$5000 buys 2 corner lots on spur east of Elbow.
E. H. CRANDELL
ROOMS 1 & 2 BURNS BLOCK

MORNING ALBERTAN

FOR
Coal, Wood, Ice
RING UP
R. C. THOMAS
Phone 20

MORNING ALBERTAN, CALGARY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1907

WHERE THE BOW AND ELBOW MEET

Interesting Description of Calgary and its Numerous Advantages

ITS MANY ATTRACTIONS DELIGHTFULLY DESCRIBED

One of the Prize Winning Essays Sent in to the 100,000 Club

COME ALL, LIVE, GROW ACTIVE, RICH, YOUNG.

The following is one of the prize winning essays sent in in the competition of the 100,000 club. In point of interest, it far surpasses any other produced. It was written by Mrs. Hall.

Why, seems to me that you "want to know" just as much as if you came from Missouri!

Well, if its about Calgary you're curious, you've struck the right spot; for I'm the boy that can tell you the whole story from a to izzard. I've seen the place grow from a rude old log fort and Hudson's Bay trading post into a compact, prosperous, handsome city of over 17,500, whose trade lines run, like the threads of a spider's web, in all directions, and are daily increasing and lengthening.

Of course you've heard that old chestnut describing the city's location?

You haven't? Well then, see if you can guess why Calgary is like a sweetheart folded in her lover's arms?

Give it up? Oh, its so very easy. Why, just because she lies between the Bow and the Elbow.

But, jokes aside, let me tell you that these two swift flowing rivers, running along the north and south sides and joining at the east end, treat Calgary as a sweetheart indeed, bringing to her each day a gift that money can never buy—good health. It is from the larger of these two streams—the Bow—that the city derives its water supply, and for purity and refreshing qualities it is unsurpassed. No sewage taints its course, for it flows straight from the everlasting hills—the rocky mountains—being fed by the mighty glaciers on those lofty heights.

How far are the mountains from the city? Well, if you looked westward on a clear September morning, just after they'd had their first fall of snow, you'd say they were less than a mile away. People have been known to try to go over for a constitutional before breakfast. But if you started to walk, you'd have to go more than sixty times as far as you bargained for, and then you'd not have reached the greatest of them.

They are the real lovers of the city, sheltering her from all storms and giving her a climate like no other place in the world.

How? Why, first of all, there is the chinook. This is the grand characteristic wind of Calgary district, and it is so named because it comes from the direction in which the Chinook Indians lived. It blows from west to southwest, bringing from across the mountain ice fields a refreshing breeze in summer and a decidedly warm one in winter.

How can it be warm coming across all that snow? Now that used to be a puzzler to me too, but since I've learned the science of it, its as clear as day.

This wind originates at the Pacific coast and starts across British Columbia as a warm, damp air current; but as it ascends the mountains and as the barometric pressure lessens, this wind grows colder at the rate of one degree for every 300 or 400 feet, and it also gradually loses its moisture, leaving it as clouds, rain and snow on the hill slopes.

Thus you see, after crossing the summit, the wind has become cold, dry air and is going to descend the mountain sides. Now in coming vertically downwards, dry air gets one degree warmer for every 180 feet, so that very soon it has gained in temperature much more than it lost in the upward journey; and from the base of the Rockies, it travels across foothill and prairie as a warm, dry wind.

Yes, that explains Calgary's mild winters. Every little while the chinook sends the thermometer up forty degrees or more, laps up any light snow there may be and sets all the women thinking of spring hats, unless its during the latter part of January and in February. Then the cold is generally fairly steady and makes you appreciate the budding of the crocus in March.

January and February dull months did you say? Oh, no. There are no dull months in Calgary. Always, on cold days or warm, we have a large percentage of sunshine of a quality that you'll find nowhere else on the globe. There's the same kind of difference between Calgary sunshine and that of other places, that there is between getting warm by hugging a stove and getting warm by exercising on a trapeze. You won't realize this till you've been here and gone away again. Then you'll wonder why other places feel damp and mouldy and why you can't see enough sky.

Is there a rainy season? No, scarcely that. We usually count on having some wet weather in May or June and in the early part of July; but there are only few windy days when the sun dosen't shine brightly for some hours.

Hot in summer? Never a continuous stretch of exhausting heat. The thermometer rarely goes above the 90 mark, and the evenings and nights are so cool, even after the hottest days, that you can sleep comfortably under woollens.

