THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1908.

WHERE MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PAYS.

Edmonton's electric light and power system earned $28,000 net profit in the past seven months. This is at the rate of $4,000 per month or $48,000 per year. Putting the cost of the system at $150,000 this represents a dividend of 32 per cent. per annum on the investment. Or to put it another way, if a Company owned the system the stock would be selling at $400 per share or more. As a result of the rapid accumulation of surplus the Council reduced the charges for light and power last month. We have become so used to this periodical cut that it attracts little attention. Our rates are with one exception the lowest in Western Canada. The exception is a municipally-owned system operated by water power. Municipal ownership pays Edmonton.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Edmonton Journal is angry because Liberals from Alberta are campaigning on behalf of the Scott Government in Saskatchewan. It manifests no corresponding displeasure at the gentlemen who have gone thither to assist Mr. Haultain. These are many and of many varieties. The appeal of the Opposition leader for assistance did not fall on deaf ears. An army of the retainers of the Roblin Government were rushed across the border, and are presumably getting in whatever kind of work their talents, inclination and training fit them to perform. One of these is Mr. Stefanik, the Ruthenian school inspector, who, with a band of assistants, is working in the northern constituencies. Mr. Lyons, the Winnipeg organizer, is on hand too with a party of Hebrew Conservatives, telling the people of Qu'Appelle what Roblin has done for his friends. Mr. Lechtzier, a Manitoba Government immigration agent, is devoting his energies to the Yorkton constituency. Mr. Glen Campbell, of the Manitoba Legislature, is explaining that Mr. Roblin's demand for cash in lieu of lands was made in a moment of mental aberration, and should not be taken seriously. Mr. Rogers is there too electioneering after the traditional family fashion. Then there is our own Don Hiebert, to say nothing of Mr. J. D. Hyndman, Mr. A. Williamson Taylor and Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P. If it be a crime to "import" election workers, or to allow workers to import themselves, Mr. Haultain and his friends appear to be sharing quite generously in the guilt.

"LET US REASON TOGETHER."

A proposal made by a prominent citizen of Strathcona looking to the union of the two cities seems to have met considerable favor in both. A resolution proposing committees to discuss the question will be presented by Alderman Lee at the next sitting of Edmonton City Council. Whether the proposal provokes general support or not it is not likely to meet much adverse criticism. There are not any apparent reasons why the two cities could not get along very well as one, nor are responsible people likely to be over-anxious to find such reasons. The added prestige the community would enjoy is admitted. What and how important are the material advantages to be gained because of this increased prestige or beside it, is a subject for careful inquiry and full consideration. It is suggested that the larger city would have a better standing in the money market than either city now has. Perhaps economy could be effected in the operation of public utilities, by the establishment of a single power plant. A saving might be made in running expenses by substituting one set of civic machinery for the two now necessary. Doubtless the joint effort of the two communities could be better directed toward a desirable end by one administrative authority than by two. How far these possibilities would likely result in actual advantages, and how far those benefits are offset by the advantages of separate corporate entity, are subjects for consideration and enquiry. This much is clear: Whether the movement results in anything tangible or not, the fact that the movement exists is evidence of a wholesome spirit of neighborliness. Negotiations conducted in this spirit should result at least in promoting inter-civic good-fellowship between two cities which have too much in common to live at logger-heads. Whether or not the object of the movement is attained the Bulletin hopes that the proposal to open negotiations will receive the hearty assent of both cities.

HOW THEY DO IT IN ENGLAND.

It has become clear that if the Canadian Parliament is to be preserved—or restored—to its legitimate and traditional functions as the council of the nation, some means must be found for curtailing the interminable debates which block the progress of public business and make directly and indirectly for Parliamentary inefficiency. However useful long debates may be, or any of them, they are necessarily a clog on the wheels of government and in a thousand ways work to the public disadvantage by hindering and preventing the prompt and continuous carrying on of business. Were the privilege of unlimited debate exercised with a proper recognition of the superior importance of public affairs over party interests, there would be advantages many and considerable in allowing the widest latitude for discussion, both as to subjects and as to time. But no sane observer of Parliamentary practice will contend that such recognition is general or even frequent at Ottawa. Much more frequently, indeed, this proper conception is reversed, and the interests of party are considered and served as paramount. By the present Opposition this subserving of public affairs to the convenience or advantage of party has been established as the rule of conduct, and so far as they have been able to make the rule effective a session of Parliament has come to mean little more than a protracted period for the manufacture and distribution of campaign literature at the public expense. And unrestricted debate allows them to make the rule effective to a very remarkable degree.

