

## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every Monday and Thursday by The Bulletin Company, Ltd., of the office, Bulletin Bldg., 218 Jasper Ave. East.

**SUBSCRIPTION.**  
One year to Canadian or British Post Office address \$1.00  
Six months to Canadian or British Post Office address .50  
One year U. S. Post Office address, 2.00  
Six months U. S. Post Office address 1.00  
All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Advertising rates on application. Classified advertising one cent per word; four insertions for price of three, and six insertions for price of four. Notices of Bazaar Cattle four insertions \$1.00.

O. F. HAYES,  
Business Manager

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1909.

## THE "TARIFF WAR" SCARE.

Some Opposition journals continue to worry about the possibility of a "tariff war" with the United States. It would be interesting to know by what system of reasoning they find occasion for the alarm. The bugbear is that the United States may next April place a special duty on Canadian goods going into that country because Canada has seen fit to extend a tariff preference to the Mother Country and has dared to make a trade treaty with the French Republic. But from the state of alarm into which this prospect has thrown these papers one would suppose that the proposal was to put an extra tax on United States goods coming into this country. Indeed, it must be assumed, from the tariff policy they consistently support, that they would have much less aversion to the imposition of a heavier duty on goods coming into this country than they display toward the possibility of one country putting an extra duty on goods going out of this country. The point which they seem to overlook is that it is not on Canadians the threatened tax would be imposed, but on the people of the United States. If that extra duty were made heavy enough we might of course suffer from the loss of trade for a time, but there is not much danger of this occurring, for it happens that the goods the United States imports from Canada are goods which are very badly needed there and which cannot be secured anywhere else as cheaply or nearly as cheaply. For the United States Government to impose such duty would simply be to fine the people of that country for buying what they want where they can get it cheapest, or for the mechanic? Not at all. They went mostly into the mills and factories of the Republic to be made into a thousand and one manufactured articles. A large proportion of the animal products and the agricultural products were imported also for manufacture, or further manufacture. Even the manufactured goods were no doubt in large measure imported to be made into turn elements in a further process of manufacture. It seems a fair computation therefore to say that two-thirds of the goods imported into the United States last year from Canada were imported by the manufacturers of that country to be used as raw material.

It is on these gentlemen that the threatened extra duty would fall. And these are gentlemen who have excellent reason for not wanting an extra duty on their imports, and who also have the power to keep the extra duty off them. The effect of such duty would be to increase the cost of their raw material. It would thus, in effect, lessen the amount of the "protection" they enjoy over manufactured goods from other countries, and correspondingly lessen their profits. To suppose that these men would not oppose the imposition of such duty is to suppose that they are willing to take money out of their pockets for the idle purpose of lessening the trade between the two countries. They have yet to be shown to be animated by any such foolish inclination or intention. Indeed, in the late tariff revision they were not more insistent that manufactured goods should be amply "protected" than that raw material should be admitted with little or no duty at all. Their view of the

tariff is that it should be the means of putting money into their pockets, not of taking it out. And even if for the malicious purpose of stopping international commerce they were willing to sacrifice temporarily, there are abundant signs that they would not be able to recoup themselves from the long-suffering consumers. It is not by apparent to even the least considerate among them that this gentleman has stood all he will stand in the way of higher tariff. What these men say will "go" for they are the mainstay of the ruling party in the Republic. Outside their ranks the party is sharply divided on the tariff question and a very respectable proportion is decidedly favorable to "protection." It is idle to suppose the astute gentleman who heads it at party is going to cut away his support by slaughtering the interests of the men who put him in power and on whom he must rely for a continuance of power; quite as idle as to suppose those gentlemen will advise him to do so.

In the Lords, the budget had the argument, though its opponents had the votes. That is to say, the budget had the best of it, for a minority of votes does not always mean defeat. Principles live longer than voters and a cause that has reason on its side is not to be killed by an adverse majority however large, certainly not when that majority is publicly convicted of interest and prejudice.

