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FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1926.

THE FOES OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The issue of responsible versus irresponsible government was daily joined at Ottawa a few days ago.

Discussing the purchase of supplies for public services and public works, Mr. Foster moved:

"That all supplies purchased for the use of the various departments of the Government should be procured on the basis of public tender and contract, under the direction of a competent purchasing commission, and with regard primarily to quality and price."

In amendment Mr. Fielding moved: "That all supplies purchased for the use of the various departments of the Government should be procured on the basis of public tender and contract so far as practicable, especially where large quantities of goods are required, with regard primarily to quality and price, and that all purchases should be made under the authority and direction of Ministers responsible to Parliament."

Between these resolutions the essential question is whether public money shall be expended by men who owe no responsibility to the people and whom the people could not readily dismiss or by men who owe their positions to the people and who can maintain those positions only so long as they expend the public funds in accord with the approval of the people. But this difference marks all the difference between responsible and irresponsible government.

The foundation of British liberty and every other liberty worthy the name is the power of the public to control the expenditure of the public funds. Their right to do so the British people asserted against successive sovereigns for generations. It was the root reason why one British monarch was beheaded and another deposed.

To apply this principle to the actual expenditure of the funds was taken out of the hands of the monarch and placed in charge of a ministry which could hold office only so long as their conduct met with the approval of a majority in Parliament.

Before this principle was adopted as a rule of administrative conduct England had indeed occasionally good government, but from the will of the sovereign and did not abide in any power of the English people to compel the sovereign to give them good government. Since this principle has been accepted as the keystone of the government system it has never been within the power of king or monarch to systematically and continuously misrule the people.

To every self-governing colony of the Empire, and in every democratic country in the world, the control of the public funds by the representatives of the people has come to be the acknowledged bulwark of the public against incompetence, robbery, and extravagance. For this is the British Parliament, because there was first clearly established and effectively applied the principle that the people's money must be expended by the people's representatives and by nobody else.

The proposal to place the expenditure of public money in the hands of a commission appointed for life and dismissible only by the unanimous or practically unanimous vote of Parliament, is merely an attempt to resuscitate under another form the policy of preventing the people from governing themselves, and of enabling someone else to govern them as that someone may happen to consider it desirable that the people should be governed. The men who hold the keys to the treasury really govern the country, for they hold it in their power to frustrate or prosper the will of the people's representatives. The men who hold the keys to the treasury really govern the country, for they hold it in their power to frustrate or prosper the will of the people's representatives.

That the proposal was to place this power in the hands of a commission instead of in the hands of a sovereign only means that we are living in the twentieth century instead of the seventeenth. But tyranny is not altered by altering its name, and an irresponsible commission would hold the power to work public harm and to prevent public good quite as effectively as an irresponsible sovereign. And as the commission would consist of several sovereigns instead of one, the likelihood of working harm would be proportionately increased.

HAS TAXATION BEEN INCREASED?

Mr. Foster was troubled during the budget debate with the amount of the revenue received by the Government from the tariff. This he represented quite correctly as a tax paid by the people of the country. But he also represented quite incorrectly that the increase in the income from the tax meant that the Government had increased the taxation.

Mr. Foster's question to the Minister of Finance in 1926, after eighteen years of consecutive Conservative rule, leaving behind him a tariff which collected \$18.25 on every hundred dollars' worth of goods that came into the country. By 1926, ten years later, that tariff had been decreased until only \$15.75 were collected on each hundred dollars' worth of goods. If the taxation levied on the consumer by the present Government has been too high, what of the tax levied on him by Mr. Foster? Whether the present tax rate is high or low, or too high or too low, it is \$2.50 less on each hundred dollars worth of imported goods than Mr. Foster charged, a decrease of fourteen per cent. Is this increasing taxation?

