CALGARY IN BRIEF

J. Weston, a Crossfield farmer, is in the city attending the Stampede.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, provincial minister of agriculture, was in the city yesterday.

I. S. G. Van Wart, president of the Calgary Exhibition company, came down from Banff yesterday to attend the Stampede.

A branch of the Bank of Montreal has been opened in the Carson block, East Calgary, under the management of J. G. Peirson.

Dr. T. H. Blow has taken out a permit for a $40,000.00 block to be built on Eighth avenue between Second and Third street east.

Alderman C. W. Ensight, one of the official guests invited from Vancouver to Calgary, and R. H. Hill, of the Vancouver World, are in the city.

Hon. Colin H. Campbell, minister of public works for Manitoba, and Mrs. Campbell passed through the city yesterday en route to the Coast.

The Hon. Charles Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, and Miss Murphy, who have been stopping at the Montrose place the past week, left last night for Banff.

G. W. Morfitt, formerly of Morfitt Lang company, is now in real estate and insurance business at 212 Eighth avenue east, where he has temporary offices.

Arthur Coucher, a native of Surrey, England, and John Cassedy, of Montana, who have been held by the police during the past fortnight, are to be deported at the suggestion of Superintendent McKillop of the Associated Charities.

Inspector James Parkinson, of the Dominion police, is in the city. Inspector Parkinson's duty is to help out in the police arrangements, and in company with two other detectives they keep a close guard on their Royal Highnesses.

Eugene Galow, of Banff, who was committed to stand trial here, was released by Judge Walsh today on the grounds that the warrant charging him with the offence was not properly made out. The charge against Galow was for perjury.

The bank clearings for the week just closed were $4,269,314.00, which was an increase of $702,000 over the corresponding week of last year. The clearings for August amounted to $22,488,030, being an increase for the same month last year of $2,079.00.

Yesterday morning the police arrested a suspicious looking character on Ninth avenue who gave his name as Pete Lush. When searched at the station he was found to have on him a dangerous-looking clasp dagger. The police intend holding him for further enquiries.

Fred McGregor was fined $15 for punching police officer West in the eye, at the police court yesterday. He was also fined another $15 to pay for a torn police uniform. From the color of the prisoner's eyes, he must have also got a little punishment from the indignant policeman.

The division freight agent of the Canadian Pacific railway here, has received information from the White Pass and Yukon route that their steamers are having difficulty in making their schedule on account of low water, and they say that it is necessary that all freight intended to reach Dawson this season should be at Skagway not later that Sept. 30.

James O'Malley, 613 Sixth avenue east, was attacked with a butcher knife at the Stampede dining hall on Thursday, and had his right leg badly cut which needed eleven stitches. O'Malley was passing jocular remarks with a fellow employee named John Lewis, who did not take very kindly to O'Malley's bantering. Losing his temper he seized a butcher knife and inflicted the wound.

Colonel Mapp, who has been the Salvation Army's chief secretary for Canada for the past four years, will visit Calgary on Wednesday next, September 11, on a farewell tour. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Mapp, Col. Pugmire, Major MacLean, and a number of other officers. The colonel will conduct farewell councils with his officers, and there will be a public meeting of a special character at night. The colonel has had a very successful stay in this country. He is held in high esteem by his people, and on the platform he ranks as one of the Army's best speakers in this country.

W. J. Kirby, who for a number of years was Dominion Express agent in Calgary, and now a resident of Rocky Mountain House, is in the city attending the Stampede. Mr. Kirby says his town has a population of 400 people, and when the C. N. R. and C. P. R. get to their town, Rocky Mountain will have a population of 2,000 in two years time. The first train into the town is expected in November. Last week a board of trade was organized, and it is the intention of the board to go right out after the farmers and business men. Rocky Mountain House is about 100 miles west of Red Deer, and situated near the foothills. It is the centre of good farming lands, and the crops this year were never better.

OBITUARY

McINTOSH.—The remains of Robert G. McIntosh will be shipped to his home in Scotland on next Monday morning's train by the undertakers, Harrison and Foster.

McDOUGALL.—The funeral of Norman McDougall will be held this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, from the home of his parents, 335 Twelfth avenue east, where services will be held by Rev. Mr. Clark, after which the funeral will proceed to the Union Cemetery under the direction of the undertakers, Harrison and Foster.

