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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1910.

A TESTIMONIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF LIBERAL POLICY

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery; at least it is the sincerest acknowledgement of success. In seeking a willingness on behalf of their party to leave the tariff where it is, certain Conservative papers are admitting in the most convincing fashion that tariff reduction in Canada has not been followed by the industrial and commercial disasters promised for it. In counselling their party to hold the language of low tariff in low tariff sections, others of them acknowledge that the low tariff policy has become popular through the benefits it has conferred upon the people generally, so popular as to make it unsafe to openly oppose it save in parts where protectionist sentiment is strong and protectionist influence with the voters also strong.

It is improbable that in modern and democratic times so many and so varied evils were ever forecasted as the fruits of a line of public policy as were promised the people of Canada if they allowed the Liberal party to get into power and reduce the tariff. The prosperity of the country—whatever that meant in the days when nobody was prosperous—was the offspring of the "tariffist" policy, and if the present were disabled the child must perish. The high tariff—so ran the story—kept out the foreign manufacturer and allowed the Canadian manufacturer to sell his goods; this enabled and required the Canadian manufacturer to employ a large army of workmen; these and their families made good customers for the local merchant and the farmer with produce to sell. Thus everybody was made to help everybody else and everybody was busy and prosperous and happy—in theory.

But it never got any further than theory. In practice everybody was probably busy enough—trying to find means of paying his debts; but nobody was prosperous unless it was the manufacturer, and it was doubtful in his case; and certainly nobody was happy but the philosopher. Admittedly beautiful in theory, protection as we had it in Canada was anything but beautiful in practice. Whether the conditions coincident with it came because of it or in spite of it, they were conditions which everybody wanted abolished, but which protection plainly was powerless to abolish and helpless enough to even relieve. It was not conceivably possible that under any other fiscal system they could have been worse, or they could probably be even as bad.

The defender of protection, like the defender of medicine, drew his examples from a distance. To an audience of Ontario or Alberta farmers who could not sell their hogs or oats he quoted the prices prevailing in Chicago as showing the blessings of protection to the farming community. An audience of working men who were of employees drawing fat wage envelopes from the industrial concerns of New England—proof, of course, of what protection did for the working man. Just why the source of so many and so varied blessings beyond the borders produced nothing but disappointment on this side the line has not yet been explained.

But useless, and helpless as protection had proven in Canada to remedy or relieve conditions, the people of the country were solemnly assured that all they had suffered was as nothing to what would come upon them if, by any jot or tittle, they lessened the rigours of their restrictive policy. Our factories would be closed—many of them were closed already for the year at least. Our manufacturers and artisans would be thrown out of employment—thousands of them were at the time marching the streets of Hamilton and Toronto, demanding bread. Farmers would be unable to make a living—most of them had their farms usually on short time and frequently, no time at all, he told about the armies so heavily mortgaged at the time that their possession was nominal, and thousands of them were left in their homes only because the lenders of the money did not know what to do with the farms if they took them over. None the less calamity awaited general, the crossing of the factories which did not exist and permanence was to settle down upon the land if the tariff was reduced.

Well, the tariff has been reduced. In the past decade the problem of successively and materially, and our manufacturing concerns has not calamity is neither here nor in sight. Been how or where to sell goods, but more cannot be said in gratification at how to get them made fast enough to meet the demand. Factories which formerly stood idle for half the year have been running full time, frequently overtime, and not infrequently day

sell their produce, our factories are busy, our industrial workers steadily employed and better paid. Whether the betterment came because of the reduction or not, the reduction certainly did not prevent its coming, as we were warned it would do. And with the betterment in conditions, has come a more just distribution of the taxation levied through the customs houses, and a substantial lessening of the cost of bringing in goods bought abroad. Naturally, this course of things has made low tariff a more popular cause than it was in the old days—so popular that many journals of the high tariff party consider it dangerous to openly avow their faith and expedient even to hint at the possibility of their party abandoning its venerated tradition. Of that there is no fear—but that journals of the party are driven to pretend there is a possibility of it indicates the success which has attended the policy of tariff reduction and the place it now holds in the thought of the Canadian people.

PUSH FOR A UNION STATION.