Up to October 31st the Dominion Government received \$33,504 from the sale of pre-emptions and purchased homesteads; out of which the expense of carrying on the business had to be paid. For being "deprived of the privilege" of selling land to get revenue the Province of Alberta alone last year received \$375,000. And it will get that or a larger sum each year for all time to come, while the receipts of the Dominion Government from the land sold will cease when the land is paid for. Saskatchewan of course draws a proportionate amount according to population. It is plain every year that if anybody got "gold bricked" on the land deal it was not the new Province.

## TWO ESTIMATES.

Toronto Star.  
"Oyes, Hon. George E. Foster is getting out the foundations of the Opposition Naval Policy, which is a point of saying that the Hon. George Foster is getting out the foundations of the opposition tariffing."

## THE LUMBER PRICES.

Colony Herald.—One of the biggest jokes in a business way which prairie people have sprung on them with regularity is a statement of the value of the coast lumbermen. Every time while there is a wall of financial distress sent over the lines telling how the price of logs has gone up so much by the mill, have been for a long time turning out lumber at a loss. Yesterday a despatch from Vancouver said the price of lumber has advanced another dollar. Clear up. It will be worse soon. This is just the first advance, another will come in a few months.

In future years a monument will be erected in memory of the kind-hearted saw mill men of the coast who have for years been furnishing lumber at less than it costs them simply in order that the prairie provinces should prosper.

## THE GROWING WEST.

Quebec Chronicle.—It will not be many years before the population of Canada west of Lake Superior will exceed that east of the Great Lakes, and when that day comes the West will govern the consideration. The western provinces lately created are commencing to feel their strength and to take every possible measure for the development and peopling of their vast and fertile lands. Alberta, which controls the immense Peace River district north of Edmonton, has launched into railway building on a large scale for the opening up of that country. The province has done this by guaranteeing the bonds of the Alberta Great Waterways railway, upon which work has just been commenced. This road will run for about 250 miles, almost due north from Edmonton to Port McMurray on the Athabasca river. At this point steamboat connection will be made northward to the mouth of the Mackenzie and westward to the head of the Peace river in British Columbia. This means three thousand miles of steamboat navigation, making the whole of this vast country accessible.

It is contended that the Peace River district is not only as valuable as Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, a wheat growing district, with a favorable climate, but that it also possesses important resources which have not. Among these may be enumerated timber of merchantable dimensions, petroleum, natural gas, great beds of salt and asphalt, and to excel in quality and quantity the lucrative deposits of Trinidad. Like other portions of Alberta, Peace River has also an abundant supply of good coal.

With all these wonderful resources in sight it is not surprising that the Dominion government have decided upon a bold policy to open up this great

country, and the result will be a rush of new settlers probably surpassing anything in the history of the Northwest. The new country evidently has the confidence of the English capitalists, for the Edmonton papers tell us that the guaranteed bonds have been sold in London and that the proceeds, even million dollars, are now in the bank at the credit of the government of Alberta.

## CANADA AND THE ALL-RED.

Toronto Globe.—There is a tendency on the part of the Conservative press to anticipate the failure of the all-red line project and to charge the expected ill-fortune to the Laurier government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier certainly made strenuous efforts to carry the project to a successful issue. It is not a Canadian but an imperial project, and while Canada can do her part in promoting and bearing the expense, she cannot unduly encroach on the right to follow the line of her own interests and inclinations. Our jealousy regarding our own affairs and our control of them should make us careful not to give offence by unduly persuading the mother country or any other dominion to accept our guidance. As with preferential trade, we can do our part, and let the other members of the empire follow their own inclinations. Australia knows her own inclinations and interests in regard to the all-red line. New Zealand, Canada, and the United Kingdom, too, must decide the matter of participation for herself. Canada, being the most deeply interested, has quite naturally taken the lead in the matter. The best endeavors of Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been directed toward securing the practical co-operation essential for success. In promoting any project of imperial interest every member of the empire must note carefully where persuasion ends and inference begins. Canada can best serve the end in view by active promotion without interfering with the free choice of sister dominions. Unwise impetuosity would imperil any scheme depending on free and hearty co-operation. The project is still under consideration by all the members of the empire, and it is intended to hold a conference of representatives from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada shortly after the close of the present session to further perfect the plans for establishing the desired service. There are no grounds for the predictions of failure. It is a project worthy of the careful attention of the government, and those having it in mind will neither be turned aside nor moved to unwise haste and interference by short-sighted criticism.

