BARRISTER IS WARNED NOT TO TALK SO HARD IN COURT

Half Breed Witness Grows Indignant at Fire of Questions Made at Her by Lawyer in Murder Case; Proceedings Enlivened by Her Remarks

BAPTISTE McDOUGALL CHARGED WITH MURDER

Scrap Took Place at Nose Creek During a Drinking Bout on March 30; Paul Died of Peritonitis the Next Day; Married to Sister of Accused

Baptiste McDougall, a half-breed, was yesterday on trial all day, before Mr. Justice Scott, at the criminal assizes, on the charge of murdering Joe Paul, another half-breed, at Nose Creek on Sunday, March 30. At the close of the day all the evidence for the prosecution had been heard, though three of the witnesses, Smokey Campbell, Johnnie Calder and another failed to appear, it being stated that they had gone across the line. M. B. Peacock appeared for the defendant, and James Short, K. C., acted as crown prosecutor. The case will be concluded today, the only witnesses to be called for the defence being the accused himself and his sister, who was the wife of the deceased.

Girl Baits the Lawyer.

The monotony of the trial, in which the evidence had largely to be translated through an interpreter, was relieved in the afternoon by the story told by Josephine Isbister, a big husky girl, finely built and of good appearance. When questioned first by Mr. Short, the girl gave quite peaceful answers, but as soon as Mr. Peacock rose, she tossed her head indignantly in the air and the battle started.

But the first question or two went along peaceably. Having said previously that she was a cousin of the accused, the girl admitted, with a big broad grin, that the relationship was a wide one indeed. As to the state of intoxication of all present at the affray, she said all were drinking, but few were drunk.

Color of Water, But Stronger.

"Joe Paul was dead drunk. He can't fight," she said. "Madeline, too, wss dead drunk. I was not drunk. I had had many drinks of something which was the color of water, but stronger I guess. We had four bottles. I don't remember how many drinks I had, Baptiste was the most sober of the lot."

These were some of the answers made by the girl at times in quite quiet tones, and at other times with an indignant scowl at her questioner, but always with a broad grin as the court smiled at her.

"Where is Smokey Campbell now?" asked Mr. Peacock, about one of the men who was present at the fight.

"God knows where he is," was the reply.

Rebukes Lawyer's Tones.

A few minutes later Mr. Peacock thought he had caught the girl contradicting her own story, but it was not so.

"You make me so mad, talking so hard," said she.

"You had better speak slower," was her comment when the barrister, under the stinging rebuke, adopted a quieter tone.

The first witness of the day, Dr. Roach, said that Paul had died on the Monday, and the cause of death was peritonitis, which appeared to have been caused by a rupture of the stomach.

From the evidence of Mary Rose Paul, a sister-in-law of the deceased, Josephine Isbister, and Solomon Bruneau, it appeared that there had been a great deal of drinking in Paul's tent on the Sunday in question. There were four bottles of pure alcohol there, but no evidence was given to show where they came from. Paul began calling his wife, who is Baptiste's sister, nasty names, and Baptiste retaliated, and a scrap ensued.

According to the evidence, which was not very clear, it was said that Paul fell down after getting a punch on the nose, and Baptiste stood on his chest. Some said that was in the tent and others outside. The girls ran away, and the next day, Paul, who had been drunk at the time of the fight, was very sick and died later.

The case will be finished this morning, and the next case to be taken will be that of Ernest Proby.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TO LET—A furnished room; modern, close in. Apply 221 Sixth avenue west. M40-144

WANTED—Man to take contract to dig a well. Apply 712 Fourth street east. W25-144

RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO PHONE 2705 — SEND FOR CATALOG DICKINSON, The Stamp Man 136 9th Ave. E. CALGARY

SAYS HE MAKES NO CHARGE AGAINST MR. BETTS

Mr. W. W. Rippin, whose letters to Major and Ald. Tregellis relative to closing of 14th St., W. Bankview, were recently considered by the commissioners, has written the following to The Morning Albertan.

