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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1910.

THE POLICY OF PRETENCE.

If conjuring up the spirits of departed leaders to proclaim their successors be a proper style of political argument, the present course of the Opposition lends room for some entertaining reflections. What, for instance, might be supposed to be the sentiments of Sir John Macdonald as his spirit surveyed the position of his party on the question of the tariff, the question upon which all questions he made the party stand for something definite, clear cut, and thoroughly understood; but upon which his successor has been dodging and hedging and muttering equivocal platitudes, and upon which the party press is settling to a campaign of deliberate or incidental hypocrisy.

Whatever is to be said against Sir John's tariff policy—and there is much—it at least had the merit of definiteness. The country knew where he and his party stood. Right or wrong, they were for high tariff, and made no bones about it. On the contrary they proclaimed it from the house tops. The party press from end to end of the country preached it daily. The Premier advocated and defended it frankly on the stump and in the House. He admitted no doubt of its wisdom and proffered no apology for adopting and enforcing it as the national policy. It was his pride and boast, and by it he took his stand courageously and challenged the fortunes of war. Badly in error as he was, he knew his own mind and was not afraid to declare his opinions.

Today, the leader of that same party would as soon profess the cause of socialism as to openly and every where declare himself the champion of high tariff. The cause the chieftain himself is to him a cause to which it is not well to be known to be attached. In the House Mr. Borden invariably will vote against the Government and ably discuss the tariff in language which says nothing and is plainly designed to say nothing. His lieutenants and the party papers follow his example. In sections where low tariff is popular they contrive his equivocal statements to mean that the party regards the tariff as quite high enough. In sections where protectionist sentiment prevails they quote the same statements to prove that the party stands by its tradition and that the manufacturing interests are only secure when it has the making of the tariff.

Not that the aims of Mr. Borden are different from those of Sir John; only that he fears to champion the cause Sir John made popular. That he stands for high protection nobody doubts or can doubt who reads his speeches. For though his language is vague, Mr. Borden is not a successful dissembler. Nature did not intend him for the stage. Try as he may—and does—to speak in language with a double meaning, nobody need hesitate to know which meaning is the correct one. He is not rich in the faculty to coin phrases which would reassure his friends while deluding his enemies. Double-dealing is a dangerous business at best. As practised by Mr. Borden in relation to the tariff it is a fatal failure. The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. He cannot go far enough to persuade the protected interests that they have something to hope from his success without going far enough to convince the public that they have something to fear from the same cause.

The party is today as it has always been, the party of high tariff. Of that no one is in doubt. The rank and file of the party still cherish the ancient faith. The party papers published in the industrial centres still proclaim the gospel of protection. Mr. Borden himself assures his audiences in manufacturing districts that he represents a policy which would compel the Canadian consumer to buy from the home manufacturer whatever can be made in the country with the assistance of a tariff. His lieutenants who represent those districts in Parliament are even more explicit. Every proposal for tariff reduction in the House has met with his opposition and condemnation. The vapors of party papers published in rural sections and in the West, and of inconsequential members of the party represent such constituencies, deceive none. The public understand full well that the overwhelming majority of the party in Parliament and out of it stand for high tariff, and that should

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.

they succeed to power the direction of the tariff would be upward and not downward. The policy of pretence is deceiving nobody but its authors. It was adopted as a measure of supposed strategy. On the one hand it was counted on to hold the party the influence and assist the cause of the protectionist interests. On the other it was hoped to lull the suspicions of the consuming public. It has not been altogether successful in either direction. Though the industrial centres continue mainly to return Conservative members to Parliament for not all the manufacturers are disposed to unduly exert themselves to overthrow a Government under which they have prospered and to re-establish a policy which left their factories idle. Nor are the consumers likely to turn from a Government which has made importation cheaper by successive reductions in the tariff in order to re-instate the party which raised the tariff to keep out imports, and which despite the incalculable hedging of its leaders and its press, stands bound to do the same again.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

The election of Mr. McArthur in Gleichen is a direct declaration of public confidence in the Sifton Government. That was the ground on which a contest there was challenged, and the result of the contest must be accepted as settling that issue. The late member vacated the seat and made an election necessary as a protest against the selection of Mr. Sifton to fill the position left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Rutherford. He announced that he would seek re-election as a public endorsement of that protest. His position was not that of an independent Liberal but of an out and out opponent of the Government. His election meant for the normal supporters of the Government, his defeat one more vote for the normal supporters of the Government. That was the substance of the contest.