It is to the credit of Mr. Foster and his friends that after having counselled surrender to the "trusted" tariff makers of the United States they decided to vote for the all-red line. The trade treaty with France and to leave Premier Taff to do what he likes about it. It would have been well more to their credit if they had made their counsels conform with their votes.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK SHOW

Chicago, Dec. 1.—With the arrival tomorrow morning of Major, the Hon. J. G. Beresford, D. S. O., Seventh Hussars, Aldershot, England, the second of the two British officers who will compete in the jumping class at the International Horse show next week, will have registered. Lieut. T. Gerrard Hetherington, of the Royal Horse Guards, of Kildare, Ireland, arrived Tuesday. Their horses will be shipped from New York today. Both of the officers participate in the recent National Horse show in New York with much success.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta, will arrive in the city tomorrow. His report on the population of his province has been increased by over 75,000. The Clyde, a reigned supreme today. Garfield, a big dark bay from New Jersey, was first to be decorated with the blue ribbon. The Clyde, a reigned supreme today. Garfield, a big dark bay from New Jersey, was first to be decorated with the blue ribbon.

## URGE EARLY CONSTRUCTION.

Regina, Dec. 1.—The legislative assembly spent a quiet but busy day in committee today, sitting both afternoon and evening. H. H. Willway, Pleasant Hills, gave notice of the introduction of a motion on Friday next that the House urge upon the government of Canada the necessity and importance of the immediate construction of a railway to Hudson Bay, and requesting the government to make provision for the immediate actual construction work.

## Member of Military Council.

Tokio, Dec. 1.—Admiral Togo, chief of the general staff of the navy, returned today from the Naval command and became a member of military council. He was succeeded in his earlier office by Vice-Admiral Siro Gero Ijima.

## FEAR SHE HAS FOUNDRED.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 1.—There is much anxiety for the safety of the Norwegian steamer Maad, which left St. John's, N.E., on Saturday for Sydney, and has not since been heard of. The steamer Kamsboord, which left St. John's at the same time, arrived yesterday. It is feared here that she was caught in the big gale. She is a steamer of 1381 tons net register and is owned in Tonberg. She was built in 1907 and carried a crew of about twenty-five men. The schooner Helena from Bonne Bay, N.E., for Halifax, with a cargo of 3,000 quintals of fish has put into Chatham, N.E., in a sinking condition. She was caught in a gale last Friday.

Many persons find themselves afflicted with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers.

## MORE THAN A MERE FISCAL POLICY AT ISSUE IN THE COMING BRITISH ELECTIONS

The speech of Lord Roseberry on the Marquis of Lansdowne's resolution for the rejection of the Finance Bill, which the electors have just been ascertained with regard to, has brought clearly home to the British nation and the world at large that however the Lloyd-George Budget and Tariff Reform, the fight is between the peers and the people, and in that fight political forces of the most far-reaching character will be set loose.

Underlying the battle of the budget the fight will determine whether a country resting upon the franchise is to continue to have its will thwarted and deflected and progressive legislation defeated year after year by a body of titled irresponsible legislators who have climbed into their present positions either on the shoulders of their fathers or on the top of money bags.

The House of Lords has put a small share of the brains and patriotism and public spirit of the nation. Its members have shown a blind disregard to the interests of every class except its own. Practically every bill of importance—certainly every one of true national importance since the Liberal Government went into power—has been thrown out by the House of Lords which now attempts to shirk responsibility for its action by a pretence that it is influenced by its patriotic purpose in submitting a Socialist budget to the will of the people whom it flouts and despises.

