

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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Monday, February 27, 1911. THE TROUBLE AT THE CITY HALL.

The city solicitor has decided that the council were outside the law in dismissing Commissioner Bouillon on Tuesday evening. In consequence the commissioner is still on the job, while the members of the council who voted for his dismissal are wondering what he had better do about it.

It is well known that the commissioner holds a high place in the esteem of the business men of the city; so high that many of these would contemplate the retirement of the city council at this time with less apprehension than the departure of Mr. Bouillon. One thing the aldermen can hardly fail to see; that if they are to gain the sanction of the public to his dismissal they must produce some more sufficient reason for it than has yet been done.

That the reputation enjoyed by Mr. Bouillon is well deserved the aldermen themselves have borne testimony. Even those who voted for his retirement could hint nothing to his discredit, either on the ground of capacity or that of faithfulness. This is high commendation for a man who has held so important an office, and discharged such a multitude of duties as have fallen to the lot of the public works commissioner. That it is not easy to get a man who combines these qualities in the proportion necessary for that position we learned by a pretty expensive experience; and unless the moral of that experience is to be thrown away, a man who is admitted by everyone to have the qualities should not be let out save for the best of reasons. The sole reason advanced for the action of Tuesday evening savors too much of a pretext to carry conviction.

It is that the commissioner was not mindful enough of the respect he owed the council and refused to give information required from him. That is in direct contradiction to the experience of the public who have had dealings with Mr. Bouillon. Those who have had occasion to consult him on matters large or small are unanimous in declaring their respect for him have been always courteous and the hearing always patient.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE? The dismissal of Commissioner Bouillon without good cause assigned means more than the disappearance of one individual from the city offices and the appearance of another probably as capable. If it meant no more than this it would still be an act of injustice and would interrupt the course of civic affairs for several months while the new man was getting in touch with the matters in hand and the situation generally.

of the menace in the dismissal of the commissioner. The circumstances surrounding his dismissal make it only too certain that the man who follows him will not be as efficient and reliable an official; make it certain that the man who has these qualifications will take the place at any price. Here is a commissioner, declared by the aldermen without exception to be both capable and honest, and yet discharged for no plain and assigned reason, and under circumstances which seem to mark him as the victim of conspiracy.

What business man who valued his own dignity and stood upon his merits would put himself in the hands of the aldermen who have so treated a professor, no matter how much he was offered to do it? What man in private employ would quit his present position to take one from which the last occupant had been deposed by the very men who declared him capable of filling it, and who presumably would be willing to deal with himself in like manner? In a word, the circumstances make it impossible that the deposed commissioner can be replaced by an equally good one. Whoever the successor may be, his acceptance of the office under these circumstances will mark him as lacking in proper self-respect; as willing to be a commissioner in name only, regardless of the obligations imposed upon him by the charter; as willing to line up with the heads of departments in a stand-together-and-draw-your-salary alliance; as willing to be all things to all kinds of aldermen; as willing to hold the job, whether or not he can make of the position, to run the risk of being turned into the street without good cause assigned and better powder to be used to get out of it.

That could not be tolerated. The easiest way to prevent the development of these complications is to resolutely oppose every move for the establishment of hotels along the city boundary.

BRITAIN'S WHEAT IMPORTS. The Toronto Globe has published an impression in certain quarters that if Canadian wheat is diverted in any considerable quantity to the United States in the working of the reciprocity agreement Great Britain will be in some way injured and may have to pay more for her wheat than she now does. As a matter of fact, during the past five years Canada has sent to the United States less than an eighth of its wheat supplies. Even the United States, which will be a large customer for Canadian wheat, has been a greater factor than Canada in feeding the people of Great Britain. Taking wheat and flour the United Board of Trade figures give the following totals:

open an hotel in a district lying just beyond the city boundary, where the population is as yet small, and where there is no police protection. There is practically no need for an hotel in the district indicated, and its establishment could be justified only as the creation of a drinking place. Though the district lies outside the city it is so close as to be really part of the community. It is reasonable that under such circumstances a license should be granted only when the population is as large as that required for the issuance of another license within the city. If this license were granted, applications for licenses in districts similarly situated could hardly be refused, and in a short time the city boundary would be marked by a string of hotels which had no reason for existence save as drinking places and operating beyond the jurisdiction of the city police. That is not at all a desirable condition of things.

