

EDMONTON BULLETIN

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RUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1907.

FARM LANDS TIED UP.

(Saturday's Daily)

How the administration of agricultural lands by one provincial government has worked out is illustrated in the following Vancouver despatch:

"Vancouver, Jan. 14.—A great menace to British Columbia is the whole-sale acquisition of fine land in the interior by foreign and home speculators, which is now going on. Rich valleys have fallen into the hands of syndicates that will hold them till the influx of immigrants through the mountains, over the Grand Trunk Pacific. Then they will feed on the settlers by asking their own prices."

"Thus spoke H. Helgesen, Dominion fishery inspector, whose headquarters are on the Skeena. He went on—

"Scores of people in the Skeena and Bulkley districts have complained to me of the manipulation by these speculators of the land available for settlement, and the general opinion is that the manipulation will have a detrimental effect upon immigration and settlement when the Grand Trunk Pacific comes through. Although the provincial government will only allow so much land to be taken up by one person, the speculators are getting over that by the use of fictitious names and are obtaining what they want with the greatest of ease. It appears very much as if immigrants will find no land waiting for the worker, but speculators waiting for the settler."

The public land in British Columbia is owned and controlled by the province and administered by the provincial government. The provincial government in its necessity has adopted the policy of administering the land for revenue rather than for settlement. Instead of opening the land open for settlement by homesteaders, the land has been put on the market for sale at prices ranging from \$1 per acre to \$5 per acre. From the despatch quoted it appears that the scheme is working out according to the natural expectations and that while the province is getting a temporary revenue it is not getting settlers, and is getting the revenue only at the price of not getting the settlers.

The general tendency of this process of wholesale land-grabbing by those who cannot and will not use it is easy to foresee, though the full consequences if the process be continued, will not be apparent until too late to amend.

In the first place, it means that the agricultural land of British Columbia, much of it unsurpassed by any wild land in the world for quality, situation and climatic conditions, is passing into the hands of men who have no intention of bringing it into cultivation, but whose sole and avowed purpose is to keep it from being brought into cultivation. For every farm sold by the province, therefore, a farm is debarr'd from production for a number of years. The more land that is sold the more land is tied up from production and from contributing the results of that production to swell the general business and increase the general prosperity of the province. Before the land is sold the province gets nothing from it; when it is sold the province gets the selling price only on condition that it be prevented from being brought into use.

A speculator buys the land for the purpose of holding it and some time in the future selling it to a settler at a much higher price than he paid the government. If it were not for the probability of a settler sometime being willing to pay such price the speculator would not buy the land. The speculator therefore will buy land only of such quality and so situated that a settler would either at present or in the very near future be willing to take it for nothing on condition of cultivating it. For every farm sold, therefore, a settler is debarr'd from making his home in British Columbia and from contributing the results of his labors to the development and upbuilding of that province. The more farms are sold to speculators the more settlers are prevented from making their homes there and from contributing their efforts to develop its resources and increase the business of the province. The more rapidly and extensively the agricultural land of British Columbia is sold the fewer the people and the smaller the business of that province in comparison to what those ought to be and would be if the land were thrown open to the men who would use it.

To sell farm lands is to put a penalty on the farmer and while he

struggles to pay that penalty the community suffers. When finally the land passes from the speculator to the settler it only passes under conditions which will place a handicap on the settler for the next decade, which will increase the difficulties of his operations and which will divert annually a very material portion of the results of those operations away from the channels of trade and into the coffers of those who have interposed themselves between him and the land necessary to enable him to contribute to the general good of the province. Every dollar that is paid for land must come in some form or other out of that land, and while the results of the farmer's labors are being diverted to pay this debt the community is losing what he would have been able to contribute to its general business activity had he not been so handicapped.