Epidemics? The only ones I ever heard of were epidemics of health-seekers and land-seekers. These have become chronic of late years. Doctors, nowadays, prescribe fresh air and sunshine for nearly all diseases and especially for tubercular troubles, and as you can live comfortably out of doors nearly every day of the year in Calgary, great numbers of people go there for that purpose alone. They don't have to worry about boarding houses either, for there's a sanitarium at the west end where they can obtain every comfort. In an altitude of 3500 feet, the lungs simply have to keep active in order to take in enough oxygen, and thus, being constantly exercised in a natural way, they grow strong. Even tubercular cattle are cured by living in the dry, sun-laden atmosphere.

Are the land-seekers as well satisfied as the health-seekers?

Indeed they are. A man can't complain when he gets a free homestead that makes him rich in half a dozen years, can he? If you could get some of those old chaps talking at the Calgary market some day, you'd hear things that would make your eyes stick out so that you ould snare them.

(Continued on page 2.)

Coal Mined by The Government

Such is Suggestion of Calgary Alderman and Union of Municipalities

The city of Calgary will urge the union of Alberta municipalities to request the government to take over a few coal mines and operate the same in order to prevent a repetition of the unfavorable condition of affairs to which the province has been subjected.

Some one proposed that the municipalities should handle the coal but that has not found favor.

As there is no municipal government of any kind at all, the council could not pass any such resolutions, but all the members have signed the resolution personally and it will be presented as such.

The mayor has decided to attend the meeting of the union. The meeting will begin in Red Deer on Monday afternoon.

The executive are preparing their annual report. They will bring up some of the resolutions which were brought up last year, such as urging the provincial adminsitration to pass a hospital bill to care for the indigent and to care for recalcitrant youths.

Founder of La Presse Dies in Montreal

Montreal, Jan. 4.—The founder of the most largely circulated paper in Canada is dead. W. E. Blumhart, founder of La Presse and a few years ago one of the best known men in local journalistic and political circles, dies this morning of syncope of the heart at the age of 63 years.

STRATHCONA TO COME TO U.S.

Believed That He Will Act with New British Ambassador

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN MAY SUCCEED HIM

The Salary of Commissioner Likely to be Increased

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—Despite evasive contradictions it is now accepted as certainty that Lord Strathcona has resigned office of high commissioner and that Sir Frederick Borden will succeed him. Lord Strathcona will personally deliver his resignation upon his arrival at Ottawa.

The vacancy at London which has so long been sought, is the highest within the gift of the Dominion government. The salary which is ten thousand a year, will in all probability be increased on the ground that it is inadequate in case of a commissioner being without independent means.

There is a report to the effect that when Sir Frederick Borden goes to London as high commissioner, Lord Strathcona will go to Washington as Canada's official representative in office of the new British ambassador. This report lacks official confirmation but it would not be surprising if Lord Strathcona should become the right hand man of the Hon. James Bryce in the British embassy. This would be a tangible acknowledgement of Canada's growing importance and would minimize delays and friction in dealing with Canadian interests at the American capital.

It is pointed out that there are some differences still to be adjusted between Canada and the United States, notably pelagic sealing in Behring sea. President Roosevelt in his last message to congress, pressed for settlement of these questions. Lord Strathcona's appointment as Canadian representative at Washington would go far to ensure successful negotiation for treaty which would wipe out all questions at issue between Canada and the republic.

Sir Frederick Borden and Sir Richard Cartright have long desired the high commissionership. Sir Richard's age and health leaves the minister of militia without a formidable competitor in active political life, and his selection comes as no surprise.

DISASTER OFF NORWAY COAST

Mail Steamers Caught on Fire With Appalling Results

MANY PASSENGERS LOST IN WRECK

Four Smothered, One Went Mad, and Many Drowned

Christiania, Jan. 4.—News was received here today of a terrible disaster which overtook the mail steamer Lindholmen, which plys between this port and Bergen, off Farsandtery.

The steamer was discovered to be on fire. A strong gale was glowing at the time and the flames soon spread to the saloons and cabins. Thirty passengers, most of them seasick, hurried from their quarters to get on deck. Four of them were sufficated in their efforts to get out.

Others jumped overboard, and one was drowned.

Another passenger went mad.

One lifeboat was burned, and another was crushed against the side of the ship. Finally, while the remainder of the half-dressed and panic-stricken passengers were huddled on the forecastle in a blinding snow-storm, the rest of the ship being in flames, wind drove the vessel ashore, and managed to save the rest of the passengers and the crew. There was much hardship, however, before all the ship's company were gotten safely to land. The dangerous nature of the cost made the operation of beaching the Lindholm most risky.

