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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1910.

SHOULD THE IMMIGRATION CAMPAIGN BE STOPPED? (Monday's Daily)

Not many, at any rate, in Western Canada, will agree with Mr. Monk that the time has arrived when Canada could safely stop efforts to induce suitable immigrants to come hither, relying on the momentum already gained to carry on the movement.

Immigration effort is, of course, a means to an end, and like other means, should be dropped when the end has been gained. It is adopted as a national policy by countries with vacant lands to be occupied or other forms of natural resources to be developed, and to which people do not voluntarily come in as large numbers as is desirable. When that object has been accomplished, which the lands have been occupied or the resources put in process of development, or when the tide of humanity has set so strongly toward the country that it is certain to continue without further inducement, it would be a foolish and unjust expenditure of public money to keep up the campaign no longer necessary.

But has Canada reached that stage of evolution where it would be safe to abandon the effort found necessary to get immigrants, and so successful in getting them? Are the resources and opportunities of this country so widely and favorably known among the peoples of the world that the most desirable of these would continue to flock thither if we recalled our agents, and closed the offices abroad within the products of Canada are shown and through which the country is kept before the public?

Not if Mr. Monk and his colleagues reason well. For Mr. Monk would not trust to the knowledge of Canada now existing in the minds of people across the sea—at least not altogether. He would keep one office open in Great Britain, would exhibit our products at fairs and would run advertisements in papers, here and there. He is not prepared to rely absolutely on the favorable knowledge the country has gained abroad as sufficient to induce people to come without some effort being made.

But experience has taught us that the kind of effort Mr. Monk favors is useless when tried alone, and that the effort he would suspend is the kind which alone produces success. In the days of the old regime we had an office in London, we exhibited products at fairs abroad, and we ran advertisements in newspapers. But we did not get immigrants; at least not nearly enough of them to replace the Canadians who annually drifted across the boundary to the United States. We may have got value for the money spent, but we certainly got nothing like the value for it we are getting today.

The most notable difference between the former immigration policy and the present is not in the kind of effort but the amount of effort. Changes of course were made, ineffective means suspended and more promising means employed. But the most marked difference was in the amount of work undertaken and the energy which was put into it. The offices in the Old Land were multiplied. Exhibits at fairs were more frequently made, and what was of more importance, permanent exhibits were established in the large centres of population and were sent about the country and shown to the people. The advertising campaign was extended, and what had been done under the former government, the self-interest of powerful corporations was enlisted, with this difference, however, that whereas the corporations formerly did nothing but grab the rewards they were made to earn the rewards before they got them.

But supplies, try to all this in strict and "impartial" campaigning, the immigration agent was sent out. Men who knew what Canada was, were employed to lecture on Canada and

"talk Canada" to people whom they had formerly known or to the people of countries from which they formerly came. Many of these were men who had spent years in Canada on the land and who from personal experience could tell exactly what had to be done to achieve success here and what measure of success might be achieved by diligent application. It was this personal presentation of the country by men who knew what they were talking about and to whom they were talking which made the exhibits and the advertising effective. Without them we might indeed have got better success than under the leisurely policy formerly in vogue. But we could not have got results at all to be compared to the results which have been secured with them and largely through their efforts.

Mr. Monk's plan is to recall the agents, to shut up most of the offices, to cut down the advertising campaign, in a word, to reduce the immigration campaign to the dimensions of that carried on under the former government. He should get little favor for his plan until he shows reasons why, with the same means as formerly employed and no more of them, we should expect to get better results.

The circumstances are all to the contrary. We have got thousands of new citizens in the past few years, but we need millions more. And if Canada is better known abroad now than ten years ago, so also are Canada's rivals in the immigration field. Australia and New Zealand and South Africa all need people, and being British Dominions, they are looking for them largely in the British Isles, where we, too, are looking. If our efforts were slackened it is altogether unreasonable to suppose that the stream of British immigrants would continue Canada-wards against the advice and the inducements being offered by these rivals. The United States, too, is awakening to the need of a campaign, not indeed to get more people but to keep the people who are there from coming to Canada. A "Why-go-to-Canada" campaign has been launched in the States from which most of our American settlers are coming and is being urged on grounds both of patriotism and of self-interest. If our efforts there were slackened there could only be one result—far as immigration from those States is concerned.

Unquestionably the time will come when Canada may relax her efforts to induce immigrants to settle on her unoccupied lands, but that time is not even yet in sight. To relax the effort now would be to give up when giving up means disaster and when holding on means even greater success than we have yet achieved.

It is urged that Canada has not adopted the same naval policy as Australia. Quite true. Canada is paying for her own ships while Britain is providing Australia with a Dreadnought to complete her squadron.

