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he Famous Okanagan Valley  
a home in the greatest val-  
American continent. The  
even and beautiful clima-  
Soil especially adapted  
of fruits, berries, vege-  
dairying and all general  
famed district of B.C. For  
reast bargains in the whole  
Prices the lowest, terms the  
cable. Any acreage, Small  
specialty, 10 acres to 20,000  
er acre in small tracts. Rea-  
on larger tracts. Special  
to Colonization Companies  
capital seeking safe, reliable  
investment. Property well  
improved farms and city  
high commercial value.

amer Bros.  
NK, BRITISH COLUMBIAON GRAIN BY  
T.P. TO HALIFAX

transcontinental Line from  
Moncton Will Be Finished  
Next Spring—Car Ferries  
Used Pending Completion  
of Bridge.

Aug. 12.—The Transconti-  
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S TOO HIGH FOR  
ROSE-SCONA LINE

Information That Was  
P. Smith, M.P.P., While  
S. P. Smith, M.P.P., While  
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FEAR RUSSIA IS  
GETTING GREEDY

Germany Suspects Russia's Government  
Is Trying to "Russify" Scandinavia  
in General Policy of Expansion  
and Securing of Easy Outlet to  
Open Sea.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—What Russia does  
to Finland, the emperor of Germany  
and his advisers do not particularly  
care, but any attempt on the czar's  
part toward the Russification of Scan-  
dinavia would interest them to the  
deal, and this is just what they are  
beginning to suspect the St. Peters-  
burg government has in mind.

By the great masses of people the  
Russian attitude toward the Finns is  
wholly misunderstood. The popular  
view is that the czar wants to crush  
Finland's free institutions and to re-  
duce the Finns to the level of the  
vodka-drinking, down-trodden, ani-  
mal-like Russian peasants purely be-  
cause he is a despot and reactionary.

It is true, too, that Russia's treat-  
ment of Finland is cruel and oppres-  
sive, but it is not true that Nicholas  
has adopted this policy from mere  
love of despotism. His real reason  
is that he considers the Russian em-  
pire's interests so closely connected  
with Finland's destinies that he deems  
it necessary to make the latter coun-  
try a mere Russian province, instead  
of an independent, self-governing na-  
tion, as it has been hitherto.

Russia's policy, like the policy of  
every other great power, is one of ex-  
pansion. The United States, England,  
Germany, Austria and more recently  
Japan, have all trodden the same  
path and adopted more or less the  
same methods.

The essential feature of all Russia's  
plans for expansion has been the ne-  
cessity of obtaining an outlet to the  
open sea. Each great power has  
made such underlying principle, the  
observance and advancement of which  
is essential to its safety. The United  
States has the Monroe doctrine. Eng-  
land's efforts are directed toward the  
defense of its insular position by the  
possession of an invincible navy. Ger-  
many is forced to seek fresh fields  
to accommodate an increasing popu-  
lation, and so on.

Russia must get to the open sea or  
sink to the level of a second-rate  
power. Nature was unkind to Russia in  
the matter of coast lines. Its only  
route to the open sea lies through the  
Arctic circle, and this route is closed  
by ice for a considerable portion of  
every year. The outlet through the  
Baltic is controlled by other coun-  
tries, and the outlet through the Black  
sea is also unavailable in case of an  
emergency. Indeed, the passage of  
Russian warships through the Dar-  
danelles is permanently prohibited by  
international treaty.

Seeking Open Sea.  
For decades—yes, for centuries—  
Russia's policy was directed toward  
the task of securing an outlet to the  
open sea. The Dardanelles and the  
Bosporus, and thereby obtaining  
an exit to the Mediterranean and  
thence to the open sea, have been the  
chief objects of Russian policy. In  
many diplomatic contests, England  
and Austria were pitted against Rus-  
sia to prevent the realization of this  
plan.

