

## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)  
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DUNCAN MARSHALL,  
Manager.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1938.

## CANADA'S FINANCES.

Canadians, irrespective of party allegiance and fiscal theories, must experience a feeling of pardonable pride that the country has come through the lean years with no appreciable permanent financial damage. The revenues for the past year have been found sufficient to meet the running expenses and to leave a substantial, though not a large surplus, despite the languishing condition of trade and the consequent lessening of the receipts from customs duties and excise. Though forty-five million dollars were borrowed during the year the money was not spent in carrying on the ordinary business but was put into permanent works which remain of continuous benefit to the people of the country and are in themselves assets which increase our borrowing power rather than diminish it. Not less pleasing is this situation when it is remembered that the tariff readjustment of two years ago only came into operation last year and the returns presented by Mr. Fielding yesterday reflect the effect of this readjustment on the country and to the public. In summary, Canada emerges from the depression with larger assets than she had before it.

With credit unshaken, with revenues large enough to meet the current expenses and leave something to the good, and with her people paying a lower tax rate than for the past twenty-five years.

Nor will Conservatives of independent habits of thought find it easy to deny admiration of the general fiscal record of which this gratifying report is the thirteenth continuation. In thirteen years Mr. Fielding has had to report only one deficit. For the past twelve years we have not known what it was to go behind in a single year in the matter of being able to pay for the ordinary outlay from the current income. Altogether the expenditure during these twelve years has reached the splendid total of \$114,000,000. That amount of money we have been able to put into permanent improvements without borrowing a cent. The total capital investment for the period was \$212,000,000. Sixty-nine per cent. of it was therefore made without throwing the burden of an additional dollar by way of interest on loans upon the people of the country. It will take something more than the threatening of party attack to demonstrate to the thinking Conservative that this is a worse state of things than to invest \$94,000,000 in public works of which only 20 per cent. was supplied by revenue and seventy per cent. of which was borrowed money. This was the record during the eight years preceding the accession of Mr. Fielding to the treasury bench.

The outlook is equally as satisfactory as the retrospect. The financial conditions generally are brighter than they were last year and are steadily shaping up to the former condition of things. This improvement must be reflected both in easier rates on the money we have to borrow and in the increase of trade and the swelling of the revenues from it. The appropriations for the year are less than for last year by more than twenty million dollars. The increased revenue due to the betterment in trade and the greater freedom given by the tariff readjustment of two years ago is calculated to provide revenue sufficient to pay the running expenses of government and to meet all capital expenditures beside save that in respect of the National Transcontinental railway. Altogether, therefore, the situation is one which we may look forward to with confidence and not with apprehension. Mr. Foster, of course to the contrary, as in duty bound: Pessimism on financial matters sits perennially on Mr. Foster's brow and will continue to do so while he remains a member of an Opposition. In the language of the Toronto News he is a "tall grey man with a full grey outlook," at least on the financial transactions of his opponents. Such is the characteristic attitude of financial critics everywhere when reviewing the financial records of governments. It may not be an attitude assumed for effect, but it is at least an attitude resulting from the persistent study of the darker side of things. Presumably Mr. Foster's apprehensions are the worst that could happen to us under the least favorable circumstances. If so we need not worry over the prospect.

## THE "WAR SCARE."

The London Economist is not a

political journal and has therefore no apparent interest in saying without sufficient reason what might help the cause of the Asquith government. The Economist is a financial journal and must therefore be supposed to weigh its pronouncements on economic matters before making statements that must stand the scrutiny of the money kings of the world. When therefore the Economist suggests that the present war scare in Britain may have been worked up by interested parties and submits the whys and wherefores for its opinion, the view is entitled to consideration as that of a disinterested party and one whose situation makes prudence the first rule of conduct. If indeed the opinions of the Economist might be supposed to be swayed by any consideration other than those of candor it would surely be consideration for the interests of the men who subscribe for it, read it and advertise in it. And the interests of those men are that Britain should borrow money and put it into hand-to-hand, rather than the contrary, for they are the men who have money to loan and are looking for chances to loan it.