How far they have succeeded is sufficiently revealed when Parliament is kept in session two-thirds of the year to get through with a by no means unusually heavy programme. If eight months are required to do the business of six million people what would be the condition of things when our population reaches sixty millions, presupposing the same liberty of speech and the same disposition to abuse this liberty into license? Or what quality of representatives would offer for Parliament if it became the recognized thing that eight months in every year must be spent at Ottawa? Unless we are to abandon the notion that Parliament exists to transact public business and content ourselves with maintaining a national debating club at $24,000 per day, something must be done to check the flow of language and permit the current of business to run more rapidly.

Various means have been adopted by different countries to accomplish this purpose. Every country indeed which has tried democratic government has found the talker an ever-present nuisance, and most of them have taken measures of self-protection against him. Canada remains to-day the only country under our pattern of government where the nuisance is tolerated in the unrestrained enjoyment of his mischievous garrulity. The late session has made it abundantly plain that we cannot long maintain this unfortunate distinction and must follow the plan of one or other of our neighbors unless we can invent a better means. The plan most favorably discussed by public men, and in the public press of this country is the British system of "the closure," by which a certain time is allotted for each proposed debate and when the time expires the Speaker puts the question if a vote is to be taken, or otherwise proceeds to the next item of business. The London Times, in a recent issue, explained how this system works in actual operation in the British Parliament. The picture presented by this Conservative of Conservative journals is certainly a refreshing forecast compared to the dreary vista of unedifying talk which frequently confronts our members at Ottawa; and offers splendid hope of a material betterment in the transaction of our national business by the adoption of a similar practice.

The closure resolution allocating the time to be spent on the Licensing Bill, which Mr. Asquith will move to-morrow, allots ten days to the committee stage, five to report, and one to third reading. Two days are apportioned to the first clause in committee, which is all that will be taken before the summer adjournment. There are two new features in the resolution. In the first place the five days allotted to the report stage are not subdivided, the intention being that when the committee stage is concluded the House shall discuss what allocation of time is most desirable so that important points which received little or no consideration in committee may be discussed on report. For such discussion two hours will be allowed, at the end of which time the chairman must bring the discussion to a close. By that time it is expected that some agreement on the subject may have been arrived at; but if not, government proposals for the subdivision of the five days will be put to the House. The other new feature in the resolution is a schedule setting out very clearly the time allotted to each clause. It should be said that a Friday may be taken as a full allotted day, and that if an arrangement is subsequently made that Wednesday sittings in the autumn should be short sittings a supplementary resolution will probably be moved to enable a Wednesday in that event to be taken as a full allotted day.

The time allotted to each of the clauses in committee is as follows: Clause 1 (statutory reduction of on-licenses required) two days, clause 2 (local option as to prohibition of grant of new licenses) one day, clause 3 (time limit 2½ days. Two of these days are to be given to the first, which is the main subsection of the clause, and half a day to the second subsection. For clauses 4 and 5 (discretion of local licensing justices) one day. For clauses 6, 7 and 8 (schemes for statutory reduction) half a day. Clause 9 (local option in Wales as to reduction beyond statutory reduction) one day. For clauses 12 and 13 (financial provisions) and the committee stage of the financial resolution and clauses 14 to 17 (authorities and areas) one day. For clause 18 (sale of liquor on Sundays etc.) and clause 19 (power of licensing justices to provide for the exclusion of children from bars of licensed premises) one day. For clauses 21 to 35 (miscellaneous amendments) one day. Clause 36 (annual renewal of registration of clubs) one day. For clauses 41 to 47 (supplemental provisions) and new clauses one day. For the schedules one day. The guillotine will fall at 10.30 p.m. at the end of an allotted day, which concludes the consideration of a clause, and at 7.30 p.m. where the allotment of half a day to a clause or clauses makes this necessary. If a Friday is taken, the guillotine will fall at 5 p.m.

