millionaire who can put a fortune into a claim before taking a pound of ore out of it. As a means of getting revenue for the Province the scheme is of course, good. As a means of further enriching the plutocrats and of keeping the plebeians poor it is even better. And as a means of discouraging the prospector and preventing the development he would originate it is more successful still. So long as Northern Ontario is content or obliged to be treated as Spain treated her American possessions, so long will it remain hopelessly in the rear. The richest of countries cannot progress rapidly while its wealth is drained away into the pockets of foreign grandees or the treasury of a Government that treats it as a tributary colony. If, or when Northern Ontario's riches are made available to all men on an even footing that district will soon be rich enough to buy the Province to which it is annexed. Government and all. Better still, the wealth will be distributed among its population and devoted to its development.

As private secretary Lord Bessford brought over with him Lord Arthur Carleton. It is understood that his lordship, the secretary, has another purpose in mind in visiting this country beside that of making smooth the way for his lordship's adjutant. This is nothing less than to revive a hereditary order founded by his worthy great-grandfather, Sir Guy Carleton, one military governor of Quebec. The order comprised a number of persons selected by Sir Guy as meriting some mark of favor for their outstanding loyalty to British confederation in those days of stress. This honor was to be hereditary, and the order no doubt was so enriched that it became a vulgar land with an indigenous aristocracy like to that which flourished and fought in old Virginia. But our rigorous democratic atmosphere does not nurture the hereditary plant and the institution drooped and withered. In this third generation it is doubtful if the descendants of the original members know they are entitled to this honor, or that they would claim it if they did know it. Lord Arthur will have troubles of his own trying to revive our lost aristocracy. It is to be hoped so.

The trouble between the city of Saskatoon and its employees has been settled by arbitration under the Interprovincial Act. This measure is not, of course, a miracle-worker, but it has facilitated the peaceable settlement of our own "labor troubles" and it is to be hoped so.

The President of the G. T. P. confided in a deeper faith in Canadian reality and a settlement it has not recently failed in in cases can hardly fail. If disputants are more anxious to fight than to work of course they will not cease hostilities and personally and vitally in this adjustment their difference in unity. The country at present the more rapidly it is based on reason instead of force, will that development proceed.

and proceeds on the belief that coercion is mightier than coercion. Its successes amply vindicate the correctness of this view and there is every reason to suppose that familiarity with its method will open it to the way for even larger usefulness in future. The Fort William dock-laborers seemed surprised that there was such a measure on the statute books and declared that if they had known of it there would have been no strike at the Lake-head. The confession is not very complimentary to their knowledge of matters concerning themselves. But it warrants the hope that there will not be a repetition there of the scenes of violence and bloodshed. It suggests also the advisability of advertising the existence and provisions of the act as widely as possible.

The announcement that the C. P. R. expect to open their new Winnipeg-Edmonton line by the first of November is good news. This will give the Twin Cities and the tributary country the immediate advantage of three competing routes to the east. It is pretty certain, too, that it will ultimately mean more than this. The G. T. P. are building to the Coast as fast as the work can be done. It is persistently reported that the C. N. R. have about completed the surveys for their line through to western tide-water. It is hardly probable the C. P. R. would have constructed a second line across the prairies unless they intended sometime, more likely near than remote, to extend it to a Pacific port. We are getting within sight of the time when Edmonton will be a commercial centre on three transcontinental.

A Clover Bar farmer declares he has not in the past two years received less than a dollar a bushel for his wheat. He accompanies it with the information that he is enlarging the granary accommodation on his farm. There is probably a close connection between the two facts. It is likely the granaries are being enlarged because it has been found profitable to hold the wheat until the heavy marketing season is over and the price recovers whatever temporary depression this may have caused. Holding wheat of course is speculating on the future, but so is sowing wheat, and the farmer who can afford to hold through the winter but not to hold through the summer is one who is raising the crop if he had sold when every other farmer had wheat to sell. The game does not always end that way of course. Sometimes the shrinkage and other incidental losses more than eat up the profits of the holding operation. When it is held to sell is a matter the farmer must settle for himself. This is not to be settled by blind adherence to any set rule, but only by steadily watching the market and by noting the crop reports from those countries whose grain comes in competition with his own in the Old Land.