CANADA'S FAVORABLE BALANCE. (Tuesday's Daily)

Twenty years ago a hundred thousand Canadians trooped across the border every year to make their homes and livings in the United States. Canadians still cross the border by the thousands to add the product of their industry and enterprise to the wealth of the Republic.

But twenty years ago Canada was thousands of people out by every year's exchange of population with the United States, while Canada was 11,000 people to the good as the result of last year's exchange of people with the United States. That on the strength of Mr. R. L. Borden, and the figures compiled by the United States commissioner of immigration.

Twenty years ago a Canadian who went to the United States represented a loss of population to the Dominion. Today for three Canadians who go to the United States four people come from the United States to make their homes in Canada. The net result of the process was a balance in favor of Canada last year of 11,000 people. The net result twenty years ago was a balance of several times 11,000 against Canada.

This change in conditions is not a gift from chance nor an accident of circumstance. It is not because there is more room in Canada now than there was in the United States a generation ago as it is today. And if people were being crowded out of the United States by pressure of population the outflow of Canadians to the Republic would cease.

The change has been brought about by means which are within the knowledge of all Canadians, or should be. It indicates a case in which government effort was applied to the solution of a national problem. That it was intelligently and properly applied

let the results judge. The immigration agent is the man who had done the trick, preceded, accompanied and backed by an advertising campaign and exhibits of Canadian produce. The outflow of Canadians has been stopped in the sense that the result of the year's population movement was a loss of people to this country. It has not been stopped and probably cannot be stopped by any conceivable means in the explicit and narrowest meaning of the term. Canadians go to the United States for the same reasons that people flock from one State to another, and unless and until those reasons are destroyed they will continue to do so.

In large part the movement is merely the movement of people from the country to the city. Regret it as we may, this is a tendency of the age and a tendency for which there has not yet appeared an effective check. Canada has not many large cities. The United States have many. It would be a phenomenon if Canadians did not cross the boundary by the thousand to make homes in the populous centres of the New England States, a phenomenon quite as great as if the cities of New York and Massachusetts should draw no population from the farming States of the Middle West.

Canadians do remarkably well in the United States. Be the cause what it may, wherever there is found across the border a concern of unusual proportions there will Canadians be found somewhere near the top. Be it their early training on the Canadian farms, the strength of mind and body they there build up, or what else it may, the fact stands. And it being a fact our young men would be a pretty poor lot if the success of their countrymen across the border did not appeal to them and induce many to cross the imaginary line.

To stop this movement is probably not possible by any available means. Certainly the means proposed by Mr. Borden would not accomplish it. We tried the same for eighteen years, and it neither kept our own people home nor brought in others to replace them. The notion that high tariff creates varied employment and thus keeps people at home was strikingly and thoroughly disproved in Canada's case. And high tariff is not keeping the people of the United States home today, witness the crowds of them swarming into Canada. Making it more expensive to live in a country is about the last way of persuading people to stay there or of getting others to go there to live.

The course to pursue is the course we have been pursuing. Already we have turned an adverse balance of upwards of a hundred thousand people per year into a favorable balance of 11,000 or more. There is little in that to arouse pessimism, even in an opponent of the immigration policy. Dislike the authors as he may, even Mr. Borden must glory in the results of this policy. Certainly he ought to. And there is every reason to suppose greater success awaits us than we have yet met with. From all the evidence, the more this country becomes known across the border the larger balance Canada will have from the exchange of population always going on between the two countries.

ONE YEAR AFTER. R. L. Borden, in House of Commons, March 29, 1909.

"In so far as my right hon. friend the prime minister today outlined the lines of national defence of this country, I am entirely of one with him. I am entirely of opinion in the first place that the proper line upon which we should proceed in that regard is the line of having a Canadian naval force of our own. I entirely believe that the other experiment has been tried as between Australia and the Mother Country and it has not worked satisfactorily in any respect. I am at one with the prime minister as far as this is concerned. I am at one with him in this respect also that I think an expenditure of money, designed for that purpose, in the main at least, to be under the control of our own parliament, and that by making an appropriation of that kind and attending to the defence of our own coast, by co-operation and co-ordination with the imperial forces of the empire, we would be doing our duty not only to Canada but to the empire as a whole."

R. L. Borden as Halifax March 29, 1910. "We were not fully satisfied with the resolution of March, 1909, but we accepted it in default of anything better because it did affirm the duty of Canada in unmistakable terms and because it was most desirable that we should, if possible, appear of one mind. I object to the Government naval proposals for the reason that while involving enormous expense they are thoroughly ineffective. Considering that New Zealand, with less than one-seventh of the population and resources of Canada, furnishes cruisers of the Dreadnought type, and that Australia, with resources and population considerably less than our own, produces a fleet of the Dreadnought type, we do not feel proud of the proposals of our own Government. We have proposed immediate and effective aid by placing at the disposal of the imperial authorities as a free and loyal contribution from the people of Canada such an amount as will be sufficient to purchase or construct two battleships of the latest Dreadnought type."

