**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN**

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DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Manager.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1907.

## "CORDIALITY.

The Mail and Empire rises to congratulate Mr. Borden on the "cordiality" with which his programme has been received. That the Mail would do so was quite to be expected, regardless altogether of what the programme might contain or what might be the outward and visible signs of public opinion of it. It may be interesting however to note just how "cordial" has been the reception among the papers from whom Mr. Borden had reason to expect encouragement and support. The Montreal Star for example expresses its "cordiality" in the following lucid paragraph:—

"Mr. Borden is being accused of So-"cialism. If there were an active So-"cialistic body in Canada, it would "probably sue these accusers for libel. "If Mr. Borden is endeavoring to dose "the country with Socialism, he must "be a homeopath; for his doses taste "like a pinch of the drug in a tub of "water. There is no Socialism in ap-"pointing a commission to look after "public utilities. That is merely clear-"ing the way for a free individualism. "If public utilities can override the "public interest, then there is no "room for the play for individualistic "forces. The telegraph and telephone "plank have a Socialistic smack; but "they are so well hedged about with "'ifs' and 'ands' that no one is likely "to get nervous because of them. No "one expects that Mr. Borden's an-"nouncement will cause any whole-"sale selling of telegraph and tele-"phone stocks. The fact is that Mr. "Borden's platform was pretty well "sterilized before the people were ex-"posed to it."

The Toronto World voices its "cordiality" thus: "Mr. Borden's platform has only one big plank, and "that is public ownership. But he "qualifies this declaration by limiting "it to telegraphs and telephones and "then only 'after due investigation,' "and it must be 'without prejudice to "capital already invested in these en-"terprises.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier will "say the same thing. Perhaps the "idea will grow as the learned and "cautious leader of the opposition "gets further west. The west is a "good country to grow in."

The Toronto News, whose chief business in life is to manifest its disagreement with the Government, says regarding Mr. Borden's civil service proposal: "How many members of "the Opposition in the House of Com-"mons would be willing to sit on the "Treasury benches without dabbling "in patronage and other petty meth-"ods of vote catching? Is there one "of them who has not, in his constit-"uency, a little band of committee "men who, since 1896, have labored "and have not fainted in the hope "that a time will come? Is there one "of these commmittee men who would "not expect, if the Conservatives "came to power, a public office for "which he might be quite unqualified? "The way to secure civil service re-"form is not alone by the academic "utterance of a party leader. That "is valuable as far as it goes. But it "should be backed by the enthusi-"astic support of the leader's follow-"ers in Parliament. When Col. Sam "Hughes and Mr. Bergeron are so "convinced of the vote-getting capa-"bilities of the Civil Service Reform "policy, that they can gaily dash to "earth the cherished hopes of some "of their most ardent workers, then "reform will be within measurable "distance."

Perhaps these are evidences of "cordiality" according to the Mail and Empire's standard. To most people they look very much like delicate but well-directed "side-winders," delivered hot in a spirit of unbounded admiration, but in the hope of producing very decisive and noticeable jolts. These are the journals from which Mr. Borden is entitled to expect encouragement and endorsation, if anywhere outside the Mail and Empire. Their "cordiality" toward his programme seems to find suitable expression only in punching it. The Mail should find no fault if the public adopt a similar method of attesting their appreciation.

## WHIPPING IN.

The reports of Mr. Borden's Halifax address confirm the supposition that his tour is to be less an exposition of Conservative doctrine than an exposition of what he thinks such doctrine should be. The planks of his platform are introduced not as principles which the party has formulated and selected but as declarations of policy which he would be pleased to have the party accept and support. So far from inviting his followers to confer with him for the common weal Mr Borden coolly proffers them a programme he has prepared and invites them to accept it whether they like it or not.

Under present circumstances no other course is open to Mr. Borden. Those circumstances he has prepared himself and in preparing them has deliberately thrown away the opportunity to speak to the country for a party and determined to speak to a party for himself No party convention has been called to formulate a platform. That it has not been called is not the fault of the rank and file but of Mr. Borden himself and of the coterie of counsellors by whom he is surrounded. From end to end of the country has come demands vigorous and insistent that delegates gather to ascertain what principles and lines of policy the party as a whole could agree upon. The demands have been unheeded and unanswered save by tacit refusal.