President Taft began his reconciliation tour in a good place. Though he reserved his heavy arguments for the intelligent westerners he let loose enough of them to indicate the tone his addresses will take, and enough to arouse the Boston chamber of commerce to enthusiasm. It did not, of course, require much argument to entice Boston on the subject of the tariff, for that centre of brain culture and bean cookery is also the "hub" of the New England manufacturing district. In that part and in such other of the amendments of Senator Aldrich must be supposed to be regarded as timely succor from impending peril, and the Payne bill as finally passed the sole barrier that could be a "deluge" of good and desirable things of foreign make, to the benefit of the New England factory-owners and the localities in which their wrongful though legal exactions are accumulated and disbursed. Culture even in Boston has not altogether freed the community from a vulgar regard for material welfare, even when that welfare is promoted at the expense of the country to which Boston is incurably and conspicuously loyal. From an audience of its commercial Solons it should be easy to provoke applause without detaining oneself to find a reason for refusing to decrease the tribute New England gathers from the other United States. The real effort will come when Mr. Taft essays to explain to the other States the wisdom, justice and propriety of leaving the tribute upon them. His Boston speech is notable as intimating that he is going to undertake this task; his Boston reception was no doubt counted on to make it an easier one.

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C. P. R. has been instrumental in the C. P. R., naturally of course, through the financial connections of its head-men in causing an immense investment in Western Canada besides the money that went into the road itself. Similarly the Canadian Northern and the G. T. P. by getting capitalists of the Old Land interested financially in the country will incline the attention of British capitalists to the numberless opportunities open to them in this country outside as well as inside the railway business.

The city commissioners are trying to work out a scheme for making it practicable to enforce the installation of water and sewer services. The plan under consideration is for the city to install such services, charging the amount against the property and collecting it in instalments local improvement taxes are collected. It is to be hoped the plan will be found practicable. It does not need argument that these services should be installed in all residences in the more thickly settled portions of the city at least, for sanitary reasons, and as a precaution against epidemic. Yet to place their installation without some plan such as suggested is practically impossible. Regrettable as it is, it is none the less a fact that many families struggling to pay for their homes are not at present in position to put up \$100 each to pay for these connections. In many cases this amount is a very large proportion of the cost of the house, yet it is in quarters where such houses are located that the danger of epidemic is greatest. If it can be made possible to distribute the cost over a number of years the greatest argument against enforcing installation, practically the only argument, in fact, will have been swept away and the city can be put in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Incidentally the installation would give the waterworks department thousands of new customers and also cut down the annual scavenging bill very materially.

Reparation must be made to the aldermen of Calgary. Rather a further tribute must be paid them. Their modesty exceeds even the large dimensions noted in these columns a few days since. They will not ride free on the street cars. There will be persons of course who attribute this resolve to the warm but not cordial reception tendered the former one. This is ungenerous. Let us take it as a further mark of an unbounded spirit of self-sacrifice. The original motion, established the case that while an alderman is of right entitled to the free use of a public utility, the present holders of the office for as regards electric light, water, sewer and telephone services. The utmost they would accept in recognition of the right were passes over the city's street railway. Now the aldermen are severally and individually declaring that not even this small token of their place, power and usefulness will be accepted from the hands of their honored selves. The motion stands unaltered as a benefit to future fathers of the city only. The present incumbents will have none of it for themselves, but will pay their several ways like the meanest subject in their realm. Away with the vulgar notion that ridicule and criticism have overborne their purpose. The aldermanic mind is supposed to be impervious to such darts, to move on its mighty way regardless of the quips and flings of meaner men. Let us believe that of their own grace, certain knowledge and pure motion the aldermen have resolved each for himself that he will forego even the smallest of the privileges to which he holds his kind entitled.