THE ETERNAL PROBLEM.

One hundred and thirty million bushels seems to be considered a moderate guess at the wheat crop. This is 260,000 carloads of 30,000 lbs each. The railway companies claim to have 27,000 cars available to handle the crop. This means that each car would have to make about ten round trips from the fields to the Lakes to haul out the wheat alone. Assuming that hauling begins September 1st and navigation closes November 15th they have just ten weeks to do it. That is, the available cars could take out all the wheat before freeze-up by making a round trip per week. But they won't make anything of the kind. If they negotiate the circuit on the average once in three weeks they will make a record. At this rate they would get one-third of the wheat to the docks before navigation closed. This was about the proportion taken out two years ago. Making due and ample allowance for the increase of rolling stock, the betterment of roadbeds and the C.P.R. double track on the Winnipeg-Port Arthur section, the prospects for an excellent grain blockade were never rosier at this period of the season.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Looters at Fernie were flogged and then run out of town. Necessity is the mother of law.

Harriman is carrying on double-tracking work on the Union Pacific in Nebraska. Bryanites declare this is Harriman's way of helping Ohio Bill against Nebraska William.

Peter, the crowned assassin of Servia, announces that he has two sons eligible for marriage to wealthy American girls. This surely is an age of progress—but in which direction?

In accepting nomination at Indian Head Mr. Haultain prophetically informed his hearers that they were selecting a candidate for a seat on the Opposition side of the House. His highest hope seemed to be to get elected.

Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., of Montreal, is campaigning in Saskatchewan. The incident might be drawn to the attention of certain Conservative newspapers which have been frothing about Federal members speaking in Provincial campaigns and vice versa, but for the obvious retort that the advent of Mr. Ames is not sufficiently important to point a party inconsistency.

The Montreal Gazette is moderately displeased because the national debt was increased fourteen millions last year. Its displeasure does not carry it the length of analyzing the sources of expenditure. Had it done so half the fourteen millions would have been found invested in a Government-owned railway, and the remainder in public buildings, wharfs, docks, harbor improvements and bettered facilities for carrying on the business of the country. A considerable portion by the way went to the improvement of the port of Montreal.

A correspondent writes: "The schools of the West would compare favorably with most of the older cities of the East, judging by the published results of recent examinations and the age of most of the scholars. One little girl who this year took third-class certificate only began her education in the lowest grade five years ago, and is also the holder of a silver medal in elocution. Not many of the schools of Toronto can show a better record."

The Toronto News considers it necessary to assure the world it has not been bought by Premier Whitney. This is first-hand testimony to the Premier's sagacity. Why should he buy what is already his?

"All men are agreed that appeals "from any class for special favors "should be regarded coldly," says the Toronto News. Wherefore the News whoops for more "special favors" for the woollen-mill men.

"Lending other people's money to "friends is a practice which has never "been popular with the owners of the "money," remarks the Toronto News, with a side glance at its respected leader from North Toronto.

Atlantic freight steamship companies have been abandoning the New England ports for Montreal and now United States transportation systems are trying to figure out a scheme for rescuing their traffic from the St. Lawrence route. This is Canada's century.

The Prince Rupert Empire says editorially: "The Conservatives of Kootenay have nominated A. S. Goodeve of Rossland to make the race for the district at the next Dominion election. Mr. Goodeve was in business at Rossland for a number of years as a dealer in drugs and stationery, and was mayor of Rossland when 'Barney' McDonald, manager of the Le Roi mine, made an attempt to break up the Miners' Union. Mr. Goodeve was taken into the McBride Government as Provincial Secretary on the eve of the Provincial election in 1903, but was defeated by J. A. Macdonald, the present leader of the Provincial Opposition. He is classed as a 'silver-tongued orator.' Notwithstanding he will have the backing of W. H. Aldridge, general manager of the Trail smelter and the mining properties of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he will be defeated by Smith Curtis. Curtis is the abler and more forceful man of the two, and as a member of Parliament could be depended on to stand on his feet and speak for the interests of his district and of the Province without forgetting that Canada is a nation."