Supporting Mr. Foster's tariff had not been reduced, and the Canadian people purchased abroad during the present year the amount they are expected to purchase, they would have paid in tariff taxes \$84,000,000 instead of the \$73,000,000 which so troubles the honorable gentleman, making the entire period from 1906 to the end of 1926 would pay altogether \$70,000,000 more taxes than they will be required to pay. In other words, the tariff which the honorable gentleman considers so excessive collects eleven millions less per year than the tariff framed by himself would collect from exactly the same volume of imports.

The reply is obvious of course that we would not have imported so much under Mr. Foster's tariff, for the excellent reason that we could not have afforded to do so. People import goods to save money, not to produce revenue. The proof that we have saved very much money is that we have imported so largely that the revenue has been largely increased. Mr. Foster's tariff would have prevented importation. We should, therefore, have been forced to do without the goods or to purchase them from Canadian manufacturers at the prices they were enabled to charge because they were shielded from competition.

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THE DELINQUENT CHILD.

The tortoise idea in punishment is a thing of the past, but there still remains a strong taint of the vindictive in dealing with wrongdoers. Even the children come in for a small share of this, but society is waking up to the realization that the broader spirit of the law is a general working out of the problem of the "juvenile delinquent."

There are two reasons for depriving some children of liberty—the protection of society and the best interests of the children themselves. Society may deal with a child for its own safety, but there is an obligation also to show around that child conditions and opportunities which will develop the sinews of good citizenship and evolve from the delinquent a youth who can meet on the basis of fair competition with the average individual of the community.

Our police courts are busy and our judges can give only limited time to determine the facts of guilt, the deed of imprisonment and the length of sentence. Perhaps when society grasps a little better the idea of fair dealing with the juvenile, the length of sentence will be left to the judgment of those in charge of the corrective institutions; as in the case of the insane asylum or hospital. Children are received at such institutions in all stages of physical, mental and moral ailment. They cannot be intelligently treated en masse, but must have individual attention, suited to the special form of disorder or malady with which they are afflicted.

It is a mistake to suppose that every homeless or delinquent child can be provided for in a private home. Some children are abnormal, some are born with special gifts. Such children need expert care and guidance, such as the modern reformatories are expected to give. The private homes of the land can provide for all normal children in need of homes, and in so doing will do a more effective work than any institution can do among such children.

We are learning slowly and by the process of painful mistakes, that the best and safest way to deal with the delinquent child—is to treat him, not as a criminal with a sentence to be diagnosed and treated. Sometimes the cure is effected by a change of environment, sometimes by a long and intricate system of rehabilitation. The whole fabric of the mental and moral make-up; but it is never effected unless the basic principle of the treatment is love.

HARDSHIP TO SETTLERS.

The Moose Jaw Times depreciates the reported intention of the C.P.R. to postpone the completion of the Moose Jaw-Edmonton line, pointing out that delay would work hardship to settlers along the route in expectation of the early construction of the line. As the matter is one of great concern to Central Alberta the Boards of Trade of Edmonton, Strathcona and the towns along the line, which are interested in the job, have been urged to urge on the company the importance of completing the line as early as possible.

The C.P.R. are doing a great injustice to this city and to the new settlers in the district north and west of the postonment of the completion of the Moose Jaw-Edmonton branch line. Not to build this line in time for the next harvest would be a breach of good faith on the part of the C. P. R. with the people of these districts, many of whom have cleared homesteads for the past three years by reason of the little progress made in construction work.

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AS TO INCREASED EXPENDITURE

Mr. Foster proffered consternation in the budget debate that the expenditure of the country had increased largely under the present Government. That the expenditure should not have increased as all the demands have been increased, and that the necessary public requirements of this or any other rapidly settling and developing country could be accommodated without largely increasing the amount annually expended for them. But he professes to be alarmed at the extent to which the increase has been made, and that the increase had been altogether out of proportion to the requirements.