1815 14 1-2 st., W.

Dear Sir:—No serious charge is being made by me against Mr. Betts, late city employee. We ratepayers are asking for a fulu investigation of the transaction whereby the property on 14th St. A was purchased in spite of our petition to have it remain closed.

In my letter to Mr. Tregillus I asked for this to be done as we could get no satisfactory information by applying to the City Hall.

As to Mr. Betts being a relative of one of the owners, I merely said I'd heard this to be so. That may or may not be the case. It has no bearing on the question of whether the price paid was excessive or not and I wish to correct the impression your statement gives.

Respectfully yours
W. W. RIPPIN

VARSITY DORMITORY WILL BE UBILT IN SUMMER

Plans Are Being Prepared for First Structure of University of Calgary Which Will Be Accommodation for Students Attending Classes

TEMPORARY CLASS ROOMS PROVIDED

Committee in Charge Expects Greater Support from the Public in the Way of Finances to Carry Out the Program of Building Proposed

It is expected that work will be started at an early date with the erection of the dormitory building for the University of Calgary. Plans are being discussed and prepared, and it is expected that they will be got ready at an early date and tenders called for for the erection of a building to give boarding and sleeping accommodation for 200 students.

Thomas H. Mawson, the city planner, is giving the value of his experience to the committee in charge of the work, and he will give advice as to the lay out of the university grounds and the general surroundings of the university building. This is the only building which will be erected for the present. It is not thought that the committee have as yet enough money on hand for erection of this structure, but it is hoped that they will be able to go on with the work and by the time it is completed they will have enough money to pay for the work through contributions which will be sent in the meantime.

While the dormitory building will eventually be used for that purpose alone, it is expected that part of it will be fitted up for the present so that the lecture work and some of the classes may be carried on there temporarily till such time as the other structures are put up.

This will be the sum total of the work done at the university this summer. As to the appointment of a president or any permanent head, it is felt that this will not be done till such time as the university gets into a position warranting such a step.

200 MANUFACTURERS OF GERMANY WILL VISIT CALGARY

Due Here July 17, When They Will Look Over the Manufacturing Possibilities of the City; Are Looking for New Fields of Endeaavor

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR THEIR ENTERTAINMENT

Will Be Received by Railroad and Civic Authorities, Banquet in the Evening, and Will Be Shown About the City; Travelling in Special Train

The result of a strenuous campaign in advertising in Germany by the o icials of the C. P. R. will be seen in Calgary on July 17, when a special train bearing 200 of the most prominent manufacturers of Germany will visit this city and look over the local manufacturing situation.

The visitors to Calgary are among the most prominent manufacturers in the entire German empire. All are engaged in lines of business which are particularly adaptable to Canadian manufacture, and according to the officials of the C. P. R., Calgary and Alberta in general stands an excellent chance of getting a majority of the proposed factories which the Germans plan to establish in Canada.

Upon the arrival of the German delegates they will be officially received by both the railroad and city authorities, and tendered the freedom of the city. A banquet in their honor will be held in the evening, and during the day the entire party, in automobiles, will be taken over the city, and as far out as Ogden, where they will be taken through the C. P. R. shops and shown the possibilities for the establishing of successful factories.

Exploitation of Alberta

The advertising campaign which first attracted the Germans is one of the most effective ever planned. The Illustrite Zeitung, Germany's greatest weekly illustrated Journal was interested in the project, and the editors persuaded to issue a Canadian edition. This edition, profusely illustrated, and giving the entire descriptive history of Canada from the days of General Wolfe to the present, is in itself one of the best commentaries on Canada ever issued.

The Albertan district has particularly interested the German manufacturers, the centrally located markets and increasing railroad facilities appealing strongly to them. The presence of natural gas in the country, furnishing a new low priced fuel and light incentive, also impressed the Germans favorably with the Albertan prospect.