Nor was the election of Mr. Patterson in Macleod a reflection of adverse sentiment in that constituency. This seat was left vacant by the death of the sitting member in March last. Mr. Patterson was nominated as an independent candidate by a farmers' convention some time ago. He ran not as an out and out opponent of the Government but as one who would vote with or against the Government according to his judgment on the particular question before the House. His return does not necessarily mean a vote for the normal opposition. Assuming the newly elected member to be loyal to the men who nominated him and to the name under which he was nominated, and ran, the most it means is that on some occasions he will vote against the Government and on some occasions for them.

The Government emerge from these contests stronger than they entered them. In neither constituency was a member of the opposition elected. The result of the election in the House of Commons will vote against the Government and on some occasions for them. The Government emerge from these contests stronger than they entered them. In neither constituency was a member of the opposition elected. The result of the election in the House of Commons will vote against the Government and on some occasions for them.

TELEGRAPHIC RATES TO BE FIXED ON BUSINESS BASIS.
The chairman of the railway commission made a ruling in Winnipeg that telegraphic rates should be fixed on a business basis. The ruling was made because of its practical importance and because it indicates how far we have travelled in a few years from the notion of unrestrained private right and in the discretion of government, board of trade against the rates being charged by his company. When asked what the expenses and receipts of the Winnipeg office had been for the year he demurred and asked to be excused from answering on the ground that this was the private business of the company and should not be made public.

The chairman in reply informed him, in substance that since the Government had instituted government control of rates and had appointed a commission to exercise that control there could be nothing secret about the business of a telegraph company. The commission were entitled to know how the receipts and the expenses compared, and also how much money the company had put into their enterprise and on which they were entitled to earn dividends.

The chairman of this is that a telegraph company, whatever may have been the case in the past, is in future not to be allowed to charge what its directors may see fit, but must adjust its rates so as to preserve a reasonable proportion between the net earnings and the capital invested. In other words, the directors must conduct their concern as though they held a franchise which entitled them to collect the rates as they please but as though they were running a business enterprise on a business basis.

A further statement of the chair-

man made clear that the question opened up in Winnipeg is to be more than a local one, that in fact the whole question of telegraphic rates is to be gone into; and that the inquiry will be as comprehensive as that held a couple of years ago concerning express rates. With that understanding the commission adjourned to take up the matter later in Toronto, when it is understood the Government will provide counsel for the investigation.

As the case stands now the prospect is for a thorough inquiry into the rates charged by telegraph companies generally in all parts of the Dominion—all parts at least where inquiry is asked—and the refusal of the commission to sanction rates which are other than reasonable in view of the money invested and the cost of operating the systems. Whether the inquiry leads to any considerable reduction of the rates or not, it establishes the position that these are to be fixed in consideration of business principles and not on the assumption of monopolistic privileges.

Ten years ago this would have been regarded as an invasion of private rights, and the language of the chairman construed as dangerously like that of a Socialist agitator. We have in this short time travelled far from the idea that a corporation can do what it likes with its own—a corporation at least which is subject to the regulatory authority of the railway commission. The public whose patronage makes such enterprises possible and profitable are now recognized to be entitled to protection from exorbitant charges for the services they perform.