Well, if this is the case why have not Mr. Foster and his friends moved to reduce the expenditure, or to increase it less rapidly? The expenditure did not jump in one year from where they left it to the proportion it has now attained. It has grown annually as greater needs became apparent. During half the time the Government has been in power Mr. Foster has been a member of the House, and during all the time some of the honorable gentlemen who echo his criticism have been members. If the expenditure has grown it has grown with their consent, for not a dollar of expenditure can be made unless it is sanctioned by the committee of the whole House, at which every member of Parliament is, or ought to be present. If the tendency has been to increase too rapidly why have not these gentlemen exercised their undoubted right to demand a slackening of the pace? During the whole twelve years these gentlemen have not moved to strike out one item from the appropriation bills save a vote of \$90,000 made some years ago, which some of them now bring that they do not profess to have tried to exert any reactionary force on the tendency they now claim to oppose. Even now, they do not take the responsibility of singling out a Department and moving for a reduction of its estimates; nor even of moving to strike a single item from the list. If, therefore, they disapprove of the volume of present expenditure they disapprove of what they have never tried to prevent, and do not now try to remedy.

Not only have the Opposition not tried to slacken the increase of expenditure, they have demanded session after session that appropriations be increased. Only a few weeks ago when the Militia estimates were going through the House member after member rose to the Speaker's left and declared that the estimates were not large enough, that the country needed more drill sheds and armories and that these should have been provided for in the present year's estimates. This is fairly characteristic of the course they have pursued in action throughout the years that Mr. Foster says the expenditure has grown too fast. If, therefore, their actions are to be considered as indicating their purposes, they would have increased the expenditure still more rapidly had they had the opportunity. Of the two inconsistent courses the actions of the honorable gentlemen are to be preferred to their speeches, for liberal as the expenditure has been it has been by no means in advance of the multiplying requirements produced by the development and expansion of the country. Had the expenditure been less the Government would have been open to the charge of negligence of the public needs, and the attempts of the Opposition to encourage larger expenditure give the best of reasons for saying that had the expenditure been increased less rapidly, they would have denounced the disregard of the public needs more strenuously than they now denounce the efforts to make provision for these needs.

During his address Mr. Foster made the argument that the trade and commerce returns do not correctly represent the increase of our trade because the prices of commodities have increased in the world's markets during the past twelve years. This increase he claimed has amounted to 28 per cent. If the rule applies in one case it applies in others. If it applies to the increase of trade it applies equally to the increase of expenditures. If the private consumer has had to pay more for his goods, so have the Government. If the increase to the private purchaser has amounted to 28 per cent, it cannot have amounted to less to the Government. If a dollar would have been purchased as much twelve years ago as a dollar and twenty-eight cents will purchase now, then a dollar and twenty-eight cents will go only as far in purchasing the public service as a dollar would have gone twelve years ago. The estimated expenditure on consolidated fund for the present year is \$77,500,000. If Mr. Foster's calculations are correct this sum is equivalent to an expenditure of only \$55,800,000 under the conditions which existed twelve years ago. Accepting Mr. Foster's estimate of the purchasing power of a dollar then and now, the Government have increased the current expenditure to the equivalent of only seventeen million dollars in twelve years, or a million and a half per year. The average increase since Confederation under all Governments has been in excess of a million dollars per year.

Besides this the present Government has fixed charges that the former Government did not have, charges which cannot be avoided, and which must be paid from the current revenue. The subsidies to the new provinces call for \$4,500,000 annually. The harbours at Halifax and Esquimaux cost \$2,000,000 more. These two items alone which the former Government did not have to face amount to \$6,500,000 per year. Omitting them from the calculation the current expenditure is brought down to \$49,800,000 on the basis of the dollar value fixed by Mr. Foster himself. But these are only two of a multitude of new items, including the administration of the Yukon. Considering these the present current expenditure for such items as the previous Government had to meet cannot amount to more than the financial equivalent of \$40,000,000 in 1908. This would represent an increase of three million dollars in twelve years.