Frustrated by its rivals' superior  
strength in its efforts to secure the  
desired outlet to the southward, Rus-  
sia turned its energies to the east.  
The manner in which this at-  
tempt resulted is still fresh in the  
public memory. Japan rose up and  
effectually destroyed all hopes of a  
Russian seaboard on the Pacific.

Every failure of Russian policy has  
been followed, however, by an at-  
tempt to accomplish the same result  
by another direction. When it be-  
came evident that the Mediterranean  
outlet was out of the question, Mus-  
covite diplomacy turned its thoughts  
on the Orient. Being defeated there,  
it was turned to the northwest.

Sweden is separated from the North  
sea only by the narrow strip of Scan-  
dinavia. A short excursion across  
the Scandinavian peninsula, through  
Sweden and Norwegian territory,  
would bring the czar's army to the  
desired aim of free access to the  
ocean.

Sweden is a small, weak power.  
Norway is still weaker and still  
weaker. Neither of them represents  
any real obstacle to the vast forces  
of the Russian empire.

Sweden in the light there can be  
little doubt that recent developments  
of Russian policy in Finland have  
been merely preparatory to a Rus-  
sian advance to the open ocean across  
Sweden and Norway.

But Finland is an alien province,  
with a largely alien population, close-  
ly allied to the Swedes by ties of  
religion and culture. It is an obstacle  
to Russian expansion in the direction  
of the North sea, and as such an  
obstacle, it is evident that the heads  
of the St. Petersburg government have  
decided that it must be removed.

This is the long and short of Rus-  
sian oppression of Finland. Having  
made its position there secure, the  
advance toward the open ocean will  
inevitably follow at a later date, and  
would be imprudent to contemplate  
the latter plan until the basis of ac-  
tion—Finland—has been made safe  
and secure.

Helpless Themselves.  
As for Sweden and Norway—their  
only hope lies in the other great  
power's objection to their annexation  
by Russia. Among themselves the  
Scandinavians stand not the slightest  
chance of successfully resisting Rus-  
sian aggression. They can do no  
more than appeal to England and the  
other powers for support.

Whether the outside assistance up-  
on which the two little countries must  
depend will be forthcoming, is a mat-  
ter for the future. The great powers  
will be guided solely by their  
own respective interests.

If England's interests are served by  
defending Sweden and Norway against  
Russia, England will undertake their  
defense. If Germany's interests are serv-  
ed, if no great power finds it desir-  
able from its own standpoint to re-

sist the Russian advance, then the  
Swedes and Norwegians must make  
up their minds to accept the loss of a  
large portion of their territory, at  
least, or to perish in a futile attempt  
to resist the advance of the czar's  
army, irresistible legions.

Should the issue be raised very soon,  
Germany would be most likely to step  
into the breach. Russia is England's  
friend at present, and it is highly im-  
probable that the Kaiser would en-  
joy the prospect of so convenient a  
union of their naval strength. Not  
indeed, that Russia has much naval  
strength just now, but with England's  
aid it might have in a few years. And  
England, on the sea, is quite as strong  
already as Wilhelm likes. By an ad-  
vance across the czar's western front-  
ier he could easily reach the latter  
with his army, and thus put up to the  
prospective Scandinavian annexation.

And it would be a situation in which  
England could be of practically no  
service, and to Russia, for the fighting  
would all be on land and England has  
no army worth mentioning.

This condition of affairs may change  
any day, however. Germany and Ital-  
y, Austria-Hungary, are eager to  
extend their power into the southeast  
and Russia acts as a check upon them.  
By leaving the field clear for them,  
Russia could probably quite easily  
push Germany's acquisitions in a  
Scandinavian war.

The czar's policy, however, is not  
being a good one for Russia and, from  
Germany's standpoint, not bad. If it  
felt sure of Russia's continued  
friendship, England would not be likely  
to object to seeing the latter  
strengthen itself—provided always, of  
course, that it did not become dan-  
gerously strong.