GRAY.—The funeral of Mary E. Gray was held yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from the funeral parlors of Harrison and Foster, 320 Twelve avenue west, and proceeded to St. Mary's Cemetery, where the burial took place in the family plot in charge of Undertaker J. A. Finnegan.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—Messenger boys at once. Smart boys can earn from $40 to $55 per month. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph Office. C364-279

WILL the gentleman who got raincoat by mistake on Thursday in the Empire Hotel Dining room, with a number of unopened letters in the pocket, return same to Grand Central Hotel and get his own? 1313-251

FOR SALE—Cheap, dining room table and chairs; oak bureau; double bed, kitchen cupboard. Rug. Etc. Apply 217 14th avenue east. A181-252

FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE WHEAT CROP OF SASKATCHEWAN IS IN STOCK

Rains Have Retarded Cutting and Ripening; Thirty Per Cent of Oat Crop is Harvested; Little Damage From Frost

REGINA, SASK., Sept. 6.—Recent reports received by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture indicate that fifty-five per cent of the wheat crop is cut, although the area in stook in a number of districts reports as high as 75 to 95 per cent of the whole.

Heavy rains during the past week have hindered cutting and ripening. Some of the wheat still looks green but well filled. As the season is so far advanced and some of the grain, owing to the wet and windy weather, is commencing to shell, farmers have decided on immediate cutting.

Thirty per cent of the oat crop is cut. In the west, central, and north-west sections of the province the percentage is much higher. In Kindersley and Rosetown districts, and points to the north, all the barley is cut. Further south in the central portion, fifty per cent is in stook. Slight frosts occurred at the end of last and beginning of the present week in a limited number of districts, but have done no perceptible harm, and other garden products, corn and grasses, are ripening well.

HALF A BILLION POUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA

English Financier Speaks Up For Imperial Preference in Matter of Investments

London, Sept. 6.—The soundness of the Empire as a business concern for the investment of British capital, was emphasized recently by Dr. F. Buffington Vrooman in an address on Imperial Preference for British investments at the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Faithfull Begg, the chairman of the council, presided, and was supported by amongst others, Lord Desborough (president of the Chamber of Commerce), and Mr. Stanley Machin (vice-president), Mr. L. R. S. Tomalin, Mr. A. Bruce-Joy, and Mr. Carl Vrooman and Mr Thomas Hooper

Dr. Vrooman said that briefly his thesis was that British money was better invested where it would build up the British Empire than where it would build up a possible enemy and certain competitor—provided the Empire offered a better economic security in the natural resources and the people behind the investment, as well as a better political security for the protection of that investment, and that it would earn a satisfactory dividend.

The development of the Empire was no longer a matter to be left to statesmen and politicians; the financier, too, must feel his responsibility.

When British investments were diverted into unrelated parts of the world outside the Empire, all the strength of inter-relation was lost, as well as the momentum of increment. The future of that investment was lost to the Empire, and nothing but a dividend at Imperial expense was drawn.

During the past five years 775 million pounds had gone out, half of which directly or indirectly, had been invested in railways at the ratio of foreign to British as two to one. If the world at large had depended so much on British capital for its development, how much more had the Colonies depended on that support?

The situation in London at the present time was most serious. Many fraudulent propositions had been brought and were still being brought, to London, and there existed a great necessity for authoritative supervision. In British Columbia, an inspector of trust companies had been appointed by the Government and taken over from the finance department, and he was quietly closing up a large number of unsound or piratical institutions which otherwise would have preyed upon the public. Why not carry this idea further and organize a Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade and Finance in London, with headquarters here, with a local corps of Government supervisors in British Columbia, who should be experts in the principal fields of development, such as timber, mining, land, and emigration—the whole organization to be under the control of the Government?

Half a billion pounds, said Dr. Vrooman, had been invested in Canada alone. It was worth the money. If that money had not been invested in the development of Canada, Mr. Borden and his cabinet would not be over here just now to inform Germany that Canada was going to help Britain to build her navy and defend the empire.

Up to date those investments had been soundest to which Imperial preference had been given, and the whole Empire was prosperous today, and offered the best investments in the world.

"Support," said Dr. Vrooman, "your own business institutions, where, in the long run, justice is certain because your own flag waves over them; in other words, where the financial lifeblood is not being spent but circulated."

DUCAL TRAIN IS A MARVEL OF MODERN LUXURY

(Continued From Page 1).

attending on Their Royal Highnesses are sufficient to meet the needs of a fair-sized hotel. In one of the luggage cars there are fitted up lasts upon which boots are polished and an electric ironing apparatus for the pressing of clothes. There is no necessity for Their Royal Highnesses to wear clothes creased by travelling. A staff of valets are employed to clean the military accoutrements of his Royal Highness and the members of his staff.

The Royal Raiment.

The ladies' maids have under their charge the wearing apparel of Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and Princess Patricia, and the ladies in waiting. The many changes of raiment required by the royal visitors for their official visits and ceremonies is indicated by the amount of luggage in the baggage cars. The number of boxes and trunks is legion.

