

THE ALBERTAN

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THE PATRIOTIC FUND

The North Alberta branch of the patriotic fund has decided against continuing the patriotic fund, and will not raise more money for that purpose. This is much the same action as taken by the South Alberta branch, the latter organization deciding to ask the government to take over the fund, but in the meantime making preparations for the collection of the fund for a few months more. In one respect only is the decision of the northern branch more extreme than that of the south.

Both Alberta branches have discovered the impossibility of raising money under the voluntary system. The public believes that it is on a wrong basis, and objects to the voluntary system. The slogan in recent campaigns for patriotic fund money was "Fight or Pay." Now that conscription has become the law, and all sooner or later may be called upon to bear arms, the slogan has lost much of its force.

In several ridings in Northern Alberta, the fund was well supported by Canadian citizens of foreign birth. The Ruthenians of the riding of Whitford were very liberal in their giving, as were the foreign born of the riding of Camrose. Last year the riding of Okotoks raised little more than \$2,000, while the riding of Camrose raised the sum of \$22,000. The Albertan is not criticizing the first-mentioned riding, but merely quotes the figures as a contrast. The alien born citizens, or many of them, who have been disfranchised by the recent legislation, decline to make further contributions. Their conduct may not be excusable, but it is not surprising.

A Calgary paper in glaring headlines charges the Liberals with a conspiracy or a plot to destroy the fund. The action of the north branch was in line with that of the south branch, and final action was taken on action of A. G. McKay, a Liberal, seconded by Mr. Ramsay, a Conservative member, who is sometimes mentioned as the coming Conservative leader in the legislature.

September has been a great month for Western Canada. Now let us see what October has to offer.

If generals at the front are to take a hand in criticizing the policies of parties at home, they need not be surprised if politicians at home criticize the work of the generals at the front.

REMOVING RESTRICTIONS

Commissioner Samis, in a rather remarkable interview in an evening paper, charges The Albertan with inconsistency in opposing the market changes suggested by the city commissioners. The inconsistency lies, according to the commissioner, in The Albertan's tariff policy of free trade, whereas the commissioners recommend that producers should not be limited at any particular time of the city market for the disposal of their produce. The commissioner is in error when he says The Albertan criticized that part of the change recently made. The Albertan criticized the city for abandoning its policy of selling by retail to the public. There is no excuse for such a reactionary change, and the commissioner in his interview offers none.

Respecting the other change, The Albertan has expressed no opinion. The change may hasten the death of the market, or prevent its longer life. The restrictions as to selling is one which is found in practically every public market in Canada which amounts to anything. It is provided to check the activity of the huckster, and to enable the consumer to get a fair deal with the producer. It has not been enforced in Calgary at any time, and whether or not it would have very much effect on the Calgary market if enforced is difficult to say. The commissioners removed the restriction to make it easier for the market which is in keen competition with the city market.

However, now that Commissioner Samis has gone this far, to be consistent he will tear away other tariff regulations, and permit the producer to peddle his goods on the streets. Commissioner Samis is always consistent, and he will probably make this amendment to the market rules during the present week.

The decision of the allies for a more vigorous blockade of the German coast is a wise one, and one which the entrance of the United States into the struggle makes much easier of accomplishment.

TORONTO AROUSED

Toronto is really aroused again. It is seldom that that city rises to its highest flights, but when it does, it sets an example to the outside world as a city of breadth and tolerance, combined with originality and loyalty. It is accused sometimes of lolling over on every possible occasion, but it seems to derive certain enjoyment in that exercise, so why should the outside world take umbrage or even much note? A few years ago the entire adult population and a large portion of the younger generation divided into two hostile camps over the question of whether the citizens were to be permitted to slide down hill in the winter time on Sunday afternoons. On sundry occasions, before and since, other great questions have agitated the people and furnished good copy for the newspapers.

But the latest disturbance is over the question of the flag. Without doubt the flag has been flapped more vigorously and more unseeingly, and more persistently in Toronto than in any other city in the British empire. The debate is not whether it should be flown or when it should be flown, but whether or not it is in good form to fly it over the city's manure carts. A foreman in the scavenger department took umbrage at a scavenger driver who insisted upon a British flag upon his cart, and insisted that the flag should be removed. This stirred the entire populace, and the battle is raging now in city circles, and once more the people are taking sides upon this great issue.

It was admitted that the flag was merely flown before the manure cart for sentimental reasons. A manure cart is a slow going craft, and does not need flags for signaling or for any other such use. But it is argued, on the other hand, in a democratic city, in a democratic country, why not adorn the manure cart with the flag as well as the city hall itself? Toronto should show itself loyal from the peak of the flag staff on the municipal buildings to the lowly manure cart. If one, why not the other? If the other, why not the one? The argument seems very clear. No definite action has yet been taken. Mayor Tommy Church has not yet come to a conclusion. He is inclined to believe that the flag should be flown over the scavenger carts. It can do no harm, may teach a lesson, and gladden the weary hours of the driver.

