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MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1911

RECIPROCIETY

The proof of the pudding is, of course, in the eating of it, and the precise effects of the new tariff arrangement cannot be canvassed with precision until the arrangement has been some time in operation and until the changes made have shown their results in the course of trade. It is readily apparent, however, from the schedules agreed upon that the representatives of the two countries set down with a sincere desire to make the trade relations between the Dominion and the Republic easier, and with a perfect willingness to make mutual concessions to that end. It is equally apparent that their efforts did not come to naught. Both the agreement itself and the manner of its reception declare the bargain to be one of the utmost importance. Mr. Jordan took the earliest opportunity to repudiate the notion so carefully cultivated by the Conservative Press during the past few weeks, that negotiations would not result in anything of importance. He declared the result to be of the greatest and most far-reaching consequence. It is, he said, to a complete reversal of the national policy of thirty years ago, and of the trade policy which has generally existed since that time. He regarded it as opening a new era, as making a new and distinctive departure, as breaking decisively with the previous trend and tendency of things; and indicated that on that ground he intends to take his stand, and to do what he can to prevent Parliament ratifying the arrangement. Other tributes to the importance of the agreement are forthcoming from other quarters. The Lake Park area is proposing to send a delegation to Ottawa to protest, lest the free admission of Canadian wheat to the United States may lessen the wheat market eastward to the Atlantic. The milling interests are registering their objections to the wheat being allowed to pass out of the country unground, and these and other quarters are protesting the most earnest character—the best evidence that could be given that the arrangement is regarded as one of very great importance. If no objection came from such quarters it might be concluded that the bargain was little dreamed of, and not thought likely to be of any account. The lively opposition which is developing against it expresses in the most convincing fashion the belief that it will powerfully stimulate trade between the two peoples. This is more than the mere fact that many kinds of goods have been allowed to pass from either country to the other free of duty; nor so many allowed to pass either way on payment of the same rates.

The agreement is a reciprocity measure. It provides for mutual tariff reductions. There are concessions on both sides. A large number of articles are placed on the free list of either country. On a very large number more the tariff rates have been made equal. It should be said that the willingness of the United States representatives to give as well as take is shown in the fact that to equalize duties they frequently reduced their tariff much more than was necessary. On the part of the Canadian ministers and that to establish free trade in other lines they abolished duties on goods already on Canada's free list. For this reason the arrangement is much more valuable to Canadians than a simple reduction in the Canadian tariff would have been. Such reductions would have enabled us to buy manufactured and other goods more cheaply, but would have done nothing to help us sell our own goods. It would have eased the burden on the Canadian consumer of imported goods but would not have materially benefited the market of the Canadian producer. The reciprocity arrangement takes note of this producer as well as the consumer that the consumer is also a producer. It not only allows him to bring in goods from the United States at lower charges, but in doing so secures for the United States the concession that he may ship his products into that country at lower rates. It considers his income as well as his outgo, and enables him to sell in the freest market as well as to buy in the cheapest.

It is satisfactory to note that the arrangement does not interfere with the British preference. Canada remains the master of her own tariff, and may raise or lower it at pleasure. When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effective for cold, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by dealers everywhere.

She is bound by no treaty to not the equal concessions to other countries, or any concession she pleases to Great Britain. This is in line with the announcement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier last summer that whatever was done with the United States property in Winnipeg becomes taxable. When the agreement was made the prospective taxes were less consideration than the prospective benefit to be secured from C. P. R. enterprise. Now Winnipeg feels that the taxes are more desirable than the additional benefit the city would receive from the enlarged operations of the company in the direction indicated. Such are the changes in value wrought by time. Winnipeg's course guaranteed exemption to the C. P. R. as a measure of self-protection, a test of moral of its experience is the old one that exemption from taxation is a mischiefous form of bonus; a form which increases the bonus as the need for it grows less.