Generates Electricity.

The royal train carries its own motor generator for the supply of electricity for the lighting of the cars. Only when the train is stopped for a couple of days is it necessary to operate the motor, for while the train is running the electricity required is generated from the wheels of the moving train.

An orderly from the Governor General's house in Ottawa travels with the train and is responsible for the collection and posting of the mail. Inspector J. Parkinson, of the Dominion police, Ottawa, is on the train and also two constables who guard the royal train during the time that it is standing.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has its own staff of officials aboard who look after the despatch and receipt of telegrams, while the party is kept supplied with bulletins of the world's latest news. There is no lack of musical talent on board as could be seen by the various instruments. A large victrola occupies a place in the lounging room of Mr. Baker's private car.

As is to be expected, where such perfect arrangements are made, everything goes on as smoothly as a boat on a summer sea. Every branch of the arrangements is entrusted to a responsible head who is an expert in his own line and nothing is done imperfectly or by halves.

WORLD'S WEALTHIEST WOMAN, MRS. RUSSELL SAGE, WORTH $80,000,000

Spends Money in Erecting Model Tenement Houses and Improvement of Social Conditions in the States

When Russell Sage died, in July, 1906, the world wondered what was to become of his great fortune. The shrewd financier had accumulated something like $80,000,000, and the disposal of this vast wealth was awaited with the keenest interest.

Some expected the millionaire to endow schools and colleges, others thought that Russell Sage might give his fortune to the advancement of medicine or art. None expected the will to read as it did. This is what it said:

"I bequeath all my property, real and personal, to my beloved wife, to do with as she thinks best."

Russell Sage knew that this remarkable document would amaze the world, which it did, but he also knew the world would approve his will. The world has approved it. In the six years that have elapsed since the financier's death Mrs. Sage has proved herself worthy of his trust. She has shown that he did not make a mistake in trusting to her head and heart in the distribution of this enormous wealth.

What has Mrs. Sage done with the fortune of $80,000,000? Her first act was to pay her taxes promptly and without protest—an example to many of her friends and neighbors.

Her second act was generously and judiciously to reward her husband's employes. She raised the salaries of all and made to each the gift of a liberal check. Since then her bequests to charity and education have been many, but wisdom of a most unusual sort has characterized each.

The largest and the most helpful beneficence was that for which she quietly sat down and in an instant had written a $10,000,000 check to establish The purpose of this beneficence, "The Sage Foundation," is vast and deep. It is not hampered by specific conditions, for, as Mrs. Sage declared at the time she made the gift:

"Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States." Investigation and study of ignorance, poverty and vice; ways and means of alleviating the pitiable conditions of the poor, are made possible by this magnificent gift.

Mrs. Sage is childless, but with eyes of pitying parenthood she looks upon the world of other people's children and has determined to make those children useful and healthy citizens. The best way to do this is to give them good surroundings, and to bring about this condition she has given $10,000,000 of her money.

Countless Charitable Gifts

Countless and endless are the other gifts of this remarkable woman. Two years ago she purchased forty-eight acres at Jamaica, L. I., and there is erecting model tenement houses, where the poor, half starved beings who live in the city without light and air may go and set up a home in which moral as well as physical health thrives.

Mrs. Sage is much interested in the Children's Playground Association and has given a great deal of money to this cause.

Much of Mrs. Sage's wealth has been given to causes in which children are actively considered. An explanation of this may be found in the fact that before she married the man who was to become one of the world's greatest financiers Mrs. Sage's life was given over to the instruction of children. She was a school teacher.

The story of Mrs. Sage's life reads like a page from romance.

Fifty years ago, in the town of Syracuse, N. Y., there lived a school mistress, Miss Margaret Slocum by name. Her days were uneventful ones, spent before a blackboard, teaching the "three R.'s" to a roomful of pupils. In the evening papers were to be corrected and the next day's work laid out. Nothing happened to disturb the even tenor of her way.

As the years went on the school teacher lost the first bloom of youth, but into her face came a kindliness and love of humanity which made it more beautiful than before. Gray eyes gleamed with intelligence and her mouth was firm and sweet.

When the school teacher was past 40 she gave up her profession to become the wife of Russell Sage. He was a widower, she a woman past middle age; their marriage was ideally happy. While the husband bent his energies to making money the wife directed hers in the home.

Now that he is gone, Mrs. Sage is spending her life in distributing wealth as wisely as her husband made it.

MEDICINE HAT VOTES $400,000 FOR WATER

Medicine Hat, Sept. 6.—Medicine Hat ratepayers have decided by vote to spend $400,000 on new water system. The new system will be filter and have a capacity of a million gallons and pumping capacity of six millions.

