# ALBERTA'S CAPITAL THE CENTRE OF COUNTRY OF VAST RESOURCES

(From the Winnipeg Free Press.)

Edmonton, Alta., May 10.—The tide of progress which has rolled over the prairie provinces during the past few years is now at the flood stage in Central Alberta. Thousands of settlers are arriving at Edmonton from the States and from the old world, and are spreading out to the northward and westward to find new homes on the government lands recently thrown open to settlement. The Peace River and Grande Prairie districts and the Pembina river valley with their rich and varied resources, are attracting not only the farmers but capitalists intent upon the development of the mineral and timber resources of the country. Railroad construction is being pushed energetically west and north from Edmonton and transportation facilities are being afforded to new sections, and new towns are being daily placed on the map of Alberta.

The interest which is now centred on Central Alberta is due in a large measure to the publicity which has been given this section by the Edmonton Board of Trade. Recently through the efforts of this aggressive body the Central Alberta Development League has been formed, for the purpose of systematizing the work of advertising the resources of Central Alberta. It is composed of the boards of trade of a number of leading Central Alberta towns, including Edmonton, Strathcona, Athabasca Landing, Camrose, Edson, Entwistle, Erskine, Leduc, Red Deer, Tofield, Vegreville and Vermilion. In all there are about thirty towns represented in the league, which has established headquarters at Edmonton. A booklet, copiously illustrated, setting forth the resources of Central Alberta, and containing much valuable information for prospective settlers, has been prepared by the league, and will soon be ready for distribution.

**Vast Natural Resources.**

While there is an immense area of rich farming land in Central Alberta this section has other natural resources equally valuable, the development of which will call for a large number of skilled and unskilled workmen. The territory from Edmonton to Edson, recently opened up by the extension of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is a veritable storehouse from which the prairie provinces will draw their supplies of fuel and building material. At Entwistle, 65 miles west of Edmonton, where the Grand Trunk Pacific crosses the Pembina river, there is already the nucleus of an important mining and manufacturing centre, with undeveloped natural resources that promise to make it one of the most prosperous communities in Western Canada. There is coal, timber, building stone, pulp wood and water power that at a small cost can be converted into electrical energy sufficient to furnish power and light for scores of plants.

Time was when the question of an adequate supply of fuel was a paramount one to the settlers in the prairie provinces, where neither timber nor coal is to be found. This question has been settled by the discovery of coal all the way from Tofield, 40 miles east of Edmonton, to the Rocky Mountains. In the immediate vicinity of Entwistle there are 15,000 acres of coal land, owned by three big concerns—the Pembina Coal Co., the Black Diamond Coal Co., and the Alberta Development Co., with a combined capital of upwards of four million dollars. The first named company has done a large amount of development work, and is preparing to ship coal on a large scale. It is building 100 houses for its employees, and expects to be employing not fewer than 1,000 men within a year. The coal is of the best lignite quality, and is from 10 to 22 feet in thickness.

**Centre of Lumber Trade.**

Entwistle is the centre of the lumbering industry of the Pembina river district. The timber limits, extending for 200 miles up the Pembina river, south from Entwistle, are estimated to contain 700 million feet of standing timber. As Entwistle is the only point where the river is crossed by a railroad it is the logical location for the manufacture of this lumber into lumber. The river furnishes the only feasible means of transporting the logs to a shipping point. The Hislop & Goodridge saw mill at Entwistle has a capacity of 15,000 feet of lumber a day, and during the busy season gives employment to 40 men. Lumber of good quality can be had at the mill for $25 a thousand, and a large part of the output to the present time has been taken by the settlers of the surrounding districts.

One of Entwistle's most valuable assets is an immense deposit of sandstone, which crops out along the eastern bluffs of the Pembina river. The work of quarrying and dressing this stone has been begun on a limited scale. Building experts pronounce it equal in quality to the celebrated Calgary sandstone, which has in past years been used extensively in building operations in Edmonton. As Entwistle is 130 miles nearer to this city than Calgary is, the difference in freight rates on building stone will give the Entwistle quarries a practical monopoly of this market, as well as of the market in the growing towns east of Edmonton in the prairie provinces.