This refusal was in itself a suggestion of the most pressing reason why the demands should have been granted. There can be no reasonable manner of doubt that the first action of the convention would have been to free the party from the burden of responsibility for the Foster-Fowler combination. The humiliation into which the party was plunged by the conduct of these gentlemen was the force which crystallized the general dissatisfaction into demands for a convention. Of the wisdom of cutting their traces there can be no reasonable question; nor of the right of the party to rid themselves of the useless burden. The party is more than its leaders, and when these have led the party into disgrace and defeat the time for separation has come.

But Mr. Borden had already entangled himself in the toils and the abandonment of his lieutenants would place him in an awkward position if it did not cause his downfall also. The charges against the offenders had not been formulated when Mr. Borden rushed to their defence, and the more they were shown to be accountable for, the more vigorously he defended them. If a party convention were called it would surely dismiss them. But if they were dismissed what would become of the leader who had pledged himself to their support and involved the party in the same task? The delegates who read out the offenders were not likely to hesitate also to free the party of the man who had made it responsible for the offences. Wherefore no convention was called.

In consequence, Mr. Borden goes forth not as the apostle of Conservatism to the public, but as the apostle of Bordenism to the Conservatives. The doctrine he preaches has been formed in the inner circle of counsellors among whom are numbered these offenders from whom the party would soon be freed if given an opportunity to speak. His mission is not to advocate the opinions of his party before the public, but to impose upon his party the views of the gentlemen who have wrecked it. So far from leading his followers into new lines of policy he hopes to whip them into a line of defence for himself and those for whose misconduct he has become sponsor.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Board of Trade of the Maritime Provinces in session at St. John, N.B. passed a resolution declaring that fast passenger, mail and express freight steamship lines connecting the British possessions would be of great benefit, material and national, to the Empire. This is the opinion of the merchants, traders, manufacturers shippers and business men generally of the eastern provinces regarding the All-Red line. It should provide food for thought for Mr. Borden and those of his companions who have been trying to knife the project. The practical people of Canada want better trading facilities with the world, and in accomplishing this they have more faith in efficient steamship lines than in the line of reasoning by which Mr. Borden has sought to discredit the plans for securing them.

## NO EVASION.

If Mr. Borden makes his tour of Canada without the company of Messrs. Foster and Fowler it will mean either that he is ashamed to face the public with these gentlemen on the platform or that he is supremely indifferent to the one question on which above all others the people of Canada expect him to speak. When Mr. Borden toured the western country a few years ago he was surrounded and assisted by a company of his leading parliamentary lieutenants, among whom was Mr. Fowler. If the conditions demanded the appearance of these gentlemen four years ago their presence is certainly doubly demanded by conditions now existing which these gentlemen have themselves brought about.

The dominant fact in the mind of the public today regarding the Opposition is the obvious one that the party lieutenants have brought their leader and their associates into disrepute and their party at large into humiliation. When the financial transactions of these gentlemen were laid bare by the Royal Commission public confidence in their integrity was destroyed. This is the condition of the public mind which Mr. Borden has to face: if he tries to avoid it by leaving the guilty ones at home this will be interpreted as an acknowledgment that their conduct cannot be justified before the electors, or as a deliberate indifference to public opinion which destroys Mr. Borden's claims both to leadership and to representative capacity.

For the conduct of these gentlemen, good or bad, Mr. Borden has assumed responsibility and has led his Parliamentary followers to their defence. Retreat is impossible and evasion equally impossible. He must pursue the course he has adopted or renounce the speeches of both himself and his followers during the session which closed four months ago. Silence will not avail him, for silence would be either an admission of a hopeless cause or an affront to the public who look to him for justification of his conduct. It is up to Mr. Borden to repeat or retract on the platform what he said and did in the House of Commons.