R. L. BORDEN AND THE LONDON ECONOMIST.

Hamilton Times—The London Economist, which Mr. Borden pretended to quote in the House when reading from the letter of an Ottawa correspondent, is very far from being pessimistic regarding Canada. In an editorial it points out that some Canadians overlook the fact "that it is a normal state of affairs for Canada to become a debtor nation in increasing measure for some years to come. Not the amount is used is the matter for careful concern. There is no doubt as to the future ability of Canada to meet large obligations where such are legitimately incurred in making available the country's national wealth. The British investor is more and more becoming convinced of this; and is likely—and rightly—to attach more importance to an additional $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 received by Canada for the current year's wheat crop, than to the temporary circumstances of a falling customs revenue. And those Canadians who are inclined to let caution degenerate to pessimism should bear in mind that recent decreases in revenue-yielding imports are not entirely due to actual loss of purchasing power. Voluntary economy and deferred spending are also doing their part—and are thus tending to strengthen the command of Canada over foreign capital, which in the shape of future imports of commodities, will go to "continue the country's uninterrupted development." The Economist's view commends itself to thoughtful men. Canada is now making large investments, which are certain to yield her great dividends in future prosperity. Expenditures of this kind are not money squandered. They are the foundations upon which a greater Canada will rest.

It is worth noting here that at the very time Mr. Borden was trying to palm off on parliament the letter of an anti-Transcontinental railway writer as the statement of the opinions of the Economist—the opinion of "the great financiers in London"—he had in his possession, and might have quoted, had he desired to be candid, the real editorial opinion of the London Economist, which he conceded to be one of the greatest financial authorities in the world. Time was when Mr. Borden was believed to be above tactics of that kind. Has association with the Ameses, the Fosters, the Bennets and the Boyces had such a deteriorating effect upon the nominal Tory leader?

The London Economist, commenting upon the Canadian Government 3 3-4 per cent. loan which Mr. Borden attempted to present as a failure, although it was floated at 3 3-4, most of the money being used to refund 4 per cent. bonds, refers to it as being under the "unassailable security of the Dominion of Canada." Mr. Borden attempted to throw doubts upon the nature of this security!

DR. McINTYRE AND POSTAL SERVICE.

Strathcona Plaindealer—Dr. McIntyre is to be congratulated upon what he has done in the matter of the improvement of postal facilities throughout this great constituency of his. An addition of 122 new post offices in less than a year is a record worth having and is ample evidence that during the long parliamentary session just ended our representative was not lounging drowsily in his seat. We are informed that the new mail routes established during the year add a mileage of 900 to what previously existed and the increase in frequency of service on routes already established the mileage is 1,100.

When Dr. McIntyre opposed the proposition of the opposition for rural mail delivery in the east he did so with full knowledge of the fact that he would be charged in his own constituency with opposing a popular reform. He realized that the demand for rural mail delivery was a grand stand play for the votes of the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the international boundary to the arctic circle, when it could only be granted at enormous expense to a handful of people in the most thickly populated rural districts of the eastern provinces. The doctor very wisely judged that such an expensive luxury should not be bestowed upon the east while the west is without the necessities of life in the matters of postal service and he went energetically to work to insist upon improvement in the mail service under the system already in vogue. That he has been in a large degree successful none will deny.

A CONTRAST.