HOW 'T WAS DONE.

A correspondent formerly resident in England writes the Bulletin in protest against the exaggerated importance attached by certain Canadian journals to the recent Peckham by-election, which resulted in the return of an Opposition member to the British House of Commons. This result is being persistently trumpeted in Canada as indicating the beginning of the end of the Asquith Government. As a matter of fact, the constituency was continuously Conservative for nearly twenty years, and was won by the Liberal candidate at a general election rather because of his philanthropic work and personal popularity than by any change in public questions. The return of the Opposition member means at most therefore simply that the constituency has reverted to the traditional faith from which there is no very good evidence that it ever really departed. But to those familiar with the methods employed in re-capturing the constituency it means something far less creditable and far less comforting to the British Opposition than this. Peckham has been characterized as a "brewer's paradise." Whether the characterization is ordinarily apt or not there is every reason to believe the locality during the recent campaign was made a place of abounding pleasure to the patrons of these gentlemen. The bone of contention was the new licensing bill, and the beer-makers appear to have devoted not only their time and their eloquence, but the contents of their purses and the products of their vats to enlighten the voters on at least one side of the measure—the damage it would do to the "vested interests" of the brewers. That with the assistance of such allies the Opposition recaptured a traditionally Conservative constituency will hardly excite public wonder. Nor will the means by which they recaptured it be made a subject of public boasting save by those who are prepared to accept the verdict of bacchanalian revelry as the sober judgment of the British people.

TWO POINTS TO CONSIDER.

The City Council are taking the prudent course of considering beforehand what terms and conditions should be demanded from any company seeking to acquire the street railway system. Naturally the agreement made with the former purchaser is the starting point from which they are working. This will doubtless be amended and re-adjusted to better conserve the city's interests in several respects. Generally speaking, the council can hardly do better than devote attention most closely to the points which the former bargain indicates to be crucial.

First it must be stipulated in the clearest and strongest fashion language will permit that any agreement given is a concession to build and operate a street railway system—not a license to hawk and peddle a street railway franchise. If we make a bargain with a Company at all, it will be simply to secure a street railway system earlier than the city is able or willing to complete the enterprise, and if the bargain did not result in the early completion and operation of the system, it would fall of its own purpose. For this reason the Bulletin is of opinion that the franchise should be kept in the hands of the city and the Company given merely a working concession under the franchise—a concession amply empowering them to complete and operate the street railway system, and giving them all reasonable guarantee of protection of their legitimate interests; but a concession absolutely debarring them from transferring any supposed power or privilege to any other party or parties, and placing them under a fitting penalty to exercise the concession within a reasonable time. The franchise or concession or whatever the privilege extended to the Company might be called should be absolutely non-transferable and should involve the forfeiture of a very substantial fine in case the Company failed to fulfil their part of the bargain.

Another point about which there should be no doubt—when the concession reverted to the city it should bring back to the city everything it gave to the Company. The position of the Company should be that of a lessee—not that of a purchaser. They should be granted certain explicit powers for a certain period of time, conditional upon the performance of certain duties within that time. When that period has elapsed they should be left without vestige of legal claim to any power or privilege conveyed to them temporarily by the agreement. This should be true whether the Company faithfully fulfilled their bargain or not. If they forfeited the concession for non-fulfillment of duty they should forfeit it in toto. And if the agreement terminated merely by the lapse of time they should hand back to the city every power and privilege transferred to them. This is an essentially important point because at some time the city intends to take over and operate the system. To part with the enterprise finally the citizens have no notion—at most they will consent only to its temporary transference to a Company. When the concession has expired we should be able to take over and operate the system without harassing, bribing, or fighting the Company on the ground of any claim for damages or any alleged remaining interest in the concern. When the agreement ceased it should be dead, whether it died through fault of the Company or simply expired through the flux of time during which it was operative.

