

## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,  
DUNCAN MARSHALL,  
Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909.

## PRISON REFORM.

Ontario is starting a system of prison reform that seems well founded. The old Central prison at Toronto is to be abolished and two new ones are to take its place. One of these will be located near Toronto, the other in Northern Ontario. The one near the city will be used for the detention of the younger criminals. The other will be the home of those who by crimes of unusual magnitude or by lives of crime have declared themselves a menace to society.

The basis for the new system is the classification of prisoners, the separation of the man who has been tempted into crime from the man whose instincts and inclinations run to crime at the spur of the moment. It has long been apparent that much good could be done by treating these classes differently, that in fact much harm is done because there is no differentiation in treatment. The "common jail" is the common home today of the boy who has made a mistake of seriousness and consequence, of which he perhaps did not altogether understand, and of the wretch who has demonstrated by years of persistent villainy that he is not fit to be at liberty.

Necessarily the throwing together of these classes must make one class more or less like the other—and experience has proved that it is the better class that becomes like the worst. Judges from the bench on occasions not few have lamented that the common jail provided no opportunity for separating the youthful offender from the mature criminal, and have even declared that the jail is a criminal maker rather than place for the reformation of men who have done wrong.

This classification is founded of course on the assumption that those who have not passed beyond a certain stage in criminal experience may be reclaimed and made safe and useful members of society. That the assumption is correct needs no argument. It is proven by thousands of men whose first term has been their last, despite the fact that during that term they were in the society and under the influence of hopelessly abandoned characters.

Primarily, of course, a criminal is jailed for the sake of society. But that is no reason why the term should not be made also of benefit to himself.

Rather the contrary, for it is of some consequence whether he is more criminal or less criminal when his term expires, and he is turned loose again.

If the end be that he may cease to do evil and learn to do good it surely would be wise to make the circumstances of his imprisonment as likely to produce these results as possible.

To this end authorities declare the present system fails in a very large number of cases; that it even makes the offender a criminal more often than it makes the criminal an honest man. The change is worth trying.

## DEPARTMENTAL STORE TEXT BOOKS.

Opposition papers have been telling us recently about the fine bargain the Ontario government got in school books from the T. Eaton Co.—a bargain that made the Alberta contract look anything but cheap. The fineness of the bargain is coming out now. The contract price for the five readers is something like forty-nine cents, the government to supply \$30,000 worth of plates. As the books could not be made for less than double the amount the question was how the makers were to get their money back.

The "Retail Merchants' association" think they have found the secret in the advertising enterprise of the contractor. The name of the firm, so say the association, is to appear on the covers of these books in type and position calculated to catch the eye and awaken appropriate thought processes, thus combining with the literary education of the youth and making the dissemination of useful information as to where to buy their goods. The scheme looks promising.

Remembering the advertising enterprise of departmental stores, the association's members may be thankful if the covers are the only portions of the books given up to extolling the virtues of the company's store.

Unless the contract made and provided otherwise stipulates in language of the non-flexible brand, these interested gentlemen may expect to behold as transcriptions for each volume a beautiful engraving of the company's Toronto establishment, to find the political selections wedged in between

price lists of ladies' wear, and the masterpieces of English prose interlarded with illustrations of baby carriages and cream separators. The educational value of a text book of this kind would be unique and immense—to the company. A set of them designed to accompany the child from the infant class to the High school and to instruct his parents in the evenings and holidays should be simply invaluable as an advertising medium.

If the advertising features were graded according to the age and scholastic attainments of the pupils the result should be wonderful, should, in fact, produce a race of people the like of which has not yet been seen on this earth. With their letters they would have learned the greatness and glory of this mercantile concern, and when they finally graduated their minds would be stored with the brightest gems of recorded thought, all duly sprinkled, interspersed and trimmed with scientific questions on callio, blot-blackening and whatnot.

There are possibilities of trouble, of course, but some disadvantages must be expected with every good. Thus the pedagogues might have cause for sighing when an absent-minded boy fired the price of baseball goods at her in response to a request for a multiplication table, or when a demure maiden to whom she had come for data concerning Mary's historic lamb, proffered the information that imitation ones could be purchased from a certain well-known establishment at so much per. A certain amount of distraction and confusion must be expected to be produced in the juvenile mind by the intermingling of literature and commerce, the close association of poetry and sporting goods, of Dickens' prose and the price of patent medicines. Some unreasonable members of the Retail Merchants' association, too, might object to putting up forty-nine cents per bundle for catalogues smuggled into the schools by the enterprising con-temporary under the guise of text books. But such drawbacks must be looked for. Let not Mr. Whitney's educational department be disturbed by them. There always have been fault-finders in the world. One cannot please everybody even in the matter of providing combination school book departmental store catalogues at forty-nine cents per set. On one count the department is safe. The pupils will endorse the project. Any boy would rather peruse a well-gotten-up catalogue than a volume of our choicest verse and finest prose.

