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THE MORNING ALBERTAN

THE CIRCULATION
FRIDAY—5439.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A MONTH. CALGARY, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1910. NINTH YEAR—No. 41

TWO MORE SCHOOLS ARE BADLY NEEDED

Twelve Roomed School to Be Erected in West Calgary

ACCEPTS HALF BLOCK FROM COL. WALKER

An Important Meeting of the School Board Held This Week

The building of two more big schools for the city is what is facing the Calgary school board. At the meeting of the board this week it was decided to erect a new school in West Calgary, at an early date. The school will be located at the corner of Twelfth avenue and Tenth street, and will have twelve rooms.

The board also accepted Col. Walker's offer of a half block in East Calgary, and passed a resolution thanking the owner for his gift. It was decided to purchase the other half for a new school to me built some time in the near future. Hhis property is very valuable and is increasing every day. The present value of the block is put at $12,000 which will only cost the school board $5,000. A motion was passed that a request be made to the legislature, giving the board power to issue debentures on 40-year terms instead of 30 years, on all solid stone buildings. Mr. O'Neill a resident next to the Central school was given half cost of the erecting of a fence between the school and his residence.

In passing the account of the Johnson Temperature Control Co., the superintendent stated that this was the first of its kind in the Calgary schools and was installed at the Hillhurst school. It is a special attachment to the heating radiators. When the rooms get to a certain temperature the heat is automatically shut off. This keeps the rooms at a certain temperature all day long, which is a great benefit to the children's health.

Money for Tree Planting

The board will spend $2,000 on tree planting and ground improvements, of which Messrs Manson and Sinnott are a special committee to look after this work.

Messrs Hutchings and McLellan were appointed a committee to interview the C. P. R. with a view of renting a coal shed for the storage of school coal during the winter. Mr. Wm. Aberhart formerly principal of the Central school Brantford, Ont., was appointed principal of the Alexandra school. The report of the superintendent was read as follows:

Superintendent's Report

"The statistical returns for March show a slight increase in attendance over any previous month despite of the epidemic of measles, as the number of removals of families to the homesteads for the summer. There were 2692 pupils in the public schools and 182 in the High school in March with percentages of 85 per cent. and 87 per cent. respectively in actual attendance each day. The total 2874 shows an increase of 13 over February's total attendance, an increase of 545 over February of last year, and 1408 over February of 1907, three years ago.

The records of punctuality and attendance are good, only 262 cases of tardiness were reported during the month, one school, Sunnyside, having only three pupils late; the highest attendance was in Miss McCulloch's room at the Practice school, 95.9 per cent., the lowest in the primary room at the West Ward school, 73.4 per cent., where sickness interfered with the attendance. Forty new pupils were received during the month. 233 have been received since the beginning of the year, an average of four new pupils each school day. In addition to these, a number of beginners have entered since the first of April, though in the southern part of the city only pupils transferred from other schools an da few of the older ones beginning could be accepted. There are probably 50 or 60 children over six years og age for whom there is no room until the Mount Royal school can be occupied. The problem of keeping pace with the growth of population is an ever present one and will in a short time have to be considered in reference to the High school as well as the Public schools.

"During the month the principal appointed for the Riverside school, Mr. W. A. Stickle, entered upon his duties there; this school now has five rooms in operation and is growing steadily.

"Arrangements have been made for a public lecture under the auspices of the board to be given in the Assembly Hall of the High school on the evening of Friday, April 15, on 'Forest Scenes in Europe.' This is an illustrated lecture by Mr. A. Knechtel, Dominion forestry inspector, and is part of an educative campaign being carried on in the interests of Canadian forests."

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION IN NEW YORK IS AT AN END

A General Investigation to Be Made Into Legislature Corruption.

New York, April 15.—The insurance investigation which Supt. Wm. H. Hotchkiss of the state department has been conducting, in all probability is at an end. At the time set for the resumption of the investigation Mr. Hotchkiss adjourned it until next Friday, and all witnesses under subpoena were excused.