From the purely selfish standpoint Alberta has much to gain from the continuance of the land-selling policy in British Columbia. Experience has amply proved that under that policy British Columbia gets the speculator but does not get the settler, while under the homestead policy Alberta gets the settler and is quite content to do without the speculator. While British Columbia's land-selling policy remains these results will remain; but should that policy be reversed the results may be very materially changed, and that that not altogether to the satisfaction of Alberta. British Columbia has millions of acres of splendid farming land with good climatic conditions, abundance of timber and fuel, and situated much nearer the seaboard than Alberta. Immense tracts of this land will be made available in the next few years by railway construction. Were this land reserved from the clutches of the speculator and placed within reach of the men who would cultivate it, the result would undoubtedly be a stampede of settlers which would for a time deflect the tide of immigration very noticeably from the province east of the mountains. British Columbia is Alberta's most dangerous rival as a field for future immigration should that province ever find herself financially able and willing to invite the settler to come and use her now useless farming land. Should British Columbia abolish its land-selling policy and adopt a homestead law modelled on that for use in the prairie provinces the result would be a rush of immigrants which would assure even the most sanguine believers in the resources and future of the Pacific province.

THE SILENT ONES

(Monday's daily)

—Silence ominous and unbroken lies upon the camp of the enemy—a month since resounded with roars for vengeance on the perpetrators of the coal famine. Along the firing line the journalistic sentries slumber, blissfully indifferent to the pitiful pleadings from prairie towns where families congregated about a common fire to eke out their scant supply of fuel. Nor from headquarters comes any sign of removing the battle. The coal famine is to the Opposition a thing bereft of interest, a vision that pattered out, a hope that promised fair but performed but ill.

It was not ever thus. A month ago the Goliaths of the Opposition press swaggered and stormed, and called upon the fury of the powers temporal to descend upon the rapacious miscreants for whose inconsiderate greed the settlers of Saskatchewan shivered and suffered in their fireless homes. The mine owners were paraded as a set of rascals whose criminal indifference should be re-vented by the seizure of their mines; the miners as a horde of irresponsible wretches who ought to be made work whether they would or not.

This of course was the preliminary ground work for an assault on the Dominion Government. The attack was not long developing and centred on the two points that the Government declined to become either pirates or slave-drivers, for not seizing the mines off-hand, without inquiry, evidence or argument the Government was denounced with a vigor equalled only by that with which they were condemned for not forcing the miners to work whether they wanted to or not, or whether the remuneration they received was satisfactory or not. Meantime in the House Mr. John Herron, M.P., was made the leader of an attack directed against the same objective, but proceeding by a different route. While the resolution introduced by Mr. Herron and the speech which he affixed to it had little in common they at least agreed in accusing the Government of responsibility for the coal shortage.

But when the fury of their wrath had somewhat spent itself and they shifted them to discern the tenor of the evidence pouring in upon them as to who was responsible for the shortage a change came over the disposition of our Opposition friends. As the noise of their own declamations lulled they had the Privy Council of Trade calling for the Railway Commission to find out why the mines in the Crow's Nest Pass could not get cars and declaring that if they could have done so there would have

been no coal shortage. In endorsement of this came the declarations of the newspapers published in the Pass country, the assertions in the Calgary press that while the miners in the south are idle for want of cars there is no scarcity of rolling stock to handle the output of the C. P. R. mine at Bankhead. With these testimonies before them it suddenly occurred to our Opposition friends that the fury they had supposed themselves expending on the Government had really been exhausted in pumping the C. P. R.

The Opposition was up against it. Retreat was impossible. Their condemnations of the parties responsible for the shortage was too recent and

too unqualified to be either denied or explained away. It remained only to continue that condemnation with the C. P. R. as the objective to let the coal famine drop into oblivion. Which course the Opposition has pursued let their silence answer.

PETERSON RESIGNS

Bulletin Special.
Toronto, Jan. 22.—W. H. Peterson, secretary of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, has resigned to accept an outside position in the business world. He will probably be succeeded by A. J. McGee, present general accountant of the commission.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TUESDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1907.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking-house on Tuesday, 8th January, 1907, at 12 o'clock.

The President, Hon. George A. Cox, having taken the chair, Mr. F. G. Jemmett was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis and W. M. Alexander were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the annual report of the Directors, as follows:

Report.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the fortieth annual report, covering the year ending 30th November, 1906, together with the usual statement of assets and liabilities.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was \$5,871,700. Net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$1,741,125.40.