Sociologists used to preach that woman had no aim in life. But that was before she began shooting husbands.

VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION TO OCCUR IN NOVEMBER

Legislation Not Effective Last Year, So Fight of Wets and Drys Postponed

Vote Will be Had in License Districts Numbered Two and Three

IT is now definitely announced that the postponed vote on local option, in license districts Nos. 2 and 3 of the province of Alberta, will take place some time in November. It was the original intention to bring on this vote some time last year, but it was discovered at a late hour that the legislation in effect in the province regulating such a procedure was unworkable, and a postponement was arranged with a definite understanding that the canvass already made and petitions secured and sent in would be considered sufficient for the taking of a vote this year.

In the meantime legislation has been enacted which will remedy to some extent at least the defects in the law. These two districts are large and cover a large proportion of the province, and as a consequence, if the vote should be favorable to local option, the measure should be the more beneficial.

When the announcement was made last year that a vote would be taken, the Licensed Victuallers' Association at once bestirred itself, and notwithstanding the postponement of the vote the members of that organization have been busy. A large sum of money was subscribed to oppose the adoption of the measure, and various other actions have been taken, such as insisting on the members observing the present law, with a hope, no doubt, that this would give them a prestige with the people and create a more favorable impression regarding the license system under which we are still working.

On the other hand, the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League has been doing all possible to put up a lively contest, and speakers are already in the field. One of the most prominent of these is J. A. Ayearst, who was formerly license inspector for Ontario under Sir James Whitney, and is now secretary of the Edmonton branch of the league. He is said to be an eloquent speaker, and, as he comes with a first-hand knowledge should be well able to give a clear presentation of the question. He will be in Lacombe before the vote is taken.

Whether in sympathy with the movement or not, it is one of no small importance, and everyone should give him a careful hearing. There will be ample opportunity for asking of questions and general discussion after the initial meeting. In all similar contests statements differ to a great extent and all the first-hand knowledge we can get will be available. Some of our own people have lived previously in local option countries or prohibition states, but during this contest particularly all such should be most careful to only make such statements regarding those localities as they can substantiate, whichever side they may favor.

GERMAN EMPEROR FETED BY THE SWISS

Will Present City of Geneva With Statue of Frederick William

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 6—Emperor William today broke his journey homeward from Zurich at Berne. His majesty went sight-seeing and at the cathedral received a committee representing the Geneva reform movement. To the committee he declared that as a personal contribution he would bear the expense of a statue of his ancestor, Frederick William, which forms an important part of the design. He also allowed it to be known that he would be present at the unveiling of the monument.

After seeing the sights of the city, Emperor William attended a banquet given in his honor and with which the wonderful silver plate belonging to the city guilds and valued at more than $200,000 was taken out of the museum and used. The emperor in drinking the health of Switzerland spoke warmly and gratefully of the splendid reception that he met with everywhere.

LUNATIC MURDERS WOMAN AND BURNS BUILDING

Paris, Sept. 6.—After strangling a homeless woman whom he had enticed to his home, in Paris, an elderly mechanic named Alfred Mangeot, who was known to be a semi-lunatic, decided to burn down the house to conceal his crime. He soaked rags in petroleum, and poured petroleum on the bed where his victim lay, and just before 6 in the morning he set fire to the place. A workman noticed smoke issuing from between the shutters and called out "Fire!" The firemen arrived before Mangeot could make his escape. Believing the flat deserted the firemen forced an entry, and found the partially burned corpse on the flaming bed.

A policeman named Rollet realized that Mangeot must still be in the building and commenced a search. Very quickly he decided that Mangeot must have retreated to the cellars, and obtained a lighted lamp. When he was at the foot of the staircase five shots resounded. The lamp, which he was holding at arm's length, was shattered by the first bullet; the other four were fired in the darkness.

Rollet, amid the hail of bullets, groped his way up the stairs to obtain another light. By the time this was secured several other policemen had arrived, and the squad descended together, carrying bucklers such as were employed in the siege of the motor bandit's stronghold at Choisy a few months ago. These, however, were unnecesary, for Mangeot had hanged himself and his dead body was found dangling behind the cellar door.

They'll Never Corner Pierpont.

J. Pierpont Morgan is said to have given $10 to help Massachusetts Progressives. No mention is made in the news dispatches of any compromising correspondence accompanying the contribution.—Chicago Record-Herald.

MOTOR COMPANIES AND LONDON COUNCIL FIGHT

Something Like Grave Public Scandal is in Process of Development

Fanciful Attire of the London Swell; Coming of the Princes to Canada

(By W. Hamilton Rhodes).