This is a matter that concerns more than the leader of the Opposition. It vitally affects both the fighting power and the public capacity of the party he leads. It paralyzes the efficiency of the political force of which he is the nominal head and looses to the people of Canada the public service they have a right to expect and demand from any body of men seeking political powers and honors. If Mr. Borden refuses to recognize this public interest in the party which he leads he places that party in the position of being merely a donkey engine to hoist self-seeking politicians into seats in Parliament.

The first duty of Mr. Borden both to his party and to the country is to set his house in order. What his followers and the public at large want to know from him first of all is what he proposes to do with the Foster-Fowler gang, and until he answers that question in a straight-forward manner neither his supporters nor the public will restore their confidence in him. Hitherto he has defended them, alike against the disgusted protests of his followers and the criticism of others. He has maintained them as his counsellors and lieutenants. Does he intend to continue to do so? That is what both his supporters and the public whose franchise he seeks, demand to know.

Mr. Borden is well aware of this condition of the public mind toward himself and his parliamentary lieutenants. That he wishes to affront that opinion is not to be supposed. There remains only the conclusion that he has no satisfactory answer to make to the question the public want answered and that he is trying to divert attention from it. He is badly advised if he pins his faith to any such manoeuvre. Public opinion will not be diverted from the primary duty that confronts him. He cannot obscure his avoidance of that duty by any talkative expedition.

## THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF CONFIDENCE.

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury and now president of the Carnegie Trust Company, interviewed regarding the financial and commercial situation in the United States emphasized the power of public confidence to avoid industrial depression and to maintain conditions of prosperity. He said:—

"Our farms produce more than $6,500,000,000 per annum, and the prospect is good for an average crop. Our mines yield more than $1,500,000,000, and our forests more than $1,000,000,000, and neither of these sources of wealth has been exhausted. The output of our factories, in other than food products, is approximately $12,000,000,000, and no fires have been extinguished. The railways earn more than $2,000,000,000, and they are all in successful operation. The pay rolls of our factories and railways aggregate approximately $3,500,000,000 and the scale of wages has not been reduced. In other words, the real sources of the people's wealth have not yet been affected, and the ability of industrial concerns to pay dividends is not measured by the market price of their stocks. Logical reasons for serious conditions are therefore wanting. Psychological reasons are never wanting.

"If I judge correctly, the people will have exactly what they expect. If those who have money in the banks withdraw it and lock it up; if the banks refuse to grant accommodations, and if the consuming public decline to place orders, then we will very soon witness the effects.

"Let those who think that times of disaster follow each other at regular intervals bear in mind that this country has never yet experienced a period of severe depression that was not traceable to financial or economic agitation or legislation, and usually to both."

Nothing resembling an industrial or commercial depression exists in Canada, nor have we economic causes to produce any such calamity. Our farms and mines are producing splendidly, our factories are running overtime, the problem of our railway managers is how to handle the traffic. Work is plenty and wages good, both in town and country, throughout the Dominion. Expansion and congestion more adequately describe the conditions than stagnation or depression.

One element alone we lack—money. And the lack of this is felt not so much in the scarcity of funds with which to carry on present business as in the scarcity of capital with which to undertake new enterprises. The plaint about the money stringency is not that it has forced our factories to close, or our farmers to abandon their land, but that it prevents us temporarily from building more factories and bringing more land under cultivation. It is not at all that the present conditions of life are less favorable than the past, but that we are held back for a time from realizing the still better conditions just ahead; not that opportunities already embraced have been lost, but that the still broader opportunities of the future are temporarily withheld. The present good has not been destroyed; only the future greater good has been postponed.

The occasion surely calls more for gratification over what has been accomplished than for lamentation over what cannot be accomplished quite as soon as expected. If the circumstances of life of people generally are better now than they were ten years ago this should outweigh the disappointment that they cannot be still bettered as rapidly as hoped. If the situation is met in this spirit of contentment and in confidence that opportunities delayed are not opportunities denied, the money stringency can do no more than postpone the enterprises of today until tomorrow. The productive sources of wealth are unimpaired. It only requires a period of retrenchment to allow them to fill again the empty coffers of capital. But retrenchment should not become pessimism, for pessimism breeds panic and panic means disaster.