The importance of these two points is sufficiently emphasized by our former experiences. The "purchasers" of the franchise at that time made no attempt to build the railway, and the Council extended the time granted them for beginning the work—thereby paving the way for a fine legal argument as to whether or not they were exonerated from trying to fulfill the remaining conditions. Whether or not the extension of time was desirable then, no extension of time should be contemplated in any future agreement, for the only purpose in making an agreement would be to secure the immediate completion of the system. More, when the former bargain was declared null by the city, the Company claimed and still claim to own the radial franchise, though admitting that they surrendered their powers within the city itself. Fortunately we were able to checkmate the claim by securing a Provincial radial charter over the same territory. But we may expect no such avenue of escape in future. There are now three radial charters covering the country for many miles around the Twin Cities. The Legislature would be scarcely justified in granting another. Our policy should therefore be that "What we have hold," alike against financial adventurers and legal entanglements. To this end, if we give an agreement to

ON THE SIDE.

Eastern spring weather is a decidedly unpopular immigrant in the West.

Winter should understand that there is an essential difference between "lingering" in the lap of spring and settling down for a thirty day run.

Now where can the Vancouver Sun set have got the notion that Confederation has never had "spontaneous popularity" in British Columbia? An outside view would be that the Dominion holds an immense and continuous popularity in those parts—as a target for provincial pop-guns.

Someone has discovered that United States women are naturally aristocratic and some one else that the Republic is fast drifting toward a monarchy. Which is another way of saying that a United States mamma would rather her daughter married an "American" than an Italian, provided they were both cents, and that an obliging country is not averse to gratifying her preference by founding a national title dispensary.

INTOLERANCE.

Montreal Witnams: The protectionist spirit is intolerant even in England. It is now seeking to obtain absolute mastery over the Conservative and Unionist political aggregation, and to exclude from public life all members of that party who adhere to the standards of Chamberlainism. Lord Hugh Cecil, as sturdy a free trader as he is consistently a Unionist, finds on seeking to return to Parliament—he lost his seat at the last general elections—that his own party members are determined to keep him out. He has written a pathetic public letter in which he says that they threaten to run a protectionist candidate against him should he be the chosen candidate of a majority of Conservatives in any constituency. They say that the only thing which can save him is to surrender himself to run a protectionist candidate against him should he be the chosen candidate of a majority of Conservatives in any constituency. They say that the only thing which can save him is to surrender himself to run a protectionist candidate against him should he be the chosen candidate of a majority of Conservatives in any constituency.

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CRITICIZE AID TO THE NEWCOMER

Governments Efforts to Assist Settlers by Supplying Seed is Questioned.

Ottawa, April 12.—In the House Commons this afternoon, Hon. Lemox (Conservative, South Saskatchewan) questioned the authority of the Minister of the Interior in distributing seed grain distribution to settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan, who are so scarce in the ground last year.

Mr. Lemox explained that the matter was under discussion, though it was not deemed advisable at the time, he would not do so should circumstances arise. He then outlined the situation in the distribution of seed grain in-cum-acc as justification. It is necessary to change the status, there was no increase in the amount involved.

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INSURE YOUR HEALTH AND COMFORT

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2 in 1 Shoe Polish

Don't be deceived by imitations. It means long life to your shoes to be sure of 2 in 1. Black and all colors, at all dealers, 10c and 25c.

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HUNDREDS OF MEN OFF FOR PRINCE RUPERT

Grading Begins Today on G. T. P. at Terminus—Thousands of Men Going to Work—Escapade of Steamer at Port Simpson

Vancouver, April 15—The steamer Princess Mary, which arrived here this morning from Shagway, was scuttled on an adventure which began early on Friday at Port Simpson. Captain McLeod was making a landing at the northern town when his signals to the engineer were misunderstood. The steamer went full speed ahead instead of astern and went right through warehouse and all.

North Review Candidates. Pembroke, April 15.—North Review Conservatives nominated Alex. Morris, county treasurer, for the legislature and Gerald White, M.P., for the Commons.