The entire delegation will travel from coast to coast in a special train, composed of through sleepers, diners, baggage and observation cars. The train will be made up at Quebec, and after reaching Vancuver, will return east. Elaborate arrangements for the entertainment and welfare of the Germans are being made by the local official of the railroad.

The friends of Mr. Crispin P. Smith, a promising young man recently from the east, will be sorry to learn that while riding a spirited horse on Sunday morning he was thrown and sustained painful injuries. His recovery, though slow, s quite satisfactory.

TRAIN LEAVES RAILS; MAN BADLY INJURED MANY SLIGHTLY HURT

(Continued from Page One)

it executed a complete turn, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Strange to say, the Chinamen were the coolest persons in the car. They did not lose their heads, and I never heard a scream. I tried to find something solid so as to stay in the same position as the car was rolling over, but failed, and a heavy tool chest crushed me against the floor, landing on my left shoulder.

CAR WENT OVER TWICE, THEN INTO THE DITCH

"The car went over twice and then landed in the ditch on its side. The first man I saw was Markall, blood pouring from his head and his left leg also bleeding. His trousers had been torn, and the blood was streaming from a deep gash in his leg. Barber was motionless in a corner of the car, his head a mass of blood. He was the only one who was unconscious but Markall was fast losing his senses until passengers from the other cars came and bound up his wounds.

At the hospital last night the nurses were confronted with a rather unusual problem. Owing to the crowded condition of the wards and rooms, Barber, the most seriously injured of the lot, was forced to take a bed in the corridor. Markall and a Chinaman shared a room. Markall objected to a Chinaman for a room mate and demanded that he be given a separate room, something which was out of the question. The Chinaman with Markall was the odd one of the lot of nine kept at the institution.

Markall, however, on account of his injuries, was unable to move, although he insisted upon being dressed and made ready to leove the hospital. At midnight he was still sitting on the side of the bed loudly protesting against his sleeping room mate, and frantically calling for private quarters.

BUDGET DEBATE ENDS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from Page One)

the consumer might be benefitted by such a change but it would mean a loss to the farmers.

"This man has grown rich," said Mr. Carvell, "in taking $35 of every $100 worth of clothes out of the poor boy in the street."

Mr. Carvell favored a reduction in the tariff upo nagricultural implements. Automobiles, through the duty, were one-third higher in Canada than in the United States. The duty on boots and shoes was practically prohibitive. The majority of the people living within ten miles of the border buy their footwear in the States and smuggle it over the line. Mr. Ames saw to it that there was no reduction, although through the Wilson tariff boots and shoes will pass in the United States free of duty.

His declaration that he favored an increase in the British preference was greeted with laughter from ministerial benches.

"Why don't they cheer?" asked Mr. Carvell. "They wrap themselves in the British flag; they pride themselves on their loyalty, but when I propose an increase in the British preference I am met with derisive laughter. I want the people to get a chance to buy everything from England cheaper than they do today. But nothing so strikes terror into the heart of the manufacturers as to suggest an increase in the British preference.

"Loyal Canadians do not want to set the price of the food of the people of Great Britain," said Mr. Carvell, in reply to the suggestion of Mr. Thorburn of a mutual preference. "Canadians who want to tax the foodstuffs of Britain are not as loyal as they say they are."

Dr. Edwards, Frontenac, replied, using the usual arguments against lower tariff which were used in the last election campaign. He declared that to talk free trade in Canada was unreasonasle.

Hon. Frank Oliver Speaks

Hon. Frank Oliver denied that the Liberal party in the senate had killed the government's tariff bill as charged by the member for Frontenac. The senate amended the bill by requiring that when any interest made application for an increase to protection it would be required to show its profits and to give its reason.

Because of that amendment the govment refused to present the bill for acceptance b ythe commons thereby killed it. In other words the government killed the bill because the senate had taken action to protect the public interest. The course pursued by the government is all the evidence that is needed to prove that the government desires to protect the interests and not the people.