REAL TROUBLE NEAR TANGIER

An Attempt Being Made to Wipe Raisuli Out

Tangier, Jan. 4—The semaphore at Cape Spartel signalled this evening that villages in the direction of Zinat were burning and that firing had been heard from them. Sidi Mohammed Gabbass, the Minister of War, is encamped eight miles south of here, awaiting the arrival from El Ksar of the second column of the Sultan's army, under the command of Muley El Rani. As soon as the two forces meet, an attempt will be made to cut off Raisuli's retreat in the direction of the mountain fastnesses.

The Ben-McSur tribe is at Zinat, hemmed in on the north and south by columns of government troops. Their escape on the west toward Arzilla, is prevented by a portion of the division under the minister of war, while the Riff tribes who are hostile to Raisuli, encircle them to the east.

MR. WEBSTER HAS ARRIVED

Secretary of the 100,000 Club is Already for Business

IMPRESSIONS ABOUT CALGARY'S ADVANTAGES

Enthusiastic Over Prospects of the New Calgary Club.

C. W. Webster, the newly appointed secretary of the Calgary Hundred Thousand Club, arrived in the city yesterday to take his new position.

Mr. Webster has for some time occupied the position as western editor of Country Life and Resources, and during that time has had considerable experience in the west.

In conversation with the Albertan last evening the new secretary was very enthusiastic over the club. He aid:

"Throughout my travels in Canada, visiting Boards of Trade, clubs, tourist associations, and other organizations, in both large and small cities, I do not know of one instance, where the prospects have been nearly as good, and with as many advantages as the local 100,000 club will have to start out with.

"Calgary will always be the second, at least, in importance through out the west, although it is not the second largest. I have, while visiting Vancouver and Victoria, taken

C. W. WEBSTER
Secretary of Calgary 100,000 Club

particular notice of their advancement and future prospects, and I am convinced that Calgary will catch up in size with Vancouver, even if it takes time to do it.

"The tourist association of Vancouver is doing more for the city than either the Board of Trade, the city council and other clubs put together," said Mr. Webster.

"An important part of the Hundred Thousand Club work will be the advertising part. It is not necessary that a lot of money should be spent in this way, but discrimination should be used. The advertising should be used to cover the whole field, and must be both interesting and attractive. Another important part is the handling of the results from the advertising."

The club will get down to business right away, and for this purpose a meeting will be held on Monday at the Board of Trade, when all members, it is hoped, will attend.

CALGARY AGAIN NINTH IN LIST

Our Clearings Almost Double Those of Edmonton Last Week

New York, Jan. 4—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending 3rd, showing percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:—

Montreal,	$29,766,000 in	13.8
Toronto,	$26,118,806, inc	6.4
Winnipeg,	$12,518,212, in	37.0
Ottawa,	$2,778,832, in	2.2
Halifax	$2,177,944, in	52.0
Quebec	$2,016,322, in	15.6
Hamilton	$1,630,837, in	9.15
St. John	$1,261,968, in	19.5
London, Ont.	$1,126,928.	
Victoria,	$800,204, in	19.9
CALGARY,	$1,480,715.	
Edmonton,	$745,686.	

JAPAN COMPLAINS ABOUT SOCIALIST

Editor Urged Death of Japanese Editor and U. S. President

Tokio, Jan. 4—The official gazette states that copies of the Japanese Socialist organ, Kakume (Revolution) issued at Berkeley, California, have been confiscated and that its circulation in Japan is prohibited..

The paper urged the assassination of the Japanese Emperor, and President Roosevelt.

FOSTER TELLS SOME THINGS

He Says a Few Things to the People of Buffalo

SOME WRONG IMPRESSIONS ABOUT THE DOMINION

Canada Not at All Anxious About Reciprocity

Buffalo, Jan. 4.—George E. Foster, former minister of finance of Canada and the present member for North Toronto in the Dominion house of commons, told his side of Canada's trade policy tonight before the members of the Equality club. The speaker declared that Canada had begun to develop and would continue to develop herself by herself and that union with the United States was not only unnecessary for Canada's future but undescribable for both countries.