So far as the telegraph companies are concerned there is no room for objection on their part. They are allowed in Canada to do business which in some other countries is done by the state, and to make money out of business which in other countries is either run at cost or made to earn revenue for the government. Obviously it would be unfair to the people of this country if the companies were allowed to fix the amount of the dividends they should receive for this work, without any consideration for the people generally and quite regardless of how much they have invested or how much it takes to run their systems. That they are allowed to discharge their function on a profitable basis, instead of it being handled by the state, is a favor for which they may very reasonably be required to make their rates such as will yield them a fair return on their investment and no more.

INNISFAIR.

Bulletin News Service.
The funeral of the late A. B. McRae, took place on Thursday last to the cemetery here. The Rev. Mr. Simpson, of Penhold, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Roxborough of Oide, conducted a most impressive service. D. Mitchell late secretary-treasurer of the council under Mr. McRae's mayoralty was present from Stettler and acted as pallbearer with Messrs J. A. Simpson, M.P.P., W. A. Gilmore, W. H. Kemp, John Smith and H. McRae.

Twenty-five of the Innisfair lodge L.O.O.F. marched to the grave. All the clergy in town were present. Many people from the country were present. J. Calder was sent to Calgary hospital for attention to his eyesight, he having run into some barbed wire. His left eye was very badly cut.

Mr. Bith has dissolved partnership with Mr. Baker at the Alberta hotel, and the former is now sole proprietor. Capt. Mickle from Calgary inspected the arms, etc., of the local rifle association and also the range.

Henry Schafer, son of Jacob Schafer of Spruce Coulee, died of scarlet fever at the age of eight years.

G. E. Kitley and family have returned from their trip to the States. C. P. R. Agent W. Nickels has been awarded the company's prize of \$50 for the most attractive looking station grounds and garden on the Alberta Division.

Milverton fall fair takes place Tuesday, Oct. 11th. Over \$1000 of prizes will be offered for live stock, grains, etc., together with sundries. Chas. Maynard, formerly of this town is visiting here. He now resides in British Columbia.

Inspector Corley of the postal department, Calgary, inspected the post office this week and is now visiting the office in the country around.

PROTECTION AND PISTOLS.

Despatches from Berlin these days hardly conform to the common story of the peace and prosperity which a high tariff brings to the working people. Germany surely has "protection" enough but things do not seem to be either very peaceful or notably prosperous in the capital. People can hardly be supposed to be very contented or very well situated when they are being salved and shot by the police for rioting under the pinch of hardship. Whoever "protection" protects in Germany it is not the workingman.

POSSIBLY.

The Victoria Colonist is a pronounced enemy of the Liberal party. It confesses itself unable to understand why the Lemieux act which has operated so beneficially in settling industrial disputes should be condemned because its author is a Liberal. "Next thing we know," says the Colonist, "some people will refuse to take Canadian five-dollar pieces, because they have been coined under the regime of a Liberal Minister of Finance."

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Zam-Buk Will Give You Relief!
When you have any deep-seated pain in the joints, the back, the wrists or elsewhere, place a liberal supply of Zam-Buk on the finger or on the palm of the hand and rub it in. Then, penetrating powerfully, this "embrocation-Balm" is very great. It kills pain and removes stiffness. Mrs. Frances Wyatt, of 25 Guy Avenue, Montreal, says: "I have found Zam-Buk most soothing and valuable in a very bad case of rheumatism, and also for stiffness of joints and muscles. I suffered long and acutely from rheumatism, and tried one liniment after another in vain. I also took medicines internally, but it remained. Zam-Buk seemed to penetrate to the very seat of the pains, driving them completely out, and I am now quite cured."

So many of the ordinary embrocations and liniments are imperfectly prepared and not sufficiently refined to penetrate even the skin—much less the underlying muscles. Zam-Buk is totally different. Zam-Buk is so refined, and its essences and juices are so concentrated, that when rubbed into the muscles for rheumatism, sciatica, sprain, etc., its effect is very quickly felt.

If rubbed on to the chest and between the shoulders in cases of bad cold on the chest, Zam-Buk will give relief. Apart from its use as an embrocation, Zam-Buk will be found a cure for all ordinary forms of skin disease and injury. It cures eczema, rashes, ringworm, cold sores, ulcers, abscesses, chapped hands, piles, varicose veins, cuts, burns, bruises, etc. All druggists and stores at 50c, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations.