London, Sept. 7.—The fight between the motor omnibus companies and the London County Council tramways goes on apace. It would be more correct to say that the struggle for supremacy between the motor omnibus and the electric tramcar is hourly attaining to a more reckless and dangerous degree of fierceness throughout inner and outer London. For the right is by no means confined to the L. C. C. tramcars and their motor omnibus rivals; it finds even more violent expression on the roads served by private tramcar companies, and something like a grave public scandal is in process of rapid development.

With the starting of through electric cars from Euston road to Palmer's Green and Enfield, a striking example of this traffic duel has been furnished. Not only have penny fares been halved by the combatants, but speed has been increased by the elimination of stopping places and a general order to the drivers to accelerate the pace.

For the moment this sudden awakening of the tramcar controllers, it is interesting to note, has led to the discomfiture of the motor omnibus, so far as speed is concerned. Formerly the omnibus was an easy first in the race for points of 'vantage along the route; but it is now a rare thing for a tramcar to be "caught napping." Whether this setback is to be only of a temporary character depends upon the motor omnibus managers, who are not likely to fall back into second position without making an effort to recover the lost ground.

In the meantime, street accidents are multiplying to an alarming extent, as the records of the coroners' courts sufficiently prove; and during the next few weeks it will be interesting to watch the further course of the struggle, from the point of view of the public safety.

The lot of the London policeman has been far from enviable lately. The men in blue did strenuous work during the strike, and now extra duty awaits them in guarding householders' property while the owners are on holiday. Every constable has special instructions to be carried out during the time he is on duty. Secret marks are placed on doors, and the least sign that these have been tampered with places the watchful patrol on the alert. As an indication of the enormous strain upon the force, it may be stated that at present the North London men are engaged in specially watching over 4,000 private houses which are temporarily vacated.

The loafers' holiday season is at its height in London, although the weather conditions have not been all that he desires. With acres of white blinds in Mayfair and Belgravia and the country silence of the squares and the West end streets, the loafer has blossomed forth in his hundreds, and may be seen everywhere. He has seized the parks, royal and otherwise, and scarce a public seat in any point of vantage in London today can be had, because the loafer has reserved it for the season.

In the luncheon hour yesterday, between one and two o'clock, from Blackfriars bridge to Westminster, in the Adelphi Gardens and Parliament square, there was not a seat free from an easily recognized member of the "brotherhood." Later, the Freen Park, St. James's Park, Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St. Paul's Churchyard, and the Tower embankment were visited. Of these, St. Paul's Churchyard was most favored, no fewer than 43 ill-clad, dirty, disagreeable, idle specimens looking up blearily to St. Paul's Cross in silence and ideness. On the Tower embankment 23 loafers wearily watched for the bridge to go up, and then watched for it to go down again. On Tower hill, where Mr. Ben Tillett's voice is no longer heard, and dockers are few, was a crowd of 700 loafers listening to an unwashed orator, succeeded by other speakers, until sunset, on such topics as "The Aristocracy," "The Land," "The Inconsistency of Samuel Wilberforce," the viciousness of every kind of Cabinet, and the coming of a better time for "us working men."

At Hyde Park 103 loafers lay sprawled upon the grass, looking skyward for the most part, while around seven platforms were perhaps 300 more listening to speeches on the Navy, Socialism, the "injustice of judges," a Jewish view of the Bible, Christian brotherhood, an attack on John Burns, and the "rights of the working classes." In Regent's Park there were no meetings, but 51 loafers slept near the children's sandpit, while all the way down the Broad Walk to the "Zoo" the seats were "speckled" with the loafer.

One of the royal park-keepers said: "So long as they behave themselves we have no power to move them on; but they make whole areas of the park unfit for cleanly visitors, and for children wandering at large the danger is real. They change their 'pitches' almost daily. Where they come from or go to one never learns. But the average is well maintained, and we can do nothing. One fellow who began preaching a year ago in Hyde Park has slept on the grass here for nearly a fortnight, and has worn the same collar and clothes all the time. No one takes any interest in them, not even the authorities, while they are quiet. Mostly they are quite harmless, and just mere 'impossibles' at any job. How they live is a mystery."

A new fashion of foppishness is being adopted by ultra-smart men in London. They are becoming wearers of jewelry like women. Their money is carried in tiny chain purses of a fine gold mash; the softest of silken collars which grace their necks are held together by brooches decorated with a pearl or twisted in a love knot; a wrist-watch on one arm is balanced by a bangle or a close-fitting bracelet on the other arm; and quite recently a waistcoat was seen set off by a locket-pendant hanging round the wearer's neck.