"In view of the resolution adopted by the senate at Albany for an investigation of legislative corruption," said Mr. Hotchkiss, "and in view of pending action by the assembly to that effect, I have decided to carry my inquiry no further. I shall turn over all records of the legislative investigating commission, which, with its broader powers, will be able to go much farther than I could."

Mr. Hotchkiss said he would adjourn his inquiry formally from time to time until the legislative investigation begins, so as to keep his own investigation technically alive.

Serious Labor Trouble in Germany.

Berlin, April 15.—A lockout in the building trades of Germany began at 6 o'clock this evening. Between 150,000 and 200,000 workers already are known to be affected, but full reports on the situation have not arrived at headquarters.

CALGARY LEADS IN CLEARING RETURNS

Enormous Expansion of Business Over the Same Week Last Year. Sixth in the Volume of Business.

Calgary is in its accustomed place in the lead in percentage of increase in bank clearings over last year. The returns for the week ending Thursday is as follows:

Calgary	120.	$2,797,000
Vancouver	111.1	3,018,000
Edmonton	67.8	1,299,000
Montreal	57.	36,669,000
Victoria	58.	1,800,000
Hamilton	51.1	1,848,000
Winnipeg	49.9	15,115,000
Ottawa	45.	2,383,000
Toronto	42.6	29,243,000
London	31.5	1,374,000
Quebec	25.2	1,923,000
Halifax	23.6	1,674,000
St. John	22.8	1,326,000

TWO BIG DEALS IN CALGARY REALTY

Twin Stables Sold for $50,000, and Palace Stables Sold for $32,000—Other Activity in Realty.

Two large real estate deals, aggregating $82,000, were put through yesterday when the Palace stables and the Twin stables changed hands.

The Twin stables on the corner of 7th avenue and 2nd street east were sold to F. D. and S. E. Beveridge for the sum of $50,000, while the Palace stables on 7th avenue east, just below the Twin stables, were sold for $32,000, the purchasers being Messrs. Foster, Currie and Richards of Oregon, who secured the property from Messrs. F. D. and S. E. Beveridge.

There is a steady movement in real estate, most of the property moving being suburban, few parcels of inside property of any moment, with the exception of the two above deals, having been put through in the last two weeks.

Real estate men are unanimous in the opinion that values in outside residential property is conservative, and that there is no likelihood of a boom of a slump in that class of property.

As for the inside stuff this has been turning over in large parcels at very conservative prices, and there has been no tendency for boom of property of this description.

BALFOUR WOULD NOT TAX COLONIAL GRAIN

Mr. Balfour Makes Definite Announcement, Which is Regarded as Very Important in Bye-Elections.

London, April 15.—A letter written by Mr. Balfour to a member of parliament was made public today in which the Conservative leader states that it would be his policy if returned to admit colonial corn free of duty only taxing that from foreign countries. Mr. Balfour's announcement is regarded as likely to have an important effect in the industrial constituencies in the next election.

RACE RIOTS IN CHINA ARE VERY SERIOUS

English and American Missions Destroyed, But No Reports of Any Loss of Life Yet.

New Haven, Conn., April 15.—Cables received here today announce the destruction during a race riot of the Yale mission at Chang Chua, China. The missionaries are safely housed in ships in the harbor. No mention is made of anyone having been injured.

Washington, April 15.—Two English missions and a Norwegian mission have been destroyed in the race riots at Chang Chua, China, according to the advices received here. A British gunboat is now on the way to the town to protect the property of the foreigners.

HANKOW, April 15.—The situation in Shansha, the capital of Hunan, is most grave. The rioting begun by the natives in revenge for the action of the Chinese officials in cornering and controlling the export of rice, continues. The governor's yamen, in which the missionaries had sought refuge was set on fire by the rioters and destroyed. The missionaries and other foreigners fled and were taken aboard a merchant steamer in the harbor. The British Consulate and customs offices have been abandoned. Two more British gunboats are hurrying to the scene. No fatalities are reported The properties known to have been destroyed are the buildings of the Wesleyan China Inland Missions, of the Methodist China Inland Mission, and of the Norwegian Mission.

