

# The Albertan

W. M. DAVIDSON,  
Editor and Manager.

## COULDN'T MAKE MONEY HERE

An enterprising Chicago man has offered what seems to be a big bargain to the postal department of the United States. As the United States postal department has had a series of deficits extending over a number of years this offer seems to be an attractive one. The Chicago man expects to make his money by clipping all the fancy officials, to cut out the political grafts and to carry the whole thing off from a business standpoint.

That Chicago man would have a hard proposition if he undertook anything like that with the Canadian postal service. Whatever may be said of the postal department in the east, this much is certain, that no private individual could get his work done in western Canada as cheaply as the postal department is getting its work done. The post office service in this district as a general rule gets more work out of their men for less pay than any other company, firm or individual in all Alberta.

The service throughout in western Canada is not well paid. All of the departments are underpaid, and except in a very few of them the wages are the same as in the cheap provinces. This is not as it should be. At the same time when you find men aspiring to political office who base their entire policy upon the complaint that expenses are higher than they were in Haultain's time or that expenses are much higher than they were in 1906, it is surprising to find that the administration holds down the expenses to the lowest limit?

## A CARELESS ACT

The Calgary council of 1906 in its dying gasp reached out and tied up the business of the city for two weeks at the very time when a tie up is not only embarrassing but positively dangerous. The council took no thought of the future of the city in its anxiety, for some reason or other, to kill the commission.

Some people may say that it is a poor policy to abuse the dead, and no good result will be gained by criticizing a council which has ceased to exist.

But this one fact must be taken into consideration by the newly elected members of the council. It is the council of 1906, the lack of foresight, which allowed and desired a council, which was born in gloom and died in disaster, which has condemned this commission. As the council which condemned this commission gave no reason for their condemnation except that they did not like it, it is not fair to presume that whatever this council opposed and condemned should be carefully considered?

The first act of the new council, before the appointment of committees, is to insist upon passing the commission by-law. It may take a couple of weeks to put it through, but the by-law was defeated by the council of last year just for the purpose of making it inconvenient for the incoming council to re-enact it, so why should the incoming council accept the orders of the outgoing council?

Let the members of the council be not deceived. The commission form of administration is the kind of organization that the people have asked for and that the people want. There can be no doubt about that. Every newspaper that remains faithful, but time alone will tell whether, as a race, the Spanish colonists are capable of developing the resources of the magnificent countries they possess and establishing an industrial civilization which will rival that of North America.

## THE GAME LAW

All honor to the men who are making such a vigorous attempt to give the game of Alberta a chance and who are assisting in getting others to support them. Would that these same energetic sportsmen had been here some years ago when the greatest of all big game roamed the plains in thousands. In Alberta we have a very pronounced example of the final fate of the game which remains unprotected.

The sportsmen argue that the game is an asset to a country and that it provides the very best amusement to many people. That is doubtless possible, but the great majority of people, not being sportsmen, look at these things in quite a different way. They delight in having the feathered people and the harmless four-footed people about, and they feel a sense of loss when they find that they are departing. They are desirous, perhaps from sentimental reasons alone, that these birds, fish and animals should remain. It adds to the beauty and interest of the country that they should continue to be with us.

But it is perhaps as well that they should not be here in too large numbers and it is wise that there should be some kind of an open season for game. But it should be restricted as much as possible, and every person with a heart in him believes that the game should be given a chance, and that is what the sportsmen of the real type are asking.

The Calgary game association is doing a good work, and let success crown its efforts.

## A SENATOR'S MISTAKE

Senator Perley, a Saskatchewan person, has a penchant for making mistakes and saying things which are upside down, for which he is very sorry ever after.

It was not long ago that he spoke about the Saskatchewan province and the frost belt. The speech was delivered in Ontario, and the Senator denied that he ever made the statement, though the fact was maintained beyond any doubt.

And now the same senator boldly accused the Province of Alberta of stealing grain and grasses from Saskatchewan and exhibiting them in the east as having been grown in Alberta. In other words, he accused the people of Alberta of fraud, gross plain and vulgar fraud.

Of course the statements of the senator from Saskatchewan are absolutely untrue. As Mr. Richardson, secretary of the Calgary Board of Trade, has said in his letter to Mr. Perley, every blade of grass and every kernel of grain that was sent east as the product of Alberta belonged to Alberta, and was grown here. The accusation made by Senator Perley was ill-timed, ill-advised and absolutely untrue.