Nor is it difficult to locate "interested parties" likely to work up the scare. There is the military, an always present influence in a European country and usually active openly or otherwise in propagating the notion that war is either imminent or so nearly so that no time is to be lost in preparing for it. It is not necessary to assail the generals and admirals who hold such views as dishonest or as working for unworthy or selfish ends. These men are trained to think of war, to expect war, to hold themselves and their men ready for instant service in war; what more natural than that they should exaggerate the likelihood of the emergency for which they are forever training and preparing? Backing and enforcing their efforts of course would be the other type of officer who sees in war his only hope, or an immediate or early hope, of advancement—an individual always present in other countries and who it is unreasonable to suppose is altogether wanting in the ranks of Britain's soldiers and sailors.

Then there is the political party whose prospects would be brightened if they could make war stem inevitable and so force upon the Government a public demand for a program of abject naval expenditure. The Asquith Government have adopted and carried out a policy of social reform which it would tax any opposition leader to meet with hope of making headway in a campaign. Necessarily the Irish land law and the Old Age Pensions bill have made drains on the public funds. But to assail these measures openly would be dangerous—too dangerous for so timid a leader as Mr. Balfour. But if the Government could be stamped into a campaign for naval expansion which for financial reasons they could not meet, the end would have been gained in detracting public attention from the Government's record and in focusing attention on a new issue for which they might be held responsible. That the Government are on principle opposed to unnecessary expenditure on armaments opens the way for throwing upon them the charge of indifference to the national security, if they could be forced into the position of refusing a public clamor for more ships.

To the influence of the military and the Opposition may be added that of the ship-building firms who stand to get business or to lose business, according as Britain builds eight or sixteen Dreadnoughts this year. Altogether there are therefore splendid reasons for thinking that the deduction the Economist draws from the statistics of the case is not an astray and that the peril of Britain ceasing to be mistress of the seas exists chiefly in the imagination of those whose training has warped their judgment in the political tactics of those who desire to evade issues they cannot well encounter, and perhaps in the interests of those who stand to make money by the exploitation of the public through the medium of a war scare and an abject expenditure on battleships.

## THE PATTEN SWindle.

Humility revolts at the thought of a gambler or a group of gamblers literally and actually taking bread from the mouths of the destitute that he or his ring may pile up millions without giving a dollar's return therefor or in any way, shape or form to recoup either the victims or society at large.

This is the noble work to which Mr. James J. Patten and his allies refuse have set their hands and to which they seem to have accomplished success. The wires that tell us of millions this King racial has pocketed also tell us that the New York bakers have been forced to cut down the size of the loaf sold so the poor people because they could not turn out the full loaf at the former price and because the poor could

not afford to pay a cent more for their loaf.

Thrown into cold language this means that the destitute family who have been struggling through the day on a pound loaf of bread must now pull through on a fifteen or a four-teen ounce loaf. In the essentials of the matter therefore the "kings of the wheat pit" are heaping to themselves treasures through the starvation of the helpless. If the process does not really produce death the fault does not lie with them. Apparently and admittedly they have made it as impossible for the poor to live as they could by shoving the price of bread as high as they could. If the poor continue to live these men must be acquitted of any intent that they should do so. If they fail they fail through lack of ability, not through any feelings of pity or any measures of mercy.

A gamble in wheat differs essentially from a gamble in diamonds or railway stocks. A woman and her hungry children can get along without diamonds and bonds, but they cannot get along without bread. To speculate in luxuries is to do so at the expense of the people who feel that they can afford to buy luxuries. But to speculate in food is to do so at the expense of every person in the country—the helpless as well as the wealthy. If one must rob it surely is less crime to rob the wealthy only than to take the means of subsistence from those who cannot get more.

If a wheat corner was simply a counting of the future—buying today what must be worth more money tomorrow—the evil would be confined to hastening hardship that must come in any event. But no wheat corner was ever yet engineered on this basis. The purpose in view and the methods employed are not merely to buy against a rise which must come from natural causes, but to create a rise which without the corner might not come at all, or which if it did come would not be so pronounced. The history of wheat gambles is that a corner always boosts the price beyond what it would in all probability have been even temporarily. If the law of supply and demand alone had determined the price.