To the representations of the city Mr. Peters of the C.P.R. writes that he does not see that the company has anything to gain from joining its competitors in the establishment of union terminals here. This is regrettable. The company have secured excellent property and might conceivably prefer to have their own station and terminals. It was not however the interest of the companies concerned, but those of the city and the travelling public that led to the proposal for union terminals. In the same interests the city authorities would do well to take their case to the railway commission and try to have present brought into operation the proposed union station.

A union station can be more easily secured now than at any future time, and if not secured it will not be long before the disadvantages of being without it will be very apparent. This is the time to push the proposal until it is accomplished or found impossible.

MAKE PAYING CONVENIENT.

The commissioners issued orders the other day to the electric light department to cut off the service of delinquents who do not pay up forthwith, and there has been a rush of business at the receiver's office since.

The black lists are bound to contain the names of many prominent and well-known citizens, so many as to prove that inability or unwillingness to pay was not the whole cause of the trouble. In fact many of the parties concerned were not doubt as much surprised as were the officials to find their names on the list. Electric light in Edmonton is very cheap. During the summer, the month's bill for an ordinary residence does not exceed a dollar. The account is a small one for which to undertake the trouble of remitting by mail or to make a special journey to the offices of the department. Yet only one or other of these ways can the bill be paid. In consequence it is frequently neglected, and when another month glides by the surprised household gets a notice that he is in arrears to the appalling extent of \$1.38 and a notice that unless he pays up promptly his home will be in darkness. Still the amount is small, and the temptation to neglect it in preference to journeying down to the offices is strong. One remedy for this cause of delinquency would be put on a collector for the department and thus make it convenient for the patron to pay. It is the inconvenience of paying rather than inability or unwillingness to pay that causes a large part of the trouble.

THE MANUFACTURER WHO IS NOT COMPLAINING.

That minority of the Canadian manufacturers who, to the disgust of high-tariff partisans, persist in refusing to exert themselves to defeat the low-tariff government, must be the ones who have memories, and who forecast the results of opposing policies by what they know to have been the conditions pertaining under those policies in the past. If so, their unwillingness to spend and be spent in the hope of destroying what is and of introducing what was, can excite no wonder.

Our manufacturers have shared with all other classes of our population the splendid results of Liberal policy. Those that profit by a modern education—most of them were at the time marching the streets of Hamilton and Toronto, demanding bread. Farmers would be unable to make a living—most of them had their farms usually on short time and frequently, no time at all, he told about the armies so heavily mortgaged at the time that their possession was nominal, and thousands of them were left in their homes only because the lenders of the money did not know what to do with the farms if they took them over. None the less calamity awaited general, the crossing of the factories which did not exist and permanence was to settle down upon the land if the tariff was reduced.

In the past decade the problem of successively and materially, and our manufacturing concerns has not calamity is neither here nor in sight. Been how or where to sell goods, but more cannot be said in gratification at how to get them made fast enough to meet the demand. Factories which formerly stood idle for half the year have been running full time, frequently overtime, and not infrequently day

and night. Wholesalers in almost every line have been obliged to place orders with the manufacturers months in advance of the time the goods were wanted, and then as often as not have waited further weeks or months before they came to hand. Our industrial workers have been steadily engaged and wages have generally and largely advanced. The cry for relief has not come from mechanics and technical workers out of employment, but from manufacturers who could not—or claimed they could not—get enough men to run the larger plants they were installing to meet the ever rapidly growing business.

A striking tribute to the excellent condition and prospects of the manufacturing industry in the country has been the number of new plants some of them of enormous capacity, which have come into existence. Not only have the old factories hummed with rush orders. Hardly one of them but has grown out of all recognition. And no manufacturing centre in the Dominion in which new factories have not been built, equipped and started into prosperous operation under the supposedly ruinous era of tariff reduction. Of equal significance has been the number of American firms who have been induced to start branch establishments in Canada, some of them as large as any single plant to be found in the countries where the protectionist policy held sway.