The Board of Trade are starting a campaign of inquiry, to find out first what kinds of articles could be manufactured here to advantage, and second, how to get concerns located here for the manufacture of these things. The object is a good one and the board seems to be going about it in a business-like manner. It is a law of trade, of course, that a factory will be started when and where there is sufficient demand for its products. It is also a law that a factory should not be started unless there is such demand. The conditions of western development, however, are not normal. They are abnormal in the rapidity with which the development is taking place. Under such circumstances there is likelihood of the factories being built in haste rather than ahead of it. The proprietors of industrial concerns are usually busy men, and of conservative disposition as regards the establishment of new branches or the

articles were affected, whether these were produced in Canada or not, and no matter whether the reduction applied to all countries or to one. Any reduction in the tariff they regard as a thing to be assailed, without hesitation, and regardless of its result. It scarcely needs to be added that an administration dependent on these papers for support would not be very likely to make any "surrender" of this character.

The following excerpts from an editorial in the Toronto World may indicate why the Conservative convention has been postponed: "The cause of the postponement of the convention is the extraordinary and complete disruption of the Federal party at Ottawa. There are parties within the party, and tactical wars. . . . The strength of Sir Wilfrid Laurier lies, not in himself or his party, but in the weakness of the opposition. . . . The present opposition is not strong enough to force the attention of the general public. The leadership of the opposition has been miserably weak. . . . A big man, but— . . . He is not a good leader. . . . He has been unable to control the warring elements in his party, and today more than half of the Conservative members have made up their minds to replace him."

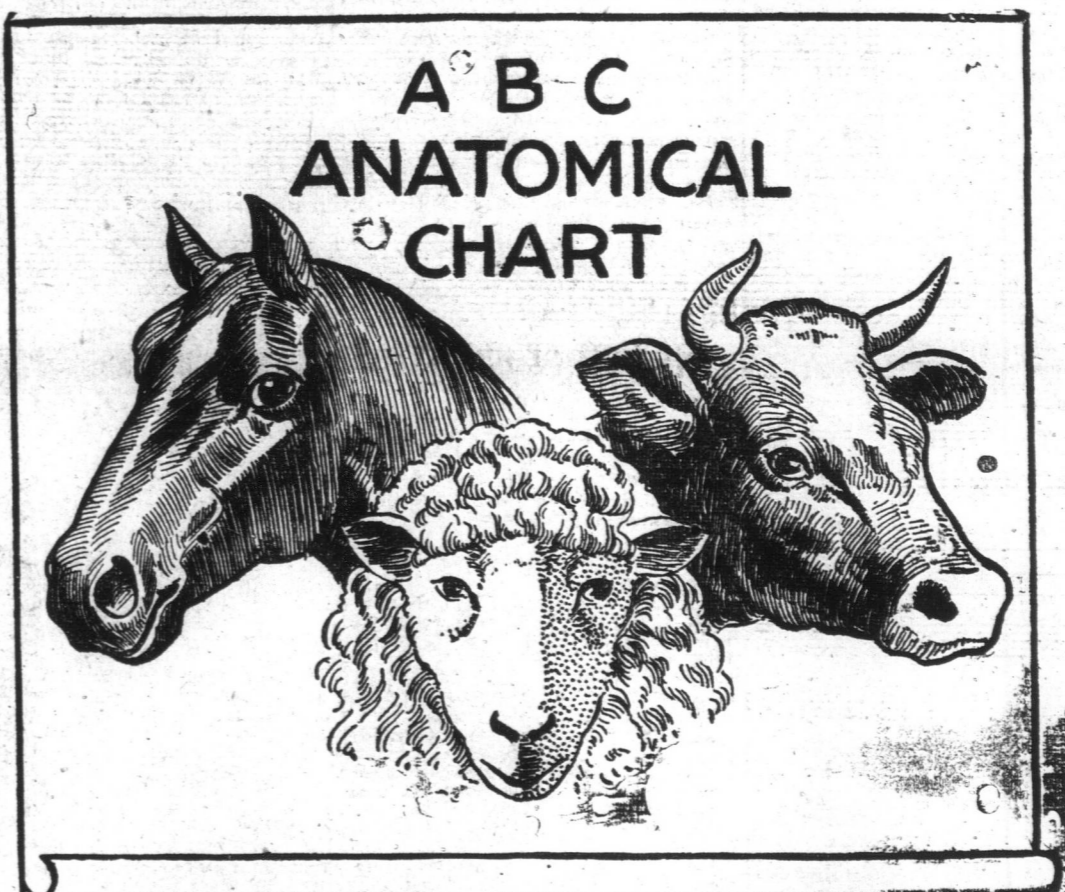
The United States Commissioner reports that Canada draws 70 per cent of her European immigrants from northern and western Europe while the United States draws a similar proportion from the eastern and southern parts. The United States Commissioner seems to think it his duty to tell his countrymen even the unwelcome truth. Some members of the Canadian opposition seem to think it their duty to discredit the immigrant wherever he comes from, so long as he is attracted hither by the policy of their political opponents.