## WAS THE INQUIRY JOBBED?

The Winnipeg Tribune is not satisfied with the manner in which the investigation into the alleged beef combine was conducted in Winnipeg and in the course of a criticism says:—

"The Tribune can only abide by its former statements, that throughout "this investigation, in Winnipeg, Mr. "Haggart has examined no abattoir "witness in a manner that was likely "to cause the abattoirs any embar-"rassment, that, up to the present, "nothing has been drawn from these "witnesses that would tend to prove "the existence of the alleged trust—"and that the examination conducted "by Mr. Haggart is referred to in the "streets as a farce."

The press reports during the progress of the hearing indicated that the Winnipeg sessions were phenomenally unproductive of evidence damaging to the cause of those whose conduct was under examination. The barrenness of the inquiry there was the more conspicuous and the more perplexing because the evidence produced at the Alberta sessions had warranted an expectation that something interesting would happen when the Commission began digging into things at headquarters. The expectation was disappointed however and at the close of the Winnipeg sittings there was little if any additional proof before the Commission that a combine existed. This unfruitfulness the Tribune believes was not because there was nothing to be found out, but because it was not desired to find it, and because the examination of witnesses was conducted in such manner as to avoid finding it.

This is a matter of grave public concern and of quite as vital importance to the people of Alberta as to those of Manitoba. Winnipeg is the centre for the beef trade of the entire west and if there is a beef combine its headquarters must be in that city. The conditions of trade in Winnipeg determine directly or indirectly the price which the rancher and farmer of Alberta receives for his best beef cattle and if those conditions are determined by a combine among the cattle dealers, the farmer and rancher of Alberta feels the pinch quite as severely as the stock-grower of Manitoba. Presumably, too, the best place to locate a combine if such exist, should be at its headquarters and from its principals rather than far out among its victims. For these reasons the whole public interest in the inquiry hinged on the sessions in Winnipeg. If the inquiry there revealed a combine the case was established; if not, the evidence obtained elsewhere could scarcely be expected to be conclusive. If, as the Tribune alleges, the inquiry in Winnipeg broke down or failed in any material degree because the examining counsel did not do his duty the consequences of the jobbery will fall on the Alberta beef producer quite as heavily as on his Manitoba contemporary.

A bit of corroborative evidence that such may have been the case is the fact that when the Alberta sessions were concluded the services of Mr. P. J. Nolan, of Calgary, who had conducted the examinations in this Province were dispensed with and Mr. Haggart of Winnipeg was appointed examining counsel for the Manitoba inquiry. The authority of the Alberta government of course ceased at the provincial boundary, the Manitoba Commissioner then became chairman and the control of the Commission passed into the hands of the Manitoba authorities. Just why the Roblin government replaced Mr. Nolan it is difficult to understand, except on the assumption that they desired an examiner who was less likely to discover unpalatable facts. Mr. Nolan's conduct of the inquiry in Alberta left nothing to be desired or disclosed and gave promise of some interesting moments for the cattle kings when he got them in hand. But when the authority of the Alberta Government ceased Mr. Nolan was switched off the scent and Mr. Haggart took up the chase. From the results the Tribune gathers that this gentleman was governed by no uncontrollable desire to reveal the inner workings of the meat business. If his lack of curiosity was the result of official interference or instruction it is the most shameful job ever perpetrated on the farmers and ranchers of this country.

## THE SOLICITOR TALKS.

The senatorial solicitor of the Canadian Pacific railway was the orator-in-chief at a Conservative picnic at Leduc a few days ago. Naturally Senator Lougheed devoted his oratory largely to the Grand Trunk Pacific and used up considerable vivid language in picturing that project as the most outrageous bargain ever made. Naturally, too, the Senator did not get up to details and compare that bargain item for item with the bargain his friends made with the Canadian Pacific railway some years ago. In this the Senator was wise. Comparisons would have got him into trouble. Had he made the comparison honestly he would have torn his case to shreds; had he made it dishonestly he would have insulted the intelligence of his hearers who unlike himself were not on the pay roll of the Canadian Pacific. Instead, he resurrected the lifeless fabrication that "Conservatives fought for a Gov-"ernment road from coast to coast." The performance will deceive nobody. Mr. Borden and his followers came no nearer pledging themselves to a government owned railway than their Alberta machine came to divorcing itself from the Canadian Pacific railway. How near that was may be gathered from the spectacle of the Canadian Pacific providing orators for the party picnics.