Summed up, Sweden's and Norway's  
fate depends upon a continuation of  
bitterness and jealousies among the  
great powers. The czar's policy of  
purchasing their acquiescence in his  
Scandinavian plans by concessions in  
other directions. By seizing the  
psychological moment it is doubtful  
if Russia will not find a chance, soon-  
er or later, to strike such a bargain.

In short, the outlook for Sweden  
and Norway is not a very bright one.

## LOOKING FOR LAND.

Large Colony of French-Canadians  
May Remove From Nebraska.

Calgary, Aug. 9.—A party of Ameri-  
cans, who are looking over the Cana-  
dian middle west, with the object of  
securing 20,000 acres of land, have  
been in the city for several days. They  
wish to establish a French settlement,  
arrived in Calgary yesterday.

The deputation consists of J. H.  
Chevalier, of Campbell, Neb., and  
Mr. and Mrs. Roche, Quebec, of Del-  
mar, Kansas, who have been com-  
missioned by the French-Canadian  
settlement, all heads of fam-  
ilies, who are now living in the state  
of Nebraska, to come to this country  
in quest of 20,000 acres of desirable  
land.

These farmers are at present sel-  
ling their land holdings in Nebraska  
for \$100 and \$150 per acre, and are  
looking for a better place for a big ex-  
cursion to "the last Great West,"  
where they will form a settlement.

The commission of the French-Cana-  
dian settlement, all heads of fam-  
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PREMIER ADDRESSED A  
BIG OPEN AIR MEETING

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Welcomed at St. Albert by  
Great Concours—Spoke in French  
and English—Speeches by Hon. F.  
Oliver, and Geo. P. Graham—  
Prince Rupert Pioneers Presented  
Petition.

The Cathedral town of St. Albert,  
picturesquely located on the high  
bank of the Sturgeon river, ten miles  
northwest of Edmonton, was the scene  
of a royal reception to Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier Tuesday afternoon. The peo-  
ple of the town and surrounding dis-  
trict, who were largely French-Cana-  
dian, turned out en masse to greet  
him and were rewarded by an elo-  
quent address in the language of their  
race, an address in which were em-  
phasized the same principles of uni-  
ted Canadian nationality and loyalty  
to the empire, that form the favorite  
theme of Canada's first statesman.

Following the luncheon tendered  
the premier at the King Edward  
hotel by the Liberals of Edmonton,  
Tuesday afternoon, Sir Wilfrid and  
his colleagues were taken to the cathe-  
dral to St. Albert. The town was  
gaily decorated in honor of the visit  
of the prime minister. The distin-  
guished visitor first proceeded to the  
seminary where he spent some time  
with Bishop Legal, and the party  
then returned to the foot of the hill  
where a platform had been erected  
for the ceremonies of the afternoon.

Bishop Legal accompanied Sir Wil-  
frid Laurier to the place where the  
meeting was held.

The premier was greeted with the  
hymn, "O, Canada," sung by the  
townspeople gathered on the opposite  
bank, as he took his place on the  
platform.

The gathering was presided over by  
Lucien Boudreau, M.P.P., who intro-  
duced Sir Wilfrid to his constitu-  
ents in a short address in French.  
Mr. Boudreau explained that owing to  
the short space of time at their dis-  
posal the reception committee had  
decided not to present an address, but  
to welcome the premier by word of  
mouth. He then introduced Sir Wil-  
frid for coming to St. Albert, and  
Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. George P.  
Graham, Hon. A. L. Sifton, Hon. C.  
W. Ross and Hon. J. H. Cameron, who  
were accompanying him. Mayor H. B.  
Duncan welcomed the premier in the  
name of the people of St. Albert.

Sir Wilfrid, speaking in French,  
won the hearts of the townspeople by  
a direct, unassuming address. He  
expressed his pleasure in being able  
to visit St. Albert and congratulated  
the people on the beautiful location  
of their town.

At the conclusion of his address in  
French the premier spoke for several  
minutes in English.

