

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909.

THE TREASON CRY.

That the papers which consider it the height of national wisdom to cultivate hostility toward other nations should be displeased with the plan adopted by the Imperial Defence conference was to be expected. To such, defence has no meaning except an attitude of studied insolence to other countries than our own and a defence policy no virtue unless it is made a standing menace to the safety of their commerce and the liberty of their people. The Defence conference having adopted a plan for defence was bound to counter such publicity, for it is not defence they want but offence, and offence interpreted in a system of national offensiveness.

The Winnipeg Telegram is a more or less conspicuous member of that school was bound to greet the news of the scheme with its distinguished disapprobation. It, however, rather exceeds the expectation in going behind the fact for a motive, and in finding that motive in the disloyalty of French-speaking Canadians to the Empire, and in the willingness of the Canadian government to pander to this alleged disloyalty at the cost of the Empire's safety. After accusing the Canadian delegates of having imposed their views upon the members and secured the proper recognition of the principle, "that the supreme consideration is the constitutional freedom of the state," it proceeds to say:

"These words are strangely similar to those which can be read almost every day in the columns of La Presse of Montreal, the leading French newspaper in Quebec. In plain language they mean that though Canadian contributions of battle ships to the British navy may be the only means of maintaining that naval supremacy which guarantees our constitutional freedom, there is such a thing as such contributions. Questions of strategy must be subordinated to prejudices which are paraded in the name of Canadian autonomy."

The Telegram, it will be observed, arraigns French-speaking Canadians as both fools and traitors. For, according to the Telegram and its friends the Defence conference and the war scare out of which this grew were occasioned by the naval ambitions of Germany, in short, that the points of the conference was to adopt means for preventing Germany breaking up the Empire and gobbling up such portions of it as she saw fit to annex to herself—which annexation, according to the Telegram a Canadian fleet could do nothing to prevent. The argument is that the French-speaking people of this country would sooner be governed by Germany than govern themselves under the British flag. This proposition may be left without comment, to the judgment of every man who is old enough to remember Sedan, and of every one who has followed the course of European politics during the past few years. To such it will be clear that even libelling our French-speaking fellow-citizens by supposing them to be as base as the Telegram believes them, the last country on earth they would want to be governed by or annexed to is Germany. Yet the Telegram holds that they are prepared to counsel and do counsel a policy which would make them an easy prey to that power at a time when that power is looking for just such prey.

The Telegram's contemptuous ridicule of the rights of the Overseas Dominions to control their own expenditure will excite no wonder. It is the old familiar spectacle of the Tory sneering at the notion that the strong should consider the wishes and opinions of the weak. "Traitor" was ever the weapon the Telegram's ancestors wielded against the advocates of popular rights. The Telegram was not better soon enough to swing it in defence of the divine right of kings to thumb-screw subjects, but it acquiesced itself of any suspicion of unwillingness to do so by grasping it with alacrity in behalf of what coercive measures are possible under the circumstances. French-speaking Canadians, according to its argument, have no right to hold views differing from its own as to the proper means for the defence of their country, and if they venture to do so, they are in-

vested with traitorous "prejudices," "paraded in the name of Canadian autonomy." Next thing the Telegram will propose the sifting of Canadians by a star-chamber and the curing of such heresy by the application of the rack.

A GRAIN EXCHANGE IN ACTION.

In view of the attempt, for the time unsuccessful, to establish a grain exchange in Calgary, it is worth noting how this institution works in Manitoba, where grain growing has long been the predominant branch of the farming business, where the exchange has been long a feature of the situation and where the farmers have had ample and urgent opportunity to observe its operations and to comprehend its blessings. What their experience has taught them about it is suggested by a resolution passed by the Grain Growers' Association of B. R., expressing the grower's views on the latest move of the exchange, and the reasons which lie behind said move:

Moved by J. E. Bergey, seconded by D. Slagterman, and resolved:

That the action of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in abolishing the commission rule under which the grain trade has been conducted in the past, is a desperate attempt to secure for the elevator and allied interests the complete control of the grain trade of the west, which, if successful, would mean the ruin of the independent commission men who heretofore have handled grain at certain fixed rates, and also result in very great loss to farmers, the producers of the grain, who would be entirely at the mercy of the monopoly.

That while many of the wrongs inflicted or attempted by the grain exchange through unjust rules or high-handed procedure, have been come or lessened by vigorous and timely action on the part of the Grain Growers' associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in securing improved legislation, and through the operation of independent commission firms, yet this latest and most daring attempt of the grain exchange to shake the freedom of trade in grain is one that can only be defeated by the farmers themselves in refusing to furnish grain to elevator companies and associated interests which are seeking to secure this monopoly of the grain trade.