## THE BUTCHER'S BILL.

As expected, subscription lists have been opened in Canada as elsewhere throughout the world for the relief of the Armenians who have escaped the Moslem sword. No doubt these will draw generous donations, as they should. They would be even more generously treated, and quite as deserving of it, if the proceeds were to be devoted to sending an international expedition to wipe out the murderous bands whose atrocities have made donations necessary. On such expedition being sent, or any with like purpose, there seems little chance, and the survivors' only hope of life is in the intentions and power of the Young Turks' party which now controls the government of Turkey.

How widespread is the sympathy with the unfortunate in indicated in the following paragraphs from an address by Rabbi Jacobs in a Toronto synagogue. The rabbi, with his charity for the victims, discloses also a wholesome idea of how the perpetrators should be dealt with. He said:

"We, as Jews, deplore the hideous massacres and cruel outrages which have been recently perpetrated on Armenian Christians in many cities and villages of Asia Minor. According to information received during this week many thousands have been slain and a larger number still are refugees. They have been butchered and burned down. Carnages have taken place every day during the past week, and the condition is pitiable beyond description. Who can forbear expressing sympathy at such a time? We Jews remember gratefully that when the Russian atrocities took place some three years ago a volume of indignation ascended from the pulpit, platform and press throughout the world, and many Christians in this city with each other in brotherly expressions of sympathy. It has been said that a third of the evil existing in the world is the work of bad men, while two-thirds of it is the result of the so-called good people who stand idly by whilst evil is consummated. Clearly it is the duty of the civilized governments of the world to see to it that massacres such as these should not take place. Human life is sacred, whether it be that of Christian, Moslem or Jew, and the government that cannot protect it should be swept from off the face of the earth. Yes, dear brethren, we regret these bloody atrocities and our fellow-men. No race has ever suffered so much on the score of faith as we Jews, and for that reason we can feel all the more sympathetically for these poor Armenian Christians, who from time immemorial have been the victims of cruelty, rapacity and every form of oppression."

The advent of the Young Turks and their much-promising Sultan has as yet done nothing effective to stop the slaughter. Murder was going on merely in Adana last week and Turkish youths were swapping captured Christian maidens for requesting rifles and horses. It perhaps is too much to expect order to be brought out of the Turkish chaos in a fortnight, but the measure under way this time that designed to accompany the child from the infant class to the High school and to instruct his parents in the evenings and holidays should be simply invaluable as an advertising medium.

It will be objected of course—by the Canadian woolmen and their political advocates—that the Canadians are a very superior type of people compared to those who live south of the border; that Canadian woolen manufacturers would scorn to do what the American makers have done. Of course. We have heard that patriotic fervor from similar sources and in similar behalf. Canadian manufactured goods are assured are all ways good, always what they are represented to be, wherefore it becomes a matter of duty to encourage native honesty and exclude the products of foreign rascals. No doubt the same beverage has been poured into the people of the United States in respect of home-made woollens. Those of them who now learn that they have been paying woolen prices for shirts that were never worn by sheep will be excused if they display a tendency to nausea when the draught is offered them again. And Canadians will prudently conclude that if our own woolen-makers are more upright than others they should not be subjected to temptation by having the opportunity for unlimited fraud thrust upon them. Virtue, like other rugged plants, thrives in the open air.

## PROMOTING DISHONESTY BY LAW.

If the inquiry of the ways and means committee into the working of the Dingley tariff had continued a few weeks longer the people of the United States might have learned how they were governed. Perhaps the brevity of the investigation was suggested by the plenitude of "undiscoverable" evidence that poured in upon the committee. Protection stands the "dumping" of first-hand testimony quite as poorly as the payed mastodon it produces withstand the drafts of competition when the sheltering walls are lowered. The committee's business was to find that the tariff in so far as it affected the "big fellows" should be left pretty much alone. It became early clear that the sooner they got to the conclusion the less violence they would do the publicly-known facts. It was a case when brevity was the soul of wisdom, and the committee essayed to be wise.

Despite the unpropitious nature of the inquiry, however, some things came to light which should startle the United States public reflecting, and which likewise ought to be taken to heart by the people north of the forty-ninth parallel. For instance, Mr. Longworth, a representative from Ohio, and, as such, quite exempt from any imputation of a leaning to free trade theories, read a letter from a manufacturer of woollen goods, who wrote: "As a manufacturer of clothing for a period of almost fifty years, I can truthfully state that I never handled 'cloth of so inferior a quality for the price as I do now. The masses, consisting of laborers, mechanics and farmers, the real users of ready-made clothing, are receiving practically no value for their money."