Hon. F. Oliver.  
Hon. Frank Oliver, who spoke next,  
was given a hearty reception. Mr.  
Oliver paid a tribute to the premier  
for the great work he had done in  
unifying the French and English in  
Canada. The people who were now  
working together for Canada, had  
prior to the regime of Laurier, been  
hampered on another. Mr. Oliver  
was proud of the support given him  
by the people of St. Albert, who were  
of different race but of one heart.

He was equally proud to  
serve under such a French-Canadian  
premier as Sir Wilfrid Laurier. When  
differences of race and religion were  
set aside, the French and English  
were one people. He expressed his  
pleasure in being able to visit St.  
Albert and congratulated the people  
on the beautiful location of their town.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham.  
Hon. George P. Graham also ad-  
dressed the meeting, paying a high  
tribute to his leader.

A feast of devotion and incessant  
presentation to Sir Wilfrid was an  
illumination address from the old  
pioneers of Alberta, who settled in  
the North-Western Provinces as  
early as 1870. The address was  
signed by Jas. Gibbons, district pre-  
sident, and was presented to the pre-  
mier on behalf of the pioneers by Father  
Leduc.

The address was as follows:  
To His Honor Sir Wilfrid Laurier,  
G.C.M., G.P.C., Premier of Canada.  
Honorable Sir—We, the old  
pioneers of Alberta, are proud to have  
the honor of welcoming in our midst  
so distinguished a visitor, and one  
that we regard with the respect and  
veneration befitting a father of our  
Great Confederation, and a signal  
benefactor of our country.

We do not forget, honorable Sir,  
your unswerving and persevering  
efforts for the consolidation and ag-  
grandisement of this "Britain of  
the Great," and for the formation of a  
united, united and prosperous peo-  
ple.

Allow us to tell you, honorable Sir,  
that we are highly honored to have  
been selected by you as the representa-  
tives of the old pioneers of Alberta  
in the instruments in developing, for  
half a century or more, the vast re-  
sources of our country, which have  
led to the prosperity at present en-  
joyed by us. You here amongst  
us the first pioneers of faith, agricul-  
ture and commerce in these immense  
territories, those territories which to-  
day have become the splendid Pro-  
vince of Alberta.

We recognize and appreciate your  
faith, your devotion and incessant  
labor for the prosperity of our dear  
Canada, as well as the great interest  
that you take in the welfare of the  
pioneers of Rupert's Land; consequently  
we are convinced that your government  
will settle, to the satisfaction of all par-  
ties, the rights and privileges which  
have accrued to them by the proclama-  
tion of December 6th, 1869, made by  
the Governor General of Canada in the  
name of Queen Victoria.

When the platform proceedings had  
ended the party returned to Edmon-  
ton.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the guest  
of honor of the Liberal Association of  
Edmonton at a luncheon in the King  
Edward Hotel yesterday afternoon,  
following the reception of the city  
and U.P.A. delegation in the Board of  
Trade rooms. The luncheon did not  
commence until a late hour and was  
done by an elaborate menu. Music  
was furnished throughout the  
luncheon by Turner's orchestra. One  
hundred and fifty business men were  
in attendance.

Premier Sifton was chairman and  
after proposing the health of the  
King, proposed the health of the  
guest of the day in the words: "Here's  
to the health of the King's greatest  
premier, to Canada's greatest citizen,  
and the pride of the Liberal party,  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

The toast was received with tre-  
mendous applause, three times three  
cheers being given to Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier could reply. Sir Wilfrid in  
a few words stated that owing to the  
lateness of the hour he would defer  
his reply until he reached St. Albert.

Seated at the head table, on Pre-  
mier Sifton's right were: Premier  
Laurier, Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. C.  
W. Ross, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Hon.  
Geo. P. Graham, Hon. C. W. Ross,  
Hon. Senator Roy and Hon. Duncan  
Marshall.