The Winnipeg Exchange made itself so obnoxious a few years ago by dictation of the prices that should and should not be paid by grain dealers throughout the Province as to fall down legislative restrictions to relieve the farmer from its clutches. The exchange thereupon made a demonstration in force and threatened to remove itself and its activities to Port Arthur. The Manitoba farmers, however, not showing the expected alarm at the threatened removal, the concern changed its mind and stayed in the old quarters. Whatever relief may have been secured by the restrictions then imposed and by the warm promises of worse to come if amendment in behaviour was not made, does not seem to have obliterated the ambition of the concern to fleece the farmers nor to have dulled its perception of how to go about it. The present move is to abolish the regular and definite rate of commission charged for making sales, which, of course, would leave the wily exchange member open to whip-saw the farmer as opportunity offered. Unless there is some assurance that an Alberta exchange would justify its existence by contributing some useful service in the process of grain selling and that its members would not demean themselves as a company of adventurers privileged and chartered to prey on the farmer, the grain grower and all whose interests are dependent on him is better off without it. That it is possible for an exchange to conduct a legitimate and useful business is, of course true, but it does not seem to be the fashion for them to do so. The stock jobbery which has for the time paralyzed the formation of the Calgary exchange certainly gives no promise that it would be conducted on the lines of commercial usefulness and integrity. Men who quarrel beforehand about the division of the spoils are not very apt to be particular how the spoils are won.

USE THEM WELL.

On the ninth and tenth of the coming month the Alberta and British Columbia Press Association will be in convention in Edmonton. This gathering is one of unusual importance to the city and the opportunity should be seized to make the visitors thoroughly acquainted with its present and its prospects. The obligations of the host aside, purely selfish ends demand that they be given a hearty reception and a royal time, for these men help determine the opinion of Edmonton held in this and the neighboring Province.

PRICES BOOSTED; DUTY DEMANDED.

A fortnight ago the saw mill men in behalf of British Columbia resolved in convention that the conditions and prospects in the prairie country looked so good to them that a few dollars per thousand might be annexed to the lumber prices without damaging their chances of selling lumber to us. Now the announcement comes that

these gentlemen are to urge the Canadian lumbermen at their Hamilton convention next month to press the Dominion Government for a duty to exclude American lumber from the prairie country. Each proposal is vital and anything but happy concern to the people on the prairie, and taken together they can be construed only as constituting an attempt to make the tariff a means of boosting the prices of British Columbia lumber in this country. To be informed that the lumber prices are to again take the upgrade is anything but satisfactory to the prairie country. The mill men are pressing for a duty to enable them to raise the prices to enable them to injure. The pretext for raising the prices was that we looked prosperous enough to stand a little extra bleeding; the obvious end of the duty is to tie our hands while the operation is being performed.

The proposals, however, singly and in union, are thoroughly in accord with the policy the British Columbia lumbermen have pursued toward their natural market. Their object has been to so adjust prices to demand as to collect from the trade every dollar that the "trade would or could stand. It is due to them to say that they have displayed a remarkable cleverness and persistence in the good work and that success has rewarded their efforts. We pay for lumber today what the Association says we shall pay, thanks to the influence of the British Columbia mill-men among the electors of provincial members. If the government of that province had as much regard for the healthy development of the lumber industry as they have for votes they would have taken the cue from the special committee of the House of Commons and after the mill-men's association in the courts. They did not do so and in consequence the association resolves what the prices of lumber shall be from every mill in the Province to every retailer on the prairie; and perhaps to let us know beyond possibility of mistake just how strong they are and just what they want, they let it be known that they are going to try to put up a tariff to prevent American lumber coming in.

How much likelihood there is of American lumber coming in under any reasonable treatment as to prices from the British Columbia mills is quite apparent from matters within common knowledge of newspaper readers. Last year Canada's largest item of export to the United States was lumber, a goodly amount of which was shipped across the line by the very men who claim to live in jeopardy of competition from that side of the prairie market. A month ago the United States parliament lowered the duty on lumber for the simple reason that timber is getting scarce in that country, that the home supply cannot be depended on to supply the home demand and that not even the British Columbia tariff makers could deny the public necessity of getting building material from outside sources. The British Columbia mill-men have been for some years in denigration of American millers who came across the boundary to buy British Columbia timber limits, taking the logs south for manufacture in the mills beyond the boundary; the pretext of the outcry being the fear that the lumber would be shipped back into the Canadian prairies, and the real reason that the British Columbia men hoped to capture the United States coast market if the United States mills could be made to use up their all exhausted limits. Even while these gentlemen have been shivering in fear of losing the prairie market their shingles have been replacing the product of United States mills in the markets of New England and a new San Francisco has risen from the ashes built largely of lumber from their mills. These things are amply sufficient to persuade the people of the prairies that the British Columbia lumber business is conducted not as a business ought to be conducted, on the lines of competition, but with the purpose merely of holding the home market, but with the end of holding up the home consumer. The convention has been deepened by the demands of those gentlemen for duty against the country which their products are invading yearly with greater success and will be still further clinched by the present notice of a boost in prices and a demand for duty.