Then there are the new gold-knobbed sticks, chased and embossed, completing the outfit, and carried with a certain delicate style that forces attention. A gold ring on the first finger of one hand, and another on the third finger on the other hand, each conspicuous with a sparkling diamond, are also features of the modern apparatus of male display. It is the essence of style to vary one's combination of jewelry according to one's dress. A special kind of silk open-work sock goes with the topaz collar pin. A pearl and diamond tiepin must be balanced by a short leather watch chain, hanging down out of the left hand waistcoat pocket, and finished with a gold fob.

Perhaps the male evening dress of the future will include the tiara. Certainly these ultra-smart men should not neglect the possibilities of the shoe buckle. And there is a new feminine fashion which might be recommended to them—the wearing of the single ear-ring. The hair is brought deeply down almost over one ear, and a very long, barbaric pendant adorns the other ear. The new Adonis ought not to allow himself to be beaten by women in this matter. Let him quickly adopt this extraordinary fashion. He has a perfect right to do so, for women have copied him disgracefully. They walk about swinging bulky cigarette cases that might almost house a dozen cigars, while men draw from the silken pocket of their evening dress the slimmest of cases, holding, perhaps, three scented and gold-tipped cigarettes, on which their initials are lightly stamped.

Women have begun to carry sticks, so men might as well take to the tall parasol, which has become so fashionable of late.

According to a usually well-informed person there is good ground for stating that the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert will pay a private visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Canada during next summer. It will not be in any sense a State visit, but is being arranged to enable their Royal Highnesses to see something of the Dominion. They will not travel on a man-of-war upon this occasion, but will go under the charge of their tutor. They are expected to remain in Canada for about a month, and they may return home by way of the United States, staying for a few days in New York.

LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN ENTERTAIN DUKE

(Continued From Page 1)

and wet I could not help but remark upon what a splendid lot of men you were and what service you have and will continue to give.

"I must say that I have been more than pleased with my cordial reception and entertainment. I saw something I had never seen before, although I am a veteran and cavalry man. How these horses you have here manage to roll and twist as they do is beyond me.

Calgary's Growth.

"Years ago I visited Calgary, and was taken for a nice ride around the city in a comfortable brake. I was not so much impressed with it at that time; in fact, its area was very much limited. It is therefore a great pleasure to see it grown into a great city with its immense crowds of citizens and visitors, all displaying the same good feeling that prevails throughout the dominion.

"With this spirit we may look forward to the building of a great nation within the empire.

"I assure you as governor-general and as an old soldier who has seen 45 years' service, it is a pleasure to sit amongst old comrades and have you look upon me as one of you. I look to you to help me in fulfilling my office as it should be."

Following the speech the assemblage sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

After a musical program, his Royal Highness presented a flag to the Legion of Frontiersmen.

Presented Flag.

"In presenting this flag," he said, "I could place it in no better hands than those to whom it is given. May the flag always wave over you and the King."

The Duke then returned to the home of Senator Lougheed, where he remained until 8.30 this morning, when, with his staff and the Duchess and Princess he departed for Gleichen, where he will be served a banquet, and afterwards witness the opening of the irrigation works of the Southern Alberta Irrigation Land company.

In The Albertan yesterday morning the statement was made that the streets were policed by the R.N.W.M.P. of 1874 under Major Page. This was an error. The streets were policed by the Legion of Frontiersmen under Captain Bailey, D.S.O.

SIR HENRY PELLAT BUYS RUSSELL PAINTINGS

(Continued on Page 9)

The water color entitled "Scouts" is considered one of the best of Mr. Russell's creations of that type. It portrays Indian scouts on a high butte. Most of the band have dismounted to scan the surrounding country for possible foes, and their attitudes are typical of the race.

Another Is Also Indian Picture.

"Moving Camp" is another Indian picture, showing squaws on horseback trailing their traveys across country. Calgary residents who saw the Indians in the Stampede parade Monday will recognise the life likeness of this picture instantly. The most notable feature, perhaps, of the painting is the wonderful manner in which Mr. Russell has portrayed the western sunset. The picture is one of the most beautiful of the lot.

Incidentally, it might be said that Mr. Russell's clever little wife is his business manager, as the artist, true to his type, is given to painting pictures and not selling them, his joy lying in creation for the sake of the thing, and not what he can get for it. It was through the solicitation of Mr. Russell's friends and the Stampede management that he was induced to bring the pictures to this city for exhibition, as Mr. Russell himself is not much on showing his work.

Perhaps Exhibit Another Week.

The artist's friends are now trying to induce him to exhibit the pictures for another week in Calgary. If arrangements can be made to secure an exhibition place with proper lighting effects, it is probable that the pictures will be kept here for another week.

