

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.) DAILY—Delivered in City, 50 per year. By mail, per year, \$3. By mail to United States per year \$7. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscription per year \$1. Subscribers in the United States, \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., LTD., DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1908.

A "CANADIAN" GOVERNMENT.

The country is to be congratulated on its escape from the terrors depicted for it by the Toronto News which suffered apprehension the other day that the government would be elected by a majority too small to enable them to efficiently carry on business. Likewise are the electors to be congratulated that they saw a more excellent way of avoiding this undesirable condition than that proposed by the Toronto contemporary.

They returned the government and took care that the majority should be large enough to remove all doubts of their ability to command the support of the House. This perhaps lifts a burden from the worried nation.

An incident worth noting is the annihilation of the Foster-Fowler group. Mr. Foster, indeed, managed to hold his own but by a reduced majority, while his companions, Messrs. Fowler, Bennett and Lafargey are all left to cultivate the arts of peace in the shade of privacy. Of the departed few, only coal is spoken, but in the Opposition are few who will not sanction the statement that the party would have been happily relieved of a grievous burden if a similar commission had been extended to the members from North Toronto.

On the other hand, the ministers and ex-ministers who have been vilified by those who declined to lay charges against them, all were endorsed at the polls. Mr. Brodeur was returned without opposition. Mr. Emerson was elected in Westmountain. Sir Ernest Borden again won in Kings. Mr. Sifton again represents Brandon. Against every one of these the tongue of accusation and insinuation "has been busy. Against none of them did an accuser ever stand up in Parliament and put himself and his responsibility behind the prescribed declaration that he believed what he said of them. The electors on Monday said what they thought of this kind of campaign. In their verdict they said the men who waged it see encouragement to continue it the "vicims" need seemingly have little fear of the political consequences.

Supporters of the Government have every reason to be gratified at the results in general. In Prince Edward Island, a representation of three Conservatives and one Liberal was returned into a representation of three Liberals and one Conservative. In Nova Scotia, as expected, losses were sustained. Mr. Borden does not happen twice, and the Liberal party would scarcely claim that the standing of the parties in that province today indicates any pronounced antipathy to the Government, nor that loss of five seats in a province where the Government holds all but one is a thing unknown and significant. In New Brunswick our Opposition friend received a setback. They formed five seats there and promised with the assistance of the local Government to sweep the field. They now hold two of the thirteen constituencies. In Quebec the forces stand unchanged, so far as numbers are concerned, though the loss of Mr. Borden was a blow which the Opposition will neither deny or minimize. In Ontario the boasting of the Opposition press failed to materialize, the parties standing precisely as before so far as members go. In the scuffle, however, the Opposition lost Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Bennett. In Manitoba the provincial Government won three seats for the Opposition, certainly not more than Premier Roblin tried to persuade us he would capture. Saskatchewan returned Liberals for all the old seats and for every new one as well. In Alberta six of the seven seats went Liberal, the Government supporters taking the one.

Three British Columbia constituencies remain to be decided. Elections, all of them represented by Liberals at the last Parliament. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the struggle was the unsuccessful attempt to stampede Ontario against the Government. To that province the Opposition leader and his lieutenant addressed themselves by every species of strategy and every form of argument likely to gain advantage or carry favor. While they promised themselves gains in the East and the West, they were in Ontario they looked, and said they looked, for a majority to overwhelm the Government's support

from the other provinces. To the projected interests of that province they appealed with a too thinly disguised promise of tariff favors, while their less responsible advocates did not hesitate to point to the Liberal majority from Quebec as a sign of "French dominance." A week ago they told us they had been successful, and that the Government would probably secure no more than twenty seats in the province. Instead of twenty, the Government have thirty-nine seats in Ontario, precisely the number they had before dissolution, while the Opposition have just overtook the high ground of protection in the city of Brantford.

In the failure of this campaign the country should find cause for hearty gratification. It was a bare-faced attempt to set one province against another, to stampede the people of one province with the cry that because another province went Liberal they should go Conservative. The end of such measures is not hard to foresee in itself or in its consequences. It must have become in time—and that is long time—a revival of the race and which for generations made co-operative action or mutual policy impossible between Ontario and Quebec and in its train it must have brought bitter fruits of social discord, racial distrust, political antagonism and commercial friction which grew from the seed in bygone days.