Northwest of Entwistle there is a large pulp wood concession, and the establishment of a wood pulp mill at Entwistle is looked upon as a certainty in the near future. The adoption of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States placing pulp wood on the fre list would mean a big impetus for the wood pulp industry in Alberta.

The Pembina river, the Lobstick river which flows into it a mile north of the town, and Lobstick lake, of which the latter river is the outlet, will furnish inexhaustible water power, both direct and for conversion into electrical energy. That Entwistle will become a manufacturing town of much importance would appear inevitable from the fact that it has the raw material, the power and the transportation facilities. The Canadian Northern railway will cross the Pembina river at Entwistle on its way to Port Mann on the Pacific ocean. Work is now in progress on both sides of the river. A contract for the grading of 100 miles west of the Pembina this year was recently let by the company. This will give Entwistle the main lines of two great transcontinental railways, connecting it by the shortest feasible routes with the very heart of the rich grain growing districts of the prairie provinces.

Entwistle is the centre and trading point for several prosperous and rapidly growing farming districts. South and southeast of the Grand Trunk Pacific station, which is located about three-quarters of a mile east of the Pembina river, there are from 400 to 500 prosperous farmers, the majority of whom secured fine homesteads in that section two or three years ago. A large government immigration hall has been built near the station, where accommodations for incoming settlers are provided. North of the Grand Trunk Pacific beyond the coal area, is a tract of land admirably adapted to mixed farming. Within a radius of 30 miles of the station there are said to be 2,500 to 3,000 settlers, practically all of them tributary to Entwistle. There are still many good homesteads to be had in this section. The development of the agricultural resources of the surrounding districts will make Entwistle an important shipping point for farm products, as it is midway between two excellent markets—Edmonton on the east, and the mining and lumbering districts on the west.

J. L. L.

**The Tofield District.**

Tofield, Alta., May 10.—The thousands of immigrants who are pouring into Alberta these days are not to be allowed to overlook the advantages offered to homeseekers by the Beaver Lake district. The local board of trade has stationed E. Baldwin at Edmonton to mix with the newcomers and advertise the Beaver Hills country. The majority of the homeseekers are ticketed through to Edmonton, but many of them have no definite plans beyond that point. There are many tracts of unoccupied land in the vicinity of Tofield that can be bought at reasonable prices. It is as good mixed farming land as there is in Western Canada, and has the added advantage of being within easy reach of the best markets for farm products in the west—Edmonton and the mining and lumbering districts west of that city.

**Land Changes Hands.**

A large amount of land in the Beaver Hills country, north and south of Tofield, has changed hands this year, most of it going into the hands of actual settlers who are putting it in crop. Stock growing, dairying, gardening and dairying are becoming important industries in this district. The packing plant of Swift & Co. at Edmonton affords a good market for all kinds of live stock suitable for slaughter. Another large packing plant is to be located there this year. Growing hogs for market has proved a profitable business for the Beaver Hills farmers, and is becoming an important side line with them.

Tofield is now well launched upon what gives every indication of being the most prosperous year of its history. True it is not a very long history, the town being only about three years old. But there is more building now in progress in the town than there has been at any one time since it started, and the building is of a substantial character. Real estate in the town is active and values are showing a steady increase. The Grand Trunk Pacific has sold practically all of its townsite property here, and a few weeks ago advanced the prices of all remaining lots $25 to $50 a lot. There is a demand for more room for the town to expand, and surveyors have recently completed the platting of the old Lafond homestead, a quarter section immediately adjoining the Grand Trunk Pacific property on the east. This property will be known as Tofield Heights, and will shortly be placed on the market by a Winnipeg firm. The Lafond homestead is one of the oldest in the district, having been taken up some 20 years ago before the most sanguine pioneer of the Beaver Hills district ever dreamed of a railroad through that section.