A Palace of Justice

Ottawa, April 15.—The government is considering the erection of a Palace of Justice. Replying tonight in the house to a question of Mr. Houghton Lennox as to whether the supreme court has to be put in the new government building now in progress, Mr. Pugsley answered to the effect that it was contemplated that a building might be erected to accomodate the supreme court, exchequer court and railway commission thus creating a palace of justice.

Nothing Doing Says T. Roosevelt

Vienna, April 15.—Mr. Roosevelt denied emphatically today the published statement that he had agreed with Gifford Pinchot that his name might be used again in connection with the presidency.

MORE EARTHQUAKES ARE REPORTED FROM COSTA RICA

Business Houses Closed and People Living inCanvas.

Boston, April 15.—The United Fruit company received cables today from Costa Rica stating that the earthquakes still continue and that the banks and business houses have closed. Half of the population are living under canvas.

The Government Makes No Move to Get Clark

Mr. Walsh Shows Mythical Nature of the A. & G. W. Railway---Cornwall on the Stand All Day and Proves to be a Good Witness

Edmonton, April 14.--From the minutes which Mr. Walsh read today it seems very apparent, as he says, that there is no Alberta and Great Waterways company, and that it is only a myth. If this is true, it follows that the company's contract with the government is worthless and subject to challenge.

It was shown that the A. and G. W. company did not even have a discounted note for $50,000 as a basis of negotiating with the government. It borrowed that amount from a local bank, kept it over night and then gave it all back to Clarke in the form of a cheque. It also assigns all its other assets to the Canada West Construction company.

That the government should consider carrying out the contract under the circumstances hardly seems reasonable, but it has not signified any willingness or desire yet to alter its course. The government officials have made no effort to get Minty or Clarke here. They do not seem to consider themselves to blame for their disappearance or even responsible, but content themselves with saying harsh things about Clark. They refer to that gentleman in much different terms than they did a few days ago.

A New Personage Today

During the cross-examination of Cornwall today a new persona ity was brought into the case, that of Mrs. Bowen, wife of A. D. Bowen, the man who opened the negotiations for the acquirement of the Athabasca syndicate in behalf of Clarke. Mrs. Bowen is now residing in Calgary. She was not brought into the case to a very large extent but it was evident from the manner of Mr. Bennett that she may become an important element in the enquiry before it is finished.

Although Bennett had Cornwall in his hands all day, he drew little testimony. But such information as he elicited may prove of value in what Bennett plans to bring out tomorrow. Cornwa l is proving a remarkably good witness. He has not lost his temper once. He answers all questions with slowness and deliberation. He has not contradicted himself on any material points yet. He has shown himself to be able, when occasion demands, to strike at Bennett quite effectively. When a question bothers him he spars for time by asking that it be repeated or declaring that he does not understand it. He is careful not to tie himself down to positive statements.

The cross-examination is expected to consume all of this morning's session and there is not expected to be any session this afternoon.

Mr. Cornwall Proceeds

When Mr. Cornwall was placed on the stand again this morning Mr. Walsh produced a letter of April 1908 from Cornwall to Minty showing Cornwall still had hopes of success in the railway negotiations at that time. Another letter from B. R. Clark to Minty in December 1908 said that Rutherford was taking considerable interest in the railway matter and that he considered it to be Minty's duty to keep Rutherford and Cornwall informed of all negotiations. B. R. Clarke in that letter also said he was pleased with the confidence Rutherford had shown in his brother.

"Can you tell me if you were in Winnipeg Dec. 12."

"I think I was."

"Do you remember calling on Mr. Minty."

"I may have."

"Do you remember telling him of having an interview with Mr. Rutherford."

"I may have, I had many interviews with Mr. Rutherford."

Mr. Cornwall Responsible

Witness then explained a letter of Dec. 1908 of Cornwall's to Minty in which Cornwall said he considered himself in a position of responsibility to Rutherford and would keep the latter advised as to all developments. Witness then explained to Walsh he intended to keep Clark advised through Minty. Witness denied that he intended to make himself as intermediacy re means of communication between Rutherford and Clark. He admitted however that he would write letters to Minty in reference to anything that would help along in the building of the road.