Which has been appropriated as follows:
Dividends Nos. 78 and 79, at seven per cent. per annum \$700,000.00
Bonds of one per cent. per annum 100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises 341,424.73
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution) 30,000.00
Subscription to San Francisco Relief Fund 25,000.00
Transferred to Rest Accounts 500,000.00
Balance carried forward 103,592.43

The entire assets of the bank have as usual been carefully revalued, and ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts.

Last year we were able to show earnings which were the largest in the history of the bank. This year we have again made satisfactory progress, our net earnings amounting to \$1,741,125.40, or about \$370,000 more than last year. As a result of these handsome profits, your Directors decided that the time had come to increase the annual distribution to the shareholders, and in addition to the usual dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, they have declared a bonus of one per cent, making a total distribution of eight per cent. for the year. After providing for this increased distribution and for the annual contribution to the Pension Fund, we have been able to write \$341,424.73 off Bank Premises, and to add \$300,000 to the Rest, which now stands at \$5,000,000, or 50 per cent. of the Paid-up Capital.

In April last a terrible earthquake shook the city of San Francisco, where we have a large and important business. Having regard to our long connection with San Francisco through the Bank of British Columbia, your Directors thought it only fitting that we should express a tangible token of sympathy with the sufferers, and they accordingly voted \$25,000 as a contribution to the Relief Fund.

In accordance with an agreement made in the early part of the year, this Bank took over, as on the 1st of June last, the business of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, which gave us new branches at Charlottetown, Summerside, Alberton, Montserrat and Souris. The branch which we had at Sydney was amalgamated with our own branch there. The six months' experience which we have had with our new business gives us every reason to be satisfied with the purchase.

In addition to the offices thus acquired the bank has opened during the year new branches at the following points: In Alberta, at Bawlf, Crossfield, Gleichen, Leavings, Stavely, Stony Plain, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin; in Saskatchewan, at Canora, Humboldt, Kamook, Langham, Lashburn, Radisson, Vonda, Wadena, Watson and Weyburn; in Manitoba, at Norwood, and at Alexander, at Blake street, and at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg; in Ontario, at Fort William, Kingston, Latchford, Lindsay, Ottawa (Bank street), Parry Sound and Wingham, and at Parkdale, and at 107 Yonge street, in the city of Toronto; in Quebec, at West End, Montreal, and in the city of Quebec; in the United States, at the corner of Van Ness and Eddy streets, San Francisco. The branch at Sackville, N. B., and Canning and Lunenburg, N. S., have been closed. Since the close of the year branches have been opened at De Lorimier, Que., and Innesville, Alta.

It is with deep regret that your Directors record the death of their colleague, Mr. W. B. Hamilton, who has been a member of the bank since 1882. Until his health began to fail Mr. Hamilton was rarely absent from the meetings of the board, where his long experience in business made him at all times a wise and prudent counsellor. To fill the vacancy the directors elected the Hon. W. C. Edwards, of Rockland.

An amendment to the by-laws will be submitted for your approval, increasing the number of directors from twelve to fourteen.

In accordance with our long-established practice, the branches and agencies in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, and the various departments of the head office of the bank have been inspected during the year.

The directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the bank have performed their respective duties.

GEORGE A. COX, President.

Toronto, 8th January, 1907.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

Notes of the Bank in circulation \$22,626,899.73
Deposits not bearing interest, including interest accrued to date 64,526,657.10
Balances due to other Banks in Canada 57,152,826.82
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain 177,625.87
Balances due to other Banks in foreign countries 398,751.84
Dividends unpaid 1,082,160.83
Bonds of one per cent., payable 1st December 350,000.00
Capital paid up 5,000,000.00
Rest of Profit and Loss Account 103,592.43
Total 113,545,960.31

Assets.
Coin and Bullion \$4,041,466.76
Dominion Notes 2,985,008.25
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation 9,974,465.01
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks 427,450.00
Balances due by other Banks in Canada 38,385.50
Balances due by Agents of the Bank and other foreign countries 2,460,680.40
Government Bonds, Municipal and other Securities 2,201,458.35
Call and Short Loans 3,001,395.03
Other Current Loans and Discounts 32,487,603.10
Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for) 79,203,278.28
Real Estate (other than Bank Premises) 82,472.14
Mortgages 39,472.14
Bank Premises 1,206,000.00
Other Assets 49,440.52
Total 113,545,960.31

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried.