Canada in 1891 was a comparatively poor and weak country. The North-West to use Edward Blake's expression, was "empty still," the population in 1891 was 1,300,000, and in 1892 it was 1,320,000. The people were despondent. Enterprising men saw the opportunity of a man at such a time and in such a frame of mind, they would have been willing to give up their own business for a grave disadvantage. Unrestricted reciprocity has been granted, and even by many who accepted it as a necessary evil.

THE INTERESTS' SPENDING MONEY. The new somewhat famous "appeal" of the Montreal Star has appeared in several other papers, including the Ottawa Free-Press, the Ottawa Citizen and the Winnipeg Free Press. It is published on a "business basis," which means that it is paid for as an advertisement. Its appearance in other papers—on the basis of business—will no doubt be made as time goes on.

AN ECHO OF 1891. The outcry against reciprocity twenty years ago was real thunder. The only conceivable purpose of their doing this was to turn public opinion against the reductions in the tariffs; and the only parties at all likely to spend money for that object are the parties who would stand as at present. The irresistible conclusion is that the Star has made itself the spokesman for some combination whose financial ends would be served by blocking the agreement, and that to this end the "men behind" are providing the grease for the wheels.

What were these solid objections? One was that if there were absolute free trade between Canada and the United States, the tariffs of the two countries on the seaboard would have to be assimilated. Otherwise goods from Great Britain and other countries across the sea, destined for the United States, would be sent into Canada under our lower tariff, and shipped across the border. To avoid this there would have to be a common tariff; and this tariff—being the language of the opponents of reciprocity—would be "made at Washington." Imports from the United States into Canada would be free, imports from Great Britain would pay a high duty. Without discussing the manner in which this objection was met, it may be freely admitted that it was a strong objection. It does not apply to the present agreement. There will be no common tariff, no interference with our tariff-making power, no discrimination against Great Britain.

Another objection was addressed to Canadian free traders and advocates of lower tariff. Unrestricted reciprocity, it was said, means a higher tariff on all imports, except from the United States. That objection was met by the fact that when her child is in danger a woman will risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or of life is necessary to protect a child from a disease, and all danger is avoided if you give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by Dealers everywhere.

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action does not exist today. The present agreement means the reduction of duties on American imports; in no case is a duty increased, and Canada is at liberty to make any further reductions she pleases in favor of British or any other imports. We not only refrain from discrimination against Great Britain, but we maintain a substantial preference in favor of Great Britain, which we are free to increase.

It was said twenty-five years ago that absolute free trade with the United States would cause a loss of revenue that would have to be made up by a direct taxation. That objection is not raised today; the loss of revenue is small, in comparison with the total revenue. Canada in 1891 was a comparatively poor and weak country. The North-West to use Edward Blake's expression, was "empty still," the population in 1891 was 1,300,000, and in 1892 it was 1,320,000. The people were despondent. Enterprising men saw the opportunity of a man at such a time and in such a frame of mind, they would have been willing to give up their own business for a grave disadvantage. Unrestricted reciprocity has been granted, and even by many who accepted it as a necessary evil.

Today all this is changed. Canada is strong and confident. She has proved that she can stand alone. She enters into no agreement, and when there is a dependent country seeking relief, but as a strong country ready to trade with any other country on fair terms. She has not unreasonably accepted anything the United States were willing to offer. She has made her own terms, and even the Montreal Star admits that on the protectionist theory of the balance of trade they are good terms. The reductions made under American tariff are far and away greater than the reductions in ours.

THE TRUSTS COMPANY SAYS THE LOANS WERE LEGAL. Toronto, Feb. 22.—The Trusts and Guarantee Company of which concern President Stratton and General Manager Travers are today on trial on charges of conspiracy in connection with the Farmers' Bank charter. The company, which after disclaiming desire to comment on the police court proceedings, says that the loan made personally to Travers in the fall of 1908 was made on legal security, which ultimately realized far more than the amount loaned to him. An interesting point in the statement that explains the subsequent loan to Travers. In January, 1910, Travers asked for a loan of \$75,000 and in July he asked for \$100,000. His managers at Halifax, New Brunswick, and Lindsay had been lured away by other banks and had dispersed their funds. The bank was sound, the company made the loans from its capital account on legal security. The company was not made from the trusts funds which are all invested under statutory provisions. When the bank suspended the company made the loans from its capital account on legal security. The company was not made from the trusts funds which are all invested under statutory provisions.