ON VERGE OF REVOLT.

Outbreak in China May Come At Any Moment.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Advises have been received here from American officials in the Orient to the effect that a critical situation exists in China, and that an outbreak similar to the Boxer rebellion of several years ago would not surprise the close observers of the recent trend of events.

Diplomatic officials in China have been instructed to maintain a close watch on internal conditions and on the States army and navy forces in the Philippines and in Asiatic waters. It was stated here today, are prepared for any emergency. Four cruisers and six gunboats are available and all of the vessels are well equipped with modern armaments.

London, Oct. 3.—The League of the Empire is endeavoring to find situations for London's unemployed teachers. Already many have gone to Canada and it is expected more will go in the winter and spring. It was suggested that a loan should be raised to promote emigration of teachers generally.

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Tastes Better! Goes Further!
Has all the essential qualities for Good Bread Baking.
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CITY FLOUR MILLS,
CAMPELLE & OTTEWELL.

PHOTOS

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A bottle for \$1.00. Buy at dealers and get 25c. Refund if not cured. Write for particulars to Kendall's Spavin Cure Co., 1000 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

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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.

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Corner of Rice & Howard Streets
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We offer a complete assortment of Bulbs for Winter Flowering in the house and Spring Flowering in the garden.

	Each	Dox.	100
Crocus, in 4 colors.....	02	\$ 10	\$.60
Freezia, Refracta Alba, Giant.....	04	30	1.60
Lilies, Calla, white, large.....	20	2.20	
Lilies, Chinese Sacred, large.....	10	1.00	
Hyacinths, Roman, 4 colors.....	05	50	3.75
Hyacinths, Dutch, 4 colors.....	07	60	4.00
Narcissus, Paper, White Grandiflora.....	04	35	2.50
Narcissus, Single, 6 varieties.....	03	25	1.50
Narcissus, Double, 4 varieties.....	04	30	2.00
Scilla, Siberia.....	03	25	1.50
Snowdrops, Single.....	02	15	1.00
Tulips, single, Named, 6 colors.....	04	30	1.75
Tulips, single, Best Mixed.....	03	25	1.25
Tulips, single, Good Mixed.....	03	20	1.00
Tulips, Double, Named, 6 colors.....	04	35	2.00
Tulips, Double, Best Mixed.....	04	30	1.50
Tulips, Double, Good Mixed.....	02	25	1.25

FREE—Write for our 28 page illustrated catalogue of Bulbs, Plants, Seeds, Sundries, Poultry Supplies.

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Hamilton, Ont.

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The world-famed district of B.C. Possessing the greatest bargains in the whole Okanagan. Prices the lowest; terms the most reasonable. Any acreage. Small holdings the specially, 10 acres to 20,000 acres, \$50 per acre in small tracts. Reasonable rates on larger tracts. Special inducements to Colonization Companies and men of capital seeking safe, reliable conservative investment. Property exchanged for improved farms and city property of high commercial value.

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Northern Alberta Machinery Co.

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Iron and Brass Casting Machine Work and Repairing promptly attended to

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Edison Gem Phonograph, - \$16.50
Edison Fireside Phonograph, \$28.60

For sale by
JAMES J. GOURLAY
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Fertile Okanagan Fruit Land

The Shuswap River Valley in the Upper Okanagan, British Columbia, is noted for its rich, deep, mellow soil. These characteristics are particularly noticeable in the Carlin Estate, which a reliable farm of B. C. land surveyors, after a thorough examination describes as being first class bottom land composed of a deposit of silt and loam. We ourselves after a careful examination of this estate and the surrounding district, find that the land produces bumper crops of higher priced vegetables—celery and tomatoes—as well as large and small fruits of exceptional quality.

At Armstrong, a few miles down the valley, similar soil to that of Carlin Orchards is producing thousands of dollars of celery annually on several acres owned by Mr. J. H. Patton.

