THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

DAILY—Delivered in City, $4 per year. By mail, per year, $3. By mail to United States per year $3 SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscribers in the city $1. Subscribers in the United States $2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The barometer is leading the strenuous life these days.

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The city council have wisely concluded that if the water will not go to the catch-basins the catch-basins must go to the water.

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A California lady wants a legal guardian put in charge of her 35-year-old son because he flirted with the cook. This she regards as evidence of weak-mindedness. But many a man thinks he made a dunce of himself in not marrying a cook.

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Toronto Globe—The laying of the corner-stone of the legislative buildings at Edmonton takes place next month. The occasion will be a notable one. It will be a visible, tangible evidence of the progress of one of the great commonwealths which the pioneers are founding in the West. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the future that is in store for them. The occasion should not pass without a commemoration worthy of it, in which the leading spirits of the Dominion should take part.

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Alberta is the scene of a very large amount of railway construction at present, far more than ever before in its history. In the south the C. P. R is extending branches begun in previous years and will complete a large mileage before the snow flies. The Canadian Northern has broken ground on the extension of the Morinville branch to Athebasca Landing and also have gangs at work on the line from Vegreville to Calgary. Steel laying on the G. T. P. from Battle rivet to Edmonton has been started, while westward of the city the grading gangs are making straight the way for the extension to the mountains. These three large companies now in the field are all actively engaged in extending their lines. They also have survey parties in the field laying out the new lines which have not yet been started but on which work must in the nature of things be pushed as soon as it can be taken up. The Alberta and Great Waterways company are also preparing to begin work early. Altogether the season is a busy one throughout the Province generally in railway construction, and the promises are that the seasons to immediately follow will be equally busy. Alberta is coming into its own. After waiting a generation for the roads that came not we are getting them so fast now that we can scarcely keep track of the many projects in various stages of completion.

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Crop conditions in this district have been ideal for the past week or so, and despatches indicate that they have been pretty much the same over the west generally. The soaking rains which fell last week, though not altogether pleasing to the city residents, especially those of them whose predilections run to watching the home team win, were precisely what the country needed. It may be admitted, now that the crisis is past, that had the rains not come, urban and rural residents alike might have had something very much worse than even the postponement of the ball games to lament. With the late spring it was a matter of paramount consideration that no time be lost in the growing season. The warm rains gave the ground a thorough soaking which paved the way to crop success. The bright sunny—even hot—days that have succeeded have supplied the other half of the weather requirements, and at present grain and vegetables are stretching up in a way uncommon even in this land of phenomenal growth. Reports indicate that taking the country generally the crops have recovered the handicap of the late sowing season already and are now on an even footing with the average at this period. Given as good weather as usual the crop for 1909 will be splendid, perhaps even a "bumper."

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The board of the city hospital are coming in for some criticism for appointing a medical staff in connection with the institution. This, perhaps, was unavoidable. It certainly is understandable. The board explain that they include in the staff every doctor in the city who has turned business to the hospital. There are very good and quite apparent reasons why they should be uninclined to include any who have not sent patients to the hospital, or who have even put a knife into the institution when opportunity arose. There are also understandable reasons why a practitioner should not care to have his name singled out by exclusion from the list of appointees; though why he should wish to be on the staff on an institution he does not patronize is a trifle obscure. If any such, however, carry their regrets to the point of amendment and send ten paying patients to the hospital in a year the board is understood as willing to add them to the staff. It is difficult to see how in that case the board could do anything else. The creation of the staff is a financial expedient adopted to secure business and thereby help out the revenues. The board of course has no power to perpetuate the rule in the operation of the new hospital, which the city is asked to aid in building. If the city gives the proposed grant the city will have representatives on the new board, and will have through them a say as to whether or not the doctors who bring grists to the mill will be honored and assisted by having their names on the medical staff.

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A company has approached the city council with a request to be allowed to build rural electric lines under the radial railway franchise held by the city, or one of them. The details of the proposal not being yet available, intelligent discussion of the merits or demerits of the project cannot be undertaken. It must be assumed, however, that the citizens at large will be less inclined now than ever to part with any electric railway powers and privileges they possess. We once let a charter go, under a legally constructed, tight-riveted stipulation that in default of construction the charter and all that pertained to it, or was included in it, or implied by it, was to come back to us. The company defaulted but the city was never sure that the powers conferred upon them reverted to the city. Rather than chance the case in court the city secured another charter to replace the one let go. Naturally the ratepayer will be chary about letting go of another charter if he thinks the city will ever want to go into the radial railway business. And the success of the street railway is apt to make people think the city should do so. It is not with us now a question of railway or no railway, but of whether we are prepared to take on the added burden of building rural lines. The financial success that has rewarded the line already constructed is a pretty good argument for holding onto the charter and using it. If, for any reason, financial or other, it is unwise for the city to undertake this work it would, of course be folly to prevent a company going into it, for nothing a sight will conduce more to the permanent welfare of the city than the development of a radial system covering our tributary country. And the sooner a beginning is made the better.

