

The Albertan

W. M. DAVIDSON,
Editor and Manager.

THE CENSUS RETURNS

The recent census returns are not as discouraging to the people of Calgary and the people of southern Alberta as some persons would try to make out. In 1901 northern Alberta had slightly the larger population and in 1906 it had about the same surplus, though even that is doubtful. The north and the south are about evenly divided, and when one remembers that during the intervening five years a new railroad passed through the north which has not as yet found its way to the south and that two branch roads were built in the north, and that the continental immigration was directed to the north and that the north has been better advertised than the south, one need not be very much disappointed that the south is not far ahead.

The difference between the north and the south is not very great. In fact with the dividing line just north of Red Deer as it should be, the difference is hardly apparent. If we take out Lloydminster, which should be partly in one province and partly in another province, but which chose to go with Saskatchewan, there is practically no difference in the population of the north and the south, in fact only a matter of less than 200.

When one goes into the question of the value of the population in the north and south part of the province, one comes to quite a different conclusion at once. That the south has been so much more progressive, commercially speaking, than the north, may be understood when you investigate the condition of the people in the north and in the south. In the north there are thousands of Galicians and not a few Doukhobors. It is quite possible that some of these people will become good citizens. As a matter of fact the progress which the Galicians are making is most satisfactory. But in discussing the value of the population in the north and in the south judged as a commercial proposition, even those from the north must admit that the 92,000 or thereabouts from the south are much more important to the prosperity of the community or the country than 92,300 or thereabouts in the north.

Though geographically the division between the north and the south ends somewhere about township 28, yet the sphere of commercial influence extends much farther north than that. Calgary is without doubt the commercial centre of Alberta, and it is the centre of the most progressive population in all Canada.

TWO VALUABLE PAPERS

Calgary is not without something good in the publicity department as long as the two papers written for the 100,000 club, one by Mr. Richardson and the other by Mrs. Hall, hold out, which will be for some time to come.

Calgary is no more attractive and no more of a thriving business centre since these papers were written than it was before they were written. However these two excellent papers, both very valuable, though so very different, form a valuable asset to this city, that is if the city knows how to handle them, which it must, to make the 100,000 club for doing.

The club should have both papers put in very attractive form and circulated by hundreds and hundreds, in fact by thousands. The first thing that a man will do who happens upon the excellent paper by Mrs. Hall will be to read it, and the next thing he will do will be to ask for a few more facts about the country which seems so full of attractions, and he will find them in Mr. Richardson's fuller details.

Both papers are excellent. As a matter of fact we Calgarians think more of our city and district since reading them, and we are in a much better position to tell our friends about both city and district.

EDMONTON'S BAD FAITH

Some time ago the Edmonton Journal chided Calgary upon its clearing house returns. It intimated that while Edmonton returns were to all intents and purposes from Edmonton alone, that ours, on the other hand, were from all over the country, as far north as Wetaskiwin through all the south and even reaching into British Columbia.

The Edmonton people went further than that. They sent that same story to the financial papers in the east and tried to place us before the commercial world as misrepresenters and all that.

The Albertan at the time pointed out that we did not take in Wetaskiwin in our clearings and that we did not take in Medicine Hat and Lethbridge in our clearings, and that we did not go to British Columbia. However, the Edmonton people sent their letter just the same.

But the Calgary people were correct. And the Edmonton Journal admits it. In an article on the progress of the Edmonton district, the Journal in a recent article says: "Aside from the city banks, those in the district down the C. & E. as far as Red Deer and those on the C.N.R. line as far as Battleford clear into Edmonton."

What does this mean? That where as Calgary clearings do not include all of Southern Alberta, leaving out Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, the two other cities in the district, that Edmonton clearings are fattened up by banks in Northern Alberta and half way into Saskatchewan.

It is Calgary and not Edmonton which should complain because the census returns were unfair. But as long as Calgary clearings are double those of Edmonton, as they were last week, there is not likely to be very much complaining.

PREACHING AND MONEY.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon Rev. Mr. Hunter, the evangelist, took particular pains to impress upon the public that he and his associates were not here doing the work that there was in it for them. Mr. Hunter's denial should be accepted.