Kingston Whig—Our Conservative friends are prompt and persistent in condemning the expenditure of the Liberal government as extravagant and uncalled for, and the inference is that if they, the Conservatives, had a chance they would do better. When there is an opportunity we estimate the value of a mans claims to give good service according to his record. If his record is bad there is less inclination or warrant for trusting him again. It is the same with a government or a party. Let us apply this proposition to the Conservatives. As proof of the careful and efficient manner in which the Conservative party managed our national finances during their eighteen years' tenure of power, it may be pointed out that in that time they spent $167,000,000 on special and capital outlay. In doing this they were compelled to borrow $118,000,000, leaving only forty-nine millions provided for out of current income. Now for the contrast. In twelve years the Liberal government of the Dominion has expended $162,000,000 on special and capital account, and there has been added to the public debt only $19,000,000, which means that one hundred and forty-three millions of dollars of special and capital expenditure have been provided out of current revenue. This also means that the public service demanded the provision of various public works, and the Liberal government provided them; they had the money and it was wisely and to effect necessarily spent, and the public convenience was served to the extent of $143,000,000 without adding a cent to the public debt. While, for similar purposes out of a similar expenditure the Conservative government added $118,000,000 to the national debt. A little more contrast. The Conservative government of which Hon. Mr. Foster was finance minister, the gentleman who is still the financial critic of the Conservatives, and leads the outcry against alleged Liberal extravagance, never saw a surplus in the post office department, but had an average yearly deficit of half a million dollars. Within two years of coming into office the Liberal postmaster general reduced the annual deficit of $700,000 which was left by the Conservative government, to $87,000, and this deficit, after reducing the revenue by reducing postage rates one-third, in four years by proper business management was wiped out, and the first surplus in the postal department, since 1851, when it come under control of the Canadian government, was achieved. Every year since has shown a surplus, in the face of liberal and costly extension of the service. Last year the Liberal government, after paying out nearly half a million, as increase to postmasters' salaries and three-quarters of a million in extending the service—an extra expenditure of one million two hundred thousand—in the post office department, showed a surplus of $1,100,000. When the people note the contrast between the results of Conservative and Liberal methods, do they want to intrust the management of public affairs to a set of public servants who have, with a long opportunity, shown such masterly incapacity? The Conservatives in the House declaim virtuously against Liberal extravagance, ceasing this exercise only to raise their voices in clamour for the building of post offices, wharves, piers, armouries, etc., in their own constituencies.

LASH FOR THE "HOLD-UP" MEN.

Montreal Star—It is not every citizen who is "husky" enough to dispose of two "hold-up" men in the manner of the young football player who was attacked the other night on the Cote. St. Luc road. But the police are supposed to supply protection for those of us who are not skilled in Rugby tactics. Now, judging by the number of "hold-up" cases of late, the police are not fulfilling their part of the contract. Undoubtedly the number of patrolmen should be increased; and then we look for greater success in running down the thugs. They are a dangerous sort of criminal, and should be caught at any expense of trouble and money. When caught, they should get the lash without exception.

Our police authorities must institute a "reign of terror" for thugs in this district. By no other means will the safety of our streets be re-established. There appears to be an epidemic of this sort of crime; and the police might well devote to it their especial attention. But it is essential that, when caught, the ruffians must be severely punished. They are always possible murderers; and the magistrates should remember this when dealing out justice. There is a wide difference between robbery, pure and simple, and robbery with violence. Every man convicted of the latter offence should be sure of the lash.

AN OPPORTUNITY NEGLECTED.

Montreal Herald—It is not pleasant to learn that the United States is getting ahead of Canada in machinery and general trade with South Africa and that Sweden is capturing an important lumber market that ought to be ours. The Dominion has the advantage of a preference in the South African market and the good will of the South African people, but, according to Captain Martyr, the representative of the Elder-Dempster company at the Cape, our manufacturers and exporters are neglecting the opportunity for cultivating a trade that might easily reach vast proportions in the near future. A beginning has been made. The Elder-Dempster company have established a monthly line of steamships between this port and Cape Town, and in their zeal for the development of trade have gone so far as to offer bona fide travelling agents and commercial representatives from Canada a free passage to South Africa with their samples to inspect the field and open up connections. Captain Martyr, who is here for the purpose of awakening interest in this market, declares that all that Canadians have to do is to go in and conquer a large trade over increasing market. Sweden is sending two steamers a month to South Africa laden with lumber and cement. There is no reason in the world why Canada should not have composed of such men is not likely to fall a prey to the conqueror. Has Sweden in this respect, given any sign of being a decadent nation? The Olympic games tell a different tale, and Canada also may congratulate herself on the fair and many bearing of her heroes.

When violence or fraud finds its way into a sport, one of its main objects is defeated. The youth who cheats or makes a ruffianly attack on an opponent in a game is in a fair way to become a bad citizen. He who steals points is likely to have no great objection to stealing votes. To keep our games clean, fair, and free from rowdyism is to win a prize greater than any that would be won at the Olympic games.

A MANY-SIDED MAN.