G.T.P. BRANCH LINES IN WESTERN CANADA

Approved by Railway Commission—Line to Run South to Calgary and Thence South to Coats, Alta.

Ottawa, April 15.—The Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines in the west for which two years extension of time for construction was consented to by the railway committee yesterday are: (1)—Belt line connecting with other railway systems and passing, if deemed advisable, throughout the outlying portion of the city.

WAR IN ISLAND LEGISLATURE

Question of Indemnity of Members Creates Stormy Session.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 14.—There was a stormy session today in the legislature. The members received an indemnity of \$100 and perquisites, including mileage, the maximum amounting to \$184. Last year Provincial Secretary Newberry suggested equalizing the allowance, making it \$200 per man, and it was arranged on the last day of the session after passing the estimates.

COWARDLY MURDER OF A POLISH GOVERNOR

One of Delegation of Students Concocts Weapon in Roll of Documents—Assassin's Brother Suicides—Hundreds of Arrests.

Bernburg, Austria-Hungary, April 12.—Count Andrzej Potocki, governor of the Austrian-Polish province of Galicia, was assassinated in his palace this afternoon by a Ruthenian student. The governor was giving an audience to a delegation of students and peasants. The assassin, a son of an eminent Ruthenian clergyman, approached the governor in the throng that was passing before him. The student was holding a pistol concealed in a long roll of paper, which the guards had mistaken for a petition.

"STAPLES A PREVARICATOR"

Ottawa Paper Objects to Member's Comment on Sifton's Speech.

Ottawa, April 13.—The Citizen (Conservative) referring to W. D. Staples, Conservative member for Macdonald, Man., editorially says: "When a newspaper says anything about a member of parliament which the gentleman considers is incorrect or unfair he rises to a question of privilege and slates that newspaper. During the past week in parliament Mr. Staples, of Macdonald, Man., insisted—he was not man enough to assert it even under the protection of parliament—that the press of Canada had been subsidized to give undue publicity to a speech delivered by Hon. Clifford Sifton several weeks ago. The Citizen rises to a question of privilege to slate that newspaper. It is concerned Mr. Staples is, we recall the exact parliamentary alias for it, a prevaricator."

SALVATION ARMY IMMIGRATION BAD

Says Armond Livergne in House of Commons—Farmers of Canada Will Resist Reflector Declares Salvation Army Officer.

Ottawa, April 14.—Speaking on the question of bonuses paid for immigration in the house Monday night, Armond Livergne, independent member for Montmagny, said: "The Salvation Army is still an immigration agent of this department, and what have we seen in Quebec? I have no hesitation in saying that I draw the attention of the government to the fact that the officers of the Salvation Army who take an interest in the party. The greeting extended to Mr. Scott showed to a wonderful extent the personal influence of the Liberal leader in his home city. The large number of testimonies to the popularity of the Liberal administration both in the province and at Ottawa. Mr. Scott in a short speech, which was very successful, pointed out the policy of Mr. Borden's policy, and the evidence of local interest in the west. The Opposition of today is a combined service."

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SASKATCHEWAN HAS TOTAL OF 1190 SCHOOLS

Legislature of Sister Province Approves Bill for Reorganization of Schools and Amends Assignment Act.

Regina, April 15.—A bill to amend secondary education act, passed through the House to-day and received royal assent. The bill provides for the reorganization of schools and the payment of principal salaries at the end of the period instead of paying interest and principal annually during the time the debentures are being given for having the bill become law at once was that the city of Regina desires to put through a by-law at once to raise a loan for the erection of a collegiate institute. Under the conditions of the new act the seed grant which has passed its second reading is to ratify an agreement between the Saskatchewan and Dominion governments by which the former obtained a loan of \$1,250,000 at five per cent, for the purpose of purchasing and distributing seed. A lien for that amount is taken on their lands in the case of homesteaders, and on the land and crops in the case of farmers who have received their patents.

