

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, \$4 per year. By mail, per year, \$3. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., LTD. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

Friday April, 26th, 1907

THE CROAK OF THE LITTLE CANADA PARTY.

Mr. Bourassa in a recent utterance in the House of Commons made some remarks that cast a reflection upon the patriotism of the American immigrants of Western Canada. No greater injustice can be inflicted upon a class or an individual than aspersions of this kind.

As a matter of fact the Americans are the first to resent the suggestion of disloyalty. The ex-citizens of the republic are the first to express their amazement over the extraordinary democracy met with everywhere in a country where the monarchical form of government obtains. To insinuate that the American element does not accept in a genuine way the conditions as they find them in Canada is to grossly libel thousands of progressive people whose first inquiry after locating their homesteads is concerning naturalization.

They enter as enthusiastically into public celebrations on Dominion Day as our native-born. In Manitoba it was the ex-Americans who first commended the decision of the government to fly the flag on the public schools.

Hundreds of ex-Americans assert it is impossible for them to appreciate how thoroughly Canadianized they have become until they visit the States again where they are ready to denounce the imputations of ultra-republicans against the English monarchy, and correct many false impressions regarding the land of their adoption.

The constant suspicion that men like Mr. Bourassa entertain and occasionally voice regarding the Americanization of the west is an injustice to the best class of immigrants we have, and the only cause of regret they have for settling among us.

A CONDEMNING APOLOGY.

Mr. Foster has made his reply to the Insurance Commission. He has been unable to detract from one statement or interference that may be adduced against him in the report. His attitude of defence is that he was not responsible for the investment of the trust funds of the I.O.F., and that he was invested under the laws of the land. His further defence is an excuse. He says the commission pried into matters that had no relation to life insurance, or in other words the action of the Union Trust Company had no relation to the I.O.F.

What was this relation? Mr. Foster in his speech in the House does not deny, but actually declares that the trust funds of the I.O.F. were employed to float a subsidiary company to the extent of two million dollars, and that the investments in question came from this source.

Mr. Foster was manager of this company. Now he claims that he was in no way responsible for these trust funds. The responsibility, he says, lay with the Supreme Court of the I.O.F. That is to say, that the Supreme Court of the I.O.F., which is forbidden by law to invest the trust funds of the order in speculative enterprises, can form a company like the Union Trust Co., turn over the trust funds to it, whose manager like Mr. Foster may invest them in speculative enterprises while responsibility inheres neither in the manager of the subsidiary company nor in the Supreme Court.

All this, Mr. Foster claims, neither contravened his powers nor the statutes of the country.

The real question is not whether it is legal or not, but is it right, and does it give adequate protection to the thousands of families in Canada who are the beneficiaries of the I.O.F.? The commission has disclosed this state of affairs, and it would have been false to its duty and aim if it had not struck the visitor from the face of such hypocrisy. Every member of the Forrester's order will feel grateful that such an exposure was made. The commission did strike away the visitor, and if Mr. Foster's face was hidden there who is to blame for that?

Moreover, Mr. Foster was unable to explain away that he and his associates pocketed \$5,000 in the Montague syndicate deal, and that the money was in reality trust money of the I.O.F. All his bastard logic does not alter any of these facts, which was the commission's warrant for investigation.

Mr. Foster's argument that no money was lost is beside the question. The transactions were speculative and forbidden by law. All these dodges of high finance cannot palliate the violation of the trust reposed in him. This latter defence might have some force and appeal had not the filibustering finance of the Ontario Bank management been so fresh in the public mind. Charles McGill took the same ground as Mr. Foster. His transactions resulted disastrously, and his fate we all know. The funds imperilled by Mr. Foster were more sacred than the bank funds, provided as they were for the protection of the widow and the orphan. They were sunk in the purchase of unimproved lands which if they became dead in the stock market would have resulted as disastrously to the I.O.F. and Union Trust Co. as the efforts of the convicted Ontario bank manager did to his institution and himself.

PRaise FOR DR. McINTYRE.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe pays a splendid compliment to Dr. McIntyre, M.P. for Strathcona, in his reply to Mr. Armand Lavergne's motion protesting against the payment of bonuses for the promotion of immigration. "This motion," says the Globe, "brought out two uncommonly good and refreshing speeches. One was delivered by Dr. McIntyre, the member for Strathcona, and the other by Hon. Mr. Lemieux. The latter's reputation as a speaker is already made, but hitherto he has been regarded as a maker of eloquent set speeches rather than as a debater. Today he showed his powers in a give-and-take bout, and surprised friends as well as foes by his spirit, appropriateness and force of retort. As a reply to the Bourassa-Lavergne campaign it was crushing and evidently disturbed those two gentlemen very much.