In general the public have strong and strongly pronounced resentment for the operator who enriches himself by the hunger of his fellows. But the resentment toward the system that opens the way for his doing so is by no means so marked. Men who call Patten an unfeeling brute themselves take a "flier" in wheat on occasion. But what is Patten more than a man who takes a larger "flier" than other people? And if there were no men ready to take "fliers" Patten would not be in the wheat business. A "flier" too works to the same end as the corner, for to be successful it must be timed to suit the trend of the market—in other words, must be in agreement with the controlling influence of the time. If the results could be totalled it might be found that Patten is cursed for the sins of other people as well as for his own; that the accumulated results of the "fliers" have really done as much to shorten the bread supply of New York's destitute as the large operation against which the crime is charged.

The real remedy and the one that must sooner or later be applied is the public conviction that the man who gets something for nothing is a thief whether he operates with a bill in a dark alley or with a million dollars in the wheat pit. When society really gets hold of this conviction social ostracism will be the price of wheat pit operating, and not many men would care to sell the good opinions of everybody else for a wagon load of money. Then, too, public opinion would uphold and enforce restrictive laws which now a large portion of the public would regard as improper infringement on individual rights.

**COWARDICE WITHOUT EXCUSE.**

Nor during the whole session has Parliament discussed a subject laden with more vital concern to the people of the West than that of whether or not the duties on woollen goods should be increased. In this land woollen goods rank with food-stuffs as articles of imperative necessity, and an effort to artificially boost the price of them lies on the moral level of a "corner" in wheat.

But Parliament discussed this essentially important western question without the assistance of the western Opposition members. No Conservative member from the country west of the Lakes contributed the weight of his influence to the value of his information as to the benefits or disadvantages to be derived by the western people from the elevation of the duties on woollen goods. The silence of the Sphinx sat on the tongues of the western Opposition members when Parliament discussed the question of whether or not every article of woollen goods required by the western people should be boosted in price

to suit the pleasure of the woollen millers of Ontario.

Modesty may have been the muzzle that held the lips of western Opposition members when their friends from eastern Canada demanded that a new burden be placed on the people of western Canada—the modesty that admits that the woollen miller is better qualified to speak for himself than anybody else can be to speak for him. Modesty may have sealed the lips of the western Opposition members when their opponents from the adjoining constituencies were fighting the proposal to heap a new burden on the struggling settler—the modesty that stands mute when a thing is being better done than one can do it himself.

But modesty has not been so outstanding and conspicuous a quality in the western Opposition members that the public will instinctively blame it for their silence on this occasion. Times there have been when neither western Canada nor eastern Canada stood to profit a half's weight by the issue of the day, but when the western Opposition members found themselves bound to add their voices to the direction of their country's affairs. If modesty held their tongues when the woollen duties were raised was attempted last week they will have to say so before anybody believes it.

Cowardice is the brand of modesty the public see in the refusal of the western Conservative members to either back up the demands of their friends or espouse the cause of their opponents. If they were hot or cold, excuse or pretext might be made in their behalf; that they are neither hot nor cold leaves them without defence. Had they backed their friends they could have been justified on the grounds of party allegiance and fiscal consistency. Had they for the time supported their opponents they would have deserved and won the recognition of preferring their constituents to their tariff theory.

They are condemned by their silence, as willing to wound their constituents but afraid to strike them. They sat tight when their parliamentary allies urged the heaping of burdens on the men who sent them to Parliament to speak for them. They sat tight while their parliamentary opponents defended their constituents from the outrage proposed by their friends. The records of the Canadian Parliament present few more humiliating spectacles than the excruciating cowardice that sealed the lips of the western Opposition members on the subject of the woollen duties.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

Europe and America contribute money and send missionaries to convert the people of Asia Minor. When the Turks find they cannot stop the spread of the new doctrine they turn in and slaughter the converts. Clearly we ought either to stop Christianizing them because they become Christians, or to invite them to embrace our religion at present is pretty much like inviting them to commit suicide.

Saskatchewan has purchased the Bell Telephone company's system in that province. There is now not a Bell line or exchange between the Ontario boundary and the mountains. The Rutherford government deserves public commendation for starting the move for provincial 'phones in Canada. The movement has already ousted private telephone monopoly from the prairies and unless the older provinces are hopelessly entangled in the maze of vested interests will likely place the whole telephone business of Canada in the hands of the people within a generation.