In this great battle of principle it seems though the flag would win.

It is about time that the Italian set out again, and this time he will drive the previous advance further home, and make things decidedly interesting for his Austrian enemy.

At least John Bull seems disposed to retaliate in this air raid business. It comes hard for him to start in on a campaign of killing women and children, and he is patient still. But he has to take action in self-defense.

The days of the patriotic fund as a voluntary fund, raised and administered by the people, are nearly at an end. The decision of action of the North Alberta branch will bring matters to a crisis. The fund should have been raised and administered by the government. It was a public charge, and should have been publicly raised and administered. However, it served to show the real devotion to the country of some people, and the worthlessness of others.

Harold Corbet, of Lake McGregor, Alta., writes in an evening paper, declaring somewhat forcefully that the ballot should be taken from the Canadian subject of alien enemy birth because he knows certain Germans who "openly showed great joy at that dastardly act, the sinking of the Lusitania. Several of them celebrated Kitchener's death by holding a beer supper." But interested enemies have no vote. To deprive such persons as Mr. Corbet mentions of their ballot is not sufficient punishment for such open demonstration. If they are not interested, why are they not interested? Whose fault is it? Did Mr. Corbet report these open demonstrations, and if he did not do so, why did he not do so?

MANY LIBERALS FOR DR. CLARK

Already Movement Begun to Bring Him Into the Field

Editor Albertan—Your editorial in Friday's issue, entitled "Lost Opportunity," compels me to hasten to assure that there are many Liberals in the Red Deer constituency who deplore as much as you do the outcome of the recent convention, and they are determined not to give up the services of Dr. Clark.

Already a movement is on foot amongst some of them to take steps



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to bring him into the field, and many Conservatives have signified their willingness to assist in this matter. Therefore we beseech those who have read the editorial in question to suspend their prejudice for a few weeks and give the people of the constituency, regardless of party, an opportunity to redeem its fair name. We would be thankful if every one who read your remarks might also see this letter. R.L.G. Red Deer, Alta., Sept. 28.

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STUDENTS WHO WON PRIZES AT THE ALTA. UNIVERSITY

Matriculation Scholarships Won by Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge Students

The following students, having all averaged over 75 per cent on their matriculation examinations, are entitled, in the order in which their names appear, to the six matriculation scholarships of \$25 each, offered by the University of Alberta to students attending their school during the first year of their work. The sum of \$25 will be applied on their fees at the time of registration. If any in the first six are not coming, the University will notify the university at once, so that the scholarship may be made available to the other students in the list in order of merit: W. Frank Ferguson, Victoria High school, Edmonton; Lowell H. Cobble, Lethbridge High school; Carrie H. Northover, Crescent Heights High school, Calgary; B. Hubbard, Crescent Heights High school, Calgary; Thelma V. Butchart, Victoria High school, Edmonton; Muriel M. Graze, Crescent Heights High school, Calgary; Dorothy Diller, Victoria High school, Edmonton; May Jean B. MacOwen, Victoria High school, Edmonton; Arthur W. Scott, Central High school, Calgary; William S. Watson, Victoria High school, Edmonton; Grace Dean Kellie, Crescent Heights High school, Calgary; Avis Hubbard, Crescent Heights High school, Calgary; Donald Francis Philip, Victoria High school, Edmonton. The scholarship of the Women's University club, offered to the woman student who obtains the highest average mark on the six matriculation papers, Latin and French, has been won by the following two students, who are tied with an average mark of a little over 82 per cent: Dorothy Diller, Carrie H. Northover. Attendance upon first year in the University is also necessary to obtain this scholarship.

ALBERTA CENSUS SHOWS INCREASE OF POPULATION

In Five Years the Population Has Increased 32.5 Per Cent; Males Pre-dominate in Cities

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—A preliminary statement of the statistics of the population and agriculture of Alberta as shown by the census taken on June 1, 1916, is contained in a bulletin issued by the census branch today. The population of the province on that date totaled 406,828, as compared with 374,663 in 1911 and 186,412 in 1906. For the five years, 1911-1916, the population increased 121,466, or more than 32 1/2 per cent as compared with an increase of 189,251, or 102.07 per cent, the preceding five years. From 1901 to 1906 the population increased 153,911 per cent. In the 10-year period, 1906-1916, the population increased by 311,133, or 167.86 per cent, as compared with an increase of 301,461 in the 10 years, 1901-1911.

The population comprised 277,256 males and 229,572 females, as compared with 223,928 males and 150,574 females in a population of 374,663 in 1911. In 1901 males outnumbered females by 120,222, or 32.154; in 1911 by 73,215, and in 1916 by 57,889. For the province as a whole, from 1906 to 1911, the male population increased by 106,864, or 27.78 per cent, and the female population by 99,278, or 25.25 per cent, respectively, for the five-year period, 1911-16. In Alberta, as well as in other western provinces, the effects of the war are apparent in the smaller increase in the male population in the last five-year period as compared with previous periods.