His Honor Judge Lees, of Wetsa-  
not, Tuesday afternoon, in the Dis-  
trict court, heard the appeal of four  
Edmonton judges from the assess-  
ment of their income by the city. The  
appellants, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Jus-  
tice Macleod, Mr. Justice Macleod, and  
Hon. Judge Taylor, were represented  
by C. D. Mount, of the firm of  
Emery, Newell & Bolton, and City  
Counsel appeared for the municipali-  
ty.

It was contended by counsel for the  
appellants that the income of the  
judges could not be taxed, but by the  
municipality, exemption being claimed  
on the ground that the judges were  
civil servants. Cases were cited  
by counsel for the appellants to show  
that the income of civil servants  
might be assessed by a municipali-  
ty.

An decision of the privy council in  
a Canadian case and the decision  
of the Supreme Court of Canada in  
upholding the judgment of the Su-  
preme Court in England that the  
income of civil servants, was quoted.  
The judges residing in Edmonton  
have entered an appeal each year for  
the last four years against taxation.  
The previous cases were tried by His  
Honor Judge Noel, who reserved  
judgment in each instance and had  
not yet given his verdict.

SONS OF ENGLAND CONVENTION.  
Supreme Lodge in 30th Annual Ses-  
sion at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The thirtieth ses-  
sion of the Supreme Lodge Sons of  
England, a society organized here  
this afternoon under the presidency  
of Supreme President T. A. Smith, of  
Chatham. There was a large at-  
tendance of delegates, who delivered  
addresses of welcome to the president  
and Controller E. H. Hinchey in the  
absence of Mayor Hopewell. The  
chief business of the convention was  
the presentation of the report of the  
report of the Supreme Secretary J. W.  
Carter. The financial statement show-  
ed that in 1908 the Supreme Lodge re-  
ceived \$10,000 from the dues of mem-  
bers, and the 1909 receipts were al-  
most greater than the expenditures. A  
loyal address to King George was sub-  
mitted as the first order of business  
by Rev. Canon Chambers, of Mon-  
treal.

The address was as follows:  
To His Honor Sir Wilfrid Laurier,  
G.C.M., G.P.C., Premier of Canada.  
Honorable Sir—We, the old  
pioneers of Alberta, are proud to have  
the honor of welcoming in our midst  
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We do not forget, honorable Sir,  
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the Great," and for the formation of a  
united, united and prosperous peo-  
ple.

TWO PROBLEMS  
FOR CONFERENCE

Question Whether Missionary Depart-  
ment Should Be Divided Will Be  
Before Methodist Delegates—The  
Superannuation Fund Will Also Be  
Dealt With.

Toronto, Ont., August 10.—The  
question of whether there shall be a  
separate home mission office in Win-  
nipeg is one which will come up dur-  
ing the next two weeks before the  
Methodist General Conference at Victo-  
ria, to which hundreds of delegates  
are already speeding on their way.  
The question is involved in the re-  
arrangement of the missionary depart-  
ment, which generally is a question con-  
fined to a small number of delegates  
who hold a strong man at the head of the  
whole missionary work of the church  
in Canada.

The re-arrangement of the foreign and  
home departments, the forward move-  
ments and other activities as subordi-  
nates. If there should be a division  
of the home departments, the present  
secretaries would be sent to Winnipeg.  
But whether the change would be in  
the best interests of the church is a  
question which will be debated very  
seriously before taking the step.

Another problem coming before the  
delegates will be that of the advisa-  
bility of electing an associate general  
superintendent to relieve Rev. Dr.  
Carman of some of the burdens now  
resting upon him. The desirability  
of giving a larger grant from the  
superannuation fund to the widows  
and children of missionaries, who are  
dependent upon it, will be another im-  
portant question. At present a man  
in the active service of the ministry  
for twenty-three years has a perma-  
nent claim on the fund and should he  
die his widow receives two-thirds of  
what he would be entitled to, which  
amounts to about \$10 per annum for  
every year of active service. The pro-  
posal now is to put everybody in a  
position to enjoy the benefits of the  
fund permanently and not only those  
who had been for the specified num-  
ber of years in the work.