## THE SPANISH WORLD

Previous to the war with the United States a movement was started in Spain for the promotion of closer and more cordial relations with the republics of South and Central America. It met with considerable success, nearly all the states which at one time formed the colonial empire of Spain having responded with cordiality to the invitation. It was felt and expressed by leading exponents of public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic that a mutual good understanding among all Spanish countries was necessary, in view of the aggressive attitude of the United States and Germany. In the republics it was felt that their national standing was lowered by the Monroe doctrine, while the enormous growth and expansion of the great republic of North America threatened their independence. The war by which Spain was shorn of her colonial possessions, and the consequent action of President Roosevelt in getting possession of the Panama Canal strip, confined Spanish distrust of the United States. The result was an acceleration of the Pan-Iberian movement. Meantime, immigration was pouring into South America from Germany, Italy, Hungary and Russia. Owing to racial and religious differences these immigrants did not assimilate with the native population, but settled in colonies and preserved their own languages and customs. In order to counteract this system of segregation, which might be a source of future danger, the several governments adopted a policy of encouraging immigration from Spain. Failure of crops, floods and famines in the Mother Country stimulated the movement, and now it is stated that nine thousand inhabitants of the inland town of Bejar, in Salamanca, eastward from Madrid, have accepted the offer of the presidents of Uruguay and Nicaragua to supply ships and funds to transport them to those republics.

The idea is to preserve their Spanish character and secure the ascendancy of the Iberian race. All South and Central America are but sparsely populated, while their natural resources are boundless. Next to English, Spanish is more spoken outside of Europe than any other European language. It is the speech of all America south of the United States except Brazil, where Portuguese, a closely allied tongue, prevails. Central and South America thus seem anxious to remain Spanish, but time alone will tell whether, as a race, the Spanish colonists are capable of developing the resources of the magnificent countries they possess and establishing an industrial civilization which will rival that of North America.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

Cold without coal.

It may be some consolation to know that when Jack Frost cracks us for 20, he hits Medicine Hat for 24 and Edmonton for 28.

For the information of Senator Perley it might be said that Saskatchewan cannot produce any grain that Alberta would put in any exhibit.

It is up to the Board of Trade or some other petitioning body to come along with a prayer that the weather man cuts loose with a chill.

If Frank Oliver had placed the blame of the coal shortage in Western Canada upon the coal dealer and not on the railway companies, the opposition would have gone after the railway companies and defended the coal people.

Britain has given its verdict upon our grain which it considers to be of the very best, and it has given its opinion of our horses, which are the best. Indeed Britain, which is very slow in expressing an opinion, for the very reason that it is about all right.

After one reads a couple of the editorials in the Herald of last night, one must have patience and remember that answers to prayer do not always come by express, and that the prayers of the evangelists for the reformation of the Calgary editors will come along all right, but in extreme cases it may take time.

## KULBAS HAS LEFT CANADA

### Fighting Extradition Does Not Pay—Reward for Mounted Policeman

If any person has lived a trying life during the last three years that person is Kulbas, alias Cook. Some three years ago, after a more or less hazy life, he forged a cheque on the First National Bank of North Dakota. At any rate he fled from the States and remained in the neighborhood of the Canadian Rockies for over eighteen months. But justice, slow of foot, was equally sure and eventually Corp. Browning, N.W.M.P., arrested Kulbas and brought him to the barracks at Calgary. A sheriff from North Dakota was the next actor in the play. He recognized his man and wished to take him to North Dakota, there to await his trial. But Kulbas thought that was an off-chance that the extradition proceedings might not so he fought his case. But some two or three weeks back Mr. Justice Harvey decided that he should be extradited and two days ago Kulbas was left for the States with the patient sheriff, who had been waiting for almost two months in Calgary for him. And so, under such conditions and such a cloud, Kulbas will again see the place which he left so hurriedly a while ago. But if Kulbas has no course for exultation, Corp. Browning is more fortunate since he earned a reward of \$300 for the capture, and moreover the reward has already been paid, and has not suffered from tedious delays which characterized the Canadian Government in similar matters.

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Homestead Regulations.

Any even number section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, except 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

In case of "persecution" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one applicant for inspection will be received from an individual until that applicant has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

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

Duties.—A settler is required to perform the Collections made on the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his residence upon farming, and owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

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

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Mining Regulations.

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

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