Took Cornwall in Trust

Walsh read a letter from Minty to W. R. Clarke saying Cornwall had called on Minty saying he had had an interview with Rutherford in which Rutherford said he had taken Clarke in trust and looked to Cornwall as friend in trust. Cornwall said he felt himself in a position of responsibility and would consult Rutherford's personal likes and anxieties.

Tips on the Election

Witness said he and Cross did not go together to New York in October 1909 because Cross was detained longer than he expected. Witness went to New York alone where he met Cross. Their only reason for being there was to watch the election.

"Simply to get some pointers on the election."

"Haven't you enough elections here?"

"Well, they don't carry them on here just as they do there. Yes, we may need to use the pointers we got there here yet."

How It Was All Done

Mr. Walsh then produced a minute book of the A. and G. W. Co. He said it was given to him as such. He read from the book a resolution at a shareholders' meeting that carried unanimously that the capital stock of $50,000 be turned over to Clarke in form of a check for his services for obtaining aid from the government and plans and surveys. A motion was also passed unanimously that Clarke be given a salary of $25,000 annually. This meeting was held in Edmonton in October 1909 and B. R. Clark at a meeting a few days later resigned as a director to form a construction company and Bain was elected in his place. It was resolved that a contract be entered into with the Canada West Construction Co. The two Clarkes and Minty were among those present. Mr. Walsh went on reading minutes showing how the railway company had assigned all its assets to the Construction company.

Mr. Bennett Begins

Mr. Bennett then began his cross examination and the examination became more spirited and bitter. Witness said he never had an interest in the Athabasca Northern Co., formed by Mr. Mackey. Witness said he did not know who was given power of attorney for Dobell and Carling in the Athabasca Railroad organization. He admitted he had never seen the two men. Carling and Dobell were company incorporators of the railway. He thought Bigger could tell who acted as power of attorney for the two men. Witness said he had no personal knowledge of how he became empowered to turn over an option to Faulkner Oct 29, 1906. He took no steps to obtain such authority except through his lawyer. His lawyer would know all about it.

Witness said he received $25,000 for the option in cash and that no part of it was given to co-partners. He kept it all himself. His only hope of getting benefits out of the railroad was through the development of the country. He admitted reserving the privilege of investing $25,000 in the syndicate "just as a flyer." He was out to make a living of course.

He became a member of the syndicate with 25-140 interest. His interest was represented not by cash but by conditions of Faulkner's option.

The office of the syndicate was in Winnipeg. He sometimes went there. That was in 1908. He met Hawes there. Later Hawes and Davidson came to Edmonton but not at request of witness.

Trying to Interest Albertans

At that time there was only $11,000 of stock to be sold. McDougall, Secord Garlepy and others were approached to take up the $11,000 of remaining stock. Bennett tried to show that the $11,000, it was stipulated, would have to be taken up on a basis of $100,000. Witness said he knew nothing about it and that Bennett would have to examine Faulkner on that matter. Cornwall admitted soliciting these men to take up the stock but left the statement of price in the hands of Faulkner who saw them later. McDougall refused to go in unless Alberta people had a controlling interest. Cornwall did not know Mahaffey. He met Davidson an Englishman here. He only supposed Clarke had acquired the interest of Davidson and others. It was done with the consent of witness who did not know the conditions. He thought Clarke acquired Faulkner's interest. Did not know who got Emerson's interest or Ross Sutherland's interests.

He admitted Woodmans having made a claim on Clarke six weeks ago. He and Clarke discussed the matter in Edmonton. The claim he thought was for services rendered. Agreement of December 13, 1906 was mentioned in which provision for the formation of a construction company was made. Witness said he did not know anything about construction matters. Asked by Bennett if he did not have enough intelligence to appreciate matters of that kind, witness said he was only an ordinary bush ranger but would more attention to construction companies in the future.