After briefly describing the efforts which Canada put forth to renew the reciprocity treaty, which was abbrogated by America in 1866, the speaker said: "Our pilgrimages to Washington were wholly futile, not one jot did you yield to our entreaties. In 1892 we decided that we would not send any more pilgramages, but would look out for ourselves; decided that we would frame a tariff to suit ourselves, leaving the United States out of account. What is the result? Canada's progress has been rapid, but we are only on the vogue of what remains to be done. To-day reciprocity is not a live question in Canada; it is no longer an element in the practical interests of the country; Canadians have turned to the British market."

Mr. Foster touched ironically upon the queer ideas some Americans have of Canada, instancing one Wall street man who asked him how much tribute Canada paid to Great Britain. Referring to the union of Canada and this county. He asked, "Don't you think that with your eighty million people you have as much as you can tackle?" The speaker said that Canada's free list was much larger than the free list of the United States. "Why don't you be courteous and neighborly?" He declared. "You are older and bigger—if not better looking. You ought to be willing to give as you take. Last year we bought $180,000,000 of goods from you and you had not the common decency (laughter) to buy an equal amount from us. You bought only about $80,000,000. In closing Mr. Foster declared that the feeling between the United States and Canada was never so good as it is today and he hoped that both countries would live peacefully side by side, working out their identity in their own way.

BLUE LAWS IN BOSTON

Twelve Hundred People in Boston Now in Trouble

ACCUSED OF BREAKING THE SUNDAY LAWS

It is Expected That the State Will Make Changes

Boston, Jan. 4.—The Sunday activities of the people of Boston will be checked in many important ways under decision reached in the municipal court today in the cases brought to enforce the Sunday laws, commonly known as the Massachusetts "Blue Laws." Twelve hundred residents of Boston have been summoned into court as a result of the controversy between District Attorney John Moran and Police Commissioner O'Meara, over alleged violations of Sunday statute. The decisions of special Justice Duff, who was assigned to try the cases were many and various today.

The court found for instance that the transfer of scenery and other theatrical effects from theatres after midnight of Saturday is not a work of necessity which is permitted under the statutes. The collection of all from hotels on Sunday was declared unlawful on the distinction that it was collected, not because it was necessary for wine but because of the probability that it would spoil and become useless as a product if not collected on the Sabbath. The playing of orchestras in the hotels on Sunday is likewise unlawful and must be discontinued. The special committee on Sunday laws of the legislature which has been sitting all summer will recommend some distant change in the present statute. It is expected that the present difficulties as to Sunday work will be eliminated.

GRAND LARCENY IS THE CHARGE

Burnham May be up for Trial Next Week.

New York, Jan. 4.—Assistant District Attorney Nott announced tonight that he would move before Justice Fitzgerald, in the criminal branch of the supreme court, for a special print of jurors to hear the case against Frederick A. Burnham, president of the Mutual Reserve Insurance company. He stated that he would also ask that the case be placed on trial on Jan. 14. Mr. Burnham is charged with grand larceny in the first degree.

New Judge Appointed in British Columbia

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—At today's meeting of the cabinet an order in council was passed appointing J. R. Brown, of Greenwood, late member of British Columbia legislature, county court judge, in succession to Judge Clement's promotion. Fred. Calder of Ashcroft is appointed county court judge in place of Judge Cornwall resigned.

MORE FACTS ABOUT CENSUS OF ALBERTA

Little Difference Between Population of Northern and Southern Alberta

ALL DEPENDS ON THE DIVIDING LINE

Figures Given of Population in Some of the Southern Sidings.

It all depends upon the line you ake to divide the north from the south, whether the census shows that the north has a larger population than the south.

The Calgary Board of Trade in preparing figures and estimates, estimated that Township 36 was the dividing line. In making the estimate last night, the Albertan followed their lead. The figures in the Albertan however, were not accurate, as the line of the Calgary riding was taken feom an old map, which took in Innisfail. This mistake was in favor of the north again

Some maintain that township 36 is not the dividing line, and that the south should have township 38. In that case there is no appreciable difference in the population between north and south, the north having it by less than 500.

It is easy enough to get at the figures. Here they are:

Alberta Riding	32,248
Calgary Riding	42,207
Assiniboia	6,660
Townships 35	2,181
Township 36	1,824
Township 37	2,145
Township 38	4,425
	91,690
Alberta, North	3,400
Edmonton Riding	40,071
Strathcona Riding	48,703
	92,174

It all depends upon the line you take. If you make 38 a neutral zone it takes 4,425 from the south. If you put 38 on the north then there is a difference of 8,850, and so it goes.