Happily the electors killed this mischievous movement at the first opportunity. The people of Ontario nobly refused to believe that they should suppose one political party simply because the people of Quebec held opposite views. And the electors of the other provinces, robbed the movement of its meaning by giving the Government a clear majority of fifteen seats or more in the other of the calculation. The cry of "French dominance" cannot now be raised, for there were no province of Quebec the Government would still have a work up majority in parliament, made up of five of the nine provinces, with every promise of an accession to their durability from British Columbia and present only in Ontario. Manitoba and British Columbia do the Government lack a majority, and the defeated electors in the latter may well be expected to add that province to the list. Canada will continue, therefore, to be governed by a government chosen not by one section, province or race, but by all sections and races and endorsed by seven of the nine provinces.

THE MORAL OF THE EXHIBITION. The exhibition held in the Thistle rink from the 12th to the 19th of the present month brought out a very readable display of farm products and amply justified the confidence which a full fair in the fall, commonly accepted meaning of the term, could be a success financially and would be highly profitable in its results. As an illustration of what the country can do and is doing the exhibition was a highly successful one. Some of the individual farm exhibitors would scarcely be beaten for variety and quality anywhere within the temperate zone. Combined, the exhibits offered a very fair opportunity for judging what are the agricultural capabilities of the country and how far we have gone in developing those capabilities.

That the results have been profitable and will continue to be profitable there is every reason to suppose. To the people of the city it offered the first opportunity for ten years to see a fair and fairly comprehensive collection of the products of the farms whose success or failure makes or unites the city's future. To the farmer it gave the opportunity of seeing what his neighbors are doing and how his own efforts and accomplishments measure up with those of others. To the stranger it presented the resources of the country in concrete form, and in more convincing fashion than any amount of literature or any number of photographs could present them. Literature may be inflated, photographs may be "made up," but the bags of grain and piles of vegetables and collections of dairy produce admitted of no doubt as to their authenticity.

This benefit is to be increased and made permanent by the board of trade who secured the materials for a permanent display from the products shown. This will be for the next year at their rooms a standing advertisement of the merits of the country, and consequently of the prospects of the city whose future is bright, or dark according as those merits are great or small. For those benefits received, and so received, there are and can be necessary to prove so self-evident a case. The consensus of opinion among those who attended the festival and who rightly understand and appreciate the things which are making a country of Central Alberta and a city of Edmonton, will be that the exhibition as it was held was well worth the cost, and that as a matter of dollars and cents it would pay us to hold such display every year if we cannot indeed presume to branch out and do better.

If the exhibition was not held on

an ambitious scale as many of us would have liked to see, it was to be so and because it was more or less of an experiment. The enterprise was undertaken without financial backing other than the voluntary assistance of the citizens and the proceeds from entrance fees and gate receipts. The Government grant had been already claimed on account of the mid-summer fair. The city stood to make good the deficit from the summer fair and could not well be asked to back another event of the kind in the same year, especially when the success of it from a financial standpoint was by no means conceded.

Yet it was felt that Edmonton should have an exhibition which would show what more nearly fulfill the function than a mid-summer show can do. This fair held in June cannot and does not adequately represent the agricultural capabilities and standing of the district has been apparent. If there were to be represented before our own people and before visitors whom we might desire to interest, an exhibition of them must be made at a time when they are at maturity. Yet there were reasons to doubt whether a fall fair standing purely on its merits and not on voluntary assistance would be financially stable. Hence the attempt this year was of necessity somewhat of an experiment and being an experiment the course of wisdom was to not go in too deeply.

It may fairly be claimed now that the event justified the effort, and demonstrated that on a broader scale and with the financial backing usually enjoyed by such enterprises, the farmers' fall fair could be generally and profitably. Could the grant given by the Government and the guarantee given by the city for the mid-summer show be placed behind the enterprise its success would be assured. Nor is it unreasonable to think this assistance could be secured if the fair were made a fair in fact and in character. If the stock show, which this year was held at the mid-summer, were postponed and united to the agricultural exhibition the general interests of the farmer would be enlisted and concentrated in this event. Under these circumstances the aid given by the Government might be properly extended to the enterprise and the guarantee extended by the city secured for it. This would either be optional to hold the race meet either as a separate event in mid-summer or in conjunction with the fall exhibition.