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As usual the Vancouver Province goes off at half-cock at the story of the Magrath trouble, accepts the first version as unvarnished truth and duly belabors the Mormon settlers in Alberta as polygamists "who view the rest of humanity with a sullen malignity and who practice rights and customs hostile to the spirit of Christian civilization." The affray at Magrath, it says, "Was the act of a people for whose orderliness and good conduct a minister of the crown has pledged his personal word on more than one occasion," and it demands to know what the Federal Government is to do with a community which holds no social intercourse with the rest of the public, but which forms in the heart of the state a secret society which only requires numbers to be dangerous." The other version of the affray has been published in the Bulletin, in which it is pointed out on the authority of a special correspondent of the Winnipeg Telegram that neither Barclay nor his wife were Mormons, that religion played no part in the squabble, and that if those participating were mostly Mormons this was only because the community is almost exclusively of this sect. If that version be correct it remains to be said that neither the people of Vancouver nor any other community in which there is a public spirit to arouse, would have acted differently; certainly not people whom the frothings of the Vancouver Province can work into a frenzy of race hatred against an ally of Great Britain. For the rest, the laws in Alberta are not administered by the Federal Government; and Attorney General Cross would be poorly advised in taking lessons in the enforcement of law or the punishment of offences from Mr. Bowser or the saffron-hued journal that polishes his bespattered boots.

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Perhaps not in history has it been given a statesman to approach another with a proposal fraught with such consequence to the world as that made by the British Premier to the Government at Washington. In a word Mr. Asquith suggests that the United States devote attention to the Pacific, leaving Britain free to confine herself to the Atlantic and adjoining waters; and that each in its particular sphere of action shall take care of the interests of the other. In undiplomatic terms the proposal is for a defensive alliance, with an allotment of the specific duty of each partner in the business of the common defence. The suggestion is one that any man might be proud of. It speaks for the moral courage and high purpose of the British government. It will receive the endorsement of the best in both countries, whether the tangle of international relations allows it to become a reality or not. It voices the conclusion to which every right-minded man in both countries, must have come. It is a sad and perilous anomaly that these two countries, with so much of sentiment and interest in common, should stand aloof as they have stood. Mr. Asquith's proposal opens the way for a frank rapprochement, for an honorable recognition each of the other's trustworthiness, and for the enlistment of their joint power and effort in the protection of their respective rights and interests. The alliance would free both from danger of invasion, for it would assure an overwhelming naval force in each of the great oceans pledged to uphold the rights and defend the territory of both. But it would do much more—it would go farther to guarantee the peace of the world than any purely European alliance, or any other alliance practically possible. The purpose of the suggested "understanding" is to preserve the peace not to make war. The other Powers would have nothing to fear from the allies. Certainly the allies would have nothing to fear from the others. The chances of war would be limited therefore to strife among the "outsiders" themselves, and it would be pretty hard to conceive a war of any dimensions that did not interfere with some right, power, interest or privilege of either Britain or the United States. The accomplishment of the proposal would do more to make war impossible than any means yet found practicable.

EARL GREY.

Toronto Star—When Earl Grey came to Canada to act as governor general some people in this country were made nervous by the advance notices sent us by the cable correspondents, telling of his previous activities, of his fertile mind, of his gifts as a director and administrator. Some of the English journals, in their praise of him, seemed to think that he was the very man to take hold of a nation in the making, yank it loose from its errors, and set it on the highway.

It was feared that the new governor general would undertake to manage things—that he would not be content to act on the advice of his ministers, but would expect them to act on his advice. To put it in other words, he was made to appear from the advance notices too energetic and opinionated a man to prove successful in a post for which the chief requirements are a capacity for non interference, and a tact that enables one to do everything, anything, and even nothing, blamelessly.

EMPIRE DAY.