## THE ENEMY'S TRIBUTE.

An exchange published in a North Dakota town adds its testimony to the energetic immigration work of the Edmonton Board of Trade, though of course unintentionally. The article in part follows:—

"The chamber of commerce of Ed-"monton, Alberta, is flooding this "section with profusely illustrated ad-"vertising matter, showing up the re-"sources and opportunities of that "city. While Edmonton may be a "very good place, we see nothing in "their circulars that equals the won-"derful resources, growth and develop-"ment to be found right here in North "Dakota. With all its wonderful "'boom' and inflated enterprises, Ed-"monton does not compare with either "Grand Forks or Fargo as a city, nei-"ther do the numerous landscape "views of mountainous scenery com-"pare with the broad and fertile "fields of this state. But at the same "time we cannot blame them for "'fishing for suckers' in North Da-"kota, where each one is worth from "$2,500 to $5,000. If it was merely "settlers they wanted they would not "work the North Dakota market so "hard, but the fact is apparent that "Dakota 'fish' is the best of all to "these westerners, who talk so much "about their 'hills,' and 'golden sun-"sets.'"

What better proof could be desired that the Board is doing effective work? The Dakota exchange would have no ground for complaint if Dakotans were not showing an awakening interest in Alberta. It would not squeal if it was not afraid of being hit.

## YESTERDAY'S VOTE.

Yesterday's voting terminated one of the liveliest by-election campaigns of recent years and the vote was unusually heavy. Mr. Blayney early took the aggressive and based his campaign on criticism of the administration. In turn he was assailed as a reformer and those whose interests and inclinations were opposed to measures of reform were adjured to join hands with the friends of the administration to secure his defeat.

The bylaw to grant tax exemption to the cold storage building was rejected, failing to secure the necessary two-thirds vote. The reason for this was probably the belief that an enterprise which received a bonus from the government did not require other assistance.

## GAINS BOTH WAYS.

James Carruthers of Montreal gives his opinion after observations that the Western wheat crop will be 75,000,000 bushels and estimates that the world crop will be 300,000,000 bushels short. There is not much cause for alarm in this. Seventy-five million bushels in a short market are worth more money than 100,000,000 bushels in a season of universal plenty. And the expense of handling 75,000,000 bushels is twenty-five per cent. less than that of handling 100,000,000 bushels. The Western farmer gains both ways this year.

## "RESURRECTION."

Mr. Borden's followers continue to shower him with bouquets, though not of a kind to express sentiments of unmixed kindness nor sweeten the atmosphere for his pilgrimage. The latest, labelled from Ottawa and tendered by the Winnipeg Telegram, suggests that the reappearance of Sir Hibbert Tupper is the beginning of a "general resurrection." As only the dead can be resurrected Mr. Borden will doubtless appreciate the delicacy of the suggestion that his leadership has made a resurrecion necessary.

## ON THE SIDE.

Calgary aldermen ejected a reporter from a committee meeting. Curiously enough it was the "light" committee, too.

It is easy to devise a punishment for the fellow who rings the fire alarm just to see the brigade turn out. Consider him the fire and let the brigade do the rest.

Boston Globe: "In Alberta the "wheat yield shows an increase of "acreage of twenty per cent. This is "American wheat, but it is not United "States wheat." Well, there is no objection to the United States annexing it at satisfactory prices.

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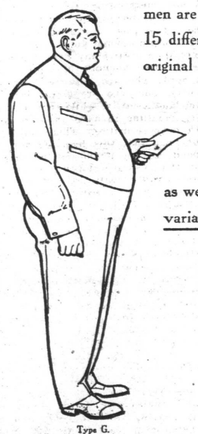

Type G.