A French law passed in 1885 prohibits under penalty of imprisonment the "cornering" of a sort of merchandise, and doubles the penalty in the case of food-stuffs. A German law into force in May, 1906, providing heavy fines and prison sentences for the portion of those who deal in grain futures or who by device seek to influence the price of food products. Jas. J. Patten undoubtedly prefers the "land of the free" to a country where one's liberties are so hedged about by safeguards for other people.

Goldwin Smith declares on what he considers trustworthy evidence that the British war scare was trumped up by organized effort of the purchased and purchasable press. He says: "The machinery of organization is 'the press, which, having formerly been in the hands of proprietors, is now in the hands of a few large firms, and is a purely speculative institution, and a strong sensational tendency. Such acts are condoned,' says Dr. Smith, 'when done by men, probably already wealthy, to increase their wealth and luxury.' However this is it is clear that the 'interests' which have set out to enrich themselves at the public expense through the medium of protection have 'worked' the alarm to the limit of its ability.

to damage the Asquith Government and to help themselves.

British railways have worked again the miracle of carrying on operations for a year without killing anybody. They have done better—the have killed nobody for fifteen months. 1937 was the last previous year without fatalities. In 1932 six lives were lost in 1933, twenty-five; in 1934, six; in 1935, thirty-nine; 1936, fifty-eight; 1937, eighteen. In the past twenty years Canadian roads have killed from 161 to 257 people every year and maimed far more than they killed.

## 24 YEARS AGO TO-DAY

(Taken from the files of the Edmonton Bulletin, Saturday, April 25th, 1914.)

J. J. McArthur left by mail Friday morning. Capt. Smith arrived from Calgary this morning. J. J. McArthur arrived from Beaver Lake on Thursday. The river has lowered considerably since the ice went out but is now rising. J. Westway left on Wednesday with Ad. McPherson's outfit for Calgary. Indians were being killed near Beaver Lake on April 14th and travelling westward burning the country as they went.

The St. Albert church of Morley will preach in the Methodist church tomorrow morning and evening. The Lac Ste. Anne Sisters are reported to be demanding a large amount of ammunition with the alternative of fight. Beef and oats have risen on the prospect of troops coming in. Twenty cents per lb. is asked for beef and \$1 a bushel for oats. W. J. Burns of Little Mountain and R. Kelly of Cut Bank Lake rise to re-join the St. Albert Indians. They were on the second of April as they plowed on the 1st.

Verbal threat was asked on Tuesday last for the supply of 500 sacks of native flour. The Indian department, John A. McDonald & Co., received the contract for 250 sacks. The St. Albert Indian department, John A. McDonald & Co., received the contract for 250 sacks. The St. Albert Indian department, John A. McDonald & Co., received the contract for 250 sacks.

Rev. Pere Lacombe arrived from Calgary on Wednesday and will return on Monday. He reports the lawbreakers among the Bear Hills Indians as very much frightened at the prospect of troops coming. He thinks we need have no further trouble with them. Philip Whitford, jr., arrived from the Peace Hills farm on Monday for provisions. He reports that five of Chief Beards' men from Duck Lake, arrived at Battle River lately and reported that a battle had been fought near the south branch in which Riel had destroyed a thousand volunteers.

A man arrived from Slave Lake on Sunday last with letters from Oliver Fraser. Mr. Fraser will be the Athabasca leader of the 25th, with his winter trade of fur. He has 700 lynx already and will take in 100 sacks of flour on the 25th. He will be in Edmonton about May 10th.

John Gordon, well known here, who is a member of the 25th, has been arrested at Winnipeg. He says Crozier's force numbered 80 and the rebels 200. The latter surrounded Crozier's force and killed him. He reports that five of Chief Beards' men from Duck Lake, arrived at Battle River lately and reported that a battle had been fought near the south branch in which Riel had destroyed a thousand volunteers.

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## EDMONTON NEWS

## VAN ARSDOL UNCOMUNICATIVE

A small-sized hornet's nest has been stirred in railway circles by the report that the G.T.P. will jump south to Vancouver to counteract as early as possible the advantage which the C.P.R. is getting in the matter of the western grain traffic. It is believed that the G.T.P. will shortly send surveyors to look over a route from the Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver, but whether this is to be taken as an intention to follow it up is not information which as yet is available.