It is entirely possible that the earnings of the British Columbia mills are not satisfactory to their owners for the earnings demanded from the mills are far more than they ought to be. When the prairies began to settle and the demand for lumber to grow, the lumber business of British Columbia took on the aspect of a boom similar to that which characterized the mining business of the Kootenay and that which is now characterizing the development of the fruit-growing business in that Province. Timber limits

and saw-mills came to be bought not for operation but for holding for speculative winnings. Mills came into being on the strength, not of the present but the prospective demand. Limits were gobbled up by mill owners sufficient to feed the saws for generations. And mills and limits were sold and resold, each succeeding purchaser adding little if anything to the value of them and much to the price demanded from them. The net result was the investment in the lumber business of millions of money that should never have gone into it at the time, which would not even be justified in going into it for a long time yet. It is quite possible, it is quite probable, that the mill-men are finding trouble in making dividends on the money they put in, and on the figures at which they are pleased to value their properties. If so, the fault lies with themselves for having paid too much for their whistles. They sowed the wind and need not wonder if they are called on to reap the whirlwind. Nor need they expect the people of the prairies to tamely submit to being made to foot the bill. These will resist the threatened demand for duty as they would the operation of a highway man, for they look upon them as of kindred nature. The British Columbia millers have a splendid chance to make money if they did not put more into their enterprises than these were worth. If they did this they need not expect the people of the prairies to pull them out of the hole, though that is what they declare their intention of making us do.

Their demand, of course, is for a "moderate" duty, say of two dollars per thousand feet. But this would be only the beginning of a process the end of which is not in sight. If a duty of two dollars per thousand, and a corresponding boost in the prices of lumber would make unprofitable water profitable, these profits in turn would be only an excuse for the mill-men to begin another era of speculative buying and holding. The profits won under the duty and because of it would be made the basis for asking and getting still higher prices for the mill properties and timber limits than it is now found possible to pay interest on. Then, of course, the cry would be that there was no money in the business and that the Government should come to their relief with more duty. Once begun the process has no end. The only way to terminate it is when it is first proposed. It is no part of Parliament's business to recoup a gambler's losses.

"NOBODY KILLED."

British railways have again performed the miracle of carrying on their operations for a year without killing a passenger. At least this would be regarded as a miracle if it happened on this continent, but as it occurs quite frequently in the old land the wonder has pretty well died out of it. That it is a fairly frequent record there means that it is not an accident, but due to causes which, if applied elsewhere, would produce a similarly desirable result. First and foremost, among these causes the Scientific American places the highly efficient character of the employees on the British roads. These usually enter the service in youth and remain in it until they retire for good. There is this always in every department of a system a great majority of men of long service and experience, while the more responsible positions can always be filled with men who have been long tried in the rulership of smaller things and have demonstrated their reliability and capacity by efficient service there. Too often on this continent men have to be drawn from other occupations for railway service and put into positions where inexperience or lack of technical knowledge may do harm. And railway men generally do not here remain in the business as long as those across the pond. This condition of things will probably remedy itself as the countries grow older. But in the meantime the railways might do much along many lines that has already been done in Britain to ensure a decrease in wrecks and greater safety to the traveller. The steady tendency in this country should be toward closer restrictions touching the commonest causes of railway accident. It is the business of the legislatures and the railroad companies to make a consistent effort to cut down the awful death toll which even sparsely settled Canada records against her railways every year.

THE WINNIPEG WORLD'S FAIR.

The secretary of "Canada's International Exposition and Siskirk Centennial, Winnipeg, 1912," requests an expression of the Bulletin's opinion of that project. The opinion of the Bulletin is that if the people of Winnipeg had read the history of "Chicago after the fair," they would chase the "International Exposition" outfit out of town. This side the plague there are not many things worse than a world's fair that can happen to a

community. It dislocates the business conditions and induces a period of feverish activity from which a few reap large benefits, while the inevitable reaction smites the town with palsy. Witness Buffalo and St. Louis, Winnipeg, of course, is taking the shrewder course of asking the Dominion to pay for the orchestra, but she need not expect to escape the exhaustion of over-excitement on that account. The West generally though will benefit largely from this unintentional sacrifice on the part of Winnipeg—and especially the other rising commercial centres of the country. Thousands of people will come to the fair and beyond, and those who desire to locate are much more likely to do so in the cities with smaller population and larger opportunities. Their accession should bring Edmonton and Calgary and Regina and Saskatoon and Prince Albert more nearly up to the Winnipeg level than they have yet attained and scatter the business of the country among them at the expense of Winnipeg in whose hands it is now concentrated. From Edmonton's standpoint, hurrah for the fair.