Ottawa Citizen—The perpetuation of the celebration of the birthday of the late Queen as Empire day was an inspiration. For some years after the death of Queen Victoria, and while the sense of loss sustained by that event was still fresh in the public mind, the holiday was observed rather as a memorial anniversary, but gradually and spontaneously it is taking on the character of a celebration of imperialism. Almost without suggestion or any formal movement of a public character, the people of Canada, at least, are evincing an intention of recognizing it as the imperial holiday, in the same sense that they celebrate Dominion day as the anniversary of Canada's birth as a nation. Probably never has the 24th of May been more generally or enthusiastically celebrated than it has been this year. The public mind seems to have seized the idea that as the institution of a United Empire had its birth in the Jubilee celebrations which marked the reign of the late Queen in 1887 and 1897, that the celebration of this fact would be the most fitting tribute that could be bestowed upon the memory of the gracious sovereign, whose reign of over half a century was marked by gradual unification of Britain and its over-sea Dominions. It appears likely that, as the years go by, the celebration of Empire day will become more general wherever the British flag floats, and will be marked by ceremonials and popular observances appropriate to the perpetuation of the memory of a great national anniversary.

"AT SEA."

Montreal Star—Sir Edward Grey defined a minister as "a man without a holiday." If he will consult the Canadian ministers who are to journey over to London this year, he will find that the definition is not of universal application. We frequently run our government with one minister on guard; and he cannot tell for the life of him whether he is pottering around the farm as minister of agriculture, or taking a boat trip on the Ottawa as minister of marine.

THE FARMER AND THE WAR CLAMOR.

Toronto Sun—Let there be no misunderstanding as to the facts. Those who have been clamoring most loudly for Dreadnoughts and increased expenditures in armaments generally have an ulterior object to serve. This holds true both of the jingoes in England and their echoes here.

The principal noise-makers in England hoped to so enlarge the national expenditure, by the outlay on navy and army, that the country would accept a policy of taxing imports as a means of raising the necessary revenue. Those most active in pounding the war drum in Canada are the men who desire to see the Canadian protective tariff maintained or increased, and they think they see in Canadian adventures in navy building, and increased military preparation generally, with the large expenditures therein involved, the best method of ensuring this

But, if the agitation here and in England is successful, how will the Canadian farmer be effected? If a protective policy is adopted in England it will, as stated recently, be made to apply against Canadian agricultural products as well as against German manufactures, and the sales of our farm produce in the British market will thereby be lessened. If the Canadian tariff is increased the farmer will thereby be lessened. If the Canadian tariff is increased the farmer will be hit on the other side by being compelled to pay more than now for the manufactured goods he is obliged to buy. In short, if the jingoes succeed, both here and in England, the Canadian farmer will not only find his share of the national expenditures increased, but he will be hampered even more than now in buying the supplies he needs, and on top of all this will have to face a hostile tariff in making sales in the English market.

SHOULD QUIET THINGS.

Montreal Gazette—Mr. Olivar Asselin, for striking Hon. Mr. Taschereau in the face in the legislative buildings at Quebec, has been sentenced to fifteen days in jail, without the option of a fine. The incident that led to the imposition of this penalty was in every way regrettable, and while it is also regrettable that it should have been necessary to bring such a case into court, it can be hoped that it will tend to check a kind of campaigning that is alike regrettable and demoralizing.

THE EPOCH-MAKING BUDGET.

Toronto Star—In a very bitter article, the Saturday Review has attacked the Liberal ministry in England and the budget brought down by Mr. Lloyd George.

"Sir Edward Grey is the only man on the treasury bench who owns an acre of land," is one of its statements, and commenting on this another journal suggests that they should be called "The Liberal Lackianders." To this they might not object, as the lack of land is very widely felt by the people of the United Kingdom. That the government has passed into the hands of the landless is a significant change from other days. In a remarkable outburst the Saturday Review asks: "What is the explanation of this extraordinary hatred of the land and its owners in the bosoms of the vulgar?"

The question is so striking and so full of the petulance of caste, that it will probably live in politics and pass into the history of the times. For Lloyd George the Saturday Review feels no anger—it forgives him from a great social height—exonerates him on the ground that he is sincere according to his lights and after his kind, but "for Mr. Winston Churchill, the grinning boy cynic and traitor to his order," it expresses "profound contempt."