An amendment to the by-laws, increasing the number of directors from twelve to fourteen, was then passed, and the usual resolutions expressing the thanks of the shareholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors, and also to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager and other officers of the bank were unanimously carried. Upon motion the meeting proceeded to elect directors for the coming year.

The meeting then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

HON. L. MELVIN JONES, FREDERIC NICHOLLS, H. D. WARREN, JAS. CRATHERN, HON. W. C. EDWARDS, J. W. FLAVELLE, A. KINGMA, R. E. WALKER.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors held subsequently Mr. B. E. Walker was elected President and Mr. Robert Kilgour Vice-President.

Northern Hardware Company
Opening Announcement

The Northern Hardware Company will open for business on and after

FEBRUARY, 4th, 1907

in John Sommerville & Sons Old Stand, Opposite the Northern Bank.

Full lines of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Mechanics Tools, Granite ware and Tinware, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Stoves and Ranges will be carried.

We have been appointed sole agents for

The Famous McClary Stoves and Ranges and Sherwin Williams Paints and Varnishes—the best made.

We will pay particular attention to

The Farmer's Requirements

and with this in view particular attention has been taken in ordering our large stock.

We cordially invite each and all to visit our new store, inspect our stock and judge for further business by the quality and price of our goods and the treatment you receive at our hands. We will be open for business on and after Monday, February 4th, 1907.

WILSON, DEWAR & MCKINNON

YOU ARE STILL
In time to get that

Photo taken that you promised to send at Xmas to the

"Old Folks at Home"

ERNEST BROWN

(C. W. Mathers, successor)
Jasper Avenue, Edmonton
Phone 252 P.O. Box 276
PICTURE FRAMING

WANTED—1,000 TAMARACK FENCE posts, 14 feet long, not smaller than 5 inches at top. Apply D. R. Fraser & Co., Limited, town office, Edmonton.

FARM FOR SALE—IN STONY PLAIN District, fine farm, 320 acres, three miles west of Inga P. O.; is known as the Kreye's Stopping Place, price and terms reasonable. For further particulars call on Henry Kreye, Inga P. O., Alberta.

STRAY MARE—CAME TO PREMISES OF A. P. GAGNON, SEC. 14-56-22, on Nov. 18 last; dark red, 2 year old mare, white on feet and nose; no visible brand. Apply A. P. Gagnon, Sturgeonville, Alta.

ESTRAY—A BUCKSHIRE MARE, brand hardly visible, 4 years old. Anyone giving information leading to the recovery of the same will be rewarded. F. Morin, Morinville Barn, Edmonton.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned about Dec. 20 a buckskin mare, no brand, 3 years old. Owner can have same by proving property and costs. JOSEPH LABERGE, St. Emile Legale, Alta.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned a black heifer coming two years, and a black steer about the same age. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. FRANK THELEN, Ray P. O., Alberta.

ESTRAYED—ON MY PREMISES, 2 steers, one with and one without horns, no brands. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. F. Fischer, Stony Creek, Edmonton, about Nov. 1st, a white heifer read on neck, rising 2 years old in calf, Apply Box 379, Edmonton.

METALLIC SKYLIGHTS & VENTILATORS METALLIC ROOFING CO. WINNIPEG

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure
—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs.
Cures Diarrhoea
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SKUNK Skins, HORSE HIDES and CATTLE HIDES and all other kinds of RAW FURS
HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS GUIDE & BOOK
Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrations of 100 species of game, traps, snares, etc. Price \$1.00. For your Skins, \$1.25. ANDERSON BROS., Dept. 91, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum For Coughs and Colds.

USE EDWIN PATCHES

Ask your Grocer for one of the following Brands—In Shipboard—"Telegraph" and "Telegraph" in Parlors—"King Edward," "H. cadlight," "Eagle," and "Victoria," "Little Comet."

There is Nothing Better

Steel Stubble and Sod Plow
Fitted with the celebrated "Garden City Clipper" Bottom.