Similar charges have been made against evangelists and against regular ministers who move around occasionally and accept larger and more profitable charges. And frequently similar denials are made.

But why should not a minister have some concern for the remuneration he is to receive for his services? And why should not evangelists, who work perhaps a little harder than most people, know how much they are to receive and insist that they should receive a certain amount of money, and a considerable amount, for their services?

They are human. They have to live. They have families depending upon them. They have their families to educate, and an old age to provide for. The ministry is probably the poorest paid profession of them all. As a case in point, the evangelists who are laboring in Calgary at the present time, by directing their talents in some other course, could make many times as much as they are getting at their chosen calling. Why then should they be called upon to sacrifice everything, particularly when the people who are paying them the salary are sacrificing practically nothing?

Some time ago a prominent official of the Presbyterian church was receiving a salary of \$10,000 a year. It was regarded as a large salary, but that gentleman had on frequent occasions been tempted by salaries as high as five times that amount to manage large financial and industrial concerns.

In the ministerial profession increased salary is usually accompanied by greater opportunities for usefulness. However that may be, and whatever may have been the custom in times gone by, this much is certain, that no minister is ever overpaid, and the vast majority are very, very much underpaid. A minister who does not look out for himself and not make some effort to get what he is worth, does not see that his family is well provided for, does not save up a competence either for his old age or to leave for his children, just as other people do, is to be censured rather than praised. The man who fines all these things to be praised as thoughtful and kind, rather than to be blamed.

THE COMMISSION AT EDMONTON

In Edmonton the commission form of administration was given a fair trial and it has turned out to be a great success. The commission form of administration was fixed in the charter and though, as in Calgary, the aldermen were jealous of the powers of the commission, for the first year of the commission, and doubtless would have hampered the commissioners in their work, just as jealous aldermen hampered them in Calgary, yet they could not alter matters until a good trial was given. On the contrary, in Calgary the commission was created by the council and has no definite place in the city charter, and the council hampered it, and perplexed it, then chopped it, and finally slaughtered it.

In Edmonton the commission, under the circumstances, got a fair trial and proved its worth. At a meeting held there last week, the first meeting of the new council, the commission idea was discussed. Not one member of that council suggested the abolition of the commission. Every member favored the idea. The only change that was suggested was to increase the membership of the commission from three to five, and it was decided to make the increase. And moreover, it was decided to have the additional member of the commission an appointed member and not an elected one.

Conditions of general municipal business are not so very different between Edmonton and Calgary. The only difference in the history of the commission is that Edmonton gave the commission a fair trial, and now would have no other form of administration. In Calgary the aldermen wounded the commission before it had any chance of showing what it could do, and then without any reference to the wishes of the people killed it outright.

VANCOUVER CONSERVATIVES REVOLT

The Vancouver Conservatives are in revolt against the powers that be. It is not surprising that McBride's following is turning against him, for a party to lead a party in these strenuous western provinces must be a master of men, a strong leader, and this no one ever believed McBride to be. Besides that, the conduct of McBride and his administration in connection with the Kalen Island scandal should disgust the better element of the Conservative party.

It is time that British Columbia started the foundation of a strong and vigorous administration. That province has been held back for years by administrations of the kind that is ruling today. In fact past administrations in most cases have been ever worse than McBride's and the virus of graft is in the blood.

There are unmistakable signs that the great province of British Columbia is soon to come into its own. Its agricultural possibilities have not been exaggerated, its mining is coming again, and with the opening up of a second transcontinental railway the mines of the province are likely to make it famous. The time will come when the tide of immigration to the west will not stop entirely at the mountains.

But before that time arrives British Columbia should be in the hands of an administration which has higher ideals than graft, for the different members of the administration.

The Liberal party with Macdonald in command and McInnes as strong lieutenant, and other good Liberals in line, can provide British Columbia with both capable administration and honest administration, something which British Columbia has not had for many, many years.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Homestead Regulations.

Any even number section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, except sections 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 130 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the local Agent, by the Sub-agent, the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "persuasion" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant may be subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, in filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applications for inspection must in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

Duties.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his residence upon farming, and owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Mining Regulations.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$20 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When the record is returned and paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 25 per cent. on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 25 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publications of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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