The proposal for any event deserves the careful consideration of the exhibition association, the city council and the provincial government. We have seen repeatedly what a mid-summer fair does not do and cannot do to further the agricultural interests of the country. We have seen that in this matter, even when aided by a small scale and practically without resources. Even this unconvulsed comparison is ample assurance, that putting money into it, and credit behind it, and by broadening its aims and character, so as to touch the whole interests of the farming community and a more direct and co-operation we can make the exhibition an instrument of tremendous benefit to both city and country.

THE MUNICIPAL SITUATION. Municipal matters will soon again be claiming the attention of the ratepayers. Nominations take place on the first Monday in December and elections one week later. There is, therefore, something over a clear month in which to consider who shall be our new representatives in the city parliament.

During the past year Edmonton has had splendid city administration, so good in fact that little has been heard about it. It is one of the incidents of civic public life that if a council does well little apparent attention is paid to it, or at least few comments are made on it. When criticism does not appear necessary the ratepayers do not feel under compulsion to talk.

This is as far as possible from saying that Edmonton people do not appreciate fully the work that has been done for them by the council and the mayor during the year, but simply that we do not feel called on to say much when things are going as they should go. As a matter of admitted fact the ratepayers of the city are generally so well satisfied with the year's record that the majority of them would be well pleased to see the council stand during the next year precisely as they stand this year. This, however, is impossible. There must be changes, several of them. Mayor McDougall was presented with a very largely signed petition some ago asking him to again accept nomination, a petition so largely signed as to make election certain and almost a foregone conclusion. He did not, however, see his way to accept the honor, and a new choice must be made for the chief magistracy.

There will be several vacancies to fill also in the aldermanic ranks. Ald. Lee and Bellamy are retiring to run for the majority and Ald. Garrope

Anderson, McInnis and Fraser will complete their terms with the close of the year. There are thus six of the aldermanic desks to be occupied. Though there are two aldermanic vacancies in the field no nominating candidates have as yet been proposed. The time is now ripe for beginning the search for suitable material, though there is a clear month before nominations, and though the fight of the election will undoubtedly come during the last week it is in every way desirable that the candidates be before the electors early. The personnel of a city council should be studied and deliberative selection of the voters, not a group selected at the last moment from those most readily available, or perhaps from those who make themselves most conspicuous.

Next year's council must be a strong one if the good work of the present year is to be continued. The pace set this year will be no easy one to keep up. Yet the ratepayers will be satisfied if it is not maintained. The council of 1908 have set a precedent which will be difficult to follow and which will be followed only if the collective foresight and judgment of the community is exercised in selecting the men whose business it will be to create or surpass it.

Aside from this year, which will be an important one and one requiring business acumen at headquarters, the street railway system will be in the first year of its operation, another most important enterprise for the supervision of the council. The system represents a large amount of public money, that it will justify the investment from the beginning is hoped, but by no means conceded. Whether it does so or not depends largely on the kind of management it gets, and the quality of its management will depend on the judgment, courage and devotion of the city council.

Because of the street railway operation settlement is bound to extend rapidly in the northern and western parts of the city. Because settlement will extend in these directions there must be proportionate extensions of the water and sewer services, the electric light system and the telephone system, sidewalks, and by building streets graded and all manner of public works carried on. Because these extensions must be made the year should be one of heavy borrowing and vigorous construction. In any event the expenditure thus occasioned must be large and under management it might also become disastrous. To these "extra" considerations add the fact that Edmonton's normal condition is and for many years ever has been in every direction, and we have the situation which demands for the most part the most judicious and energetic management. In such men Edmonton is wealthy.

CURRENT COMMENT. One candidate has discovered that it would have won if so many electors had not voted for the other man. During September 11,018 cars or train were inspected at Winnipeg. The number, for September last year, was 2,381 and for September, 1906, was 1,763, the largest of all past seasons. The Toronto News expresses gratification that the Government were maintained. The Mail and Empire says the cities returning Conservative members are "the great centres of thought" of Canada. Everywhere seems to be satisfied.