A DOG-IN-THE-MANGER DEMAND

Alderman Hyndman got a resolution through the city council that the city should acquire the best power privilege on the Athabasca river and hold this until some time in future, when the province might see fit to take up the business of water power development. The city, he explained, was not prepared to put the two or three million dollars necessary into the project, therefore the water power and private corporation should be allowed to do so. That looks pretty much like a dog-in-the-manger proposal. The principle seems to be that what we cannot do ourselves, or what we are not prepared to risk doing, we should allow no one else to do. If there were a possibility of private interests getting control of the water power and doing nothing with it until the market assured an ample return on the investment, some ground would exist for asking that the city be allowed to do what private investors might otherwise do. But power privileges are granted in Canada today by the Federal Government at least only on condition that power be developed within a given time and at given rates. The resolution asks that the city be exempted from this salutary regulation and be allowed to bring it into effect. It is not conservation that is asked for, but reservation; not that a resource be developed so as to give the public the most benefit from it, but that it be tied up for development; not that those who may want to use it to be given a reasonable time in which to do so, but that proprietary be vested in a corporation whose representatives declare they have no intention of using it. Surely it would be better for the city, if it had the power, to utilize the Athabasca power, if any company is willing to do so, than that the power be held useless. There is not even the pretense of public utility and civic prudence to warrant the demand that it be tied up in the manner proposed. It is scarcely probable that any company would undertake to develop power there unless they had an agreement to sell power to Edmonton. And in the making of any such agreement a clause could be inserted that the city, or the province, or the public, should have the right to purchase the power at a price which would be thought desirable. The resolution seems to have nothing behind it, but the mistaken notion that the city, or the province, or the public, should have the right to prevent it being brought into use. Suppose that foolish idea were applied to the administration of land, timber, or coal. Its effect would be to tie up resources at once apparent. Its results must lie in the same direction if applied to the management of unmineral wealth.

DOING WELL

The retiring president of the Board of Trade had a pleasant task to perform in reviewing the course of things during the past year and in citing the prospects of the present one. The past year was a year of substantial growth in the things that make for Edmonton's advancement. The progress of settlement, the extension of railways, the returns from the farms, were reflected in the increased business of our merchants and in the acquisition of sites for new commercial establishments. The promise is that the present year will bring progress along equally desirable lines, and probably of more marked degree. Edmonton, though free from the feverish characteristics of a "boom" season, has done well in the past twelve-month, and promises to do equally well, if not much better, during the present year. In what has been accomplished the board of trade has borne a useful part, and in the work of the coming months may be counted on for equally effective work. The publicity campaign goes forward vigorously, the headlines are well attended and a lively interest is shown in every civic enterprise, and every movement of public concern. The board is a very useful institution with a long and honorable record and a great opportunity.

A FOOLISH YARN

A sample of the kind of publicity that does Edmonton and municipal ownership more harm than good appears in the form of a special despatch in the Detroit News of January 19th. The despatch, it should be stated, does not owe its origin to the city publicity department, but is published as "from a special correspondent." The special correspondent in this particular correspondence is readily enough apparent, though where he got the misinformation to work on is puzzling. He informs the no doubt wondering readers of the News that

The municipally owned and operated street railway of Edmonton, the "model city of the northwest," has just turned into the city treasury \$144,000 in net revenue from a \$175,000 gross passenger income for 1910. The expense of running the system "was more than the \$31,000 difference between these two figures, but it was made up in freight and package delivery receipts. Thus the net result of the service per passenger carried "was less than one cent per passenger." The News, being a believer in municipal government, naturally grows excited over this remarkable instance of the success of the system. The idea that Detroit cannot run a street railway system, and says editorially, "Edmonton, Ala., where 42,000 'Canadian, British and American' are building a great metropolis, has the public intelligence, the civic integrity, and the men to show us how 'it is done.' Edmonton had difficult 'problems. The mileage was great in comparison with the density of the 'traffic.' Everything had to be bought 'new, as the old was unfit. The heavy 'load of rails, the best of roads, 'the newest of cars, the highest of wages, all these had to be provided. 'And the familiar machinations of the franchise clique, of certain aldermen, the obstructionists, had to be met. But Edmonton has won. It 'has made enough money out of 'freight and package' delivery to pay the passenger traffic pay back '\$144,000 into the city treasury, which is almost four cents for each fare 'collected. And if Edmonton can 'meet a success of municipal ownership with 20 miles of track and 42,000 population, Detroit has ten times 'the opportunity, and she will take it.' It is to be hoped that when Detroit 'has the same kind of success in running its street railway system it will draw its information from some more reliable source than that tapped by the News. The editorial is a fairly late one about the results of Edmonton's venture can have but one result: some cool headed party in Detroit will send for a copy of our park annual report, issued under the signature of the city auditor. Then the howling misrepresentation of our enterprise will follow, to the humiliation of the city and other friends of municipal ownership. The injury of the movement, and the discount of everything in future that bears an Edmonton date line. Misrepresentation is the worst of all sins, and yet farthered a good cause, and municipal ownership is too worthy a cause for misguided boasters to be allowed to bring it into disrepute in this fashion. The worst of it is, some one will most likely attach the blame to the city's publicity department, and the publicity campaign will suffer accordingly.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK

On January 13, Hon. J. P. Oliver introduced in Parliament a bill dealing with forest reserves and the bill includes the new Rocky Mountain Park, lying along the eastern slope of the mountains, and which was set aside by order in council in 1906. It gives to the Government the power to expropriate ownership rights in any portion of the areas to be included in the park. Power is also given to the Government to acquire those reserves into pleasure resorts and to place such portions under regulations other than those which pertain to the reserves. The Rocky Mountain Park is situated in the heart of the finest scenery in America. The tourists who will flock thither when the railways provide ready means of access will contribute to the income of the province and of the city of Edmonton, and to the business of Edmonton and other towns and cities farther situated. In introducing the bill Mr. Oliver said: "I do not remember that a Bill respecting forest reserves was passed in 1906. There was then an extension of an Act respecting the Rocky Mountain Park. The purpose of forest reserves and of forest parks, while identical in some respects, differ in their important respects. A forest reserve is withdrawn from occupation whereas a park is intended primarily to be occupied for the purpose of pleasure. Since 1898 we have found that in many cases where a forest reserve was set apart, it was desirable that some portion, if not the whole of it, might be used for a park or other purposes. It has also been found desirable on experience to cut some of the reserves already made, or to alter their boundaries. This Bill provides a new schedule of forest reserves, which will be in accordance with the information we have acquired since 1898, and particularly it will include a forest reserve covering the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains which was set apart last year by order in council. It was not included in the Act last year for the reason that the boundaries had not been defined. It is difficult to define the eastern boundary, and it was thought that it should be set apart merely by order in council instead of by Act of Parliament. Since last year we have had an examination made, and while we have not been able to define the boundary for the whole distance on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains where it is administered by this government, we have a satisfactory eastern boundary, at any rate, as far north as Gasqueton, in the Yellow Head Pass on the Grand Trunk Pacific line, and we are assuming a boundary that, so far as we can define the boundary, is rather than by order in council. When we set apart a forest reserve by Act of Parliament, we are bound to apply certain provisions regarding parks in portions of this reserve set apart by Act of Parliament, we take

power to do this by order in council. The original reservation is made by Act of Parliament, and there are certain provisions which cover that reservation, but of that reservation there may be taken a portion which may be put under different regulations, so that the public may occupy that forest park for purposes of pleasure. One other new feature of the bill is that we are providing powers of expropriation. In the present Act there is no power for expropriation of property, which may be held by private individuals within an area that it is desired to make a forest reserve, or forest park. Sometimes we find a very serious difficulty in dealing with this question in the public interest, and we think it is desirable that a power of expropriation should be added to the existing provisions which provide for the purchase of existing rights either by payment or exchange.

Mr. Hughes—Suppose a railway was to pass through this forest reserve, or suppose a person holds timber limits in what is set apart as a forest reserve, how is the minister going to meet that case? Mr. Oliver—Rights that exist within the area covered at the time the park is set apart, are not intended to be prejudicial by the creation of the reserve. The holder of a timber limit still remains the holder of that timber limit, or the holder of private property still remains the holder of that private property. We are, as I say, taking powers of expropriation, not that expropriation is to be made, but that rights as timber limits or rights held by leasehold, but rights held by patent, those we take power to expropriate. In regard to railroads, a railway may be a certain route and that route include a forest reserve, of course the railway will be subject to the permanent interest of the public, and the interest of transportation.

QUIET AT HANKOV

Chinese Troops have Situation Under Control. Washington, Jan. 24.—That quietude now prevails at Hankow, which was the scene of rioting on Sunday, and that the Chinese troops had the situation under control, was reported in the state department in a cablegram from Consul Mosher at that point.

Portuguese Disturbances

Lisbon, Jan. 24.—The government is experiencing some difficulty in the provinces. At Lamego, 75 miles north of here, a Catholic priest named Farlah has been arrested, charged with treason in inciting soldiers to mutiny to bring about the restoration of the monarchy. At Avaro, a seaport town in the province of Beira, a mob of 200 men, armed with paper, which is attacking the government, have barricaded themselves in the building, and armed with rifles and bombs, stand ready to resist if attacked by the troops which have been ordered to the scene.

Dynamite Victims Body Arrives

Winnipeg, Jan. 24.—The body of Geo. McCollum, foreman of the Gypsum Works at a place 100 miles north of here, was brought here today. He was killed by an explosion of dynamite and twenty other workmen who were near at the time escaped injury. McCollum was about 45 years of age and unmarried.