Hawes' Journey to England

Hawes was then discussed. It was explained how Hawes an Englishman went to England to get money for the syndicate but failed. However Hawes brought back a wife, that was all. Hawes and Cornwall, witness admitted talked to Cornwall, Judge Day of Equitable and other financial men in New York later. Witness did not know whether Hawes had then returned to England. He said he had not talked railroad to the New Yorkers, had only discussed the north country. Hawes might have talked money however. He did not know whether Hawes had gone to England to sell the syndicate for 25,000 pounds sterling and 35 per cent. of the common stock. He did remember having suggested to associates

The Afternoon Session.

When Mr. Cornwall was placed on the stand again this afternoon he reiterated the statement he had not attempted to obtain any subsidy from the government. Bennett read a letter from Faulkner to Cornwall, in which he had asked him to ask for $13,000 exclusive of the subsidy. The letter was dated Jan. 13, 1907, and contained Woodman's estimate of the cost of the road. Bennett here tried to show that Cornwall's statement of yesterday and this morning as to what he had done as regards getting aid from the government were at variance. Cornwall admitted having been to see the meeting of Cabinet officers, at which he and associates had discussed the railway matter, but witness did not remember anything that was said. There was a general conversation, but he and his associates went away without getting any promises. He said others present could tell more about it than he.

Mr. Cornwall Was Vexed

Here Cornwall became vexed, saying he could not follow Bennett's rather involved questions. "My lords, I believe I am a man of ordinary intelligence, but I cannot understand what this man Bennett is driving at."

Cornwall explained that it was on his return from Ottawa, where he had met Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that he signed in Winnipeg the agreement relinquishing his $540,000 interest in exchange for $100,000 of stock par value. He said he met Laurier alone, and did not refer him to any of his associates or Hawes. He asked Laurier if there was any possibility of getting a subsidy.

Is Worse on Cushing.

Bennett showed that Cornwall sent a letter to Minty a little later in which he said that the matter had been well threshed out, that he knew Rutherford would consult Cross regarding the bond feature, and that Cushing should be interviewed, as he believed he was a provincial ownership man. He also said in the letter that Woodman should see Stocks and Cushing, as they might be converted to some extent, and what they said might have weight when the matter was discussed in council, which had not been done yet. He thought Rutherford probably told him that the matter had not been discussed in council. He said in the letter that he had entered into the personal and private views of the members of the government, so that the thing was in shape so that it would soon be possible to talk business. In the letter he also said that he thought Woodman should see Cushing before Rutherford and Cross came back.

Witness reiterated the statement that he did not know anything about giving instructions or receiving instructions to or from Minty in regard to the organization of a Construction company. He said he was not quibbling over stock or shares in the company, as what he was interested in was getting the road built. Bennett said that money seemed to be the main consideration among the shareholders in Winnipeg.

"I suppose you are a philanthropist," asked Bennett.

"Not at all; I am just a plain, ordinary citizen, who is trying to do his duty by his province and by his friends."

"With that qualification of friends I will accept it," said Bennett.

"You are one of them," was the reply.

Relations With Bowen.

Bennett then began to talk about Bowen. He said Bowen came here from Kansas City and registered at the Alberta hotel. Witness said Joe Morris had introduced Bowen to him, and Cornwall gave Bowen a letter to Minty. Witness said he remembered Morris said he had a friend who wished to talk with Cornwall about the northern country, and he had described it to him. Bowen stayed here several days, and then went to Winnipeg. Witness remembered sending a letter to Minty thirteen days later asking Minty if he had yet seen Bowen. Bowen came here a second time. His wife was with him at the time. Witness said Mrs. Bowen is in Calgary now. He said he thought Bennett had brought her here. Bennett said he knew about it, too, and that they would talk about that later.

Witness said he would have been willing to sell out in May, 1908, at par, and that other members of the syndicate were probably willing, too.

He admitted his name did not appear on option given May 26, 1908. He said he got no cash for the option. The option fell due Sept. 1, 1908. Cornwall did not know if Bowen came to Edmonton when he signed the first option. He thought he signed something for Bowen here. Bowen never went to the Landing. Witness was in Banff about July 5, and Bowen and wife and two children were there. He thought he might have met her prior to that time They talked about the railroad. Bowen did not mention Clarke's name at Banff. Cornwall thought he had seen Clarke here or in Calgary before that time. He did not know whether Bowen and family had left the sanitarium at Banff before or after he did. He had met Bowen in Edmonton between the time he was introduced to him by Morris and the time he saw him at Banff. He thought Bowen's family was with him this time. Did not know what house Bowen and family lived in.