## Bigger Issue at Stake.

Lord Roseberry's speech, which seems to have produced a general feeling of alarm, if not of consternation all round, has shown that his fellow-peers will make a deplorable mistake if they imagine that the budget election will only settle the budget. The issue will be the future of the popular government in the United Kingdom.

The Government organs of every degree and shade are also making it clear to the people that the general election is a life and death struggle for democracy—that if the fight is lost, the British nation will be a compromise is resorted to, if the Liberal majority proves too small to dictate terms, the peers will get a new lease of life, and the cars of social progress and reform will be a mass of wreckage on the legislation tracks.

Mr. Balfour's speech, which has been manufactured by Mr. Balfour, is just now the most extensively used piece in the current coinage of the political platform. It originated in the now famous controversy between Mr. Ure, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Mr. Balfour, as the incidents in a widely playing a very considerable part in the facts should be clearly stated.

Mr. Ure has challenged the Conservatives to name any alternative method of raising the "tariff" for old age pensions.

"Tariff Reform," cries Mr. Balfour and the

Unionists. So Mr. Ure turned to the Tariff Reform scheme, which proposes to put a ten per cent duty on manufactured articles. But this will only provide for half the money necessary, especially when the cost of collecting the duties is taken into account. Mr. Ure points out these facts (which are not disputed by the other side), and asks, "How are you going to find the money?" It is a perfectly legitimate question to press in political controversy. An idea gets abroad among some old age pensioners that if the Tories come in old age pensions will cease. "I share your anxiety," goes on Mr. Ure, "unless the Tories show how they are going to raise the money."

Mr. Balfour described the statement of the Lord Advocate to be a "frigid and calculated lie," and used many epithets that are usually considered un-Parliamentary. This is how the Lord Advocate justifies himself: "Mr. Balfour and his friends challenged the budget on its second reading, and in the country condemned the whole budget on grounds which, as I pointed out, precluded them from accepting the budget or any part of its policy, because they said it meant Socialism, confiscation, revolution, and the end of all things, and the complete breakdown of Free Trade finance. The one and only alternative they suggested was Tariff Reform."

## Put it to the Test.

"It then proceeded to inquire how money could be raised by means of Tariff Reform. I barred a tax on food because Mr. Balfour, at Birmingham, in 1907, said his plan of Tariff Reform involved no increase in the burden borne by the working classes. I barred raw material because Mr. Balfour said that no tax would be levied on raw material. Nothing was excepted, manufactured articles. Now, from the Board of Trade returns for the last year, I pointed out that the Customs duties of 10 per cent, on manufactured articles, which would only £9,175,000, and I pointed out that as one-fourth was deducted by diminishing importations and two millions by the additional cost of collecting the duty, we were left with less than £5,000,000, which was manifestly far short of what was necessary to pay the pensions, leaving altogether out of account the navy."

"I pointed out that if Tariff Reform was resorted to, then the new tariff would be levied till 1915, and I detailed the steps necessary to levying the taxes, which led me to that conclusion. Then I asked: 'If Tariff Reform is the only alternative to the Budget, how is it possible to finance the pensions?' These are the facts fully and accurately summarized. I ask any fair-minded man—I ask Mr. Balfour, if indeed, he is now capable of taking part in a fair-minded view of these questions—if he, or anyone, can pick out a single line or word of what I have just said which justifies such epithets as he showered upon me."

## C.P.R. TRAIN SERVICE

## TO COAST IS RESUMED

Obstructions Caused by Great Mud Slides Saturday Have Been Removed From Tracks—Trains Each Other Into Vancouver.