REGINA WELCOMES THE PREMIER HOME AGAIN

Notable Political Demonstration of Liberal Club in Saskatchewan Capital, at Which Premier Scott Shows Up Falloxy of Borden's Policy.

Regina, April 15.—What in many respects was the most notable political demonstration ever held in the city took place to-night in the large auditorium of the city hall, when Premier Scott, accompanied by over eleven hundred members of the recently organized Liberal club brought a congratulatory message to the Liberal organization, which has been in progress for the last three weeks, and welcomed home Premier Scott. The large gallery was crowded with some 200 ladies, while on the platform were members of the Liberal organization, including members of the Legislature and officers who take an interest in the party.

WHITE STAR AND DOMINION LINE RUN FROM MONTREAL

Montreal, April 15.—It is practically certain that there will be a joint fast service between Montreal and Liverpool established by the Dominion and White Star companies.

The Grand Trunk officials, when questioned today in regard to the matter, were very guarded in their replies but at the same time they do not give it any denial. Mr. E. S. Logan, assistant to the General Manager, said: "We cannot speak for the White Star Line, but of course it is as common knowledge that the combined fleet of the Dominion Line and White Star is going to be increased. One thing I can say, however, is that the Grand Trunk would welcome the coming of the White Star Line to Montreal if it is going to bring more business to our system."

DEATH FOLLOWED MINE ACCIDENT

Montreal, April 15.—H. Lawrence Price who fell 100 feet down a shaft of the Victoria Mine, Algoma, died in the General Hospital to-day. It was first thought he had escaped serious injury, but yesterday he took a turn for the worse. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

BURNED TO DEATH

Dunnville, Ont., April 13.—Mrs. Stanley Bath was so severely burned as a result of her dress catching fire while she was bathing her twin babies before an open gas stove this morning, that she died this afternoon. Her husband was away, and she was alone in the house with four small children, the youngest twin boys of four months.

THE RESOLUTIONS FOR ASSOCIATED BOARDS

Discussed at the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Trade Yesterday Afternoon—What Edmonton Board Will Bring Before the Convention.

Practically all the business before the meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon was the consideration of the resolutions prepared for submission at the annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade to be held next June in Medicine Hat. There was a large number of members including a large number of Napanee avenue merchants who have recently joined the board practically in a body. The chair was occupied by the president, A. C. Fraser. A. B. Campbell was appointed the representative of the board on the Exhibition association. A number of amendments to the by-laws were adopted.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

The following members were elected to membership on the board: A. E. Ludwig (resident home), C. B. Blackman, Dr. D. J. Dunn, D. S. McFarlane (Albert Agency), E. H. Colquhoun, R. W. L. Limes, architect, John Gillespie, jr., Ed. M. Bell, J. C. McDonald, Alex. Livingstone, A. P. Aitken, A. B. Ager, G. S. Armstrong, Fred Schuster, C. E. Abbott (Napanee ave.), F. J. Cornwall, Rev. Hager, J. G. Edgar, H. H. Richards (manager Northern bank), New Arthur Murphy, J. E. Theriault.

RESOLUTIONS FOR ASSOCIATED BOARDS

The secretary submitted a number of resolutions for the consideration of the board for consideration of the Associated Boards of Trade at their annual meeting in Medicine Hat. The first resolution was the necessity of traffic sections on the railway bridges being constructed throughout the west, and suggested that the federal and local governments be asked to take immediate action in the matter.

RAILWAYS TYING UP PROPERTY

This resolution was a very popular one. Mr. Short suggested that the board recommend an arbitration board when the railway company fails to comply with the terms of the agreement. The resolution with the suggested amendment was adopted.