An elevator man says little grain will go by the Pacific this fall owing to the lack of terminal elevators. May be this is the whole reason and may be not. The C. P. R. have installed a sacking plant at Vancouver which though not so desirable as a warehouse handling bulk grain would surely serve for the time if the Pacific route were a viable route in fact as well as in possibility. A subsidiary, or perhaps even the main reason for its non-use may be that the grain dealers have not been working up business by that route as earnestly as might have been done. Trade does not take to a new channel as readily as water. For each new route opened a partial readjustment of the world's commercial ways and habits must be made, and this readjustment is made only by men, not by accident or automatic change. If the Pacific route is ever established as a grain route the readjusting will be made by some enterprising Alberta or British Columbia grain dealer contracting to deliver wheat in Liverpool via that route, or by some equally enterprising Liverpool merchant buying grain to be forwarded by that route. In this as in other things the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and until some one runs the chance of getting burned the commercial value of the route will be a matter of speculation. Meaning must be regarded as a public menace.

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The Canadian Manufacturers' Association held their tariff session behind closed doors. This, of course, is entirely within their rights and no more censurable than for any other group of men who wish to discuss the fiscal policy of the country and who think that they had better keep their public in the dark as to what they think about it or have to say about it. None the less it will not help to popularize the cause of the Association, but steadfastly supported, far organization, though essentially only a private association of men engaged in the manufacturing business, has in the past taken an active and aggressive attitude on the question of the tariff and has striven to influence public opinion on the subject. As this question affects every person in the country the members must not be displeased if the public manifest some concern as to what manoeuvre the Association contemplates making next. What the purpose of that manoeuvre will be no one is for a moment in doubt, and as this purpose can only be accomplished at the expense of the people, the people will be quite within their right in trying to learn what tactics have been decided upon from the future behaviour of the Association. If these gentlemen find themselves misjudged by their actions they will have to allow themselves to blame, for not allowing us to gauge them by their language.

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A RECORD ATTENDANCE AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

119 Students Enrolled in Provincial Institution in Calgary—85 Per Cent. Will Qualify for First Class Certificates, a Remarkable Showing, Unequaled in Dominion.

The second session of the new provincial Normal School at Calgary opened at the beginning of the present month with 119 students in attendance. Ever since 1906 when the first normal classes were held under the provincial department of Education, the enrollment in the classes has been steadily increasing and this year's class surpasses all previous attendance by a wide margin.

Of the 119 students it is interesting to note that 41 will qualify for first class certificates, 75 for second class. This means that 35 per cent of the teachers turned out of the provincial normal schools at the conclusion of the term will be first class teachers. This is considered a remarkably good showing as it is doubtful if there is another normal school in the Dominion that can show such a high average of first class students in the teaching profession.

Another interesting fact that may be deduced from the appended list of teachers is the proportion of those in attendance who have acquired their academic standing in Alberta schools. It is found that of the 41 students of the first class, 28 are home product as it were, and of the 75 of the second class the home product numbers 49. Thus it is seen that a total of 77 students out of 119, or no less than 65 per cent, secured their education in the public schools of Alberta. Other provinces of the Dominion may not be surpassed in this respect but for a new province in a new country this is a splendid showing and shows a healthy condition of education in the province.

As might be expected the lady students greatly predominate, of the 41 students of the first class 33 are ladies and 8 men, and of the 75 of the second class 59 are ladies and 16 men. The percentage therefore stands 23 male and 77 female students. This feature will also compare favorably with the normal schools in the Dominion.