Mr. Oliver said that in so far as the budget statement reflects the prosperity of the country it is satisfactory. If the prosperity of the revenue was reflected in the general prosperity of the individual there would be nothing but favorable comment to make. But when we have a stringency of money and a condition of high cost of living never before equalled it is a question of serious interest if there is not some connection between the prosperity of the treasury and the lack of prosperity of the people. This would have been a fair subject of inquiry on the part of the minister of finance whose duty it is to find some means of relieving the unusual situation.

No Reduction in Sugar

Referring to the West Indies' treaty in connection with refined sugar, Hon. Frank Oliver explained that there was a reduction of 17 cents per hundred pounds, or a benefit of $10,000 per year to the consumer—provided that the sugar imported came from any other country but Great Britain. He took it for granted, however, that every pound of refined sugar imported would come from Great Britain. The treaty therefore meant that while the consumer would not get a cent of benefit from the arrangement a present of $2,500,000 would be handed to the sugar refiners of Canada.

High Cost of Living

Mr. Oliver then paid some attention to the high cost of living, which he declared, the minister did not intend to decrease. In five years the price of canned tomatoes had increased in the wholesale price 75 per cent. to the consumer, while the increase in price to the producer was next to nothing. This, he said, had been brought about through the Canadian canners' combine of Ontario, which dictated terms to the dealers. Corn, said Mr. Oliver, netted the producer $7.50 per ton, and cost the consumer through the "beneficient operations" of the combine $1.50 per ton.

"With a return such as we never had, with a surplus such as we never had, and with the cost of living higher than ever before," said the minister for Edmonton, "the minister was derelict in his duty when he did not take consideration of these things."

THREE-COIN SWINDLE ROBS OLD MAN OF LIFE'S SAVINGS

(Continued from Page 1).

side and explained the system, of matching coins, plotting with the old man to win the third man's money through a pre-arranged method of the swindler and Myers always showing different sides of their coins in matching. The old man was eager for the attempt, and soon was engaged in the game with the two swindlers. The stakes mounted upward, until in the final play Myers lost his entire fortune.

Then the swindler took the old man back to the city, and made an engagement to meet him on the train about ready to leave for Montreal. That was the last seen of the swindlers, and Myers reported his loss to the police. About the same time another visitor, whose name is being kept secret by the police officials, reported the loss of $480 in the same manner.

CALGARY CHILDREN TO CELEBRATE EMPIRE DAY

(Continued from Page 1).

parents will enter at the west door and the children will come in at the east door.

Large signs have been erected indicating the places where drinking water can be secured, and also the resting rooms and the retiring rooms.

The children taking part in the butterfly drill and the folk dances will occupy a dressing room just inside the west entrance. By the courtesy of the R.N.W.M.P. commandant a large Union Jack has been loaned the committee and it will be lowered from the roof at the time for the general salute of the flag by the children.

The last details of today's Empire day celebration have been completed, and, given a fine day, success is assured. Programmes have been issued to the schools and arrangements made by the school board for the transportation of the children from outlying schools by street cars.

The following instructions are embodied in the programme:

Directions.

Pupils will assemble at their respective schools at 1.30 p.m. and proceed to Victoria Park, where they will gather in the Hitching Hall, at the rear of the Horse Show building, for final instructions. All pupils should be on the ground not later than a quarter to three o'clock.

Lavatory accommodations and drinking water will be provided, but pupils must bring their own paper cups.

Small children not taking part in the Union Jack will be shown at once to the seats reserved for them in the side galleries.

At 3 o'clock sharp the pupils will march into the arena, and take their places in the Union Jack, where each pupil will occupy a space 24 inches square, which will be marked on the floor by a colored cord. On entering the flag space, each pupil will be given a flag which must be kept rolled up until item No. 10 on the programme is reached.

The floor will be covered with clean sawdust, and all pupils will sit down except when singing or in saluting the flag and forming the Union Jack. Before each song the band will play a chord, and Miss Cember will give the signal to stand. After each song the pupils will sit down again.

