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CALGARY, TUESDAY, JAN. 22. 1907.

BANKVIEW AND RIVERSIDE SPEAK

Two Suburbs Discuss the Question of the Extension of Calgary's Boundaries

SEEM SATISFIED WITH PROPOSITION OF CALGARY

Important Meeting of the City Council Held Last Night.---The Waterworks Question

Eight of the thirteen members of the Calgary douma considered the details of the extension of the boundaries of the city, being assisted in their deliberations by a delegation from Bankview and by the overseer of Riverside. The absentees were Ald. White, Young, Clarke and Reilly, together with the vacant chair in Ward I.

The waterworks committee reported recommending some changes at the waterworks and suggesting the expenditure af $500 in investigating the gravity system of supply of water. D. Grieve, chief engineer, has resigned. A. Cousins was recommended in his place at a salary of $100 a month. The report also recommended that two assistant engineers who had been employed for six months or more should get $85 per month.

As both the city engineer and the chief engineer at the power house passed favorably upon the new machinery, it was suggested that it be accepted.

"How about the penalty clause?" asked Ald. Graves.

The clerk surmised that there was $25 a day every day for three months.

The accepting of the machinery, it was urged, would not affect the penalty clause.

It was decided to accept the engine subject to the terms of the contract.

The mayor [illegible] that the [illegible] conference with representatives of the suburbs.

Messrs. Benson, Houlton and Northcott represented Bankview. They suggested considerable concessions as an equivalent for giving up freedom:

1. A system of sidewalks including about 1½ miles.
2. Five electric lights in Bankview and one in Calgary near Bankview. There were from 12 to 18 houses prepared to take city light.
3. Two fire alarm boxes.
4. A water system, about 1200 feet; a hydrant and a water tower in upper Bankview.
5. Sewers, as soon as trunk sewer is laid.
6. Fire hall on Eleventh St. W.
7. Police; efficient service. Suggest mounted police.
8. Representation. An additional ward south of the track and west of eighth avenue.
9. School; a good school.

As far as possible all this work should be completed in 1907.

After the ambassadors' views had been placed before the aldermen a general discussion in committee of the whole took place.

Mr. Northcott said that they expected that the sidewalks and sewers would be on the local improvement system, but they expected the city to do the rest.

Mr. Benson estimated that there were 200 families in Bankview.

Ald. McMillan estimated that the sidewalks asked for would cost $3,000; water extensions, $1,500; light, $400; police, $1,000; water tower, $12,000.

"That is more than section 14 has had for the last 14 years," said Ald. McMillan.

Ald. Mitchell: "Why do you ask for water and water tower?"

Mr. Benson: "If you can give us water and pressure we do not want a water tower. It is no beauty.

Ald. Watson thought that the water question was a serious one.

Mr. Benson: "If you can't give us water we don't want to come in."

Ald. Watson: "If we can't give you water we don't want you. If you start to grade your streets you'll have to sprinkle them or you'll smother us.

Mr. Benson: "If we don't come in what is to prevent Bankview to plow up and grade their streets and then smother you?"

Mr. Lowndes, overseer of Riverside, complained because the city sent an outsider to canvass the Russian-Germans there without interviewing the large property owners.

"For myself I am in favor of coming in," said Mr. Lowndes; "I want to know what you are going to do."

Ald. Watson: "What do you ask for?"

Mr. Lowndes: "We do not ask for anything."

Ald. Mitchell: "We can easily give that."

Mr. Gillis informed the council that there were many applicants for light in Riverside and the city would get a good revenue.

Ald. Watson: "How many lights will do? Will three be enough?"

Mr. Lowndes: "That would help some."

Riverside was anxious for water and fire protection.

Mayor Cameron said that he believed Riverside should be treated liberally. They should get sidewalks and water as soon as possible.

Mr. Lowndes maintained that Riverside was giving everything and Calgary getting everything.

The mayor thought not.