Toronto Star—Mr. Sifton's enemies complain that he is the subject of fulsome eulogies, while his friends assert that he is wantonly and unjustly attacked. Between these extremes the Mail and Empire makes a laudable effort to find the golden mean, presenting different pictures of Mr. Sifton according to circumstances. As long as he remained in the cabinet he was one of our contemporary's typical bad men, sharing that distinction with Mr. Blair, Mr. Tarte and others. A few weeks ago the Mail expressed regret over the fact that Mr. Blair, Mr. Tarte and Mr. Sifton had disappeared, giving place to men of inferior capacity. It has now heard a report that Mr. Sifton is coming back to the ministry, and it falls back upon its original estimate. Mr. Sifton, it says, is by no means a desirable man. "Why, then, is he wanted in the government?" Perhaps because the Mail mourned over his disappearance. It is safe to praise an opponent who is dead, but praise of one who peradventure is asleep or is gone upon a journey may be attended with inconvenient results.

PULLING THE WOOL OVER OUR EYES.

Toronto Globe—"It is just as essential to the strength of the empire that Canadian industries should prosper as well as that those of the home land should succeed." The News in urging heavier protection might be even stronger in the direct appeal and say that it is more essential to the strength of the Dominion that Canadian industries should prosper. But the News need not hope to make this rock-bottom truth carry the rock-bottom fallacy that Canadian industries can be made to succeed or prosper by obstructing and making dear the purchases of the Canadian people. One industry can be helped only by inflicting greater injury to others. And the need of allowing our industries to succeed imposes the necessity of resisting this and all other efforts to increase, by one-half, the cost of a prime necessity of life in Canada. This truth is unconsciously proved by the demand for heavier protection on woollens. It is contended that our woollen mills have to pay more for wool and more for machinery, that building costs more, that the cost of living for workmen is far higher, that the markets for supplies are inconvenient, that interest charges are higher, and the cost of fuel greater. Every one of these disadvantages is due to the protecting of other industries, and the argument shows that the success of our industries, obviously essential, is hampered by what is advanced as an assistance. A part of the greater cost of fuel is due to natural conditions, but in the campaign for supplying nature's defects with white coal from Niagara the News, now the champion of excessive protection, led the obstructionists. The disadvantages our woollen industry suffers through protection are estimated by the News to increase the cost of woollens more than 35 per cent. This is doubtless exaggerated, but if it is at all near the truth the case demands a remedy. The woollen industry should be relieved of some of the imposts now carried. It would be absurd to go farther in helping the woollen manufacturers to shift the accumulated load to the consumers. The solicitude of the News for the consumer is thus revealed:—

"There are a number of lines of high class woollen goods which cannot be woven here, and which we shall continue to take from England under the imperial preference. It is against the worthless shoddy article that the Canadian factories require protection."

The fine cloth of the wealthy purchaser and smart dresser is still to remain at the "low" increase of from one-quarter to one-half the value, but the cloth of the workingman is to be subjected to the fantastic rates. It is demanded that the discrimination be adopted by taxing the cloth according to weight instead of according to value, making the levy actually higher on a cheap than on a dear suit. It is simply ridiculous to pretend that this is for the benefit of the purchaser. The average man may not know good cloth, but he knows it before his suit is worn out. Bad cloth cannot hold the market. The purpose of the demand is clearly so to surround the farmers and the working classes with obstructions that they can be forced to accept inferior values. This will destroy more Canadian industry than it will build up. The new agitation is a start toward the conditions of 1896.

HOW MUCH MORE IS WANTED?

Toronto Star—The News has joined the ranks of the journalistic advocates of an increase in the tariff on woollens. The News is, too, a little more specific than some of the other papers which are advocating the same policy. It makes special mention of the alleged insufficiency of the tariff on imported tweeds, and quotes the declaration of manufacturers that imported shoddy goods, and wool and cotton mixtures are displacing the high-grade all-wool output of Canadian factories.

Some of the figures given in the trade and navigation returns make it quite clear that the use of shoddy in the manufacture of clothing is not confined to British or foreign manufacturers who are entering the Canadian market for clothing. These show that in the short fiscal year ending with March, 1907, something like a million pounds of raw shoddy were imported by Canadan manufacturers of clothing. This was brought in to be used by them in the making of clothing for sale to customers in this country. Moreover, as a raw material, the duty on shoddy imported from Great Britain was only seven and one-half per cent. On the other hand, when the British manufacturer sends us shoddy, made into clothing, the minimum duty on the same is 30 per cent. So far as shoddy is concerned, therefore, the balance of advantage appears to lie very much on the side of the home manufacturer. He can import his raw material under a seven and one-half per cent. tariff; he is protected against British competition in the finished article by a duty of 30 per cent. and against his German competitor by close on 50 per cent.