"Dr. McIntyre of Strathcona, on the other hand, was an unknown force, and the House experienced all the emotions of a prospector who has struck valuable ore in place. He followed Mr. Bourassa, and that gentleman's pleasant references to the people who are coming to our shores in search of the promised land as the scum of the nations had evidently stirred him to his very depths. His effort to express honest feelings in studiously moderate language produced the effect of highly restrained indignation that had an electric influence on the House. His facts and statistics were telling, and his final characterization of the efforts of the party of two to set people against people and race against race, was singularly forceful and pointed. The postage stamp party is a phrase which will stick. Dr. McIntyre has the gift of reasoning on his legs, which is not common even among old parliamentarians. He received a remarkable ovation on resuming his seat. Considered as a first essay in parliament, it must be pronounced one of the incidents of the session of 1907."

THE CONFIDENCE OF EDMONTON

Every spring brings to the westwarder the "biggest-year on record." Almost invariably his sanguine expectation has been justified. Year after year in the long nights of winter his anticipations have been of the future. "Will this tide of prosperity reach the flood this season?" There is a grounded fear in the heart of every man that good times cannot always last. There seems to be an economic heredity rooted in the imagination of the average man that good times and bad follow each other every seven years like the seven lean and fat years of Pharaoh's dream. But with the annual rush of the Saskatchewan when freed from its icy fetters, the rush of immigration begins, the rush of new building, new capital and new railway construction, and the pessimist and the croaker is retired or converted. The sanguine spirit asserts itself, and permeates the whole community—all of which is reflected in renewed building enterprises and promising business conditions.

Property in all parts of Edmonton has considerably risen in value, even during the winter. Building material is said to be more expensive. Industrial and railway development will make unusual demands upon the labor market. But hopefully and confidently the men of judgment and experience declare this season will surpass all records.

The real estate market, a very sensitive indicator of business conditions, retains its saneness and justifies the upward fluctuations which are bound to be verified by the events of the coming year.

Property in the heart of the city commands a higher price than it did three months ago.

The character of the proposed buildings are generally of a higher class than those of other years. Manufacturers are laying plans and making investments that are calculated to give stability to local trade conditions. Notwithstanding the present financial stringency in the east, and a continued rise in realty values during the last four years, the demand for property is greater to-day than ever before. When property is increasing in value in the business area of the provincial metropolis, there are weighty reasons that pre-empt a vigorous and healthy situation and abundantly justify the confidence of our citizens.

A MINISTER OF TRUE PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Hon. Mr. Cushing's visit to the scene of the conflict between the coal miners and the operators is to be commended. Those who have followed the career of the Minister of Public Works know that he is a public-spirited man. He is ever anxious to assist the people. He has manifested this spirit in more ways than one. So it was only natural that he should pay a visit to Fernie and use his best endeavors to assist in settling the differences between the employees and the employers of the many coal mines that are now idle. The continuance of this trouble means the demoralization of the business of this province. It means a tie-up of our railroads and the closing of many of our manufacturing plants.

What more natural than that a member of the government of Alberta, who, from the very day they took the reins of office, have shown by their legislation that they have the welfare of the people at heart, should use his best efforts to bring peace in the warring mining camps. The settlement of such a trouble means a great deal to the prosperity and progress of this province, and it is the business of the government, representing the people, to make an attempt to bring about peace. If they sat idly by and allowed the struggle to continue without an effort being put forth to bring the parties to an understanding. They would be negligent in their duty to the citizens of this province. It is not, as a Fernie despatch says, "the meddling of politicians," but the honest desire of a public man to bring industrial peace and prosperity to the province, of the government of which he is a very valued and important member.

THE THAW TRIAL.

The Thaw trial has revealed a generous spot in the social life of New York, and in the administration of the criminal law of the State. Historians are wont to compare the republic of the United States with that of Rome. In many respects the parallel is striking, but nowhere is the parallel so deadly as in the power of wealth to prostitute society. It is discouraging to find a disease that seemed to be a product of old civilization recurring in a new civilization upon which so many high hopes are embarked.