FOR THE KING'S HEALTH

His Majesty May Pay Visit to Australia. New York, April 13.—A cable despatch from London to the American press says: Inner Court circles declare that the King's appointment of the Earl of Dudley as governor-general of Australia is the forerunner of a royal visit to the antipodes. The King has long been desiring to visit his distant colony, and Sir Frederick Treves has told him it would do him good to have a trip to the southern coast of the Pembina river bridge.

SECURITY BY STOCK COMPANIES

The resolution dealing with the recommendation that the government be asked to enact legislation for the protection of shareholders in stock companies was discussed by Messrs. C. Ross Palmer, E. E. Chauvin, Peirce and Blackett and was on record adopted.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

This resolution provoked the keenest discussion of the meeting. The point brought before the meeting was the practicability of a university degree in Victoria. H. M. E. Evans thought the resolution was a rather peculiar one for to be taken up by the board of trade. The secretary said he had met a number of young men with university training who failed in life because they did not have a practical knowledge that would avail them in business life.

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NOTICE

We want every farmer in Northern Alberta to read the advertisement that will appear in this space for the next year. Cut this ad. out and send or bring with your order. It will SAVE YOU MONEY.

NORTHERN HARDWARE CO.

J. R. HARPER, Manager.

...TWIRLING THE FIRE STICK...

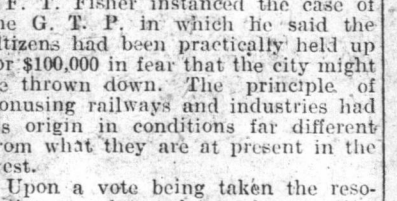
The old time rotary drilling mode of producing fire—draws a striking contrast to the 1008 way of getting a light, by the use of

EDDY'S "SILENT" PARLOR MATCHES

Silent as the Sphinx! The most perfect Matches you ever struck. Always, everywhere in Canada, ask for Eddy's Matches

FIFTY YEARS OF LEADERSHIP

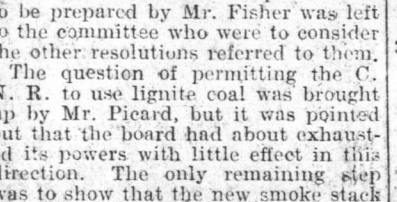
Sanford Clothing has been favorably known to the public of Canada for over a quarter of a century.



The Styles change but not the quality—That is always first. Sanford clothing is the clothing of the past, the present and the future.

Once worn—Always worn. Insist on this Brand. W. E. SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE LUNDY MCGLEOD CO., EDMONTON, ALTA.



Think how much better it would be to have the kitchen floor if it was finished with Lundy's Floor Paint than to scrub its stained surface. It would look more attractive, too—and be more durable.

HEALTH FOR THE BABY.

A mother who has once used Baby's Own Tablets for her children will always use them for the minor ailments that come to all little ones. The Tablets are the best medicine in the world for the cure of indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, teething troubles and breaking up colds. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no poisonous opiate or narcotic. Mrs. Wm. F. Gay, St. Leonards, P. E. I., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with the best of results and know of nothing to equal them for the cure of stomach and bowel troubles. I do not feel safe unless I have a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Twin Brothers Died Together.

Buda Pesh, April 15.—Each with a bullet in his brain, one clutching a pistol, the other with a weapon on the floor at his side, each sealed before a mirror used to aid them in aiming at the head, Major Nicholas and Paul Von Pavlovich, twin brothers, were found dead in their dressing room this morning. Both were hopelessly in debt, loved the same woman and decided to die together.

Accidental Gun Discharge.

Gilbert Plains, Man., April 15.—H. Lamont was drawing a gun from the wagon this morning when the gun was discharged. The full charge entered Lamont's left shoulder, which it is expected he will have to have amputated.

Three Bodies Found in Ruins.

Montreal, Que., April 14.—The only information as to the death of the Hong Kong cable that a sensation had been caused there by the death of Mr. Rennie, a Canadian-born merchant, who committed suicide by jumping overboard from a launch, carrying a despatch, box.

SHILOH'S

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