In the case of ordinary tweeds the minimum duty is thirty per cent. The rate is the same on fabrics generally, as well as on ready-made clothing composed wholly or in part of wool, on doeskins, cassimeres, felt cloth, etc. Under the general heading of fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, our total imports in the short fiscal year of 1907 totalled $4,627,000, and the duties collected on same amounted to $1,485,000, an average of over 32 per cent. On $151,000 worth of these goods imported from Germany the tax was $70,990, practically 47 per cent.

The Canadian Year Book tells us that all the industries in Canada engaged in wool carding and fulling, wool pulling, the making of woolen yarns, and the manufacture of woolen goods generally, paid out less than one and a quarter million dollars in wages in 1906. Nearly a quarter of a million more than that sum was paid in duties on goods imported during the nine months which made up the short fiscal year of 1907 under the general head of "Fabrics not elsewhere specified," and wholly excluding the duties paid under specific headings such as "tweeds," "blankets," "coating," and "overcoatings," etc.

It is all very well to talk in general terms about "killing an industry" by refusing the protection it demands. Let us get down to exact particulars. Consumers are now compelled to pay a very much larger sum in duties on imported woolens than home manufacturers are paying in wages for the making of like goods produced in this country. Exactly how much more protection than this should the government, in the opinion of its critics, be expected to give?

Looking For Promised Land.

London, Aug. 7.—Israel Zangwill, addressing 4,000 Jews in Whitechapel, advised emigrants at the present time to go to the Western States of America. He urged them not to go to the Eastern States, especially New York, where there are already a million Jews, and no more are wanted there. It was the third anniversary of the Jews' Territorial Organization, now known as the J.T.O., which resulted in the split among the Zionists. It aims at forming an autonomous Jewish colony. Zangwill announced that an expedition was shortly going to investigate certain land to that end, but he was not empowered to say where the land was situated.

Shah's Crown Jewels As Security.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—A despatch from Teheran says the Shah of Persia has borrowed $250,000 from the Russian bank, having deposited his crown jewels as security. This money will be used in fitting out an expedition against Tabriz. The English have protested a second time against the presence of the Cossacks near the legation.

Harvesters From Halifax.

Halifax, Aug. 11—Three hundred and twenty-five farm laborers left this morning for the West over the C.P.R.

INSATIABLE.

Windsor Record: The Mai[illegible] pire says that the woollen [illegible] suffering, but that a slight [illegible] crease would prevent exta[illegible] little more" has been the cl[illegible] of protected industries, whet[illegible] ing" or not. Some of the m[illegible] ous for a "high as Haman[illegible] tariff at the last session of [illegible] were the most bloated of the [illegible] concerns that have been fast[illegible] body politic for thirty year[illegible] attained mammoth proport[illegible] the present tariff. No "pr[illegible] dustry was ever known to h[illegible] Its appetite seems only to be [illegible] what it feeds on. Even a [illegible] may be filled and release it[illegible] an industrial vampire never.

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Toronto Globe—The stri[illegible] railway mechanics extendi[illegible] Canadian Pacific system [illegible] to ocean is a disquieting [illegible] that the highways on whic[illegible] nomic existence depends a[illegible] at all times to the opinions [illegible] or prejudices of a few men [illegible] forget their responsibilities [illegible] this condition should or [illegible] exist is a question on whic[illegible] be bold to dogmatize, but [illegible] mains that it does exist ap[illegible] ally certain to continue [illegible] measurable future. Unio[illegible] eager for passing popular [illegible] directors desirous of temp[illegible] fecting the stock exchange [illegible] time render the highways [illegible] minion inoperative. The L[illegible] aimed to lessen the continu[illegible] of this situation, and heretofo[illegible] been remarkably successf[illegible] wealth already saved, the [illegible] averted, and the annoyan[illegible] venience, and secondary loss[illegible] by the application of the [illegible] attest its value to the Do[illegible] large as well as to the in[illegible] rectly affected.