Another man who knew whereof he spoke thus expressed himself directly to the committee: "Manufacturers, in order to continue to run, either reduce the weight of their cloth, or make it out of cotton; and the higher the price of wool is, the less wool is used." He went on to assert: "I think it no exaggeration of fact to state that during this high-priced wool period the Dingley tariff 75 per cent of the people have been clad from head to foot, and from skin out, in cotton, and the other 25 per cent have been cheated by having to wear paper cloth in summer and light weight cloth in winter. Had all used wool, wool must easily have sold at \$1 per pound. Indeed, one wool merchant of whom I know tried to corner the market on this basis; but he did not reckon on the use of cotton, and lost a fortune."

Confronted by these undeniable facts that the people were being swindled, both in quality and quantity, Mr. Crumpacker voiced the attitude of the high-tariff majority of the committee: "What is the difference so long as they do not know it?" queried the man from Indiana. The case could have hardly been better put. To give a group of men absolute control of the home market is to presume that they will be honest, unless the state is prepared to put an army of inspectors and detectives in their factories to prevent and punish fraud. This latter for obvious reasons the state does not do. As a result the home buyer gets poorer goods than he would get in an open market, and usually pays more for them. Frequently, as in this case, he does not even get a poorer quality of the goods he asks and pays for, but something not as good as what he would not take if he knew. And the attitude of the protectionist is that it makes no difference what the customer gets so long as he supposes he is getting what he pays for. Sand or sugar is all the same so long as the buyer thinks it is sugar; so runs the course of this brand of reasoning; and on the strength of this argument Mr.

## EDMONTON

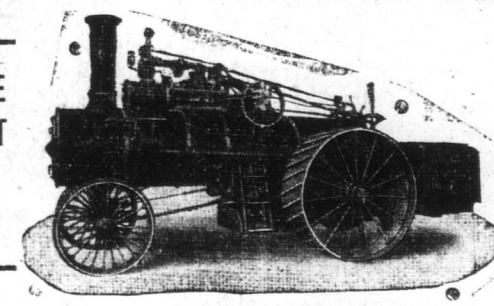
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Replace Revolting Civil  
—Trains Leave With Mail

Paris, May 11.—The Federation of the various postal organizations has voted not to vote of the Chamber of Deputies on the interpellations today on the postal trouble. The committee, however, unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed by a mass meeting in Hippodrome, which was attended by 10,000 employees, whose presence was rigorously excluded by the strike order. The strike order immediately obeyed, according to which kept reaching the railway station, the night's mail, and the post offices had been closed their staffs including most of the head office.

Woman Addressed Meeting. A woman orator addressed a meeting held at the Gare d'Orsay to sign the strike list as the hall. She complained that it had been punished by the government, although she for once had speeches similar to the one government's contempt she was insulting than M. Sieyès, before the late strike. The cheering greeted the news-earners' strike had proved mails from being sent from St. Central America and Antioquia. The meeting the telegraph employees had quit work. The travelling on trains leaving de Lyon, refused to work, south bound mail train left them. The men at the Gare are also struck. In addition to sorters who refused to leave their trains several hundred left their deliveries made in Paris in order to attend to the Hippodrome. A of the operators at the Gare graph station quit work by places were taken at once by telegraphers.

Seaman's Strike at St. N. A despatch from St. Nazaire that the strike of the crew of the Central Train, which continues and steamers are. The dock laborers refused 500 mail bags for Central and the West India and are therefore returned to Paris-up is expected to be more in Paris than in the rest of the president of the strike committee declares that tomorrow not shall leave Paris. The general is tonight that the strike with the aid of the soldiers' co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce in France full instructions relative to for a business letter service, to be carried out in event of roads failing, by automobile prefects of the various departments have already arranged for.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce has issued a letter tonight, full instructions relative to for a business letter service, to be carried out in event of roads failing, by automobile prefects of the various departments have already arranged for.

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE  
WORKING AS MACHINIST

John Orth, Earning \$15 Per Week. He is a workman in a machine shop, who today is to have admitted to a new position that he is none of Johann Salvator, the emperor of Austria's nephew.

Cleveland, O., May 11.—can be found in Painesville of John Orth, a workman in a machine shop, who today is to have admitted to a new position that he is none of Johann Salvator, the emperor of Austria's nephew. He might wed Ludmilla, a Viennese opera singer, and reported lost at sea with the Margaretha, in which he is London soon after his undoubted by the American of Baron Paul Forster.

The disappearance of John he called himself when he in Evansville four years ago, again two months ago, working in the Coo machine left further inquiry into it an impossibility until he found.

"Yes, I am John Orth," he said. "I am 60 years of age, married, and when questioned as to my life, he then recounted his wanderings over the world, with his escape from the Margaretha on the Argentine, the loss of the vessel, his eventual arrival on a farm on the Martinique, the loss of his two children in the eruption of Pelée and his wanderings following a visit to Paris, except there of advice not to return to Austria."

When he left the machine night he told Supt. W. R. need not be surprised if he return. "You know what I say," he admits Orth discovered to him four years ago first worked in the shop, Colonel Felix Rohrer, Austrian army officer, was men and events of the Aust at the time of the archduke.