A fortnight ago the Calgary News was telling us daily that when the Commission began work the whole of Alberta and Great Waterways question would be "tabooed." Now the News comments daily on the matters before the Commission, going even so far as to say a witness did wrong in declining to do what the Commissioners held he was not bound to do. We seem to need a new definition of "tabooed."

Toronto Globe—Evidently the sacredness of a cache is a waning moral principle. The influence of civilization in which nothing is sacred unless guarded by a club is reaching the remote forests and mountains. The Canadian Northern surveyors returning from Yellowhead found that the caches of food left for the return journey had been eaten. Mr. Peary discourages efforts to civilize the Eskimo.

The Toronto News has begun a campaign to kick Mr. Monk out of the Conservative party. That seems a pretty high-handed piece of business for "an independent journal, devoted,

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THE BULLETIN, - Edmonton, Alberta

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judicious publicity campaign which would make known to the men who run such establishments what are the actual and prospective condition of things in this part of the country. This the Board of Trade is planning to make known to them. Contracts Were Not Let. Winnipeg, April 5.—The C. N. R. contracts were not let today as anticipated.

EXPERIMENT IN CATTLE FEED

Lacombe Experimental Farm 18 Head During Winter at Profit.

An experiment in cattle feeding, the marked success of which has had a great effect on the stock raising industry in Alberta, has been made at the experimental farm at Lacombe. Eighteen steers, ordinary grade stock, were fed 2 1/2 days; it increased in weight an average over 250 pounds a head, gaining as much as 300 pounds that time, and sold at a profit of \$10 to \$12 a head over purchase and cost of feed and care.

Walked Grain to Market. The grain, instead of being marketed, was taken to the highest market, the J. Y. Griffin Company, at Lacombe. The average weight per head, live weight, with an allowance at the point of shipment, was 1,100 pounds. This was a 16 to 18 pounds a day. The average price of the grain at the time was 16 to 18 cents a bushel. The grain was given heated water and was kept loose in a corral through the winter, with plenty of good dry hay and an abundance of alfalfa. Superintendent Hutton is well pleased with the result of his experiment and in the course of a few days will make a full report of it to the Department of Agriculture.

Advices Winter Feedings. The manager of the J. Y. Griffin Company has shown much interest in the experiment. "If more stockmen, instead of feeding cattle on the farm, were to buy stockmen's feed, when so much grass beef goes to market and prices are so low, it would be a great advantage to the stockman and the public. It would increase in weight, when price is high and good quality stockmen would find much greater profit in their business."

In these words, Mr. McPherson, stock manager of the J. Y. Griffin Company, pointed out to a representative, who visited the farm on Saturday morning, the advantages of feeding cattle alive and after coming to stockmen's feed would accrue to stockmen. The adoption of the scheme of wintering on chop grain.

MAY QUASH PROCEEDING

Pittsburg Lawyer Raises Technical Objections in Grant Cases. Pittsburg, April 4.—There was an explosion in the grant cases when Attorney William J. Brennan raised several technical objections to the point that Foreman Nesbit of the special grand jury, is not an established juror of Allegheny county, and that the findings made thus far are grand jury.

Judge R. S. Fraser has taken papers in the case of Foreman Nesbit to the grand jury. Foreman Nesbit is president of the bank examining committee. Mr. Brennan made his plea, Judge Fraser this morning quashed the indictments be quashed. Taxes in Allegheny county. He admitted that Mr. Nesbit had been assessed in this county since he became a head of Pittsburg, N. A. District attorney A. Blakely, who went to New York last night, is known to be in New York in case he be brought to Pittsburg. The man who is said to have paid \$45,000 to Councilman Stewart Imperial Hotel.

REGINA FIRM GETS CONTRACT

Saskatchewan University Contract Award \$400,000. Saskatoon, April 3.—The board of governors of the University of Saskatchewan, after their labors this afternoon, in which they considered and approved the tender of the first group of the tender of Smith, Brothers, Wilson, of Regina, for the construction of the new building for the law school. The board having suggested a sufficient number of bids, and finally proposed, in order to be cost down as nearly as possible \$400,000 voted by the legislature. The tenders of James Bellan, Winnipeg and Montreal, and plumbing and heating, has been accepted by the board subject to approval of the council.