**Coal Mines.**

During the past winter, Tofield's coal mines have been working to the limit of their capacity, giving employment to about 50 men. Every ton of coal was contracted for before it was mined. The coal companies are now engaged upon extensive development work, with a view to largely increasing their shipping capacity the coming summer. Chas. E. Taylor, general manager of the Crafts, Lee & Gallinger mine, recently returned from the old country, where he purchased $50,000 worth of new mining machinery, which will be installed this summer. Mr. Taylor stated that his company, after the new machinery was installed, would handle 600 tons of coal a day. Three other companies are doing extensive development work, and the Toronto Standard recently stated that it was expected that upwards of 500 hands of families would be employed in the mines there next winter. This would be equivalent to a population of at least 2,000 souls.

Tofield's future as a manufacturing centre is most promising. Cheap fuel and good transportation facilities will attract manufacturers looking for a location in Western Canada. Already a number of concerns, including a machine shop and a nail factory, are negotiating for sites there. There is an extensive deposit of excellent brick clay, and one or more brick manufactories are among the probabilities this year. The municipality recently contracted for the sinking of a well to a depth of 1,000 feet, for the double purpose of insuring an abundant supply of water for fire protection, and for developing the natural gas prospects. Gas in considerable quantity and of excellent quality was encountered last year at a depth of between 200 and 300 feet, and gas experts from the Medicine Hat gas field predict that a good flow of gas will be found at that depth.

**Important Factor.**

The building of a branch line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Tofield south through Calgary and thence into the States will be an important factor in Tofield's upbuilding. Eighty miles of this line was completed last year, and the G.T.P. officials have announced that it will be completed into Calgary this year. This means the building of 143 miles additional. This is the largest amount of construction work planned on any branch line this year, and will be practically one-fourth of the total mileage to be constructed on branch lines west of Winnipeg this year. The completion of this line will make Tofield one of the most important junction points on the entire system, and will open up to Tofield's coal mines and factories one of the best markets in the west.

The Beaver Lake district, tributary to Tofield, comprises about half a million acres of the finest virgin soil on the continent. It is a rich black loam, varying in depth from one to three feet, with a clay subsoil. A large portion of this area is open land ready for the plow. Some of it has patches of willow and poplar scrub which is easily cleaned with brush cutters and quickly broken with steam brush plows, of which there are several in the district. This land sells from $10 to $15 an acre unimproved, and $15 to $35 an acre improved. On this soil are raised all kinds of grains—wheat 35 bushels to the acre, oats 50 to 100 bushels, barley 35 to 60 bushels. Wild hay grows on all the unbroken land and is extremely nutritious. This hay for the past two years has been selling at $6 to $10 a ton, thus bringing a nice revenue to the farmers.

J. L. L.

# OTTAWA PAPER ON CABINET CHANGES

Ottawa, May 30—The Free Press, the local paper supports the Government, discussing the rumored cabinet changes, says: "The report that Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries will go to the Supreme Court in the fall, is revived and it is probably just as likely now as it was last week. It is one of the changes which are possible, but are not immediately probable. Much depends, of course, upon developments in the political situation. If a dissolution is forced by the refusal of supply and the government is compelled to go to the country, there is every likelihood of a general cabinet shuffle in which case Mr. Brodeur will go to the Supreme Court but unless a dissolution is forced there will be no cabinet changes for some time yet. In any event the report published outside of Ottawa to-day that Hon. S. N. Parent, chairman of the National Transcontinental Commission, would succeed Mr. Brodeur is ridiculous. It has no foundation. Mr. Parent is definitely out of politics. When the time comes for Mr. Brodeur to step down his place as minister of marine will likely be taken by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and the new minister from Quebec will likely be Dr. J. Beland, M.P., for Beauce. What portfolio will be assigned to him is a matter for the future, but that he is the next minister from Quebec is almost a certainty. When dissolution comes, Sir Allyn Aylesworth will retire and will probably be succeeded as minister of justice by Hon. William Pugsly. This will leave both the post office and the Public Works open, and there may be other vacancies or transfers when that time comes; but it can be safely asserted that there is no intention at present of making any changes in the cabinet, and Mr. Parent entering can be dismissed at once. He has too much to do for the next few years in connection with transcontinental to abandon what he regards as the work of his life.