PEAPLES HEARD ON  
CITY ASSESSMENT

Four Edmonton Judges Present Their  
Appeals—Judgment Is Reserved—  
Similar Cases Before Judge Noel  
Some Time Ago.

His Honor Judge Lees, of Wetsa-  
not, Tuesday afternoon, in the Dis-  
trict court, heard the appeal of four  
Edmonton judges from the assess-  
ment of their income by the city. The  
appellants, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Jus-  
tice Macleod, Mr. Justice Macleod, and  
Hon. Judge Taylor, were represented  
by C. D. Mount, of the firm of  
Emery, Newell & Bolton, and City  
Counsel appeared for the municipali-  
ty.

It was contended by counsel for the  
appellants that the income of the  
judges could not be taxed, but by the  
municipality, exemption being claimed  
on the ground that the judges were  
civil servants. Cases were cited  
by counsel for the appellants to show  
that the income of civil servants  
might be assessed by a municipali-  
ty.

An decision of the privy council in  
a Canadian case and the decision  
of the Supreme Court of Canada in  
upholding the judgment of the Su-  
preme Court in England that the  
income of civil servants, was quoted.  
The judges residing in Edmonton  
have entered an appeal each year for  
the last four years against taxation.  
The previous cases were tried by His  
Honor Judge Noel, who reserved  
judgment in each instance and had  
not yet given his verdict.

SONS OF ENGLAND CONVENTION.  
Supreme Lodge in 30th Annual Ses-  
sion at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The thirtieth ses-  
sion of the Supreme Lodge Sons of  
England, a society organized here  
this afternoon under the presidency  
of Supreme President T. A. Smith, of  
Chatham. There was a large at-  
tendance of delegates, who delivered  
addresses of welcome to the president  
and Controller E. H. Hinchey in the  
absence of Mayor Hopewell. The  
chief business of the convention was  
the presentation of the report of the  
report of the Supreme Secretary J. W.  
Carter. The financial statement show-  
ed that in 1908 the Supreme Lodge re-  
ceived \$10,000 from the dues of mem-  
bers, and the 1909 receipts were al-  
most greater than the expenditures. A  
loyal address to King George was sub-  
mitted as the first order of business  
by Rev. Canon Chambers, of Mon-  
treal.

The address was as follows:  
To His Honor Sir Wilfrid Laurier,  
G.C.M., G.P.C., Premier of Canada.  
Honorable Sir—We, the old  
pioneers of Alberta, are proud to have  
the honor of welcoming in our midst  
so distinguished a visitor, and one  
that we regard with the respect and  
veneration befitting a father of our  
Great Confederation, and a signal  
benefactor of our country.

We do not forget, honorable Sir,  
your unswerving and persevering  
efforts for the consolidation and ag-  
grandisement of this "Britain of  
the Great," and for the formation of a  
united, united and prosperous peo-  
ple.

Allow us to tell you, honorable Sir,  
that we are highly honored to have  
been selected by you as the representa-  
tives of the old pioneers of Alberta  
in the instruments in developing, for  
half a century or more, the vast re-  
sources of our country, which have  
led to the prosperity at present en-  
joyed by us. You here amongst  
us the first pioneers of faith, agricul-  
ture and commerce in these immense  
territories, those territories which to-  
day have become the splendid Pro-  
vince of Alberta.

We recognize and appreciate your  
faith, your devotion and incessant  
labor for the prosperity of our dear  
Canada, as well as the great interest  
that you take in the welfare of the  
pioneers of Rupert's Land; consequently  
we are convinced that your government  
will settle, to the satisfaction of all par-  
ties, the rights and privileges which  
have accrued to them by the proclama-  
tion of December 6th, 1869, made by  
the Governor General of Canada in the  
name of Queen Victoria.