It would be wrong, of course, to say that this revolution in the conditions of Canadian industry has been altogether brought about by the fact that the tariff has been successively reduced. But some of the credit belongs there. Under the high tariff the inducement held out to the Canadian manufacturer was not to enlarge his factory, employ many hands and turn out a large amount of goods. Rather, it was to run a small factory, to employ few hands, to turn out a comparatively small amount of goods, and to charge an abnormally high price for them. The object of the tariff then was to enable him to make big profits on small operations, and in so far as its object was accomplished he was encouraged to rely upon selling a few articles for high prices rather than on selling a large number of articles at more moderate prices. He was taught to expect that the law would make him rich on the minimum output of his establishment and that it was not necessary for him to sell at all.

At the same time the reductions eased the burdens on the Canadian consumer and broadened the markets for his products abroad; and the energetic immigration campaign drew hundreds of thousands of enterprising people from distant lands to make their homes in Canada. Thus, while the consuming population of the country was increased, the purchasing power of the individual consumer was also increased. From being a country in which there was little demand for manufactured goods, Canada became a country in which there was a large and ever-increasing demand for them. Freed on the one hand of dependence on tariff favor, and on the other confronted with a ready and growing market for the output of his factory at prices lower but still profitable, the manufacturer began to rise to the occasion to enlarge his factory, to install new and better machines, and to take on more hands.

He is still at it; and it need not be marvelled if he sometimes declines to quit so satisfactory an occupation to labor for the destruction of the tariff policy under which these conditions have developed and for the restoration of the policy under which his conditions were exactly the reverse.

QUALITY FOR CITIZENSHIP.

(Contributed.)
He was a wise man who said, "Get wisdom—she is more precious than rubies." Now the wisdom acquired by a modern child to become an average citizen cannot be obtained from someone to tell him what teachers cannot be secured without salaries or other adequate compensation.

Until recent years it was practically impossible to secure an education in England unless a person was well able to pay for it. There were charity schools, but it was considered almost impossible for a child to attend. Parents who were able to pay sent their children invariably to school when tuition fees were charged.

How different is Canada's educational system! Public opinion rules that unless a boy or girl has been through public school he or she is not educated. That education is one of the first necessities of a good citizen. She maintains that all children should be well nourished, encouraged to live as much as possible in the open air, given due exercise and a pure school education in order to beautify them for the duties of citizenship.

Canada offers a free public school education to all her children regardless of nationality or color. She considers that education is one of the first necessities of a good citizen. The crossing of the oceans, however, and the boom of the exploding dynamite, is rapidly opening the big ditch which is to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The Panama Canal is no longer a project. It is now almost a reality.

and paternalism prevail to such an extent among the abler-bodied poor of these large cities that the majority of them receive practically no education, from want of opportunity or government indifference. In Australia in Tasmania, however, to prevent the existence of any such conditions when the population is numbered by tens of millions, which may not be so distant in the future.

Edmonton is a highly progressive city. The greater part of it has been built within the last ten years. The investigating committee of a large company which is using up the prospects of Edmonton, gives it as his opinion that within the next five years the population of this city will be 150,000. The coal mines are simply waiting to turn the machinery of the country.

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Let every parent in Alberta be vigilant in seeing that his children make the best of public school education. There are great things for the future of this province. For your children.

These are the words of good people who have ambitions; they would be happy to support a foreign missionary, build a hospital, a church, had they the necessary capital. Some of these people have intelligent, normal-minded children, children capable of making real contributions anywhere or usefulness, and yet the parents pine for lack of scope!

Do we realize what it is to so educate a child that he becomes a well-informed, everyday citizen, aggressively industrial, strong in godliness, a man or a woman broad enough to fit into society and reject the narrowness of the past? Can the parents of the young be induced to do this? The treaty itself does not specify whether or not the canal shall be fortified. It does, however, stipulate that it shall be neutral. This was the purpose of the framing of the treaty. The object of Great Britain was to obtain the control of the canal, and the United States to obtain the right to fortify the canal, and the right to exercise the United States for the benefit of any country as against another country in time of war. As an example if Germany were to fight Japan or the United States was not to open the canal to Germany and close it to Japan vice versa, nor was it to allow either country to secure an advantage over the other by bottling up the canal.