Ald. Manarey thought that the city should spend about two-thirds of the amount of revenue derived from taxes in Riverside and Bankview and keep one-third for civic expenditure. The city could not pledge the suburbs any line of policy but the details should be left to the council which would act fairly.

Mr. Lowndes believed that Riverside should have a representative on the council board. He wanted some agreement or contract with the city. They did not expect everything the first year, but they wanted something definite and in black and white.

Mayor Cameron asked the amount of taxes raised last year.

Mr. Lowndes replied $1,000, but it would be much larger this year.

The mayor pointed out that a fire hall, police protection and such things would cost much, much more than there would be brought in for years.

Mr. Benson asked the objection to an agreement. He believed that the city did not want to make an agreement.

The mayor believed the suburbs should not be taxed until they got representation.

Mr. Lowndes asked if the city would give an additional alderman.

Ald. McMillan: "Too many now."

The city solicitor on being questioned by the mayor said that the city would doubtless have to be subdivided into wards. He further stat[illegible] well sign a contract further than a general resolution by council. When the suburbs came in they would then have to take their chances.

Ald. McMillan suggested that the city give sidewalk, light and police protection at once and water and sewers as soon as possible.

(Continued on Page 4)

MADE IN CALGARY EXHIBITION TODAY

The Store Windows Will be Decorated With our own Make

The Hundred Thousand club have completed their arrangements for the "Made in Calgary" exhibits, which will take place today.

Exhibits of local manufacturers will be held in the stores of the Calgary Milling Co., Wing & Kidney, Calbary Saddlery Co., Calgary Furniture store, Hudsons Bay stores, Rochons, Ellis & Grogan, and other places along Eighth avenue.

The manufacturers sending goods are the Calgary Milling Co., Great West Saddlery Co., J. F. & J. Gualt, Calgary Brewing Co., Standard Soap Co., Alberta Biscuit Co., and others.

Mr. Davis, who is now in Sydney, N.S., writes that he had come across five persons who intend settling in the west for business purposes and they are all looking towards Calgary for a location. Besides business people there were a large number from Nova Scotia coming to Alberta this spring to work on farm lands.

FIRE IN THE McDOUGALL BLOCK

There Was a Scare of Good Sized Proportions Yesterday Morning

Yesterday afternoon shortly after two o'clock a fire broke out in the McDougal block. An alarm was sent in from box No. 12 and the brigade quickly responded to the call.

On arriving they found flames coming up from the basement which were making headway up the elevator shaft. The draught up the elevator helped to fan the flames and for a time things looked serious for the block. The brigade also had difficulty in reaching the heart of the flames, but once they got to work they soon extinguished the flames.

Several occupiers of offices in the block started moving out, and for a time, books, typewriters and papers were all on the move.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the house today that if the government did not receive word from Hon. Mr. Hyman soon they would press him for a definite answer as to his intentions. He had intended to resign, but on account of omitting a formality the speaker was prevented from issuing the warrant. "I did press upon him my view that he should not resign his cabinet position. I did so because of the reasons which induced his resignation as a member of parliament. It may, however, happen that for reasons of ill health we may have to accept his resignation."

CANADA AND DOUKHOBORS

Government Decides that They Must Stay Upon Their Lands

MUST CULTIVATE IT LIKE OTHER PEOPLE

Government Warns Them that Unless this is Done Patents Will be Cancelled

Winnipeg, Jan. 21—The Dominion Government is bringing gentle but determined pressure upon the Doukhobors to induce them to become British subjects and to occupy and cultivate their lands individually like other citizens. Circulars printed in both Russian and English have been sent out to the elders and people of every village and Rev. John McDougal has visited extensively among them, accompanied by an interpreter, and has taken great pains to make the situation clear to convince them that the Canadian Government which represents the majority of the people of Canada desires their welfare and assures them of protection in their religious beliefs and in the enjoyment of the same rights as are extended to all residents in the Dominion.