C. C. Van Arsdol, divisional engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific for the mountain division, who is at present at the Alberta Hotel, might be in a position to give some information in this connection. Mr. Van Arsdol has just come from Prince Rupert, but he does not consider the divulging of the G.T.P. plans west of the mountains as a life and death matter with the public. Narrowing the scope of the interview, Mr. Van Arsdol said that the work on the first hundred miles of the G.T.P. construction east from Prince Rupert has been under way all winter and considerable work has been done. This portion, however, is less than half of the section that has to be laid out in British Columbia after the passage through the Yellowhead.

**BIG CROP ACREAGE IN SOUTH.** J. B. Halstead, of Calgary, general freight agent of the C.P.R., told a Bulletin representative in the Alberta Hotel today of the prospect which the southern part of the province has for a most progressive year. He said that the influx of settlers to the wheat lands is greater than at any previous time and the acreage, which will produce grain this year is very much increased. In anticipation of the greater movement of wheat the elevator companies are making provision for handling the grain by building new elevators all over the country.

"The C. P. R. has three branch lines under construction which will be ready for traffic by the fall of the year," said Mr. Halstead. "These lines pass through well settled agricultural districts and will be a boon to the settlers who have gone into the country a few years in advance of the railway. The line north from Langdon will enter the Kneehill country where mixed farming flourishes and coal is mined quite extensively."

Mr. Halstead spoke of the spring breaking which is being done in the south. At Claresholm he saw a big plow outfit which turned the sod at the rate of 40 acres per day or a whole quarter section in four days. With a number of these at work every day a considerable area of soil is prepared for spring wheat.

Asked as to the coal strike in the south Mr. Halstead said he had no comments to make. It was bound to put a damper on traffic, but any depressing in business in this line was a matter for the coal owners and the lumber. He said a great deal of lumber is being brought from British Columbia to supply the demands of homesteaders on the prairies.

## FAVOR TRAFFIC BRIDGE.

The Edmonton Engineering Society held a meeting Thursday in the Mechanics' Hall, which was well attended. The election of the officers of the society was held and plans were made for many interesting and profitable meetings in the future. The following are the officers of the society elected last evening: Hon. president, Sir Sanford Fleming; president, Dr. Martin Murphy, government engineer of the Alberta government; 2nd vice-president, R. W. Jones, divisional engineer of the G.T.P. at Edmonton; secretary, B. F. Mitchell, of the city engineer's staff; treasurer, Charles Taylor, superintendent of the Edmonton Radial Railway.

**Convenors of Committees.** Committee on rooms—A. M. Calderon, architect. Committee on Papers—R. W. McIntyre, engineer of the Alberta government.

During the evening, John Chalmers, C.E., provincial engineer, delivered an interesting address on the feasibility of bridging the Saskatchewan River between Edmonton and Stettin. He demonstrated clearly that the construction of a high-level traffic bridge presented fewer difficulties than the construction of a low-level bridge. At the conclusion of his address a resolution was passed to the effect that a high-level traffic bridge across the Saskatchewan River was in every way preferable to a union bridge with the C.P.R. At the next meeting of the society, on May 6th, the bridge question will be fully discussed by prominent members of the society.

## THEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

The third theological conference in connection with the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Alberta will be held in Knox Church, Calgary, commencing Tuesday evening, April 27.—The following is the program of the conference:

**First Day.** Afternoon Session. The Minister in his Pulpit—1. Characteristics of Preaching today, Rev. Peter Henderson, Claresholm. 2. How to Make Preaching bear on life, Rev. Mahaffy, Calgary; Testimonials as to how we preach and what are our aims in preaching.

**Evening Session.** The Bible Society and the Text of the Old and New Testaments—Rev. C. D. Campbell, B.D., of the Alberta Bible Society. It is expected that Rev. J. J. Cooper, M.A., of Toronto, general secretary of the Canadian Bible Society will also speak.

**Second Day.** Morning Session. The Minister Outside His Pulpit—1. The Use of His Time, Rev. A. D. MacDonald, B.L., Lamont. 2. His Life Among Men, Rev. A. C. Bryan, Nanton; Testimonials as to how the minister can best forward his mission outside his pulpit.