Wealth, like fire, is a good servant but a bad master. In a land of freedom and honest labor, of boasted social and political equality, with education and opportunity for useful public service, Harry Thaw's millions made him a debauched idler, a member of a social elite possessed of equally debauched and servile classes ministering to their pleasures until a fatal lust made their influence a scourge.

The long-drawn-out trial with its fine-spun technicalities, its network of uncertainties, its mass of irrelevant evidence imported into the premises of the argument, the distortion of every rule admitting evidence to the limits of absurdity is a blot on the legal procedure of the Court, and a scandal upon justice itself. By such devices prostituted wealth was rendered immune from the consequences of the law of murder, and a premium put upon crime by a rich man, who aided by astute counsel, was able to thread his way through the mazes of criminal law from the galleys, thus reducing to a mockery the boast that all men are equal when they stand before a jury.

The sixth commandment still remains a fundamental law that should never be abrogated. In this connection Goldwin Smith makes the following pertinent observation:

"The sacredness of human life is the keystone of all civilization. There is a tendency to shrink from the infliction of capital punishment. In some countries it has been abolished, and France seems likely to be added to the number. The same people who sign petitions for the reprieve of a murderer are ready to shout for a var in which a hundred thousand lives may be sacrificed. The substitution of solitary imprisonment for life is taken to be a measure of mercy. It is more probably a measure of cruelty. No mental agony can be conceived greater than that of endless confinement and solitude. When a man has the mark of Cain upon him, it is best for him, as well as for society, that he should be put out of the world."

There is a deep and wide interest in this case which concerns all who are interested in the problems of civilization on the basis of a wholesome democracy. Will the nation be able to cure itself of this evil? The republic has a grave occasion for calling upon the wisdom and moral sense of her citizens. We believe she has a reserve of both to answer the call.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Alberta and New Zealand lead the way for the rest of the empire.

Socialism is a vision of equality and felicity in a world of inequality and sacrifice.

The press has nabbed Foster for misdemeanors that are too intelligent for the police.

The German Emperor has 19,000 neckties—a fair supply for his quantity of "neck."

Alberta is a youngster, but the telephone is not to be a toy for it to play with. It is to be a convenience for the people.

Russian newspapers are fighting for the liberty that will allow them to print an item announcing the picnic of the Epworth League.

Decay of religious belief in the working classes is an element that is always associated with industrial discontent and disturbance.

Operations of the Peace Congress should be enlarged to apply to the Homeric titles of Colonel Sam Turpin Hughes and Henri Bourassa.

A lynx was shot in the street of Edmonton the other day. It is supposed it came from Calgary and was looking for the man who located the university at Strathcona.

We'll soon be able to talk over the phone with our friends in Camrose, Daysland, Stettler and Alix. How is that for a government only eighteen months old?

Millionairism is not wrong. The trouble lies in the millionaire. Millionairism is the outcome of an age of gigantic commercial enterprises which with commercial concentration has eliminated the middleman with ultimate benefit to the consumer.

PERTINENT REMARKS.

Good-bye day winter come and when you have shorter time to stay.

A western paper says there are lots of lars in the country. In reply it says there is marked improvement since David's time when all men were included in the list.

All this talk about Lord Aylmer's "forced retirement" is all rot. His retirement takes place according to regulations approved long ago by both parties.

In the last five years 339,350 immigrants have settled in the three western provinces. Of this number 239,944 were British born. The Anglo-Saxon is mathematically safe yet.

The Toronto World implies Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have gone to England happier if George Fowler were in jail. Not so. Being a man like Fowler is a punishment enough without incarceration.

The London Free Press, remarks that cabinet salaries should increase conditionally upon endorsement at general elections. At that rate where would Hon. George Rains Foster and others of the bunch come in?

An Ottawa paper says Alberta seems to have greater attraction for the immigrant from old France than even Montreal. Of course! Alberta is lively and thoroughly up-to-date. The integrity of society demands that the good name of public men shall not be at the mercy of blowing-eadder scandal-mongers.

Mr. Fowler's attack on Mr. Emmerson is the climax of a systematic policy of slander, insinuation and suggestion that has been from the first session of the Liberal Administration. It is the policy of nagging and pin pricking and one that measures the size and power of the Opposition's criticism of the Government. Their bluffs and innuendoes are called at last. They have placed Mr. Emmerson in a position to defend himself, and he will. Lay on Macduff!