The circular is as follows:

"The government is glad to see that some of the Doukhobors are cultivating their own land and have become or are becoming citizens of Canada and British subjects. But it is very sorry to see that after [illegible]ving been in Canada for seven years, the large majority of the Doukhobors still cultivate their land in common and refuse to become citizens of the country. They have left large areas of land which the government had permitted them to hold in their names without cultivation and improvement. The law is that a man must cultivate his own land or he cannot hold it. The people who are not Doukhobors demand that Doukhobors be no longer allowed to hold land without cultivating it and becoming citizens of the country. The government of Canada is the majority of the people of Canada, and when the people of Canada say that the Doukhobors must not be allowed to hold land without cultivation, any longer, the government must obey and must cancel entries on lands that are not properly held so that they may be properly held by other people. The only Doukhobor entries that are properly held are those by men who live either on their land or in a village within three miles of it and who cultivate their own land for their own use and who have already become or intend to become Canadian citizens of British subjects. If any man who lives in a village cultivates his land more than three miles from the village in which he lives, his entry will be protected for six months to enable him to build and live on the land. If he does not live on the land within that time his entry will be cancelled.

"While the government wishes every man to cultivate his own land for his own use and to become a citizen, it will not attempt to compel the Doukhobors to do either. It will protect them as hitherto in their religious beliefs, but it cannot go land which it does not not longer give them privileges in give to other people. If land upon which the village stands or partly stands is under entry, the entry will be cancelled in whole or in part so that the government can protect the Doukhobors in their homes. The community entries in the vicinity of each village to the amount of fifteen acres to each person in the village and so distributed as to comprise as much of the community civilization as possible will be cancelled and the land held by the government for the protection of the community Doukhobors during the pleasure of the government.

All other entries in the name of the community Doukhobors will be cancelled. The Doukhobors whose entries have been cancelled will be permitted to make re-entry on cancelled land which is open for entry at any time within three months from receiving the notice and their re-entries will be made an application without payment of an additional fee. Doukhobors who make entry within three months either with the commission who will visit your village or at the land office must state when making re-entry whether they intend to live on the land or in the village, and must state their intention of becoming British subjects. If the land is within three miles of the village in which they reside, they will be able to hold the land by cultivating it for their own use while living in the village. But if it is more than three miles from the village they must live on the land and must begin to live on it six months from the date of their re-entry. All re-entries will be subject to cancellation for non-compliance with these conditions of the law. If there is any community cultivation on lands re-entered on, it will be reserved from the use of the homesteader for the use of the community during the year 1907, afterwards it will be for the s[illegible] the homesteader."

NATIONS CONFER.

Washington, Jan. 21— The American State Department late this afternoon received the following telegram from London under today's date:

"Hon. Elihu Root,
Secretary of State,
Washingtan,

Have read in newspapers in morning what purports to be a letter from the governor of Jamaica. Can only say that on material before me I entertain as responsible for troops in Island, feeling of deep gratitude of American admiral for generous assistance tendered at almost critical time."

(Signed) Haldane,
Secretary of State for War.

To this the following reply was sent:

Haldane,
Secretary of State for War,
London,

"The president greatly appreciates your cordial telegram and is glad of the proximity of this country has made it possible to be of the slightest assistance to the stricken people of Jamacia in this crisis.

"If because of this proximity, and pending the arrival of your own warships and transports we can render any further aid whatever, the president earnestly hopes you will call on him without hesitation. We know how cheerfully you would render such aid to us were the circumstances reversed."

(Signed Bacon,
Acting Secretary of State

CATTLE AND HORSES IN BAD WAY

Felix McHugh Gives Some of his Experiences in This Severe Weather

"That the stock of Alberta at present roaming the prairie, particularly the cattle, are in a precarious condition there is no doubt." Last evening in an interview with the Albertan, Felix McHugh, who is one of the largest individual stock owners in Alberta, and who just arrived in Calgary from his ranch 60 miles southeast of the city.

Mr. McHugh left the city just a month ago, expecting to be back in a few days and spend Christmas in the city. Upon arriving at the ranch, the cold weather having set in, he found that it would be impossible to return to Calgary without his interests suffering. Mr. McHugh is displaying several frostbitten fingers which tend to forcibly demonstrate his encounter with the elements in rounding up his cattle.