ATHABASCA LANDING.

Bulletin News Service.
J. L. Lessor returned from Edmonton last night.

F. DeWurst returned last night from Edmonton and will proceed immediately for Ft. Vermilion.

H. J. O'Toole, district manager of Bevilson Bros., returned to the Landing last week after his tour of northern posts.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. White, of Whitefish Lake, arrived in the Landing last week and proceeded to the Old Country for an extended holiday.

Rev. C. F. Hopkins left Tuesday morning for a month's holiday at Toronto and other eastern points.

Dr. Donald of Ground was in the village a few days the past week. The service in the Methodist church, and assisted Mr. Hopkins in dispensing the Lord's Supper, after the regular past.

S. A. Beatty left Tuesday in charge of a supply of goods for Wabasca where he is going to establish a trading post.

Miss A. M. Hill is expected tomorrow to return from Montreal where she has been spending the summer.

The R.N.W.M.P. barracks is being improved by an addition of a new kitchen.

A. E. Farmer of Imperial Bank of Canada, Edmonton, is relieving A. L. Sawie, the local manager, who is taking a vacation.

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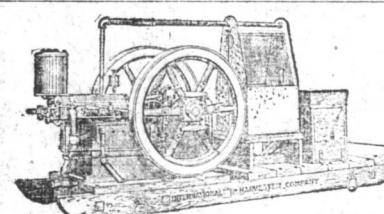
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Tales from the Golden West.

There was an old woman
Who lived in a shoe;
She had a lot of children,
And she sent the oldest two
For a nice big box
Of Golden West Soap.
Did she use it on those youngsters?
Well I should hope:
She washed their faces,
She laundered their clothes,
Then she cleaned the old shoe;
And I don't suppose
If that dear old woman
Who lived in the shoe
Should lose her Golden West
She'd know what to do.

Yes, she Saves the Coupons for Premiums, too.



Needed
on
Every Farm

How a Reliable Engine Economizes Labor

Of course, you, like other farmers, want to economize your time.

Think in how many places a power would be a help to you—would save time and work—you had it in a handy, form ready for use in a minute.

Think how much hand work it would save you in cutting feed—in sawing wood, posts or poles—in running the cream separator or churning in operating shop or other machinery.

The 1 H. C. gasoline engine is a power that is always ready at your hand. It is not necessarily stationary, like the windmill, and on that account adapted to doing only one kind of work. The engine is built in many styles—there are portable engines, on trucks and skidded engines which can be moved wherever the work is to be done. Then there are stationary engines, both vertical and horizontal, in sizes from 1 to 25-horse-power, air-cooled and water-cooled, and also gasoline traction engines 12, 15 and 20-horse-power. Besides, there are special sawing, spraying and pumping outfits from which you can select an outfit.

The engines are simple in design so that they can be easily understood.

They are strong and durable—constructed with a large factor of safety, inasmuch as they have greater strength than would ordinarily be required. Yet they are not clumsy or too heavy.

All parts are accessible and easily removed and reassembled. Every engine will develop a large per cent of power in excess of its rating—you get more power than you pay for.

They are absolutely reliable—you cannot find one inefficient detail. They are unusually economical in fuel consumption—less than a pint of gasoline per horse-power per hour. This means that a 2-horse power engine will produce full 2-horse power for five hours on only one gallon of gasoline.

Would it not be a wise plan for you to investigate and learn how an H. C. engine will save time and lighten the labor on your farm?

International local agents will supply you with catalogs. Call on them for particulars, or write the home office.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

International Harvester Company, Chicago, U.S.A. (Incorporated)

SHILOH'S the quickest CURE

Get a bottle to-day from your druggist. If it doesn't cure you QUICKER than anything you ever tried he'll give you your money back.

Shiloh's is the best, safest, surest and quickest medicine for your children's coughs and colds. It has been curing coughs and colds for 34 years. All druggists—50c, 50c, and \$1.00 a bottle.

APPLE GROVE THE KILLARNEY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



Beautiful homes and more beautiful profits in the fruit industry of this district.

Get Prospectus from MOUNTFIELD & GRAVES 44 Jasper Avenue

INTEREST IN RIFLE SHOOTING INCREASED

Present Week of Dominion Association at Ottawa Meeting Since 1902—Number of Entries 100 More Than Last Year.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 25.—The first annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa, Ont., has just closed. The meeting was held at the Hotel Ottawa, and was attended by a large number of rifle enthusiasts from all parts of the Dominion. The results of the shooting were as follows:

The entries numbered 100 more than last year, and the results were as follows:

A feature of the meeting was the large number of entries from the Dominion Rifle Association, which was held at the Hotel Ottawa, and was attended by a large number of rifle enthusiasts from all parts of the Dominion.

There was an interesting display of rifles and ammunition, and the results of the shooting were as follows:

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