Students in Attendance. The list of students in attendance is as follows: First Class—Gertrude Allen Ross Creek; Elva Bedard, Strathcona; Margaret Bradley, Stettler; Annie Broomfield, Staveland; Aldah Bryans, Lindsay; Ont.; Margaret Chewig, Edmonton; Jessie Conn, Lethbridge; Robert Coletor, Medicine Hat; Valeria Crofts, Lethbridge; Marie Desmarais, Hobbema; Jennie Follows, Upper Granville; Georgia Gordon, Stettler; Marie Gaudin, Lethbridge; Hobbema; Gloriella Hardy, Lethbridge; Frank Johnson, Bridgeport; N. S.; Mary Johnson, Bridgeport; N. S.; Albert Johnson, Kippen; Ont.; Mary Johnston, Kippen; Ont.; Elizabeth Kennedy, Edmonton; May Kennedy, Edmonton; Jessie King, Fort Saskatchewan; Sadie Lowther, Lethbridge; Lewis Lynd, Fennell; Ont.; Eliza Martin, Calgary; Cecilia McNamara, Edmonton; Laura Muir, Fort Saskatchewan; Thelma Muir, Medicine Hat; Lola Murphy, Lacombe; Eva Peck, Wolfville; N. S.; Cedrine Roy, Lethbridge; Laura Roy, Lethbridge; Howard Spier, Oxford; N. S.; Gertrude Stafford, Lethbridge; Margaret Stevenson, Kinross; Mills, Que.; Marie Thibaudau, Wetaskiwin; A. Van Volkenburg, Colmont; Ont.; Estelle Walsh, Strathcona; Ephraim Weber, Vancouver; B. C.; Louis Weisberger, Calgary; Flossy Wilson, Calgary; Alma Worth, Medicine Hat.

Second Class—Lillian Amos, Raymond; Anna Archibald, Lochinvar; May Bennett, Smith Falls, Ont.; Eliza Boddington, London, Eng.; Mary Boyson, Stirling; James Burns, Inisfail; William Broad, Birkenhead, Eng.; Orla Brooks, Bawlf; Mabel Cooke, Strathcona; Blanche Cooke, Strathcona; Elma Christensen, David; Vernon Coombs, Charleston; Hild Clemens, Berlin, Ont.; Christina Cowan, Edmonton; Nellie Crammy, Clarsholm; Leah Davis, Raymond; Stella Bensch, Macleod; Harriet Dudley Magrath; Mattie Ellison, Aetna; Arol Faulkner, Edmonton; Virginia Forsyth, Ponoka; Albert Fisher, Delta; Sam Fitzpatrick, Dublin, Ire.; Sophia Gillis, Penhold; Jessie Glass, Lacombe; Dorothy Harken, Staveland; Annie Hillier, Mary; Ethel Hopkins, Staveland; Martha Holton, Strathcona; Bertha Jackson, Medicine Hat; Jessie Jackson; Milled; Robt. Johnston, Rimby; Ada Jones, Canyon; Margaret Kelley, De Winton; Robt. Kerr, Dawson; Mrs. Ira King, Oxford; N. S.; Grant Lockwood, Mt. Brydges, Ont.; Marie Lave, Deseronto, Ont.; Callie Land, Red Deer; Mrs. A. L. England, Helen Martin, Strathcona; John H. Moore, Chesley, Ont.; Margaret Morrison, Okotoks; Rachel McCrimmon, Vankeels Hill, Ont.; Donna McDiarmid, Brantford, Ont.; Lucie MacDiarmid, Brantford, Ont.; Margaret McClellan, Brantford, Ont.; Margaret McClellan, Brantford, Ont.; Lucie MacDiarmid, Brantford, Ont.; Margaret McClellan, Brantford, Ont.; Lucie MacDiarmid, Brantford, Ont.

Merchants' Bank Branch Not Closed. Toronto, Sept. 17.—The Merchants' Bank of Canada has not closed its branch at Ouster, Alberta, as previously announced.