He has succeeded in rounding up about 800 of his cattle, and of this number alone he expects to lose more than six per cent., in spite of the fact that they were coralled and fed during the greater part of the cold spell. Asked what he thought of the chances of the stray cattle which had no shelter and were not fed, Mr. McHugh stated that their chances were very poor. Thousands of cattle belonging to the large outfits, who either did not have the hay or do not as a rule feed in the winter months, have perished and a great many of those that remain are in too poor a condition to pull through till spring. In his opinion if the weather does not moderate shortly it will tell seriously on the horses, particularly the older ones and the mares.

Another serious detriment to the welfare of the cattle and horses in general is the crust of snow that has formed, in some places strong enough to carry the animals. Not only does this crust hinder the animals to a certa n extent from pawing for the grass, but in their weakened condition when they break through they are often unable to get up.

Mr. McHugh left this morning for his ranch with a number of sleighs, with which he hopes to facilitate relief to his stock.

DIVIDING UP POSTAL DIVISION

Moosejaw will be Made an Additional Division Representing Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw, Jan. 21—On recommendation of W. E. Knowles, the post office department will create an inspectorate for Saskatchewan with headquarters at Moose Jaw. In future the inspection office at Winnipeg will have charge of Manitoba, and Calgary of Alberta.

A very popular move in Saskatchewan and especially beneficial to new rural districts ensuing prompt action in regard to new offices and arranging of mail, which have been unfortunately delayed of late. It is hoped that the work in general will taken over and the service generally improved.

The new inspectorate will be organized at once with offices on the second floor of post office building, with customs office.

Montreal, Jan. 21.—Investigation into the affairs of William J. McGee erstwhile secretary of the people's mutual society show that his defalcations to be in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars, the greater part of which comes out of the pockets of friends. From two intimates he got twenty four thousand which will be a total loss to them. Forgery embezzlement and common theft is charged against him and he pleads guilty. He has turned over property amounting to fifty thousand to the society but this is mortgaged so that the society only receives small benefit.

COAL GAS CAUSED DEATH

Evidence is Very Plain in the Cases of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand

THE STOVE PIPES WERE BLOCKED

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Given Yesterday.

Dr. Crawford and a jury composed of Ald. Watson, foreman; Ald. Moodie, W. J. Ferguson, Wendell McLean, F. S. Freeze and P. P. Criag, brought in a verdict at the city hall yesterday afternoon that Edward Ferdinand and his wife and child were killed with coal gas.

Throughout the inquest the evidence all pointed to the jury's verdict being the correct one, inasmuch as Mrs. M. Kaiser, C. F. Comer and Constable Mills' evidence corresponding as to leave no possible doubt.

The first witness called was Mrs. M. Kaiser, who lived with Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinaud till about three weeks ago. Through an interpreter, she said she had known the husband and wife for some time and lived with them till December 20th last. The stove burned alright, except occasionally puffs of smoke, but this was not enough to have to open up the house. She never remembered anyone waking up with headaches, and neither ever complained of sickness. Ferdinaud two weeks ago could not work because he had a bad cold. In answer to questions by the jury she said she had not been in the house since the calamity, she did not know if the stove had been shifted. She went Thursday evening about half past eight but could not get in. "They had both brandy and whiskey in the house but did not use any themselves. As long as I was in the house they never disagreed once." When she called in the evenin. the summer house door leading to the kitchen was open. but the kitchen door was locked.

Mrs. Stephens, the next witness, who is a sister to Mrs. Ferdinaud, said she last saw her sister alive on Jan. 8th. They were healthy people, and always sober and rarely touched liquor. She visited the home last Thursday about four o'clock, but she could only get into the back kitchen or summer house. The deceased used chemicals in his work but never brought them home. When she could not...get into the house she was under the impression that they had gone for a visit.