He was not sure whether it was in Calgary or Edmonton he had first met Clarke. He was not sure whether he had seen Clarke and Bowen when Bowen and family were in Edmonton in June. He did not introduce Clarke to Rutherford, Cross, Finlay, Cushing or Fraser. He knew Clarke was an associate of Bowen and that Clarke was here in connection with the Athabasca railroad. He was aware that Clarke obtained a subsidy from the government of $20,000 a mile. He did not know about this arrangement until the news came out about what the legislature had done with all other railway matters. He knew it was not prior to January 1, 1909. He admitted Minty having been here in November, 1908; did not know of W. R. Clarke having been here then also at the Alberta hotel.

Much Mr. Cornwall Didn't Know.

He had no knowledge of the premier's having made the agreement on November 1, 1908, or that Clarke was here or had a letter to that effect. He only learned about the agreement through the press. Witness told of living beside Cross during 1909. He told of meeting Mrs. Bowen in San Francisco in December, 1908, after he had gone there when he was married. He might have had a conversation with Bowen there in regard to the railroad. He had no recollection of having seen a cablegram to Bowen from Clarke saying the latter had procured Bowen's interest. Bowen did not agree to sell his interest to Cornwall.

He never arranged to take $20,000 interest from Bowen. He said he might have gathered from Bowen in conversation with him there that Bowen's mission with the Alberta government was successful.

Witness said he was in Winnipeg November 12, 1908. He did not know who named the A. & G. W. railroad; he had nothing to do with it. The court then adjourned.

SUICIDE AND MURDER VERDICT OF THE JURY

Double Tragedy in the Nose Creek District Yesterday Afternoon

TERRIBLE ENDING OF A CRIMINAL ROMANCE

Italian Shoots His Paramour and Then He Killed Himself

"Suicide and murder" was the verdict of the coroner's inquest last night on the dead bodies of Rosey Natle and Hoe Mure.

The story is one of the sordid kind. Both are Italians and lived in Brooklyn. Mure induced the woman to leave her husband there and to live with him.

They lived for a time in Montreal, and came to Calgary a few months ago. Mure was the lowest of mankind, and took the woman to a house across the river and lived upon her sinful earnings.

The woman tired of the life. Three weeks ago she abandoned her lover, who beat her at the time and would probably have killed her but for the assistance of others in the house. She evidently had written her husband for a couple of days ago a letter came to her from her husband, forgiving her and asking her to return to him. The letter arranged for her transportation. Her husband said he was still faithful.

Yesterday afternoon Mure went to the Leita Wilson house, where the Natle woman was. He went to her room and after remaining about a quarter of an hour shot her twice. The first bullet passed through the brain and killed her instantly. Mure then turned the gun on himself and death was instantaneous.

Some evidence was taken at the inquest last night, the inmates and doctors testifying. The husband of the dead woman was informed last night of the tragic death of his wife.

THE GENEROSITY OF THE U. S. STEEL CO.

Increase Wage of Men to Amount of Nine Millions and Give Compensation Acts.

New York, April 15.—In addition to the increase in pay amounting to $9,000,000 annually, the United States Steel company today announced a plan for the relief of employees injured while at work and of compensation for the families of those who are kil'ed while employed. This is without regard to the legal liability. Married men, who are temporarily injured, are to receive 50 per cent of their wages with an additional 5 per cent for each child under eighteen during disablement. In the event of death the compensation for married men is fixed at a year and a half's wages, ten per cent for each child under 16 and three per cent for each year of service above five years.