The conclusion is that the difference between the north and south is not very great.

The census figures are somewhat involved, and it takes considerable time to work out any calculations. The Albertan has made an effort to make the census out according to provincial divisions. This cannot be done accurately because occasionally a township is divided in two, being in two ridings. The census figures are by townships. This makes no very great difference one way or the other.

This calculation is not yet complete and will not be finished until Monday. As far as has been completed is given below, together with a comparison of the population in 1901:

	1906:	1901:
Medicine Hat	6,660	3.126
Cardston	4,483	3,130
Lethbridge	8,100	2,842
Macleod	8,255	1,721
Pincher	6,115	1,857
High River	9,720	2,288
Gleichen	7,668	1,485
Calgary	11,967	4,091
Banff	3,358	1,750
Rosebud	9,275	2,086

PROFESSOR CHARGED WITH BIG FRAUDS

R. G. Fowler Said to Have Swindled to Extent of a Million

Philadelphia, Jan. 4—R. G. Fowler, alias C. M. Dalney, who has been a fugitive from New York since 1903, where he is wanted to answer charges of grand larcency and swindling credulous investors out of about $1,000,000 on alleged bogus mining operations, was arrested today in this city, by Detective Sergeant McConville, of New York and several local officers.

When the detectives eventually ran him down they found that he was o chaaged in appearance that they could scarcely recognize him. As Professor Oxford he was apparently a benevolent old gentleman with a long white beard, though the detectives had photographs of him they were afraid they had made a mistake and kept him under survillance for several days before they were willing to arrest him.

When he was taken into custody, he denied being the missing Dr. Fowler, but after being placed in a cell at the central station he admitted his identity.

He will be given a hearing tomorrow.

MAN KILLED IN ACCIDENT AT FRANK

Heavy Snow Caused The Dinkey to Jump the Track

Frank, Alta., Jan. 4.—Arthur Jardine was killed in a wreck at Hillcrest, near here, last evening. Jardine was an engineer on a "dinkey" engine used to haul mine cars from Hillcreat mine to the tipple where coal is loaded on the railroad cars. The wreck occurred at a point where the mine track crosses the high trestle. The heavy snow fall caused the dinkey to jump the track on the trestle. In jumping to save himself Jardine was caught and killed. Jardine's home is in Cranbrook. He leaves a large family.

LABOR SCARCE TRAFFIC CONGESTED

These Are the Only Retarding Influences to Trade

New York, Jan. 4—R. G. Dunn & Co's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say'—

"The new year opens bright, with promise in business circles, no excessive stock being carried over and results of inventories fully equal to sanguine anticipations. At many points the holiday interruption restricted operations, but thesd delays are now over, and the only retarding influences are the scarcity of labor and traffic blockades. Money markets are still firm, yet there is little complaints regarding the promptness of mercantile collections

"In the leading industries contracts on the books are very large, and plants operating full time, except where materials or fuel cannot be secured, or finished products cannot be forwarded.

"To consumers there is much complaint from Northwestern flour mills on this point and export trade is also restricted because grain and other merchandise fail to reach the seaboard promptly. To this delay may be attributed part of the decrease of $1,749,665 in exports from this port for the last week as compared with the movement a year ago, while imports exceeded the heavy total far the previous year by $1,581,590. Railway earnings in December were 9.9 per cent. larger than in the corresponding time of 1905.

"Failures this week numbered 296 against 273 last year.

Christmas Gift for Worthy Institution

Toronto, Jan. 4.—The Toronto hospital for sick children received a Christmas gift of $10,000 from Cawthra Mulock, son of Sir William Mulock.

Deny Statement of Senator Perley

Mr. Craig Explains How the Saskatchewan Man Made the Mistake

It was Superintendent Craig, who, according to Senator Perley of Saskatchewan, representing Alberta, surreptitiously got grains and grasses from Saskatchewan and then brought them to Alberta, from whence they were taken to Eastern Canada as Alberta exhibits.

Mr. Craig himself was in the city yesterday, coming down from Edmonton. He emphatically denied that he had done anything that had been intimated that he had done.

The facts of the case are that Mr. Criag was in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan acting as judge of the live stock at the summer and fall fairs. After completing his circuit of the fairs he was appointed by the Saskatchewan Government to prepare, collect and conduct the grain exhibit for Saskatchewan at the Halifax exhibition. He went to Halifax for Saskatchewan and after returning joined the Alberta agriculture department.