It is quite evident that the Liberal budget, with its increased death duties, income tax, and tax on land and growing land values, has raised an issue that every man in the United Kingdom will hear about. The opponents of the administration are being driven to say and do furious and futile things. Not only are angry articles being written like the one quoted, but the landlords are raising rents and putting up the price of the workingman's beer, giving the budget as the cause. While by these means it is intended to disgust the populace with the financiering of the "landless ministry," yet one effect will be to bring the budget under the notice of every voter. Some of them—always and even more of them—will see that there is a revolutionary principle at work. If Churchill is to be regarded with "profound contempt" as "a traitor to his order," the idea may occur to people of another order that landless electors have no reason to share the objections of landlords to a landless ministry.

It is the opinion of Lord Milner that the budget will not divert attention from tariff reform, as protection has been prettily named. He thinks the budget will but serve to show that the tariff must be introduced, and indeed, the new direct taxes will prove entirely convincing to those who are taxed. They will prefer to have the taxes raised by tariff, for then the masses can be made to pay by means of a method they cannot comprehend, and the operation of which they cannot see.

But this budget defines the issue. Shall the revenue the nation needs be raised as Lloyd George proposes, with his new taxes on the wealthy and well-to-do, or by means of a tariff, as his opponents propose? This forces the advocates of the tariff out into the open. Theirs is another scheme of taxation, name it however prettily; but in their scheme land and wealth would not pay it all, for every man of the masses would pay his moiety on everything he eats, drinks and wears.

Injures Canadian Loans.

London, May 28.—In the budget debate in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Hamar Greenwood said the result of the tax on the bearer bonds would be a diminution of Canadian municipal loans here. New York investors would get them. Mr. Hobhouse remarked the position of the provincial governments of Canada was governed by the federal act. They were in a different position from the Australian states, which were interdependent. He thought that Australian states would be exempt from the tax, while the Canadian states would not. Canada, however, would have access to all the capital she required, even under the new conditions.

To Hurry up Matters.

Washington, May 31—Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart left this morning for Atlanta to take charge of moving the mails in the strike affected area.

A PRIZE FIGHTER TRAINS AT Y.M.C.A.

Calgary People Scandalized at the Report and Lively Times Are Expected.

Calgary, May 29.—The announcement in a local paper that Jimmy Potts, the professional prize fighter, has been training for his bout with Lauder in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, has created quite a lot of comment among the better thinking people of the city.

Y.M.C.A. supporters, church people and worldlings alike condemn training for fights in the gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A., an institution which has for its aim the developing of the best that is in the young men and boys of the country.

When interviewed this morning the Y.M.C.A. officials in charge of the institution admitted that Potts had been training there, but claimed that because he had become a member and because he was a clean-living and respectable fellow, it was all right. They further claimed that because the use of gloves is not allowed in the institution, it could not be called training for a fight, even though Potts did work out in the gymnasium.

When it was pointed out that the training of a prize-fighter did not consist in very much use of the gloves, but to a great extent in gymnasium exercises, etc., the officials admitted that he might be training for all they knew.

One father, who has a family of boys who attend the Y.M.C.A., when speaking of the matter today said: "It is far from a right thing to allow such persons as professional prize-fighters to use the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium. They are not a good class of people to have around, and as for myself, and I think I can speak for all fathers who wish to see their sons grow up honorable, industrious men, we don't want our boys to associate with professional pugs, even in the Y.M.C.A.

"Prize fighters may be all right in their place, but I don't think their place is in a Y.M.C.A. When a man is making his living at such a profession as fighting, I think he should be ostracized from any institution where he comes into contact with our boys."

Dr. Ecott, superintendent of schools, when spoken to about the matter said he did not know much about the Y.M.C.A. and its rules applying to such a case, but declared that it did not see mquite the right thing. The fighter did not box in the building.

Mr. W. G. Hunt, who is one of the leading men of the local Y.M.C.A., said that although he did not see just how Potts was to be stopped from training in the gymnasium, although the was a professional pugilist, he did not approve of his presence there. He said that the advertizing of the fact that a prize fighter was training or even using the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, did not sound well.

"That notice to the effect that Potts was training at the Y.M.C.A., which appeared in a local paper, was not a good thing for the association," said Mr. Hunt.

Mr. Hunt declared that the matter would be brought up at the next board meeting but that at present he did not see that anything could be done.

Rev. J. A. Clarke, of Knox Presbyterian Church, thought the case a unique one and that being a member in good standing, he did not see how Potts could be prevented from training there, although he said he thought some provision to guard against such cases should be made in the rules of the institution. Mr. Clarke did not think that it seemed right to have a fighter train there.