CLEARING SALE OF

BUGGIES AND HARNESS

In order to make room for new goods we are offering the balance of our stock of Buggies, Harness, Saddles and Harness at enormous discounts. UNEQUALLED VALUES. Prices have never been so low before. Sale lasts until Oct. 1st. Call and inspect goods, or read for poster containing prices and descriptions.

THE BELLAMY CO.

A RECORD ATTENDANCE AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

119 Students Enrolled in Provincial Institution in Calgary—85 Per Cent. Will Qualify for First Class Certificates, a Remarkable Showing, Unequaled in Dominion.

The second session of the new provincial Normal School at Calgary opened at the beginning of the present month with 119 students in attendance. Ever since 1906 when the first normal classes were held under the provincial department of Education, the enrollment in the classes has been steadily increasing and this year's class surpasses all previous attendance by a wide margin.

Of the 119 students it is interesting to note that 41 will qualify for first class certificates, 75 for second class. This means that 35 per cent of the teachers turned out of the provincial normal schools at the conclusion of the term will be first class teachers. This is considered a remarkably good showing as it is doubtful if there is another normal school in the Dominion that can show such a high average of first class students in the teaching profession.

Another interesting fact that may be deduced from the appended list of teachers is the proportion of those in attendance who have acquired their academic standing in Alberta schools. It is found that of the 41 students of the first class, 28 are home product as it were, and of the 75 of the second class the home product numbers 49. Thus it is seen that a total of 77 students out of 119, or no less than 65 per cent, secured their education in the public schools of Alberta. Other provinces of the Dominion may not be surpassed in this respect but for a new province in a new country this is a splendid showing and shows a healthy condition of education in the province.

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INDIANS HAVE WHIM.

Hold Up G.T.P. For Running Rights Through Kananaskis. Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 18.—Acting from instructions from the Indian Department at Ottawa, J. A. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs for British Columbia, will go north to-night with the object of breaking the deadlock now existing between the Indians at Kananaskis and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway respecting the building of the company's line through an Indian graveyard.

The Dominion government, after investigations, has rejected the exorbitant demands of the Indian wards on the Skeena river and has accepted the offer submitted by the railway company as a basis of settlement. Work on the grade through the cemetery has been hung up for months owing to the uncompromising attitude taken by the Skeenawiches. The railway company offers to grant \$15 for the removal of each skeleton and allow \$200 for the purpose of establishing a new cemetery, and \$1,000 to the surviving members of the tribe as a help for their wounded feelings. The chief will be deposited and the work of removing the bodies will be proceeded with, even if force is exercised. The graves affected by this dispute number 12 or 13. The Skeenawiches several months ago demanded that compensation be paid for the removal of the bodies. Eight hundred dollars was asked for the privilege of disturbing the resting place of two venerable chiefs, who died nearly 80 years ago, \$500 for Indian men, \$250 for Indian women, and \$100 for Indian babies.

Peary Injunction Upheld.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Justice Magee today upheld the application of the New York Times for an injunction to restrain the Mail and Empire from circulating the copyright on Peary's polar story until after the trial.

Powder Magazine Exploded. Paris, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Tangier says that 200 men were killed by the explosion of a powder magazine today near Mogador.

MATHEW HENS

WAS WITH PE

Negro and Four Eskimos. Panicked Commander to the Negro's Story.

Battle Harbor, Labrador, less telegraph, via Cape Ray founded, September 15.—A by new light is thrown on the incident of the arrival of Peary or Peary at the North Pole story told today by Matthew Hens, the editor of the Canadian Panicked Commander Peary to recent expeditions to the Pole has been understood that Peary was none at all. Peary there to help Hens, then apex of the north.

In an interview, Hens said that he had been with Peary on the night of the 1st of October, and that he had seen Peary make the last step toward the pole. Hens said that he had seen Peary make the last step toward the pole. Hens said that he had seen Peary make the last step toward the pole.

Kept a Diary. Hens said that he had kept a diary of the expedition. He said that he had seen Peary make the last step toward the pole. Hens said that he had seen Peary make the last step toward the pole.

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