The full instructions as to the flag drill will be given in the Hitching Hall before the pupils enter the arena.

Cadets will form up on the north side of the Horse Show building at 2.45 p.m. to receive final instructions and be ready to march into the building as soon as the pupils have filled the flag space. After the programme the cadets will march out and re-form outside for proper dismissal.

In case of need an ambulance and nurses will be in attendance.

To parents and friends: All seats are free except that certain galleries are reserved for small children and for one or two groups from private schools.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING BYLAW DESERVES ALL PUBLIC SUPPORT

(Continued from Page 1).

tal leaving nothing for stock or making up costs. Private owners would not be satisfied with nominal rentals, consequently we had to look about for another means to the same end and an investigation was made of some of the Industrial Buildings in other cities. It was impossible for us to visit all centres where industrial buildings are to be found but the case of Haverhill, Mass., may be cited as providing a fair illustration of the value of industrial buildings to a community. It was there that the industrial building idea originated some years ago, and since that time Haverhill is visited weekly by delegates representing commercial bodies from all over the continent, each eager to study at close range the method by which Haverhill fosters its industries, and that city has been elevated from industrial obscurity to the rank of second city on this continent in manufactured output of boots and shoes. The story of the cause and result of Haverhill's forward step in industrial lines, as told us was sustantially as follows:

"In 1904 Haverhill, Mass., found one line of its work, namely getting new industries, and aiding increase of local industries, at a stand-still for the reason that all floor space suitable for manufacturing purposes was filled.

"Subsequently an association of business men took the matter up and erected a modern building in the heart of the city. This has fostered the development of local industries until the increased output of these buildings, there are now four buildings and two more are to be erected this year.

The manufactured output amounting to $30,000,000.00 last year and giving employment to five thousand people.

The building of these later factories is absolutely the result of the activity and co-operation on the part of Haverhill business men, in building the association factories.

The experience of Haverhill has been the experience of other cities in the New England States who have adopted the industrial building plan of housing small industries. Many cities are finding that their industrial growth is hampered by their inability to care for the smaller manufacturer, whose industry may possibly become, before many years, one of the mainstays of the community and there is a general movement on the part of cities ambitious to become greater industrial centres, to erect industrial buildings from community funds, or through the co-operation of business men. If in the older cities the need for these buildings is felt, how much more are they necessary in a new community where manufacturing is as yet in its pioneer stage, and where the manufacturer accepts risk greater than he would if located in an established market.

"In nearly every centre in which we met manufacturers, we were asked the question, "Is there a building available in Calgary at reasonable rental in which the manufacturer interested can begin operations?". **At least seven manufacturers assured us that they would be prepared to take space in any industrial building which the city might erect and we have at the present time bona fide applicatants for at least 50 per cent of the available floor space.** These manufacturers would require space ranging from ten thousand to fifty thousand square feet each, and would give employment to from 25 to 150 people in each industry. I therefore think that the city should proceed with the erection of a modern industrial building of sufficient size t omeet the requirements of th smallr manufacturrs who ar disposed to locate in Calgary or the needs of other manufacturers whom we feel convinced could be induced to come here as soon as it is known that an industrial building is available.

"In some lines it was wemonstrated beyond peradventure that, though Calgary's trade territory had an ever-increasing market for manufaceured goods, the old establishment; of the East and South were too busy supplying the demand at remunerative prices to even consider the question of a branch. On the other hand, there was presented the anxiety of qualified employees to work for themselves. Here is a letter received only yesterday, in which the writer says: 'But I fel like coming to Calgary, and if the Industrial Building goes through—which Ithink is a very good idea—there may be an excellent opportunity for me.' For some years this inquirer has ben foreman in this particular shop, with a financial interest in it. Now he has withdrawn his money. 'I would like to come to Calgary, and of course now, as soon as possible. Could you help me to some kind of position, until another the Industrial Building is ready or until I fifd a partner?