# LABOR TROUBLES IN VANCOUVER

**Master Builders Say That They Are Now in Control of Situation and Will Not Consider Mediation—Pettipiece Takes Same View.**

Vancouver, May 30—With what view the Master Builders' Association looks upon the offer of the city council to mediate between master builders and master carpenters in order to avoid the general strike on June 5 will not be known it was declared by officers of the organization today until next Monday night when the next regular meeting is to be held. From the opinions of prominent master builders as expressed today it would appear that many of them do not consider mediation at all necessary at this time claiming that having won a victory over the union carpenters in the matter of wages and closed shop and they would only be prejudicing their position if they reopened the question.

Seen this morning, R. J. Pettipiece, business agent of the Trades and Labor council said that the unions would not be willing to accept the offer of the city council to seek for an adjustment.

The Federal Government through Minister of Labor MacKenzie King has offered its services to avert threatened general strike.

**JOURNALIST PROMOTED.**

**Arthur F. Wallis, Chief Editorial Writer of the Toronto Mail is Made Registrar of Surrogate Court.**

Toronto, May 30—Three important government appointments were announced today. Arthur R. Boswell, K.C., to be inspector of insurance and registrar of friendly societies and loan companies in place of the late Dr. J. K. Hunter. Arthur F. Wallis becomes registrar of the surrogate court of York county, vice Joseph Tait, deceased. George F. Harman, K.C., takes the position in connection with the commission for the revision of the statutes which was held by the late Walter Read, K.C.

All the appointees are Toronto men. Arthur F. Wallis is one of the best known journalists in Canada. He joined the Mail as reporter in 1875, and was for years its Ottawa reporter. Since 1890 he has been its chief editorial writer. In 1894 he refused the deputy ministership of customs at Ottawa. His was supported for the present appointment by the press of Ontario, irrespective of politics.

# THE CONFERENCE DRAWS TO CLOSE

## Ask Amendments to Present Liquor License Act in the Province.

Calgary, May 30—At the Methodist Conference today was spent in reports of committees. The reports of the Epworth Leagues and Sunday Schools were encouraging, showing a decided increase in both societies. The conference took a decided stand against segregation and passed a resolution endorsing prohibition as the only method of coping with the drink traffic. It also urged that the government take the necessary steps to do away with club licenses. A further request will be made of the government of Alberta to amend the liquor license ordinance to provide that no justice of the peace, no member of parliament, dominion or provincial, nor any member of a municipal council shall be eligible to hold a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The conference endorsed the following resolution:

(1) that this conference views with great alarm the very probable effect of the Ne Temere decree on the stability of the sacred institution of marriage among us, and would earnestly urge the Government of Canada to jealously guard the validity and sanctity of the marriage contract and to stubbornly resist any action from whatever quarter taken which would tend to disturb the security of marriages performed by any legally constituted authority.

(2) We would further heartily endorse the action of the General Conference special committee in this matter and also request our president to select one person in Eastern Canada to co-operate with the General Conference special committee in making known to the proper authorities the from protest and unalterable conviction of this conference.

This motion was carried unanimously. Several members spoke vigorously against the attitude of the church of Rome in this matter.

In the evening Rev. J. P. Westman spoke on the Young People's work and Dr. Geo. Jackson gave an inspiring address on the subject "Great Preachers, Past and Present."