Big Masons Convention at Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 22.—The Grand Chapter, the governing body of the Masons in the jurisdiction extending from the Ottawa river to the Yukon, convened this morning. Companions from every section of the jurisdiction are here in attendance. The reports of the Grand Z, Grand Scribe E and Grand Treasurer were presented this morning and the election of officers takes place this afternoon. The Grand Z paid tribute to the fraternal day, among whom he mentioned R. E. Comp and Robert Magness, Winnipeg, past grand superintendent of Manitoba. The financial standing of the Grand Chapter was commended. Two new chapters had been granted during the year. These are for Kalen Chapter, at Prince Rupert, and Otuskuw Chapter, at Calgary, Alberta. This chapter was given the Indian name of the City of Calgary. The Grand Scribe E reported that the membership had increased to about 16,000. Their assets are now \$34,000, according to the Grand Treasurer's report.

Edmonton Sawmill Manufactory. Manufacturers of Sawmill. The best that money can buy. Always in stock. Saws hammered and gummed, and all sawmill repairs. Nichols Bros. 103 Syndicate Avenue Phone 2312. Edmonton.

MURDERER BERILLO IS NOW BEHIND THE BARS

Italian Who Killed Gallatin Section-hand at Constable and Jailed at Kenora—Obnoxious of Enormity of Deed. Kenora, Feb. 22.—John Berillo, the Italian who murdered Natro Pritka, the Galician section-hand at Minniskaki this morning, now sits in the jail at Kenora. He is charged with the murder of Pritka, who was killed on the morning of the 19th inst. Berillo was arrested at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Pritka, at Kenora, on the morning of the 20th inst. He is charged with the murder of Pritka, who was killed on the morning of the 19th inst. Berillo was arrested at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Pritka, at Kenora, on the morning of the 20th inst. He is charged with the murder of Pritka, who was killed on the morning of the 19th inst.

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You Can Cook on Every Inch of the dependable Sask-Alta Steel Range. A put will boil on the back as well as it will on the front—no waste surface; no crowding. This is because the principle of heat distribution is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it—the result of serious, patient study for many a year. You'll require less coal than you burn in your ordinary range; and the result is obtained without driving the fire in a McClary.



McClary's. Besides, while you boil the rest of your dinner on the top, you can roast the meat and bake the pies and pudding. You do not require to favor one cooking process more than the other. You'll never be in doubt about being on time with a meal—never uncertain about any dish. Don't buy any range until you've looked into the real merits of a Sask-Alta. Write to the nearest McClary branch for a Sask-Alta booklet and the name of our nearest agent.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. A pure grape cream of tartar powder. Its fame is world-wide. No alum, no phosphatic acid. There is never a question as to the absolute purity and healthfulness of the food it raises.

LIFEBUOY SOAP. Use Lifebuoy, the health soap for the family; as it cleans it disinfects, leaving cleanliness and health wherever it goes. USE LIFEBUOY and protect yourself, your family and your surroundings from dangerous germs. It prevents infection where ordinary disinfectants fail. Sc. a cake At your G.O.C.'s Lever Brothers Limited Toronto, Ont.

INDIAN IN RED

Where the Sons and Daughters of Methodist Church Children. Bulletin Staff Correspondence. The Indian industrial school at Red Deer is a Government school. It is a boarding school, where the children are taken from their homes and placed in a school where they receive a liberal education in the sciences, English, and other subjects. The school is situated on the north bank westward around the deep valley of the Red Deer river, where the buildings are situated on the land overlooking the picturesquely.

Started 20 Years Ago. The girls' home was built twenty years ago of stone, from the foot of the river, by the school site. The boys' home is a later date. It is a two-story building, with a large hall, and is situated on the north bank westward around the deep valley of the Red Deer river, where the buildings are situated on the land overlooking the picturesquely.

Farm Instruction. The attached farm, comprising of about 250 acres, is situated on the north bank of the river, and is stocked with nearly 100 head of cattle, and a large number of sheep. The school village has a staff, a population of over 100, and is situated on the north bank of the river, and is stocked with nearly 100 head of cattle, and a large number of sheep.

Adopting Alberta Curriculum. The staff of the school consists of the principal, Rev. Arthur H. Dodson, carpenter, Wm. B. Hives, instructors, C. E. H. Hives, Mrs. L. J. Hopkinson, Miss J. Macdonald, and Miss J. Macdonald. The pupils are taken from all over the province, and are placed in the school in the fall of the year. The school is situated on the north bank of the river, and is stocked with nearly 100 head of cattle, and a large number of sheep.

The boys learn to farm. In the classroom an effort is made to have the education made to that of the Alberta system, and the classes are similar to those in the public schools. The school is situated on the north bank of the river, and is stocked with nearly 100 head of cattle, and a large number of sheep.

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