Immediately across the river from Carlin Orchards, Mr. Waddell is getting splendid results from general farming, and his apple orchard is yielding bumper crops.

On all sides there are many similar instances proving that Carlin Orchards are eminently suited for fruit-growing and an intense system of farming. From such land as this one may obtain an independence with a small outlay of capital and labor, while living under desirable conditions and engaging in a pleasant occupation.

We offer 10 to 20 acre blocks in Carlin Orchards at from \$100 to \$125 per acre, a small payment down and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. Some of the land is cleared, and the cost of clearing the balance is estimated by the engineers at from \$10 to \$40 per acre, most of it only \$20, to prepare for planting.

When in full bearing this land will be worth \$1,000 per acre. Investigate this proposition. Write now for full information and carefully prepared data.

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North Edmonton Chopping Mill

Opposite Transit Hotel
Grain Crushing done quickly and good. Also flour, feed and groceries at lowest prices.

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MEALS 25 CENTS.
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FOR SALE
Gasoline Engine, 6 horse power. PHONE 1017.
Headquarters for Flour and Feed.
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Boisevalin, Man, Oct. 2.—Mentally unbalanced and half starved, Robert Totton, missing for several weeks, was discovered in a shack south of White-water. Totton came from Nova Scotia on a harvesters' excursion and had been threshing when he disappeared.

FOREMAN REFUSED TO PAY.
Winnipeg, Oct. 4.—Another difficulty arose in the building trade today when the Bricklayers' union called out 125 bricklayers and laborers working for

TWENTY

Explosion Follows Was Fire Office and

Los Angeles, Cal., building occupied by a building company today and there is estimated as high as \$100,000 was preceded by a fire immediately the building in flames. The fire started in the time of the building was a fire.

Men Fell In
Crowds that gathered many men fell from the flames. Others injured. The third floor, the greater part of the building escaped death. The "ad" compositor, who was on the third floor when the fire started, escaped death. The "ad" compositor, who was on the third floor when the fire started, escaped death.

Only Two Fell
The entire building 1.45 and but two men. The fire department arrived well in hand, probably not spreading to the completed. Times the building was burning and the American B.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY SAVED

Nineteen Persons Trapped—Had Driven 1,000 Miles from

New York, Sept. 19.—Nineteen men lives the Koenigstein Lighthouse, man Lloyd, to the back. She has just port. Capt. Harris the saved lives from a steamship Koenigstein, the Harriet Queen, leaking, half-filled drifting five days in sunny seas, one thousand land—the A flags of distress hoisted.

One steamer, a degraded the signals. "Ship full of water of help, high danger ed over her wireless 1,000 miles due south we are too far away time."

That message was wireless instruments steamship Koenigstein, o'clock in the morning operator touched the fair's bridge and an orders were given course to the point in hours, when day had the ship disabled.

The steamship ward the disabled at once lowered brought ten men. They brought the remainder

BIG MAIL ORDER

Toronto Outfitting Company Money Under Toronto, Oct. 1.—a taking \$25 from W. Loch Lomond, Cape G. Goldsmith, who Toronto Outfitting Company shirt and suit Co., was arrested by lie today.

For some time past the department have complaints about the outfitting Co. had been the people crying in advertisements they the company, but \$500 and \$25. The for Duncan started and found that Golding on a mail order. Hundreds of letters received and in some cases have been large while being witnesses from appear against him. likely to follow. So received are from the City, Oregon, and many other cities.

THREE KILLED

Augusta Police Company Pending Into the Case.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. the Hagenback-Water from Columbia to a ing, three men are been killed and the of the circus crew Paul A. Williams, clerk of the about Columbia, was shot body mutilated. A and an employee of the circus are also night the work was paid off in Col. tire crew is said to ling on the train.

Champion Steer

Hugo, Okla., Oct. 3.—The champion steer of the world, John Carroll retained pious of the world. Johnson, Carroll's threw a steer in 27