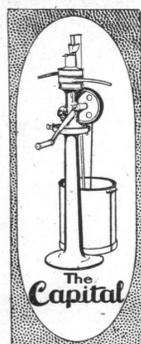
SENATE CLOSES ITS BAR.

The Canadian House of Lords Becomes Abstemious.

Ottawa, April 25.—The Senate to-day decide to close its bar. Next session the restaurant will be run by a salaried official instead of a caterer as at present.

Four Cows Will Earn You MORE Money Than EIGHT Cows Earn You Now

Tell me to show you how to get over thirty dollars a year more out of each cow you keep. Make me prove that four cows AND a Capital Separator will actually earn you — YOU, PERSONALLY — more money in cold cash profits than an EIGHT-cow herd and no Capital Separator. Don't take my say-so for it. Don't wrap yourself up in your own belief that it can't be done. It CAN be done, and I can PROVE it to you, in a practical, hard-sense fashion, with figures and facts that you won't want to dodge. Write to me and see.



The Capital Separator

Let's get the thing clear to start with. Here is what I say I can show you: That with four good cows and my method of separating, making butter—and selling butter—you can make more money in one year than eight cows will make you without my method.

If I do that,—if I do show you a difference of over thirty dollars profit a year on every cow you keep,—then I want to talk business with you. I don't want a cent of your money until you are satisfied that I have made good every word I say and everything I promise. I don't want to sell you a Capital Separator until you ask me to,—I shan't importune you, nor bother you. All I want to know is your name and address, and how many cows you keep. When I get these facts, I'll tell you some things you haven't heard before. I'll show you not only why you need a Capital Separator, but why you can make more money by my method of selling butter than you'll make any other way. It won't be all separator talk I'll talk to you,—you've read reams of separator argument, but you haven't heard yet about the right way to

make butter and the right way to SELL butter. Tell me to tell you about it,—there's nothing to pay.

Why don't I tell you right here in print? Simply because I am not giving "blanket" advice. What might be a good plan for a man in Ontario wouldn't work in Manitoba,—and I propose to advise each dairyman according to his location and other vital details. Naturally, I want to sell Capital Separators. I am no philanthropist. But I will sell them faster because I can tell people how to make them pay,—and that's something new in this business.

I don't care what your experience with dairying has been, nor what your separator. You may have what you think is the best separator there is. Or you may believe, as many do, that there isn't any real profit in dairying—farming what you see in other cases. Do I get the chance to do that? I'll write you to the more, short, downright facts? Just write to me and say so.

I don't care whether you feel able to buy a Capital Separator or not. It won't be a hard matter, once you get to the buying point, to make terms with me. Some of my friends—I don't consider them merely my customers—take three years' time to pay in. Some of them pay in three months. Doesn't make any difference to me, because I know, and I can prove to you, that my Separator will buy itself the first year you have it. It will save you enough money and trouble, to pay for itself twice over in that time. And I can prove that, too,—just write and ask me to.

I've got a machine here, and a method, that will open your eyes to what there really is in keeping cows for profit. Maybe you are one of the few that know that already. Even if you are, you won't be any the better for reading more about it. I'll let me tell you about the easiest separator to run you've ever saw, the easiest to buy,—the separator that skims cleanest and does it easiest,—the one with the really low-down can,—and about the method that makes more butter, makes better butter, and gets better prices for it the whole year round. Just write to me—address as follows:

Robert Ferguson

National Manufacturing Co., Limited 91 Mall and Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT.

Let me show you why you, personally, can make money with a PEERLESS Incubator

I Take Most of the Risk

There is money in raising poultry, big money. Why can't you get some of it? You can; and I know you can, if you make the right start. I am so sure you can that I will outfit you to start without your paying me a cent beforehand.

No philanthropy about it—just plain business with me. I mean exactly what I say when I propose to do just this:

I will furnish what you need to start with, and you needn't pay for it until it has paid for itself twice over, at least. This is the idea:

Tell me who you are, to begin with. Then I will show you where the profit in poultry really is, and that you can get as big a share of it as you deserve.

When I have satisfied you on that, just tell me you are ready to start after that profit, and—

I will ship you a Peerless Incubator, and a Peerless Brooder,—or just the incubator alone.

I will pay the freight charges. I will tell you how to run the incubator and run it right.

I will stand right back of you all the time, tell you anything you want to know about poultry-raising, find a good market for any poultry you want to sell, act as your expert advisor, and leave the profit for you.