**Stationing Station Sheet.**

It was after midnight before the stationing committee were ready to report. The ministers waited patiently in the church to find out their fields of labor. There were few changes in the first draft published in the Bulletin last week. Rev. H. E. Gordon, Strathcona, was left without a station at his own request, and Rev. R. H. Leach, of Fort Pierce, was stationed at Strathcona; Rev. A. B. Argue goes to Olds; J. H. Johnson to Banff; W. J. Howard to Airdrie; E. J. Tate to Fort Saskatchewan; W. W. Saunders to Provost; C. E. Powell to Stony Plain; W. J. Conley to Clover Bar; R. Brett to Holden; J. C. Anderson to Kitscoty; and T. H. Wilson to Carstairs.

# MANY FARMERS COMING TO WEST

**Two Hundred Repatriated French-Canadians from New England States and a Small Number From Quebec Leave Montreal for Edmonton.**

Montreal, May 31—A party of over two hundred repatriated French-Canadians from the New England States, a small number of Quebec farmers being included, left on a Grand Trunk special excursion to the West under the chaperonage of L. H. Mallett, government immigration agent for the Province of Alberta.

They are bound for Edmonton and other points in this great wheat growing province. Several parties have gone before this one. The Canadian authorities are highly pleased that the number of families who having emigrated to the states at an early period of depression in Canadian history are now being induced to return to the Dominion under happier auspices and with every prospect of success.

# BIG LIBEL CASE

**Large Attendance at Hearing of Suit Brought by Dr. Workman Against Wesleyan Theological College.**

Montreal, June 1—There was a large attendance of clergymen in the Superior Court this morning when the case brought by the Rev. Dr. Workman against the Wesleyan Theological College for $10,000 libel was resumed before Justice Weir after an adjournment of two weeks. Rev. Dr. C. T. Scott was the only witness examined and after his examination in chief by R. C. Smith, K.C., was subjected to a severe cross-examination by H. J. Elliott, K.C., who has charge of the case for the prosecution.

Dr. Scott, who was a member of the investigation committee which prepared the report on Dr. Workman's theological teachings in which the libel on Dr. Workman is alleged to have been contained, said when questioned by Mr. Smith that Dr. Workman's teachings were contrary to the doctrines of the Methodist church regarding the virgin birth, the resurrection, the atonement, and regarding the deity of Christ.

# MINISTER REPLIES TO THE ENCYCLICAL

Lisbon, Portugal, May 31—Bernardo Machada, the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, had an interview in the Novidades today regarding the encyclical which Pope Pius last Monday addressed to the Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world, denouncing the Portuguese law separating Church and State. The minister said: "The Pope's allocution is not directed against the Portuguese Government, but against the principles of modern civilization. We are not surprised at it, for we are Catholics, but we are Portuguese first, and we will defend our country against all comers."

# G. T. P. OFFICIALS MET THE COUNCIL

**Question of Moving Tracks of the Line Through the City Closer to the C.N.R. Discussed With President Hays and General Manager Chamberlin.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The removal of the G.T.P. tracks from the south half of Mackenzie avenue to the north half was the subject of discussion at a conference held by the city council with President Hays and General Manager Chamberlin in the city hall last evening. The outcome of the conference was that the company agreed to make the change suggested by the city, subject to the paving by the city of the strip which they will vacate, forty feet in width and extending from First street to a point between Seventh and Eighth streets. This the company's officials stated was the inducement offered to them last year by Mayor Lee when the city first approached them with the request to make the change.

Under the agreement made with the city when the railways first entered Edmonton the assent of the C.N.R. is required to any such change as that which is proposed. The city was unable to obtain any reply to communications addressed to this company on the subject, but Mr. Chamberlain gave his assurance last evening that Sir William Mackenzie had given his assent subject to the condition of the paving of the street by the city. The paving of this strip will involve an expenditure of approximately $35,000, and as the Mayor has been unable to find any record on the files of such an offer on the part of the city the council were unwilling to give an assurance that this work would be done. In the event of such a decision being reached, however, it will be necessary to submit the matter to the ratepayers by referred bylaw.

**Officials Were Willing.**

The attitude of the G.T.P. officials was one of willingness to make the proposed change subject to the condition mentioned, but President Hays stated that in the event of the city failing to grant what they are asked to have offered through Mayor Lee the attitude might be changed. He said that Sir William Mackenzie had consented with this understanding and that, as he is in England at the present time, a long period must necessarily elapse before any communication could reach him and a reply be received.