Fatal Laundry Explosion

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—One employee is known to be dead, several are injured and 250 girls were thrown into a panic by a boiler explosion in a laundry here today. The employee killed was a boy.

Macoun Wreck Inevitable

North Fork, Sask., Jan. 25.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in connection with the Macoun wreck based on the statements of the train crew and passengers about today was that the accident was caused by the orders of the dispatcher at Moose Jaw, allowing the snow plow train to so closely follow the passenger train. The engineer of the snow plow train was blamed for not taking more precautions in approaching the Macoun railway yards.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND TAKEN SERIOUSLY ILL

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 25.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, was taken ill shortly after his arrival in Ann Arbor today. He participated tomorrow in the consecration of Father Kelley, pastor of the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle in this city. Ireland is the Bishop of Detroit.

**SLAUGHTER SALE OF SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS**  
To make room for our large Stock of Spring Vehicles we have decided to sell the balance of our Cutters and Sleighs at the following prices for cash only

\$55.00 Hawill Speeder for	\$70.00	\$45.00 Cutter for	\$50.00
\$65.00 Cutter for	\$75.00	\$55.00 Jumper for	\$60.00
\$75.00 Cutter for	\$80.00	\$65.00 Demolition Bow for	\$70.00
\$85.00 Cutter for	\$90.00	\$75.00 Steel Shoe Farm Bob for	\$80.00
\$95.00 Cutter for	\$100.00	\$85.00 Cast Shoe Farm Bob for	\$90.00

Special cash discount on Farm Machinery to purchasers from Slave Lake and Peace River Country. We will have for Spring delivery the Celebrated Studebaker Mountain and Farm Waggon, also Delivery and Express Waggon.

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An IHC gasoline engine will furnish economical power for many machines in use on your farm and about the house and dairy—the separator, churn, pump, saw, feed grinder, etc.

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IHC engines are made in the following styles and sizes:  
Horizontal, 1-2 1/2—4—6—8—10—12—15—20 and 25-horse power.  
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Go to the IHC Dealer in your town and let him tell you what size is best adapted to your needs, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for catalogue and any other information you want.

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, stock, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

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**BRAIN WORKERS**  
who get little exercise, feel better all round for an occasional dose of

**"NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives**

They tone up the liver, move the bowels gently but freely, cleanse the system and clear the brain. A new, pleasant and reliable laxative, prepared by a reliable firm, and worthy of the NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c and we will mail them.

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**Sunshine burns less than expected**

**Two Tons in the bin and the winter over**

OWNERS of Sunshine furnaces often make this mistake for the first winter. They order the same winter's coal supply as when using their old furnaces. When spring arrives they have about two tons in their bins. Of course, they are delighted. Wouldn't you like to own a furnace that burns less than expected?

Let him show you how the four triangular gas bars release ashes without wasting fuel—how the automatic gas damper makes the Sunshine burn valuable gas fumes that escape up the chimney of ordinary furnaces.

Let him install a Sunshine furnace with a guarantee to heat your house to your entire satisfaction.

**McClary's Sunshine Furnace**

McClary's Sunshine Furnace is a better conductor of heat than plain steel—why the straight semi-steel fire-pot radiates more heat than the common slanting gray iron fire-pot.

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**McClary's Sunshine Furnace**

**RECIPROCIETY FOR**

Canadian Minister of Finance Simultaneously Washington—Eagerness and Enthusiasm by Opposition Cheers

**Wheat, Oats, and Coke**

Reductions in Duty on per cent to 15 per cent by 10 and 8 per cent for Consideration

Washington, Jan. 26.—The announcement of the reciprocity measure, there was laid amidst Canadian parliament today. The measure takes the form of a bill to amend the tariff act of 1890, and the result of the agreement is a reduction of the duty on wheat from 15 per cent to 10 per cent, and on oats from 15 per cent to 10 per cent, and on coke from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—There was a meeting of the Commons chamber this afternoon, and the reciprocity bill was introduced. The bill provides for a reduction of the duty on wheat from 15 per cent to 10 per cent, and on oats from 15 per cent to 10 per cent, and on coke from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Criticism of Negotiations. Mr. Fielding said at the meeting that the reciprocity bill was a step towards the reopening of reciprocity negotiations with the United States. He said that the bill was a step towards the reopening of reciprocity negotiations with the United States. He said that the bill was a step towards the reopening of reciprocity negotiations with the United States.

Its abrogation brought up the question of the reopening of reciprocity negotiations with the United States. He said that the bill was a step towards the reopening of reciprocity negotiations with the United States. He said that the bill was a step towards the reopening of reciprocity negotiations with the United States.