Vancouver, Dec. 1.—The train service of the C. P. R. is being re-established today, and the first train to reach Vancouver since last Saturday arrived at 7:30 o'clock tonight. Yesterday afternoon a mud slide of the stalled westbound train and before midnight hundreds of people and a great mass of delayed mail and baggage matter arrived in the city. The Great Northern line between Vancouver and Seattle is still out of business and it is not expected that through connection will be re-established for two or three days. Five miles of telegraph wire was washed out.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS

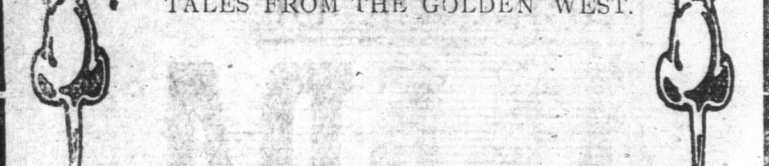
May Result From Arrest of New Brunswick on Old Charge.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 2.—A Woodstock, B., despatch says that the case of William J. Kelly, of Elmwood, N.B., held in Portland, Maine, jail on a charge of assault on United States Deputy Collector of Customs P. W. Burns, near Hamilton, on April 17, 1909, in connection with smuggling, may develop an exceptional case. Kelly claims he was on the Canadian side when arrested and that he was taken across the line. The matter has been placed in the hands of F. B. Carvell, M.P., of Woodstock, who has taken it up with Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, minister of justice of Canada.

## Earthquake in Asiatic Turkey.

Constantinople, Dec. 1.—According to an official dispatch received here today from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, several villages in that vicinity have been destroyed by an earthquake. No lives are reported to have been lost.

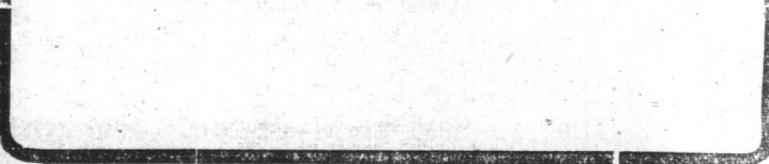
## TALES FROM THE GOLDEN WEST.



"You you break—you may shatter  
The vase—if you will,  
But the scent of the roses  
Will cling to it still."  
You may use every grain:  
Throw the wrapper away  
But one thing will remain:  
And for many a day  
You'll remember the delicate fragrance,  
and say,

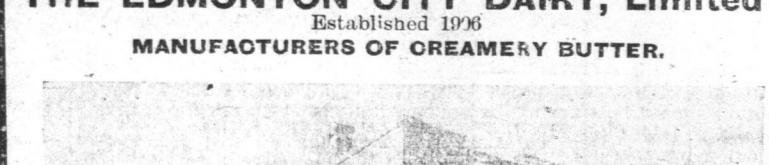
## Royal Crown Witch Hazel Soap

Is a Dainty—Efficient—Toilet Expedient:  
And produces beautiful complexions.



## THE EDMONTON CITY DAIRY, Limited

Established 1896  
MANUFACTURERS OF CREAMERY BUTTER.



Also dealers in Milk, Cream, Eggs, Butter and Buttermilk  
Delivered to any part of city daily. Phone 3102.

Dairymen that have never sold their cream will do well to give us a trial.

Why do all the work of making butter and selling it, when you can sell the cream for cash. If you would like to try a few shipments send your cans to Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd., Edmonton or Strathcona. We pay express and return cans free.

If you haven't any cans write to us and we will loan you cans while you give us a trial.

We also pay highest price for fresh eggs.

Our factory operates the year round. We are always glad to meet any visitors.

## FOUND RELIEF AT ST. ANNE'S.

Wealthy Pittsburg Woman Was Cured at Famous Shrine.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—A very happy looking young American couple arrived by the C.P.R. afternoon train from Quebec yesterday, and while waiting at Bonaventure station for the Delaware and Hudson train to go south in the evening, made the announcement of a perfect cure at Ste. Anne de Beaupre from a singular and what had at one time seemed likely to prove a fatal illness.