A remarkable experiment in wheat growing is being made in Russia. The originator is said to be General Levitsky. He sows single grains of wheat at the bottom of conical pits from a foot to a half deep. As the grain grows the soil begins to appear on the surface it is earthed over and each time the leaves appear more soil is thrown in until after a half-dozen earthings the pit is filled. The result is that the plant stands out new shoots at every earthing. It is asserted in the Novoe Vremya that one grain treated in this way set up 19,633 shoots.

To wantonly destroy the explanations of the distressed would be as ungracious as to break the hobble of a child. But when these "explanations" are couched in the form of insults to the electors and of blows at Canada's credit, they are beyond immunity. Thus when the Mail and Empire singles out as the "great centres of thought" the cities which returned Conservative candidates it hands an implied insult to every city of the West and Ontario and pictures the farmers as a class of mental inferiors too ignorant or too stupid to comprehend the fine argument which sways the electors of Toronto. The allusion to Toronto was scarcely happy, however, for the Mail's case. Be it noted that the election Toronto was represented by four Conservatives of undoubted party loyalty, all with very substantial majorities. Now it is represented by two party men with large majorities, another with a very much reduced majority, and an Independent

Conservative elected over an orthodox candidate. If Toronto has changed its political complexion the change has been in the marked loosening of Conservative convictions. If, as the Mail seems to think, the country should have taken its cue from Toronto there would have been a sad slaughter among the Mail's friends in the rural and semi-rural ridings.

The Toronto News seeks consolation in its grief by throwing doubt on the financial standing of the Dominion. Our position it says, is "almost desperate," and it proposes to find solace in the unravelling of "the supposed tangle was not imposed on Mr. Borden. The retort is obvious that if Mr. Borden has not this job on his hands the fault is not with the News. It did its best to put him in the position and failing declares that the position would have been a dead-end for him. There would seem to be a word of explanation coming from the News to Mr. Borden. That gentleman would no doubt like to know why the News was so anxious to make a "vicious sacrifice" of him, but the important point is that the News tries to relieve its chagrin by leveling a blow at the credit of its country. If hereafter our financial position does not become not only almost but altogether "desperate" the escape will not be the work of the News. If the British money owner whom we must look for money to build the National Transcontinental and the Hudson Bay road does not judge his purse and decline our bonds I will not be surprised because the News did not advise him to do so. If he declines to renew the maturing obligations created by Mr. Foster and his associates, or demands for doing so he usury charging an insolvent he will be merely taking the News' word to value. That the British investor will refuse either to lend us more money or to renew our obligations, or that he will demand unfavorable terms of interest for doing so we offer our securities as fast as we offer them and paying three points more for them than for bonds that ten years ago brought six points more when our money market was growing most and not less favorable to us. But for these desirable conditions we are not indebted to those for whom the News speaks. Nor will we be indebted for their continuance to journals which assail the foundations of the nation's credit in the hope of diverting attention from their own disappointed ambitions and unpleasant circumstances.

A CREDITABLE NUMBER. There is no more important question engaging the attention of Canadians than that of the transportation problem and what is being done to solve the abundant products of the farm, forest, fishery and mine to be marketed and consumed in the most timely and economical manner. The development and expansion of our transportation facilities is the most important of our national problems. The development and expansion of our transportation facilities is the most important of our national problems. The development and expansion of our transportation facilities is the most important of our national problems.

DEATH RATHER THAN PRISON. Chicago Girl, Who Stole From Employer, Set Fire to Her Clothes. Chicago, Oct. 29.—Fearing she might be sent to prison on a charge of stealing money from her employers, Miss Mary Lavin set fire to her clothes and set them on fire today in the home of Charles and John Quisick. The attempt was discovered when she was seen running away from the flames enveloping her whole body and ran into the street. She died this afternoon.

THE SIGHT OF THE blazing woman caused alarm among persons passing the home. Fear soon gave way to a desire to save her, but before any one could reach her side, Miss Lavin fell on the street and was burned beyond recovery. "I wanted to die," said she. "I stole money from my employers and spent it. I would rather die than be sent to prison."

Neither of her employers knew she had stolen anything. She believed, however, that they had discovered her thefts.