All I ask you to do is to promise to pay me for what I ship you, after it has had time to earn twice its cost and more.

I will give you any time you want to pay in, three years, if you say so

I will guarantee everything about the incubator to be all right,—I will take just about all the risks, in fact. You supply the eggs and the oil for the lamp, and use common-sense and a little energy,—that's your part of it.

The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited, 162 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ontario

To save time and freight Western orders will be shipped from our Winnipeg warehouse; but all letters ought to be sent to Pembroke.

ADVERTISE IN THE BULLETIN

SPORT

After Winning Ball.

Chicago, April 26.—If the Sox win the world's championship at the end of this season, president Charles A. Comiskey will ante that their share of the prize will amount to \$40,000. The owner of the world's champions in this statement before he left St. Louis to witness the opening of the Brown Hotel. Comiskey's offer will make share of the White Sox about the same as last year. The prize club's share of the record series with the Cubs was \$25,000 and Comiskey added \$15,000 to show how much he appreciated great work of his men. No matter how much the prize of the next season amount to, White Sox may be certain of it if they win. This offer is not bringing out the best work of every man on the squad during the entire season.

Amateur Ball at Stettler

Stettler Independent.—With a vent of spring, winter sports have to take a back seat, and the talk of the baseball prospects for coming season. It is proposed to form the teams at Tese, Hiltzer, Red Willow and Mayville leagues. Mr. Ball, our enterprising jeweller, and Rev. Richards, promised a Fifty Dollar trophy for Stettler Club which they will defend against the other clubs in league. One of the stipulations of the donors of the trophy was that all the members of the different clubs shall be residents of the town or settlement from which the taker's name, any club hiring taken its name, will be disqualified.

Players Insured for \$100,000

Cleveland, April 26.—The owners of the Cleveland Baseball Club are giving no chances on sustaining a through the team being crippled by a railroad accident, and have insured the players for an amount over \$100,000. Many of the other league clubs are thus insured, it is believed that none are insured a larger amount. Ever since the war there has been an accident at Napoleon, the local magnates have taken chances, and before they start on training trip, they have insured so that the club will be protected financially in case he meets with accident off the baseball field.

W. C. League Expenses.

Medicine Hat Times: The mileage in the Western Canada league follows: Medicine Hat, \$100.00; Edmonton, \$100.00; Lethbridge, \$100.00; Calgary, \$100.00.

This will mean that the railroads will receive about \$433.32 in all, alone, without taking into consideration berths and meals. An effort being made to raise the rate to one-half cent fare. This would mean the railroads \$3,100. At a low rate of one cent, the railroads would spend on the railroads \$6,000.

Among the few new things we umpires have which this year is one which permits one to pitch discoloring the ball. It is any other player \$5 to rub a new ball with a substance which is regarded as wise baseball to sidetrack switch from side to side in an effort to rattle the pitcher, but is no longer permissible. A pitcher must now decide before stepping to the plate whether he will pitch right or left-handed, and must to that side of the plate until his ting turn is ended.

BASEBALL.

Congalton, Cleveland's outfit started in baseball as a pitcher.

Calumet loses all of last year's and to date looks to be the weakest of the four teams, making up the N. aggregation.

The Tribune says Manager Merson of Lethbridge pitched a Calumet victory last year after Houghton's pennant practically cinched.

Vancouver has let out first baseman, Saunders. He was not to play in the game which was to be played at the Cannucks.

Winnipeg will only have five games at home before the league opens; Lethbridge, May 9, 30, and 31; Hitting, May 13 and 14.

S. Donovan, one of the most prominent members of last season's Gary baseball club, is to play a stop during the coming season in Butte City, Montana.

The Aberdeen club is out for North Western League champions. Manager Brown has purchased a number of former big league stars, paid \$800 for pitcher Hickey.

A number of improvements on pitcher's diamond are also planned to sed the infield, and the outfield was somewhat rough last season, but it is to be given particular care this summer.

Work on getting the diamond shape at Winnipeg has been started at the earliest possible moment. It is hoped that the diamond will be able to play their exhibition game there, but falling this, it is thought that the league games will be pulled off there.

FOOTBALL.

The exact surplus in the Alberta Association in 1906 was \$49.35.

Sixty teams are playing in the Manitoba Association this year.

The Alberta Association will reorganize at least six districts to properly get the teams playing under its jurisdiction.

With the football and lacrosse