Alfred W. Merryweather, came from Pittsburg a month ago with his wife and an apparently helpless invalid suffering from hysteria and acute mental depression, refusing food and taking apparently no interest in anything or anybody with whom she came in contact. This peculiar malady had been in the family for several generations, and it was the loss of her only child—a two-year-old boy, who died a year ago. The husband, who is in good circumstances, the head of a large upholstery business in Pittsburg, spared no expense in getting the best skill and attention, but her condition gradually grew worse. Christian Scientists were tried, but faith cure and mental suggestion were without avail. Spiritual stances were held at the residence and the occasion of the medium got what she said was a message from the dead child, the words written on the parchment being, "Don't fret, mother, I am happy." Notwithstanding this assurance the mother continued despondent and seemed to gradually pine away. The visit to the shrine of Ste. Anne was suggested by a friend from a neighboring city, who had known a person who was cured there.

## OPERATION ON A BABE.

Detroit, Dec. 2.—For the first time in local surgical history a baby, six months old, has just been operated on for appendicitis. The operation was performed by Dr. Frank Thorne, 322 Townsend avenue, at Grace Hospital, with the result that the infant's life was saved.

The case was that of a baby, six months old, who was brought to the hospital by its mother. The baby was suffering from a large swelling in the right side of the abdomen, and the mother was unable to get the baby to eat. The doctor, after examining the baby, decided to operate. The operation was performed successfully, and the baby is now recovering from the operation.

## RISKED LIFE FOR DOG.

London Boy Saved Pet But Nearly Lost His Own Life.

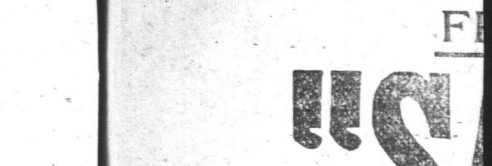
London, Dec. 2.—(Special)—Irwin Jones, aged 15, had a terrific experience while rescuing his pet collie from drowning yesterday morning. He was crossing the railroad bridge when his collie got into a fight with another dog and slipped between the ties, falling twenty feet to the ice below. The fall broke the dog's leg, and when it went through the ice it could scarcely swim. Jones and some other boys got a rope and tied it around Jones' waist and then lowered it to the water. He tied the rope around the dog's neck and pulled it up to the water's edge, and when it went through the ice it could scarcely swim. Jones and some other boys got a rope and tied it around Jones' waist and then lowered it to the water. He tied the rope around the dog's neck and pulled it up to the water's edge, and when it went through the ice it could scarcely swim.

## GAVE LIFE FOR HER CHILD.

Rancher's Wife at Fort Fork Burned To Death.

Cowley, Alta., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Hayden, wife of a rancher, at North Fork, was lighting a fire with the aid of coal oil, when an explosion occurred, setting fire to her clothes and the house. Ignoring her own danger the young mother placed her six months baby outside in safety, but the wind fanned her burning clothes to a blaze, which caused her death.

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## TEA

is the best  
Black

## CASE FOR WEST ASSOCIATION

Argument Submitted  
Commission by  
W.A.P. Showing  
in Telegraphic  
Users of C.P.R.

Argument in Detail

The Western Association

through its solicitor,  
has submitted to the  
way Commissioners  
an argument in support  
of which it made at the  
of the Board in the  
an order relieving it  
from reason of the  
of the Pacific Railway  
company's argument is  
in these terms:

1. The applicant for  
the reduction of the  
for publication should  
at the ordinary price  
of individual newspapers  
the higher rates are  
because:

(a) The cost of the  
of the paper.

(b) The press rates  
This is shown (1) by  
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of the Board in the  
an order relieving it  
from reason of the  
of the Pacific Railway  
company's argument is  
in these terms:

1. The applicant for  
the reduction of the  
for publication should  
at the ordinary price  
of individual newspapers  
the higher rates are  
because:

(a) The cost of the  
of the paper.

(b) The press rates  
This is shown (1) by  
has been established  
by the rates of the  
years without any  
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