Made by David Bradley Mfg. Co., Bradley, Ill., U.S.A.
About the best thing you can get hold of for all classes of work. At home in the stubble or fallow, turns a good flat furrow in the sod. Just a nice medium between the more abrupt old ground plow and the long, slow turning breaker. Hardened moldboard, share and landside. If we knew anything better suited to general work in this locality, we'd be selling it. But we don't think there is anything better. You agree when you see this one. Come in and let us show you.

Manuel & Corriveau, Edmonton, Alberta.

BIG SHOE POLISH
In patented safety box. Ever got your fingers all over the paste when polishing your shoes? Most people have. Impossible with Big 3 patented safety box. Big 3 Shoe Polish is a positive black, not blue.
Big Box
Big Shine
Big Hurry
10c.
DOMESTIC SPECIALTY CO. HAMILTON, ONTARIO

From Day to

(Saturday's Daily)

WOULD YOU BE YOUNG? Would you be young again? So would not I? One tear to memory given Onward I'd die.

Life's a terribly forced child, All but rest on shore Say, would you plunge on With home so nigh?

Where are those dear ones My joy and delight. Dear and more dear, though hidden from sight. Where they rejoice to be, That is the land for me, For time, fly speedily, Come life and light.

Baroness

CHILD ACTORS

When one first looks on a little company producing a thought is instantly: "Would little ones be better in the theatre?"

The second and third are one thought this, and a very scenes tends in the theatre for the children of the stage there from other children of they have more correct manner intelligence and as is much more consciousness of

the company at present ton had its origin in a school once kept in Seattle, Lang, who subsequently to cleverest pupils into a company.

Lang still travels with this and is personally responsible child to be parents. For enter plays leading roles in toire, and have kept a strict supervision by Mrs.

A governess travels with a party and twice a year the are obliged to return to the towns of Seattle and Butte.

The regular school examination admission to higher form once," said Mrs. Lang, proud a member of the company pass her examination."

As the children grow too mature they are dropped out company and young children out. Some of the more take to continue on the stage.

parents desire and make active life work. Babe Mason's friend forward to a day when she another May Irwin.

It is traditional of these small actors that they make places for themselves in the of the audience. Here on T night Babe Mason was present a fine watch, and at Calgary, where the Pollard Opera party were playing, Mrs. L. entertained several of the little at luncheon.

This was not the extent. Loughheed's courtesy to the strangers, for at one of several parties given by her daughter, little Ivy Pollard was with a beautiful doll by the of ladies. The latter company on route to Australia, where it disbanded as many of the have grown too tall to be "any longer. Then the Boston alone in the field.

HIS EXCELLENCY THEATRE COMPETITION.

The theatrical and musical titans of the trophies present His Excellency the Governor takes place at Ottawa toward the of his month. Edmonton will represent this year, but how be quite in evidence at the coronation and pageant.

Montreal will be represented by the variety, dramatic, Club, and has good hopes of winning the trophy.

This club from "old McGill" was a presentation of Bernard S. play, "Arms and the Man," which as below.

Captain Bluntschli, Prof. H. Walter.

Sergius, a Bulgarian officer, Stephen Leacock.

Major Petkoff, Mr. Gregor B. Nreola, a serving man, Mr. S. Mitchell.

A Russian officer, Mr. A. Penny.

Catherine Petkoff, Miss R. Michael.

Louise, a servant, Miss Violet.

Raima Petkoff, Mrs. Stephen.

Stage manager, Prof. N. N. F.

The Winnipeg company will sent a play, "The Release of Danvers," written by a resident Winnipeg, especially for the occasion.

Among those who have been for the contest are Miss Daisy ley, Miss Naomi Farrell, Miss ley, Kellers, Miss Marion Tor.

Miss Evelyn Cameron, Miss Wade, Ernest Beaufort, Major vins, L. Shilling, Mr. Bell, R.C.M.

H. W. Traphome.

At Ottawa the following gentlemen are members of the various committees: Executive committee, Col.

Hamby, William, C.N.O., C.M. competition committee, J. S. R.

Esq., K.C., presentation and entertainment committee, C. Berkeley Esq.

Esq., finance committee, J. W. Esq., transportation committee.