In 1916 Alberta possessed a city population of 223,225, as compared with 90,252 in 1911 and 40,119 in 1906 and 4,091 in 1901. In the five years, 1911-16, the city population increased by 133,073, or 147 per cent, as compared with an increase of 69,133, or 199.4 per cent, in the preceding five years.

Many More Males. Males outnumbered females in all the cities. Female population exceeded the male in the towns of Irvine, Morinville, Ovide, Albert and Vegreville. For every 1,000 males, there were 930 females in Calgary and 960 in Edmonton; in 1911 the proportion of males to females was 445; in Edmonton, 545 females to every 1,000 males.

The agricultural statistics show that from 1911 to 1916 the number of farm holdings in Alberta increased from 61,496 with an acreage of 17,751,899 to 67,877 holdings with an acreage of 24,922,767. The total land area of the province is placed at 151,872,000 acres. Of this amount 23,062,767 acres, or 14.24 per cent, were occupied as farm land out of a total of 59,000,000 acres estimated as being available for crop production. During the five years, 1911-16, the number of farms increased by 6,381 per cent, the land occupied as farms by 29.92 per cent. The average size of farms in 1916 was 329.3 acres as against 295 acres in 1911 and 238.4 in 1910, and the area of improved land per farm increased from 71 acres to 110 during the same period.

VEIL OF SECRECY ON BRITISH FRONT IS NOT PENETRATED

(Continued from page one) The French trenches, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The official communiqué of the war office tonight also reports air raids around Dunkirk, while several civilians were killed. The text of the statement reads: "On the Aisne front, after artillery preparation, three enemy detachments attempted this morning to reach our trenches north of Berry-au-Bac. One German group which succeeded in entering an advanced element of our lines was driven out immediately. At all the other points our fire arrested the advance of the enemy, who suffered heavy losses. "German airplanes bombed the region of Dunkirk September 27, 28, 29, 30. The first two bombardments caused no material damage, the last, which was violent, caused several losses among the civilian population. "Two German machines were brought down by our pilots on September 29. "On the night of September 28-29, our airplanes bombed the station at Colmar and enemy establishments north of Soissons, dropping 4,000 kilos of projectiles with success. "Eastern theater, Sept. 28: Between Lakes Preba and Ochrida, the enemy carried out two attacks, which were vigorously repulsed. On the left Albanian contingents, driving back Austrian posts, occupied the village of Ceme, in the upper valley of the Skambini. "ATTACKED HILL SEVENTY London, Sept. 29.—Official report from the British headquarters in France tonight reads: "This morning the enemy attempted to raid two of our posts on Hill 70, north of Lens. The attacks were repulsed after a sharp fight. We captured a few prisoners. Two of our men are missing. "We also secured a few prisoners during the night, resulting from patrol encounters in the vicinity of Bapaume-Cambrai road. "The artillery has been active during the day on the Ypres front." "ARTILLERY ACTIVITY Paris, Sept. 30.—Following in this afternoon's official statement: "There was very great artillery activity last night in the region of Panthion, Fureties and Croonne, and also on the right bank of the Meuse. We repulsed an enemy attack east of Auberville. We penetrated the German lines west of Cornille and brought back war materials. On the remainder of the front the night was quiet." "THE RUSSIAN STORY Petrograd, Sept. 29.—The statement issued today by the Russian war office follows: "On the northern, western, southern and Rumanian fronts, there were full-scale and recommitting. "On the Caucasian front, southwest of Ognott, our volunteers attacked several posts and took prisoners. Twenty miles northwest of Van, one of our vanguard detachments was encircled by a strong

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ment a pump crew over-

but were hampered

party of Kurds, but succeeded in getting

free and drove the Kurds from Erzurum

heights. "Aviation: Recently our airmen downed

four enemy machines. One of our ma-

chines fell inside the enemy lines. In the

Fokahazi region, a Rumanian airman

downed an enemy machine. Our airmen

dropped a few hundredweight of bombs

on the enemy's supply depots along the

river Stokhod and on the villages of

Cigany andofach, while southwest of

Hodiaty, our airmen dropped several

hundredweight of bombs on Soratkoif,

where fires broke out, and a panic was

observed. "All our bomb droppers returned safely,

notwithstanding the attacks of enemy air-

men and a terrific fire from anti-aircraft

guns." BOMBING RAID IN SYRIA

London, Sept. 29.—A statement issued

tonight on aerial operations says: "Naval

aircraft made a bombing raid

Thursday on shorehouses, etc. On the

southwestern side of Beirut harbor, Syria,

many direct hits were observed and fires

were started. It was observed that dam-

age caused as the result of the August

raid was in course of repair. All our

machines returned safely. Storehouses on

the Mole afterwards were shelled by a

cruiser and set afire." Are you suffering?

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