Sir Henry, who is one of the wealthiest, as well as best known residents of eastern Canada, is building a beautiful new home in Toronto, and intends adding the western pictures to his collections in that city.

The western pictures have made a great hit with all the prominent easterners visiting in the city. Yesterday, a party of titled Englishmen who had been told of the pictures by Sir Henry, paid a visit to the exhibition hall and were lavish in their praises of Mr. Russell's work. Several of them immediately importuned the artist to make arrangements to have them exhibited in London, urging that they would see that the pictures received proper recognition in the world centre.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN NICARAGUA MAY BE MADE ON STATES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Conditions in Nicaragua are so rapidly approaching open anarchy that England, Germany and France intend to demand protection for the subjects and collection of indemnity for property damage and loss of life from the government of the United States, according to advices received by the state department from Minister Weitzel in Managua.

British, German and French consular officials in Nicaragua have informed their governments of conditions in the Southern republic, declaring that while the Nicaraguan government is doing all in its power to give protection to foreigners, it lacks troops to guarantee safety either to lives or to property.

Lack of messages from the Denver, which is at San Juan del Sur, worries the statesmen, as it seems to indicate that the powerful wireless apparatus of the Denver has been unable to get into communication with Corinto. There are about 100 Americans and a number of English and German subjects in Matagalpa, 40 miles from Managua, and a force of 500 blue jackets and marines has been sent to protect them.

General Mena has lost much of his control over the rebels since the government captured 80,000 rounds of ammunition destined for General Baca and his rebels at Leon, and the 20,000 rebels under arms have taken to loot and pillage rather than actual war. Minister Weitzel is of the opinion, however, that the loss of this ammunition lessens the probability of an attack on Managua.

San Juan del Sur is threatened by a rebel attack, and Rear-Admiral Southerland, of the Annapolis, now at Corinto, has sent a force there to preserve order. The California, after landing her own force at Corinto, has gone to Panama to pick up 750 marines and bring them back for duty in Nicaragua. This will give the United States a force of 1,800 men in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua, however, is only a part of the Central American troubles at the state department. Mexico, Panama and Honduras are also demanding attention.

Professional revolutionists in Honduras again are active, and in Panama there is considerable anti-American sentiment for the reason that the chief of police was forced to resign on demand of American Minister Dodge.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN FORMAL SANCTION FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO SUPPRESS SLAVE TRAFFIC

Allahabad, India, Sept. 7.—The government of India has given formal sanction to the Hon. Mr. W. C. Madge, to introduce in the Imperial Legislative Council a bill for the suppression of the female slave traffic in India. For a long time past European victims have been imported into India in considerable numbers, and of late a steadily increasing traffic has been going on unchecked in Japanese girls.

"The importation of a white woman into India," Mr. Madge has observed, "aims a more deadly blow at British prestige than any amount of sedition." It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that early and earnest endeavors should be made to throttle this degrading traffic.

The Bill which Mr. Madge is to introduce in the forthcoming autumn session has not yet been published, but its main provisions are that "any person reasonably suspected of making money over the degradation of an imported woman may be arrested without warrant, but bailed out, and if after hearing his defence the magistrate convicts him, he should be deported; and on repetition of the offence, or even for reappearing in India, he may be imprisoned with hard labor."

Two other measures are also shortly to be placed before the Imperial Legislative council dealing with the protection of women and girls. A provision in the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy's bill is the raising of the age of consent to 16 years as against strangers. It does not affect the rights of husbands over girl wives of and over 12 years of age. The Hon. R. N. Mudholkar, it is understood, will introduce another bill to suppress the practice which exists in certain parts of India of dedicating minor girls as Devadasis and Kuralis in temples. Both Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Mudholkar are non-official members of the legislative council, and are greatly interested in raising the status of Indian women. Their efforts at reform have evoked warm sympathy both in the Indian and foreign communities.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME DWARFS ALL OTHER EASTERN PROJECTS

London, Sept. 5. — Before long the great Trans-Persian railway scheme will transcend all other issues in the Middle East. Already it dwarfs the internal problems of Persia, and the recent debate in the house of commons revealed the hold it had taken upon men's minds.

The attitude of the Persian Radical party towards the scheme is dictated, not by anxiety about the safety of India, but rather by hatred of Russia. Had the Trans-Persian line been a German project it would have been overwhelmed with benedictions. Although Russia is literally the most democratic country in the world today, it is hated because in some way it is supposed to be at variance with the intangible thing called Liberalism. Radical opposition to the Trans-Persian scheme arises from sentimental hostility to Russia, and has little relation either to the merit of the proposed railway or to the safety of India, says a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette.