COMPROMISE IN STREET CAR STRIKE

Some of Men Will Get Jobs Back Again—Gradual Increase in the Pay at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 15.—The terms of settlement of the street car strike were arranged last night and it is alleged that they will be ratified by the men in a mass meeting tomorrow. The terms are understood to be as fo lows:

All the men now on strike are to receive positions as fast as possible, those who are not replaced to be paid $2 a day. The case of the 174 men whose discharge precipitated the strike to be left to arbitration of President Kruger and Peter Driscoll, president of the Carmen's Union. Wages to be 28 cents an hour beginning July 1 next and to be increased each succeeding year, one half cent an hour until the maximum of 35 cents is reached. The men are to have the right to join any union or organization they wish, or none at all.

ROOSEVELT WAS TAKEN TO THE INNER CHAMBER

Emperor of Germany Very Enthusiastic Over the American

Vienna, April 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph's reception of ex-President Roosevelt was most cordial. Mr. Roosevelt being received in the private apartments of the Emperor instead of the usual audience chamber and conversing with the Emperor for thirty-five minutes.

The Rush to the Gold Fields.

SEATTLE, April 15.—The rush of gold seekers from the Tanana district to the recently located Iditarod gold fields has depleted the labor supply of Central Alaska to such an extent that the business men of Fairbanks today called to Seattle for relief. The message which was received by W. H. Parsons, a local banker, was signed by eight of the leading bankers and merchants of Fairbanks.

ALEX CLARK, MAY DIE THE CASE A MYSTERY

His Friends Convinced That He Met With Foul Play

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE CONCUSSION OF BRAIN

He Came To at Foot of a Cliff —He Had Been Robbed

Mr Alex. Clark, of the Quick Print job office of this city, is lying at the General hospital suffering from concussion of the brain, and in a condition which is regarded by the doctors as hopeless. His condition is due to a serious injury which he received last Saturday night, and over this accident there is considerable mystery

Mr Clark, who is a well known business man, very popular in the city, and of high character, was walking in the outskirts of the city, at a comparatively late hour on Saturday night. He informed the doctor, while he was conscious, that he believes he fell over a cliff. At any rate when he came to, early on Sunday morning between five and six o'clock he found himself at the foot of a cliff near the Bow River. He was dazed and badly bruised and had a bad wound at the back of the head.

He managed to get back to his rooms in the Samis block. He took some headache powders and later on consulted a doctor. Though suffering great pain he was not considered seriously ill. However on Monday the pain became unbearable and Dr. McGuffin had him removed to the General hospital.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Clark was some better, but towards evening he became worse and was delirious. He has been growing worse since. Yesterday he lapsed into a comatose condition.

What makes the matter mysterious is the fact that Mr. Clark was robbed. A friend with whom he was walking a short time before the accident says that he had a roll of money of about $50. He did not have it on him on his return to his room. Whether he was assaulted first and then pushed over the cliff, or thrown over the cliff, or robbed after he had fallen over the cliff, is a mystery and he does not seem very certain about it. His friends are convinced that there was foul play.

A COMPROMISE IN ANTI-RACING BILL

Two Periods of Seven Day Races With Bookmakers Allowed on the Race Tracks.

Ottawa, April 15.—The amended Miller bill to control betting was disposed of so far as the commons is concerned today. Under the terms of the amendments race meetings are limited to two periods of seven days each, bookmakers will be permitted on tracks, but a ban is put on handbook tipsters and other attendants. Mr. Miller in explaining the amendments to the bill as agreed on the compromise explained his position, which he knew to be criticized by those who fought the bill. They, however, agreed to compromise on the ground that a half loaf is better than no bread. The parties behind the bill, the Moral Reform, did not recede for one moment from the position they had previously taken, that it is not a proper thing to permit betting either on or off a race track.

CONSERVATIVES OF GERMANY BEATEN

Triumph of Liberals Regarded as General Dissatisfaction to Financial Scheme.

Berlin, April 15.—The National Liberals won an important victory in the election of a successor to the late president of the Reichstag, his country district which had elected a Conservative for the last forty years, returning the National Liberal candidate by a majority of about three thousand. The result is attributed to dissatisfaction over the government's financial reform scheme.

Arrival of Natural Gas in Calgary, April 11, 1910, at the Works of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co.—Blowing Out the Pipe Line Just Before Making the Connection With the Power Plant