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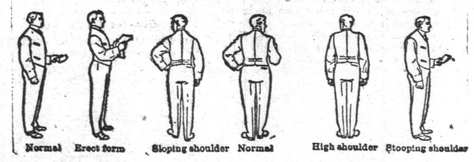

Normal Erect form Sloping shoulder Normal High shoulder Stooping shoulder

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# REASONS FOR PRESENT S

## In Money Markets—B Works Have Gobb the Gold.

The Toronto Globe in a published a special article o cial stringency which deals conditions in the west.

No man needs to be told present time there exists thr money markets of the world of stringency. Everywhere m to obtain, even when the sec is of a gilt-edged character, bly in no country is the money more difficult to sati Canada. It has been an for some time that the ti stitutions of the country hav and are not now willing to all the demands made upo loans, not that the banks an companies are in any way in dition financially, but that t termined to continue in a go condition. The calls made up so numerous that it is impos isfy everybody.

With a view to ascertaini being thought of the position cial circles a representative of has during the last few days a number of gentlemen in t Toronto who are closely ident financial organizations, and t somewhat obvious reasons, it sible to disclose their identit results of these investigations terest, and on the whole garded as reassuring by those of late become a little fearful condition which affairs have

### Causes of Dear Mone

Generally speaking, the chief dear money throughout the in the first instance, the hu ditures brought about by the rican war, costing the British round figures something like dred and fifty million pounds the great war between Russ Japan both of which turned m its natural industrial channel, ally the great wave of prosper has literally swept over the wo cent years. The last mention is by far the most important. ize that it is so needs only a thought on the great industrial ment that has taken place in co with the three great manufactu tions of the world—Great Brit United States and Germany. In these countries, particularly in to the two last, the rate of and development in comparative ing, the last few years has bee ishingly great. The expansion mercial and industrial e throughout the world has, as of late, been proceeding in a ratio than has the increase of the supply of gold, the basis of all cial enterprise, and it is a natu easily understood consequence t money should result. Enormou prises like the Panama Canal, Transcontinental, Egyptian and projects of great magnitude hav to these burdens enormously.

Such being the case, it is no matter to realize why in Can stringency of the money market be greater than it is in some of t communities. No country in th can point to such a remarkable of development as can the Do The record of progress during t ten years, progress made in every of commercial undertaking has n In every part of the country th story of prosperity and expansio be told. The great crowds of ne zens that have poured into the have had to have their needs s (Those of them that have taken u ing in the west as the means by to gain a livelihood have had to plied with machinery, and the growing population so rapidly ing has demanded such an incre the supply of manufactured goo in every industry there has taken an enormous expansion.

### Have Enlarged Establishmen

The manufacturer and the mer in order to keep pace with the de of the people have had to enlarge establishments, and the deman money to carry out these works ha so great that at the present tim absolutely impossible for the bank loan corporations to meet them, a spite of the fact that the rates terest have been considerably inc they are now only able to deal such applications as will yield ab ly the most advantageous resul themselves. In other words, Ca own tremendous development and perity, affords the reason why should be dearer here than in countries.

It was frankly admitted to the reporter by more than one head Toronto institutions that it was sible for them to afford that acco dation to local industries as had afforded in the past. In this conn a point of great interest and con able importance to Toronto arises. the beginning of the year, building mits have been issued in the city gating in value $10,689,330. A con able portion of this proposed con tive work is house property, and the need for greater house accom tion in the city becoming more pr it is of the greatest importance these building operations should interfered with. It must also be in mind that to a large extent the tion of new house property is undert as a speculation purely and simply those engaged in this business are d dent on the banks and loan societies the means of carrying on their The question is, therefore, whethe not the stringency of the money ma will prevent any large portion of undertakings for which permits been issued being carried out.

### Made Financial Arrangements.

Asked whether he thought that would be the case one gentleman most emphatically, "No! because ple, before obtaining their permits least in a great majority of cases,