**Afternoon Session.** The Minister's Reading—1. How to

read and use the Old Testament, Rev. J. G. Melvor, D.D., Okotoks; 2. How to read and use General Literature, Rev. S. Bacon Hillocks, Banff; Testimonials as to books found most useful.

**Evening Session.** Men for the Ministry—1. The Kind of Man Needed, Rev. D. G. McQueen, D.D., Edmonton; 2. How are Such Men to be Secured, Rev. J. A. Clark, B.A., Calgary; Discussion.

## OSCAR KING RE-CAPTURED.

After six months of evasion of the officers of the law, Oscar William King, who escaped from the R.N.W.M.P. near Innisfail, last fall, was captured at 6.30 last evening by Constable Hoyle of the city police force on Namany Avenue. He was taken to the police station and afterwards handed over to the R.N.W.M.P. who took him to Fort Saskatchewan for safe keeping.

The attraction which ever draws criminals to their old haunts as well as his desire to see a woman which he had brought out from many months years ago, was what brought King back to Edmonton after an absence of half a year. When he escaped from the police he wore a straw moustache but yesterday when seen he had grown a heavy red whisker with which he hoped to escape detection. He was recognized Thursday afternoon, however, by Wm. Parks, an old acquaintance, and afterwards in an attempt to change his disguise he had his beard shaved off. Later in the afternoon he was pointed out by Mrs. Parks on Namany Avenue and was arrested. King at first strenuously protested that he was not the man wanted and did not admit that he was the escaped prisoner. He was, however, by the R.N.W.M.P., who had previously known him.

The case of King has been a most mysterious one. He was committed for trial last fall on a charge of stealing horses at Clover Bar. Later he was allowed out on his own recognizance, but he was not the man wanted and did not admit that he was the escaped prisoner. He was, however, by the R.N.W.M.P., who had previously known him.

Questioned by police Thursday evening he stated that he had made a trip to Manitoba since he had got out of the country last fall and had travelled into Saskatchewan by horse back and foot.

## YE GOLDEN WEDDING.

"Ye Golden Wedding of Grandfather and Grandmother Homeborn and Ye Old District School" will be given in Separate School Hall, Third street on Tuesday evening, April 27th. This entertainment has been very carefully planned and should be well worth attending. The following is the program:

**Act I—District School.** Opening (teacher) Patience McGuckin. Calling roll. Musical exercise (Round) school. Original poem, Jimmy McIntyre. Recitation, Sis Hopkins. Address (trustee) Squire Jerry O'Brien. Topsy Henderson. Recitation, Molly Homeborn. Composition "Horses", Willie A. Covelege. Essay "Pins", Florence Pratt. Address (by trustees) Squire Jerry O'Brien and Deacon Jones. Lesson, "Maple Tree", school.

**Characters of District School.** Teacher, Patience McGuckin. Trustees, Deacon Jones, Squire Jerry O'Brien. Scholars: Sally Ann Peppergrass, Topsy Henderson, Letitia Tewkesbury Homeborn, Sophia Smithers, Cynthia Ann Lettore, Sally Waters, Jimmy McIntyre, Emily Buchanan, August McKay, Willie Apworth Covelege, Peter Squires, John Hopwood, Betty Homeborn, Teddy Roggeveit, Rasmus Snodgrass, Dick Holler, Richard Snodgrass, Dick Turpin, Bonny Bates Count Von Marshall, Carrie Nation, T. A. Bellamy.

Dr. Grandpa and Grandma Homeborn. "Home Sweet Home," all Ye Singers. Spoke Piece, Hezekiah Tucker. Two part song (selected), Miss Youngman, Mr. Olden. One part song, Garibaldi Homeborn. Four part song, "Sweet and Low," Richard Snodgrass, Jeremiah Nathan Brewster, Hezekiah Kenwigs, Ayl Homeborn. One part song, Garibaldi Homeborn. Two part song (selected), Miss Youngman, Mr. Olden. Worldie Dittie, "Love's Old Sweet Song," the Five Bridesmaids. "My Grandfather's Clock," All Ye Singers. One part song (selected) Squires, Jerry O'Brien and chorus: "Old Black Joe," Teddy Roosevelt and All Ye Singers. "God Save the King," All Ye Singers.