Many times since the act[illegible] into effect labor and capital [illegible] in hostile attitude, and the [illegible] tion of the commissioners h[illegible] the threatened conflicts. T[illegible] failure is specially to be re[illegible] ing to the magnitude of th[illegible] at stake and the loss th[illegible] minion at large must inev[illegible] tain through the waste of a[illegible] struggle. The failure is n[illegible] any lack of thoroughness o[illegible] of the commissioners who [illegible] their duty ably and well. T[illegible] ed the too common habit [illegible] sides with the workers or [illegible] according to ingrained preju[illegible] their awards displeased bo[illegible] But in industrial disputes, [illegible] differences of nations, whe[illegible] ciliatory intervention fails [illegible] mains except the waste of co[illegible]

There is no way to test th[illegible] the Labor market except b[illegible] to sell at the price offered o[illegible] ing to buy at the price dema[illegible] company refused at first to [illegible] tervention, but afterwards ac[illegible] award, though dissatisfied [illegible] That the workmen have felt [illegible] to reject the terms of settl[illegible] opted by the commissioner [illegible] unfortunate. A proper appr[illegible] the interests involved and t[illegible] at stake should make bo[illegible] willing to yield every reaso[illegible] possible concession in the i[illegible] industrial peace. The mos[illegible] promising individualist mu[illegible] some duty to the public on t[illegible] both individuals and corpora[illegible] are rapidly approaching the [illegible] of traffic involved in mov[illegible] grain crop before the close [illegible] tion. Previous to this there [illegible] migration of harvesters to [illegible] well as an exceptionally la[illegible] growing out of western rai[illegible] struction and general expa[illegible] protracted strike of railway [illegible] at the present time will leav[illegible] pany in a crippled conditi[illegible] time of the greatest demand [illegible] result will be a heavy loss t[illegible] and to the Dominion at lar[illegible]

The public in this situati[illegible] titled to more consideration t[illegible] party seems inclined to acce[illegible] the merits of the issue it [illegible] make for peace to pass judg[illegible] company claims that the m[illegible] highest paid railway mechan[illegible] world. The men modify [illegible] ment, and point to the cost [illegible] in Canada, comparing the [illegible] whatever the merits of c[illegible] claims, that of the general [illegible] a continuous railway servi[illegible] receive first consideration.

The explanation given b[illegible] shipper of how the rate this [illegible] to be so low is interesting. [illegible] opening of navigation the [illegible] lake fleets met and decide[illegible] rate should be 7 cents per b[illegible] when the carrying of whea[illegible] Great Lakes began, it was [illegible] there were a great many m[illegible] than there was wheat to [illegible] with. The law of supply an[illegible] was stronger than the s[illegible] agreements. First, one o[illegible] them another offered to carry [illegible] for less than the 7 cents. So [illegible] to take it at 5 1-2; some at [illegible] ally the rate came down to [illegible] cents. Not all were prepare[illegible] the wheat at that figure; [illegible] found that it would not bo[illegible] of transhipment from the [illegible] sels into the barges that [illegible] quantities down from King[illegible] a sufficient number were ea[illegible] and so this became the ba[illegible] for the port in the first mont[illegible] gation. It will be interest[illegible] serve how we stand when [illegible] crop comes along.

A ROBLIN GOVERNMENT [illegible]

Montreal Herald: There see[illegible] first-class opportunity in the [illegible] now for that indomitable se[illegible] scandals, Mr. Herbert Ames, [illegible] is on a magic lantern tour [illegible] chewan, for indulging his pe[illegible] civity, in a sale which had [illegible] by the Roblin government of t[illegible] 80,386 acres of Manitoba lands [illegible] tage la Prairie syndicate or co[illegible] which Mr. Hugh Armstrong, [illegible] of the Provincial House, is [illegible] The company is known as the [illegible] Wheat Lands Timber Co., and [illegible] lized at $1,000,000; and the [illegible] shows that the capital is repre[illegible] 1,000,000 shares of a dollar ea[illegible] ject apparently being to pure[illegible] government lands and to sell t[illegible] at a profit. The deal, it is [illegible] western papers which are devo[illegible]