Chief English had been greatly surprised when he read that Potts was training at the Y.M.C.A., and that an institution which usually opposed such as fights should harbor a fighter and allow him to prepare for a fight in their gymnasium.

"We have bee ntrying to get rid of these fighters and their followers," he said, "and it is funny that the Y.M.C.A. should keep them around and encourage them when they are recognized as detrimental to the city."

Castro Broken Down.

Paris, May 28.—There seems little doubt that Cipriano Castro, the ex-dictator of Venezuelt, is seriously if not hopelessly ill. The Examiner correspondent learns that this condition is not the sequence of the disease for whose treatment he came to Europe, but is due to th efact that he is not a confirmed victim of the morphine habit. He has been taking one drug for the last few years in moderate quantities, but the habit has grown to such an extent that he is completely under its ruinous sway.

A physician who examined him in Paris confirms this report, and it is believed that Castro is under the shadow of paresis. Venezuela need not fear its former president, for medical opinion is that he will never again be able to take part in public affairs. Castro is now at Santander, Spain, wit h...s devoted wife, but has been deserted by all his former adherents. About the only man to remain faithful to the fallen despot is Senor Hthn, his confidential aganet and recently the Venezuelan consul at Genoa.

Bodies Found in Refuse.

Palmerston, Ont., May 30.—The bodies of three infants, one of them that of a fully developed babe, were discovered on the farm of Charles Cosens, just outside the town limits, where they had been dumped with the refuse collected by the scavenger's cart.

Well-Known Traveller Gone.

Vancouver, B.C., May 31.—Harry A. Small one of the best known commercial travellers in Canada, and brother of the late E. A. Small, a large Montreal manufacturer, is dead.

PROTESTS INNOCENCE.

North Bay Convict Declares He is Not Guilty.

North Bay, Ont., May 31.—To the accompaniment of the tap of the carpenter's hammer in the task of erecting the scaffold on which Maurice Ryan is to pay the penalty on Thursday for the death of his brother, a last attempt is being made this afternoon to save the condemned man. By a strange coincidence Justice Latchford, who sentenced Ryan, is presiding over the sittings of the non-jury high court, which opened here this morning.

G. L. T. Bull, counsel for the prisoner, sought permission to make application for a reprieve, basing his appeal on the poverty of the client, who had no founds to procure necessary evidence in his behalf. Justice Latchford refused the application. Radcliffe arrived today. The work of erecting the scaffold is proceeding in plain hearing of the condemned man who, in frequent conferences with his spiritual adviser, Bishop Scollard, stoutly protests his innocence.

CALGARY DOINGS.

Farmers Report Splendid Growth—Large Homestead Returns.

Calgary, May 31.—Farmers of the district report marvellous growth in grain during the past week, and business expansion is equally satisfactory.

Customs returns show an increase over May of last year by at least 75 per cent. During the month ending today they will amount to over $60,000. In May, 1908, the total was $34,989.

The total clearing house returns for May amount to $6,881,994. In May, 1908, they were $4,576,648, an increase of over 50 per cent.

During the month of May 897 homestead entries were made. This is an increase of 649 over the corresponding month last year.

The building inspector reports permits applied for during the past 30 days, $405,550. In May, 1908, the total was $77,350.

SCORCHING LANGUAGE

Comparing Deakin to Judas—Judas Hanged Himself, Was one Expression.

Melbourne, May 30.—In the Commonwealth House of Representatives the proceedings were marked by personal altercations of unprecendental acrimony. Sir W. Lyne, who refused to enter the Deakin coalition was called to order for repeating the epithet "Judas" which he addressed to Mr. Deakin on Thursday. Attorney General Hughes capped this by declaring it was unfair to Judas, who at least hanged himself. The speaker repeatedly rebuked the members for transgressing the rules of debate.

Ferryman Drowned.

Outlook, Sask., May 30—H. L. Mees aged 24, ferryman, was drowned at Ruddy Ferry. He was repairing the cable when the boat upset and after swimming a short distance Mees went under. The body has not been recovered. The river is very high. He leaves a wife and child.

Sharpe Gets Heavy Sentence.

Kansas City, Mo., May 30.—The jury in the case of James Sharpe, or "Adam God," charged with the murder of Policeman Michael Mullen in a religious riot here on December 8th, on Saturday returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and Sharpe was sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary.

The Reason Why

some dealers offer "something just as good" as PROGRESS BRAND GARMENTS, is obvious. The less there is in a garment, the smaller the cost. The smaller the cost the greater the profit—and there are some merchants who are out for the large profits, even if they have to look for new customers every day.