Dr. Sanson, who performed the post mortum of Ferdinaud, said there was a pink color on the skin on the back of the thighs and legs the tissues were colored and the lungs and liver swollen. The right side of the heart was empty, and a clot was in the left side of the heart. Death was due to coal gas poisoning.

In reply to a question why it was

(Continued on Page 4)

STRATHMORE TO BE CENTRE BIG INDUSTRY

A Big Company of United States Capitalists Formed to Cultivate District.

The C.P.R. Irrigation Co. have just received a visit from a large number of land seekers from Moline and the party has purchased nearly 5,000 acres near Strathmore. Those interested are forming themselves into a company called the Moline Strathmore Co.

The company was formed for the purpose of developing, tilling and producing a crop on this large area of land. The company has formed its officers, and H. B. Seymour of New Hawsha has been made the general manager, and he will take up permanent residence at Strathmore in the course of a few weeks.

The company will equip Mr. Seymour with a full and complete agricultural outfit and his operations will be divided into three sections of which each will be under the charge of a foreman. Winter wheat, oats and barley will be raised on a large acreage, but it is also proposed by the company to cut, bale and market and later stock raising and sugar beet industry will be developed.

The managers of the company are enthusiastic over their future and they speak highly of Calgary, and consider this city a good place for their market products, besides which British Columbia will be a market place for the company.

The members of this newly formed company are A. E. Montgomery. R. J. Montgomery, S. H. Montgomery, H. B. Seymour, F. M. DeWitt, J. Stofft, W. M. Sanderson, C. C. North and C. W. Grant.

The officers elected will serve for a term of one year, and for the coming year the following have been elected.

President—Jacob Stofft.
Vice President—C. C. North.
Secretary—W. M. Sanderson.
Tseasurer—S. H. Montgomery.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—Premier Roblin who was away from proceedings of the legislature last week has gone south. It is stated that his health is not good and that he is seeking a warmer climate where it is hoped the chest trouble from which he is suffering may be removed. It would appear that the final session of the present assembly is not likely to have more of his presence.

BRITAIN AMAZED AT GOVERNOR'S CONDUCT

Sir Alexander Gettenham Acted Without Authority in Curt Action to American Troops

HAS MADE NO REPORT TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

It is Believed that the Anxiety of Last Few Days Has Turned Head of a Capable Governor

London, Jan. 21.—No persons were more surprised at the action of Governor Swettenham than the officials of the foreign office, who learned the first particulars through the press.

In the absence of the foreign secretary, the senior secretary of the foreign office immediately went to the colonial office and suggested the propriety of securing the governor's statement without delay, as it was felt that the incident might cause irreparable injury to the friendly relations between the two governments if not promptly explained. It was as a result of this suggestion that the colonial office sent a cable message asking for Governor Swettenham's version. When the officials here were shown Assistant Secretary of State Bacon's statement cabled from Washington to the effect that the authorit es had no information regarding the departure of the American warships from Kingston, they were somewhat relieved, but still they were much disturbed over the situation.

"It is unexplicable," said an official of the foreign office.

The secretary of state for the colonies, the Earl of Elgin, had not heard any word from Gov. Swettenham and therefore did not desire to make any official statement, but one of the highest officials of the colonial office said that they were only able to judge from press reports, but these appear to show that Gov. Swettenham indulged in unaccountable sarcasm. Possibly the terrible experience in connection with the earthquake may have led him to lose his head, and it is hoped that the present frightful condition at Kingston may be taken into consideration. One thing certain is that Gov. Swettenham acted solely upon his own personal responsibility, as not a word has been sent from here which authorized or in any way justified such a course as he has adopted. It is learned that the incident between Gov. Swettenham and Admiral Davis is not the only one which has arisen at Kingston, as it now develops that the activities of Sir Alfred Jones in relieving the situation at the Jamaican capital have given the governor the idea that Sir Alfred sought to take the whole matter in hand. Sir Alfred's action in the relief work in explained by the fact that he is one of the principal business men of Great Britain, being president of the Liverpool chamber of commerce and head of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Co., and leader of the British commercial party which has been visiting Jamaica."