TORONTO MAN DISAPPEARS. He went to Minneapolis in February. Not Seen Since. Minneapolis, October 29.—Relative of William G. Stewart, Toronto, Canada, who came to Minneapolis early in February, fear he has been murdered by the Russian revolutionaries. He was last seen in the railroad yard in this city. Since that day nothing has been heard from him. The police, who were placed upon the case yesterday, have learned that Stewart stopped in a Washington avenue South lodging house for the first three days after his arrival in the city. He then left and a couple of days later was seen about the city with two strange men.

Detectives now fear that these men, learning of the money Stewart carried, murdered him and threw him into the river. Although it will be a difficult task to unravel the mystery at this time, Chief Corcoran is determined to solve it, and has detailed two detectives on the case. In a letter to Chief Corcoran, the brother of the missing man stated that W. G. Stewart had been in the habit of writing home at least once every two weeks, but that he the mystery at this time, Chief Corcoran.

Renovate Wide Open Gambling Town. Reno, Nev., Oct. 28.—Reno will remain a wide-open town for some time to come according to the result of the city election held here Saturday, when the gambling element won by a majority of 300 votes out of a total of about 2100 votes cast. The election was on a city ordinance to forbid the running of gambling games under license in the city of Reno. The ordinance was put to the city upon petition of the Anti-Gambling League, who made a red-hot fight at the polls.

The league opened headquarters about two months ago and has worked diligently since, holding mass-meetings and spreading literature broadcast and through the mails. The gambling fraternity worked quietly, but the result shows they worked effectively. The defeat of the ordinance is partly due to the feeling that gambling should be stopped throughout the state and not alone in Reno. The fight will be carried into the legislature at the coming session.

Automobiles Collided. Vienna, Oct. 28.—An automobile containing Clarence Weiner, a wealthy American residing in Vienna, and one of the five Barrison sisters, collided with another motor near Rosenheim in Bavaria today. Weiner was seriously injured and Miss Barrison seriously injured.

Estimated Value of Crop. Ottawa, Oct. 29.—An estimate of \$125,000,000 as the total cash value of the grain crop in Western Canada this year was received by the trade and commerce department from Winnipeg.

Will Shoot Revolutionists. El Paso, Tex., October 28.—After the trial at Torreon, Mexico, Lugo and Nobile, leaders of the Mexican revolutionists, who raided the town of Viescas in Mexico last June, have been sentenced to be shot and twelve accomplices each sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Found Dead Body. Dunlap, Wash., October 28.—Pushing through the brush for a trail he had shot, B. C. Gibson yesterday found the dead body of a man east of Riverton. Nothing in the pockets gave a clue to the identity of the remains.

Templeman May Retire. Ottawa, Oct. 28.—It is within bounds of possibility that the defeat of Hon. W. Templeman in Victoria, B.C., will result in retirement of that gentleman from public life and leadership of the Pacific coast Liberals devolve upon Ralph Smith or Duncan Ross.

To Protest Stratton's Election. Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 28.—At a meeting of the Conservatives last night it was decided to protest against the election of R. Stratton on the usual charges.

Industrial Accidents During September. Ottawa, Oct. 29.—During September, 1908, 286 people were injured in industrial accidents in Canada, 162 being fatal, 124 resulting in serious injuries.

CURTIS TURNS ON MORSE. President of National Bank Charges Wizard of Ice With Conspiracy. New York, October 28.—Alfred Curtis, formerly president of the National Bank of North America, filled expectations today in the United States Criminal Court by turning squarely on his partner, Charles Morse, whom he now has on trial for conspiracy and violation of the Federal banking laws. Led by his counsel, the adroit ex-Judge O'Leary, Curtis set out to tell all the news about the gambling by Morse with the funds of the bank in ice trust stock, and many loans and other transactions by the ice man, which culminated in the suspension of the bank. At the same time he declared he had "never, never, never" to use his own words, been personally interested in any of these speculations, and, in fact, had never heard there had been any pool in ice or that the funds of his bank had been used to conduct one until the opening of the present trial.

FRISCO'S TREASURY RIFLED. Sixty Thousand Dollars Missing—Was Stolen About Time of Fire. San Francisco, Oct. 28.—Instead of a shortage of \$25,000 in the treasury, experts who have just finished an investigation, report that the amount is in excess of \$60,000. Of this amount \$14,000 belonged to the state.

The experts reported also that from the office of the city treasurer, MacDonell, \$10,000 was missing from the first term of office, from 1903 to 1906, or within thirty days before or after the great fire, the money was safe in the treasury and that it must have disappeared within the period of thirty days.