Military objections to the railway must be treated with greater respect because they are both sincere and widespread. Many soldiers, some of them of great eminence, argue that a railway through Persia to India will upset the whole scheme of Indian defence. "We have labored," they say, "for a hundred years to keep Russia as far away from India as possible.

"We have fought two wars to maintain Afghanistan as a buffer state. The whole policy of Indian defence is based upon the theory that Russia should never be allowed to approach India. Lord Kitchener hurried on his great redistribution scheme because he was alarmed when Russia built a new line from Orenburg to Tashkent. And now we are asked not only to open the door but to build the way thither."

The answer to these objections is that it was never contemplated that India should for ever remain isolated by land from the world without.

The founder of the Middle Eastern school of politicians was the late Sir Henry Rawlinson, a man whom Lord Curzon once confessed that he took as his exampler. Rawlinson was the earliest exponent of what he believed to be the Russian menace; but he also declared that a scheme for "a continuous iron road to unite East and West" ought to enlist the common sympathy and support of all the European powers.

British soldiers and civil administrators have repeatedly sought to extend railways from India westward. Lord Roberts wanted to build a line to the Peiwar Kotal in 1880. Vast quantities of rails for a line to Kandahar were collected at Chaman, on the Afghan frontier, and possibly are there still. Lord Curzon actually built the first section of a projected line from Quetta to Seistan. Lord Kitchener urged the Amir Habibullah to build a railway from the Khyber to Kabul. Three years ago, when I was standing on the fort at Jamrud I saw the mysterious line built by Lord Kitchener from that spot along the Kabul river valley towards Afghanistan. For some reason or other it has since been torn up by Lord Morley.

The larger answer to the military objections is, however, that military plans and strategy must be readjusted to meet changing conditions. The world cannot stand still. The first bows and arrows must have seriously disturbed the staff officers of the flint axe enemies. The Duke of Wellington declared that the railways would ruin England. Consider, for example, the extraordinary changes which aeroplanes will produce in the next war. The whole principle of the cavalry screen which was supposed to shield an army's advance is already obsolete.

As a layman I do not believe that the Trans-Persian railway will have the slightest material effect upon the security of India. Railways in Europe have never precipitated war. The Siberian railway brought to a head a conflict that had been brewing for 40 years, but only because it traversed Russian territory alone and ended in one of the richest and most fertile provinces of the East. The grim hills of Mekran and the desert of Eastern Persia will still intervene between India and the possible invader. The true line of advance on India for a northern foe will remain, as it has been since history began, through Afghanistan.

But why, it will be asked, should the railway be supported? I am not going to involve myself in a maze of technicalities about trade routes and Persian topography, or about relative times of transit, or about cost and chances of profit, or about the breaks of gauge and other precautions, or about why we should help to build this line while still refusing to go into partnership at Bagdad. The decision rests on graver issues than those tails.

We have been picturing to ourselves for many years a docile and submissive India, shut off on the landward side by mountains and deserts, hemmed in by oceans on which the white ensign waved supreme, a nice compact empire which for all practical purposes was about as accessible as Spitzbergen.

FAILED IN BUSINESS, THEN COMMITTED SUICIDE

Lloydminster, Sept. 6.—Despondent because of the failure of his business in Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, Robert Nixon, 37 years of age, this morning committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in an outhouse near the C. N. R. tracks, between Syndicate and Government avenues, on Sutherland street. His throat was horribly gashed on the left side, the jugular vein being completely severed. Blood had run through the cracks between the boards in the side of the building, trickling in two sickening streams down the outside, while the floor of the house was literally flooded. The man had evidently been standing leaning against the wall when he committed the insane act and had slipped to a sitting position on the floor, his feet protruding out the door. A passerby who observed the blood and the feet of the man ran to a telephone and called the police. Inspector Wright accompanied by Detective Shaw and Patrolman Decoteau hurried to the scene in the police ambulance to find that the man had evidently been dead for some time. Dr. Forin, coroner, was hastily summoned and pronounced it suicide.

Mrs. Nixon, wife of the dead man, was apprised of the deed by the neighbors, but was not permitted to go to the scene, as the ghastly sight, it was feared, would be too much for her shattered nerves. In the tent in which Nixon and family have lived since coming to this city are the six small children of the couple, unable to properly appreciate the extent of the disastrous occurrence, but bitterly troubled because of the almost prostrate mother and when the reporters arrived this morning, crying miserably.

St. Andrew's Society

THE MONTHLY MEETING of the Society will be held within the Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, 9th Ave., On TUESDAY FIRST, 10th Inst., at 8 O'clock P.M.

D. J. BROOMFIELD, Hon. Secretary.