"Many industries are particularly adapted to commerce operations in an industrial building. The manufacture of boots and shoes; clothing of nearly all kinds; hats, caps, gloves, etc., for ordinary wear; some classes of knitted goods; confectionery; biscuit making; the manufacture of grocer extracts; spices; the preparation of certain foog products; the lighter styles of iron and brass work; wire goods; washing machines; wooden novelties; stamping and die work; special tool making; art and cut glass works; interior and exterior decorations; paints; furniture; jewellry; plating work; artificial flowers; toys; rubber goods; paper boxes and paper novelties; bookbinding; brushes and brooms, etc., etc., or the assembling of seting up from unfinished parts machinery, such as small engines, motors, electrical goods, dairying and kitchen utensils, etc. etc.

"I cannot do better than quote from a booklet under my notice.

"Capital expenditure is the great obstacle between the small manufacturer and success. To remove this obstacle is the purpose of the Industrial Building. It will provide, exquisite to low cost production, without capital expenditure it will provide for the small manufacturer the essential factory requirements that can be obtained by established industries. Modern buildings designed for a number of industries, are a new economic development. The demand for space in similar buildings in other cities, ler to the erection of such edifices in Baltimore, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Montreal, Pittsburg, New York, and other manufacturing centres."

"C. M. Cohen of Baltimore, Md., Vice President of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of that city, writing to Mr. Miller on the subject of the Industrial Building of Baltimore, stated that the project had its inception with his company and the Pennsylavania Water and Power Company for the purpose of encouraging small manufacturers.

"A committee of prominent citizens visited the principal cities of the United States and reported their uniformly financial success. When the Baltimore building was completed in September 1912 none of its space was occupied. In May 1913 82 1-2 per cent of its total space had been leased, and there was under consideration the proposal to erect an additional unit.

"The Caxton Building in Cleveland reports that the project has been successful from the start and has earned an enviable reputation both locally and nationally.

"The J. S. Spann Co., of Indianapolis, who have four buildings of this character for light manufacture and warehousing have one devoted to the manufacture of vehicles, automobiles, and woodworking. They say that for small establishments who do not wish to furnish their own power, the industrial building is ideal.

"At the present time here in our own City I know of some small manufacturing enterprises that have started within the last year or two years and in looking around for locations they have found it impossible to find a suitable building and during the time that conditions were extremely good they acquired property and buildings for themselves and locked up quite a large amount of what should have been their active capital. Just at the present time owing to tight money conditions a number of these places have found it very hard to keep themselves easily financed all the time and in practically every instance where this has come under my observation these peole have stated that if they had the money that is locked up in building account in the shape of liquid assets they would at the present time be experiencing no financial difficulties. I am fully convinced from my observations that I made during my trip in the months of February and March that it is the small man that must be taken care of, as the smal man of today may be the big man of tomorrow and I am also convinced from my observations that the growth of practically every manufacturing enterprise in any town or city is nearly always started in a small way, and is coincident with the growth and development of the town and contiguous territory in which it is located."

NOT BECOMING FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Unsightly Grey and Faded Hair

Why not have beautiful, dark, glossy natural colored hair full of life and beauty—keep yourself young looking and fascinating". It's so easy and simple to do if you will get a bottle of Hay's Hair Health today. You'll notice a change after one or two applications—how quickly the grey hairs vanish—how glossy, full of life and vitality Hay's Hair Health will keep your hair. Your druggist is selling more Hay's Hair Health than all others, because he knows it's the most satisfactory, the nicest and cleanest to use and really does restore color to grey hair.

Free: Sign this adv. and take it to the following druggists and get a 50c bottle of Hay's Hair Health and a 25c cake of Harfina Soap for 50c; or $1.00 bottle of Hay's Hair Health and two 25c. cake of Harfina Soap free, for $1. Jas. Findley Drug Co., McCutcheon and McGill, McDermid Drug Co., Ltd., MacFarland & White.

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