It has been found that the money was turned over by Treasurer MacDonell to his successor, C. A. Bantel, and that the shortage occurred during Bantel's term of office, about the time of the fire. The investigation was made under the direction of Attorney-General Webb.

J. C. Tomalty, a bookkeeper in the office of the city treasurer, was arrested on Saturday night and lodged in jail.

MEN TO MEND SOCKS. French Suffragette Wants Women to Become Soldiers. Paris, Oct. 29.—Dr. Madeleine Pelletier, one of the leaders of the French Women's Political movement, has written a book on "Gymnastics and marching do them good." It will teach them, she said, "the necessity of violence in which alone they will find their salvation."

BLACKMAILERS ARRESTED. Told German He Was Charged With Murder and Extorted Money. Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 28.—One of the most remarkable stories in the police history of Woodstock came to light when Robert Colwell was arrested in the city of New York and returned back to Woodstock, charged with blackmail. He pleaded guilty, and will be sentenced on Friday.

The second arrest was made when J. B. Rounds, a highly respected citizen of Drumbo, who was taken into custody on a similar charge and remanded for trial. It is alleged that on Christmas day, 1906, Colwell and Rounds were treated to a dinner at the home of a man named Damme, who secured \$300 from an old German name, died of natural causes beyond dispute.

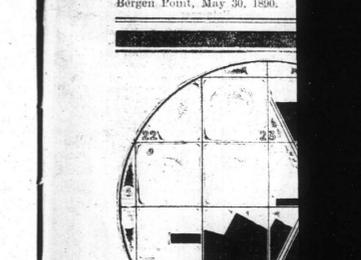
SPORTING NEWS

THE TRACK. ALFRED SHRUBBS' RECORD. Alfred Shrubb, who is attracting much attention in the athletic world at present, not only on account of his remarkable speed and endurance, but also because of his great distance, has a long list of triumphs to his credit. He is a member of the South London Athletic Club, and is the one, four and a half mile champion of Great Britain.

The Briton upset the world's record on May 30, at "The Sports Ground," Essex. Among the entries was Sir John Girdlestone, who had just won the 1000 yards race at the former distance he had just won. On May 30, at "The Sports Ground," Essex, he ran the 1000 yards race in 2 minutes 45 seconds, and the mile in 5 minutes 11 seconds. This time for the entire distance was a world's record. The program consisted of a two-mile invitation flat race. Among the entries was Sir John Girdlestone, who had just won the 1000 yards race at the former distance he had just won. On May 30, at "The Sports Ground," Essex, he ran the 1000 yards race in 2 minutes 45 seconds, and the mile in 5 minutes 11 seconds. This time for the entire distance was a world's record.

INSIDE OF WORLD'S RECORD. From there on he had to cut down his pace, but he kept going, reached the mile and three-quarters in 8 minutes 35 seconds. It was seen that he was 3.5 seconds inside the old world's record of G. George. There was great cheering from the spectators, and the runner was congratulated and he kept gamely on, covering last quarter in 1 minute 6 1/2 seconds. Thus the time for the entire distance was 9 minutes 11 seconds, but all records, amateur and professional, were broken. He ran the mile in 5 minutes 11 seconds, the professional, in two miles in 9 minutes 11 seconds, and it completely dwarfed the four records, which was 9 minutes 15 seconds, by W. G. George, at Longbridge, London, on April 1884.

On May 23, when he was rounding into shape, Shrubb's new figures for the three in Stamford Bridge. His time was 17 3/4 seconds, again an old record of 14 minutes 24 seconds by Sidney Thomas on June 1883. The time was 14 minutes 24 seconds, by the late W. D. Borgen Point, May 30, 1880.



Wetas

The Philosopher said no odium. It is his Wetaskiwin, according to the sole and only an Agricultural District. This is an excellent advantage behind. This is true of Pen. This townsite is situated through it. It is Fifteen hundred square miles as the Pembina was the. The Townsite located by the G.T.P. and thereto. Twenty thousand a nearest point of commencement next Stone Quarries also. Do you see the sign for yourself the fact. There are less than forty, get busy figure. The Lots See

W. S. Pembina Telephone 1343.