**Characters Golden Wedding.** Grandpa Homeborn and Grandma Homeborn. Bridesmaids: Nancy Tripalton, Onelia Homeborn, Mehitabe Corndor, Ruth Brewster, Beverly Grandpa Homeborn. Family: Phyllis Hopkins, Martha Cornflower, Jerush Hopkins, Hannah Homeborn, Betty Bobbitt, Samantha Homeborn, Tiny Short, Hezekiah Kenwigs, Johnson, Olden, Garibaldi Homeborn, Abel Homeborn, Terri Hoppling, Charles Smithers, Simon Spriggins Homeborn, Maria Milkilins. Squire manager, Jeremiah Nathan Brewster.

Prof. Hunt of Alberta College will conduct the choruses and Miss Edith Estley will act as accompanist.

**Big Destruction of Whiskey.** Belfast, April 22.—Five hundred thousand gallons of whiskey were destroyed by fire in a bonded warehouse in Belfast today.

## C.P.R. CO. OF

Final Obstacle Removed by  
chase of McDougall &  
Block of Property

Will ERECT A MAGNIFICENT  
STATION FACING

McDougall & Secord Bu  
able Property in Vi  
of the New State  
Site.

Negotiations Conducted By  
Secrecy and Announced  
Created a Sensation—Mc  
Secord Stand to Make  
Sum of Money—R  
Agent McPherson Say  
Within Next Few W  
Way to Proceed Immedi  
High Level Bridge  
Still Has to Deal With  
on Questions of Man  
trance and Jasper A  
way.

Following the authori  
nouncement last week that  
R. McPherson, who had been  
this spring, and that the  
right of way agent, Mr. Mc  
Winnipeg, was now in the  
would remain here until ar  
were arrived at with refer  
the properties affected by  
way to enter the bridge on  
the river, the Bulletin  
position to give the particu  
of the matter, and to  
to establish themselves fir  
monion.

**Big Block of Lots Pur**  
Wednesday afternoon the  
was completed by the com  
pany and McDougall &  
of a block of lots in bloc  
McDougall & Secord betw  
tween Ninth and Tenth st  
also eight lots in block 10  
in Suburbs. The sum paid  
sum paid for the purchase  
600, and today the cheque  
tire amount will be hand  
McDougall & Secord. One  
of this deal removes the  
stale to the C. P. R. en  
Hudson Bay and the  
can all be closed without  
Negotiations Extended O  
The negotiations with re  
Bullain this morning. Mc  
McDougall & Secord, who  
which, with the exception  
owned by the Margrath-Har  
prise the part of the enter  
Jasper Avenue, and a  
Tenth streets, have been  
for about a week and were  
by Richard Snodgrass, John  
Dougall on behalf of the  
and P. McPherson and J  
man representing the C  
McDougall & Secord. The  
by the railway company  
ently and when the part  
sale got together an ag  
arrived at the result of  
In addition to the Just  
purchase the C. P. R. has  
purchased the part of the  
and Secord of the right lo  
10, where the freight sheds  
which have been in disre  
past three years. In May  
were filed upon by the C  
though negotiations have  
on intermittently for the  
the sale was completed, re  
eration for the entire pr  
stated above, was \$102,000.

**Mr. Secord Confirms**  
Richard Secord, who  
report of the sale to the  
company. "We have sold  
good-price," he said. "The  
gain is perfectly justified  
parties concerned."

John C. McDougall, Jun  
of the firm, also express  
at the result of the  
which would justify the  
trance of the Canadian  
Edmonton.

The firm of McDougall  
stand to make immense pr  
result of the entrance of  
the C.P.R. into the v  
Edmonton. During the  
weeks the firm have seen  
on a large number of wa  
per avenue properties an  
hold many of the most v  
ner lots as well as other  
McDougall & Secord. Per  
week or two ago ranged  
\$500 per foot frontage, is  
increased and McDougall  
now hold all their west  
party at from \$600 to \$700  
result of active negotia  
struck by the C.P.R. sh  
shortly is bound to result  
rise in the values of real  
estate.

The block facing on T  
between Ninth and Tenth  
to be utilized by the C