It is as true as when it issued from the lips of Robert Burns: "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

You can assist in this great work by reporting to the Children's Aid Society any cases where children are kept out of school. The agent of the society will be glad to assist parents and children in the one great aim of our educational system.

BOTHA TO RETAIN THE LEADERSHIP

He Will Be Returned Unopposed in Constituency Which Is to Be vacated for Him in South Africa.

Botha returned unopposed for the vacancy created for him in Johannesburg, Oct. 7.—General Botha will be returned unopposed for the vacancy created for him in Johannesburg. This is an indication that he has succeeded to moderate public opinion, which, irrespective of party, desired that he should remain at the head of the government.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE NECESSARY.

Colonel Frank S. Peabody, of the Constitutional Review Society of War Haldane said that a matter which might be dealt with in the spirit of compromise by the conference now going on between the government and opposition leaders over the veto question, was the whole question of whether or not the franchise should be extended to colored persons.

Colonel Peabody said that it was adequate to meet the needs of a spreading Empire and the growing importance of the dominions overseas. We might have to make considerable changes in the way of devolution including a reform of the present constitution of the Crown. His plan is to see the two great parties keep in touch on this subject.

ONLY MOTIVE IS "PROFIT."

Dublin, Oct. 7.—William O'Brien's journal, the Cork Free Press, says that simultaneous announcements that T. P. O'Connor and John Redmond are in Ottawa, and that the New York Irish party is prepared to accept a general devolution for Ireland in exchange for a seat at the conference, was the whole question of whether or not the franchise should be extended to colored persons.

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COL. LAMB COMING TO CANADA.

London, Oct. 7.—Colonel Lamb, of the Salvation Army, sailed today for Canada to complete his tour of inspection.

THE FORTIFICATION OF PANAMA CANAL.

Coming to the Front—President Taft Now Considering Plans—It Argued That United States Must Enforce Neutrality—Right to Fortify the Canal is Questioned by Other Nations.

Washington, October 8.—Now that the United States about to complete the Panama Canal, many nations are interesting themselves in the question of its fortification and have succeeded in raising discussion of the proposition. The United States, however, is asked to stand by its decision to defend the canal, which are before the Senate, through which the canals are as it stands, to be completed.

Most of those who object to the fortification are either the "militant" or the "solar-tanks" so mounted, so mounted that they could be turned and made to catch the breeze at all times.

A second plan for power generation, as it is now, would be to maintain the canal, which is to be used, to the height of the sun, the wind and the waves of the sea, causing it to drop into the water, which would be dissolved in the water, and the water would be used to generate electricity.

Precautions will probably also be taken to prevent the sinking of a ship in the channel to obstruct the passage of a boat.

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The walls of the "solar-tanks" should be formed of ferro-concrete and covered outside and inside with some reflecting material, such as tin-plate.

Would Use Black Water.

With the object of totally absorbing the sun's rays and so obtaining the maximum temperature, black eye or some coloring matter should be dissolved in the water.

The tank should be formed of wire glass in order to withstand the pressure of the water.

In the tank from the top, beneath the water, the air space will be an air space with a second layer of glass beneath. Under the covering of tin-plate or some reflecting substance there will be a meat insulating support, such as magnesia brick or some similar material.

The air space and the second cover-

the water or other medium in the tank from being cooled by air blowing

over the surface.

Lame back is one of the most common forms of muscular rheumatism.

A few applications of Chamberlain's Liniment will give relief.

For sale by all dealers.

THE FULLER & JOHNSON FARM PUMP ENGINE

Complete in itself. Needs no pump jack, no anchor posts, no cement foundation, no belts, no towers, no arms. Means "good-bye" to windmills.

This engine can be operated all the year round, as it is air cooled, and it is so simple that anyone can run it.

You have seen the Fuller & Johnson Engine advertised in your farm papers. Come and see it in operation at our warehouse, when in the city.

THE BELLAMY CO.

Corner of Rice & Howard Streets

Edmonton

Land Opportunity in British Columbia

Although the date set for the opening is 1915, the engineers are confident that ships will be taking this short cut between oceans a year sooner, of 1914.

Two years ago, over a year ago, the regulations adopted by the crew of the locomotive, the latter were considered the most important in the world.

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