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OPTIMIS

Towns are much like indiv... only greatly magnified. The... to know that they have foun... in the public eye. Especi... this the case when the favor... has not been particularly s...

Camrose is such a town. ... well built, of sturdy agri... parentage, it has always ma... voice heard whenever the ... demanded, but has not hitherto any great clamor at the door ... vincial greatness. It is only ... period of time since the "to... district was considered a tr... to an ambitious commercial ... to the west of it, and, in fac... still considered by some to b... but its own opinion of the ... is that it has struck out for ... and that it is entitled to rec... of independence from all in... in any way, in its birth, ... growth and future developme...

"Why should not I be ... prosperous some day, too," sa... precocious youngster among ... municipalities. "Geographic... am right in the centre of t... vince; taken any way you lik... west, south or north. It is a... advantage to be the hub of a l... vince like Alberta. Of cour... monton is called the hub, but ... very young yet and who knows ... I may become when I grow u... am going to get a railway ... Edmonton to the north and a... to Calgary in the south, and ... haps, after a while, I may ... about a street railway. I ... think it will be for some time, t... In the meantime, I am going ... vite manufacturers to call o... and often I get them here I th... will be "for keeps." I feel ... this spring than I ever felt ... I have some good backers ... me and that always counts for ... deal."

This soliloquy on the part of ... rose is not due entirely to the ... exuberance of youth. The tow... within the past few weeks ... something more tangible ... visions. The great railways ... province, such as the G.T.P., ... C.P.R. and the C.N.R., have ... looking Camrose over, and the... has found favor in their eyes.

"We are going to take the g... ment up on a guarantee of b... a branch from our main line ... Calgary," says the C.N.R. ... ville is the point from which th... will begin and we are going to ... through Camrose."

"It is our intention, also, ... a branch from our main line ... City of Calgary," says the ... Trunk Pacific. "Ryley is like... point from which the line will ... and we must either go by w... Camrose or make a wide det... the east to get around Dried... Lake. We prefer to go through ... rose, so as to make the rou... short as possible."

The C.P.R. thinks of what it ... can do for Camrose than it has... It has a line now running out ... Wetaskiwin, which eventually ... be a through line to Winnipeg ... can give assurance of building ... from Camrose direct to Edm... and can hint at extending the ... don to Alix branch on to Ca... thus practically paralleling the ... gary and Edmonton line.

There is always a consid... difference between talking and ... ly doing. For some time h... ways have been singling out ... rose for special favors, but ... towns, which would very muc... to have the railroads themselv... a little dubious about the fulfi... of the railway talk. Others ... somehow or other, have all alo... an idea that the railway com... meant business, are advising ... rose to throw off the three... railway yoke and to be free o... trammeling influence.

"So many railways will be a... stone about your neck," says ... neighboring town of Wetas... "Instead of drawing trade to ... and giving you the growth y... pect, the effect of railroads w... the very opposite. The trade ... you now enjoy will go to the ... centres of population, such a... monton and Calgary, and you ... powerless to prevent it. We h... askiwin speak from experience ... fore the line east from our tow... built Wetaskiwin drew the ... from nearly a hundred miles ... After the completion of the r... new towns sprang up along th... and this meant so much less ... for Wetaskiwin. The railway ... considered a great thing while ... still a prospect, but after i... built it did the town harm a... as good."

Advice which is not wanted ... sidered more or less imper... Camrose sees a future ahead o... a railroad centre and invites ... railroads it can get. Railroad... erally form the text for a serm... prosperity and Camrose think... doctrine perfectly orthodox.

Early in the month of Ma... C.N.R. had all the contracts ... the construction work on the ... from Vegreville to Calgary. ... nineteenth of the month the ... struction camps were establis... Camrose and the cutting of th... of way was begun north of the ... in the direction of Vegreville. ... rose will be the headquarters ... numerous sub-contractors of th... them Construction Company ... Cowan Construction Company, ... will both have their men at w... the district all summer long. ... believed that the steel will b... from Vegreville to Camrose ... first of August.

The G.T.P. surveyors are still ... Camrose district, and their he... gineer does not appear to be ... dismayed at the activity of th... C.N.R. company. The survey... taking the grade as they go an... to indicate that it is the det... tion of the railway company t... their line through Camrose.

There is a possibility, howe... the Alberta Government ha... word to say in this connection ... Government is expected to gu... the bonds of both lines of r...