John Westlake, professor of international law at the University of Cambridge, one of the members for the United Kingdom of the international court of arbitration at The Hague, and ex-president of the institute of international law, made this statement to the Associated Press: "I am unable to see any justification in international law for the action of Governor Swettenham. It was rather informal on the part of Admiral Davis if he did not ask the governor's permission before landing men; but the landing of men though they were armed was not then a breach of international law, as it was apparent that there was no design to exert American authority."

On the other hand, some of the West Indian traders are inclined to support Governor Swettenham. One of them was quoted as saying that the action of the United States in landing, unbidden, a party of marines was "high handed and unwarranted." The latter is the sole critic of Admiral Davis' action and does not accord with the almost universal official and public sentiment.

London, Jan. 21.—Shortly after five o'clock this afternoon the colonial office received a despatch from Governor Swettenham asking the British government to convey to the United States the thanks of Jamaica for the American assistance rendered by Admiral Davis.

The telegram contains no mention of the incident involving the departure of the American warships, regarding which the British government is still awaiting direct information.

Washington, Jan. 21.—From official sources it is learned that no attention will be paid by the United States government to the action of Governor Swettenham of Jamaica in asking Admiral Davis to withdraw his forces from Kingston. It is held here that the act of the governor is that of a single individual for which the British government is in no way to be held responsible.

Toronto, Jan. 21—The trouble between the Governor of Jamaica and Rear Admiral Davis is creating some comment here. Byron E. Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in an interview said that if the reports were correct, it showed the unfortunate inability on the part of Governor Swettenham to appreciate one of the most friendly acts United States has shown to Britain.

FUEL QUESTION TROUBLING WINNIPEG

No Coal in Sight From Anywhere None From Duluth

Winnipeg, Jan. 21—The local fuel situation is still serious. Dealers are still dealing out coal to customers in half ton lots, and the wood supply for the present is practically exhausted.

It is now generally conceded by dealers that there is serious shortage of coal at Fort William, and that before the winter is over Winnipeg will be very short of fuel.

Very little coal ordered from Duluth reached Winnipeg as yet and dealers here are beginning to fear that most of their shipments are being stolen for North Dakota, where a bad famine prevails. If this is the case it will be hard to tell what the outcome of the situation will be as local dealers depend a good deal on getting coal from Duluth at end of even normal season. Very little wood is arriving here at present.

Freight traffic seems to be completely tied up and very little is expected.

HEAD LOPPED OFF IN ONTARIO

The Government Dismisses an Old Official for Party Reasons

Toronto, Jan. 21— James Gillespie, for many years sheriff of the county of Prince Edward, has been dismissed, and James Gibson, a prominent Conservative has been appointed.

UNIVERSITY FOR VANCOUVER CITY

Presbyterians are Now Discussing the Proposition

Vancouver, Jan. 21—A meeting will be held here this week to discuss the question of installing the theological work and establishing a Presbyterian University here.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—The city council at their meeting to-night granted $5-000 to Jamaica relief fund.

Saskatchewan Farmers Get a Little Coal

They Held Up a C. P. R. Train, Demanded Coal, and When Refused Took It and Paid For It

Grenfell, Sask., Jan. 21.—When the train pulled into the new town of Windthorst, about 20 miles south of here, Saturday morning the entire adult population was there to meet it. They asked the conductor for a part of a car of coal and offered payment therefor. On being refused nine men armed themselves with shovels and picks which had been hidden in the snow, boarded the car and shovelled out the coal, leaving sufficient to run the train to the next station and return to Reston, while the others threw rails across the track in front of the engine and fastened them down with chains and despite the curses and threats of shooting prevented the crew from moving the train. They gave their names to the conductor and one of them drove to Grenfell this morning and sent a report to C.P.R. headquarters by mail, giving a list of names and the amount of coal each one got and offering payment therefor. They are now awaiting developments, but will be able to keep themselves warm while doing so.