No assurance was given by the council that the city would comply with the requirement and action is deferred pending receipt from General Manager Chamberlain of a copy of the communication addressed to the company by Mayor Lee and also a copy of the memo obtained by Mr. Chamberlain from Sir William Mackenzie giving his assent to the proposed change.

The later request of the city for the removal of the company's tracks from the entire surface of the street was asked to have the matter referred to the city solicitor for an opinion as to the advisability of the company's action in the matter.

**Closing McDougall Avenue.**

At the informal conference held by the council with the company's officials on the previous evening the closing of McDougall avenue from Clark street to Isabella street was suggested by President Hays. It is understood that the suggestion gathers significance from a proposal of the company to erect a station on the property in this neighborhood. As this request, if acceded to, would have the effect of closing part of one of the main thoroughfares of the city and place an obstacle in the way of access to the new market site it is understood to have aroused no little opposition on the part of several of the aldermen. In view of the fact that the subject was not mentioned at the conference held last evening it is assumed that the suggestion has been abandoned by the company, an assumption which gathers strength from the fact that all parties concerned refused to make any statement upon the subject at the close of the meeting.

**Design of New Hotel.**

A sketch of the general design of the hotel to be erected on McDougall avenue, overlooking the brow of the hill was exhibited to the members of the council by Mr. MacFarlane, of the firm of Ross & MacFarlane, of Montreal, the architects who are preparing the plans. The dispute between the Salvation Army authorities and the company regarding the option on the property given by the representatives of the Army in Winnipeg is understood to have been settled without recourse to arbitration. President Hays, however, would say nothing of the intention of the company with regard to the time when construction will be commenced, merely declaring that nothing could be done until it has been ascertained whether the parties to the action which has for its object the quashing of the bylaw granting special privileges to the company intend to proceed through the courts.

# MADE FAST TIME FROM WAINWRIGHT

Wainwright Star—A special train, driven by Engineer Rogers, made the record run between here and Edmonton last week, when the distance of 126 miles was covered in less than three hours, thus cutting off two hours the regular schedule time. The train was ordered by Rev. Mr. Boothroyd, of Irma to convey his wife to Edmonton. No. 1 was five hours late and grave fears were entertained as to her recovery. From Irma to Viking a distance of twenty-seven miles the run was made in twenty-seven minutes.

**THE RECIPROCITY VOTE ON WEDNESDAY**

Washington, May 31—The senate finance committee decided today to vote on the Canadian reciprocity bill Wednesday. It has been planned to end the hearing tonight but additional witnesses will be heard Monday.

# HEROES AND HEROINES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

**Prize Winning Essay in Beaver House Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire Competition—Written by George Montgomery, of Edmonton.**

The heroes and heroines of the British empire are so great in number that it would take a book to hold their names. It is hard to choose a hero who stands out ahead of the others, but the ones I think the greatest are Oliver Cromwell, William Pitt and General James Wolfe. The characters of these men make an interesting study alone, to say nothing of their accomplishments. The heroines I have chosen are Florence Nightingale and Queen Victoria. I shall now take up each of these separately.

Oliver Cromwell was a great hero, famed in war and peace—if you would call the unsettled Commonwealth and Protectorate times, peaceful. He was a Puritan and a very godly man. He first comes into the heroes' list when, with his well trained Ironsides he turned the tables and really won the civil war for the parliament. The troublous times which followed the beheading of Charles I. would surely have been disastrous for England had it not been for Cromwell's wonderful generalship and statesmanship. The Scotch and Irish who were standing for Charles II he subdued and turned by the troubles at home, which were many. As I have said, Cromwell was a praying man, and I do not think he could have shown such wisdom unless he had been. His last thoughts were for England and when he died the outlook for England was dark.

The reason I think Cromwell was a hero is because he gave his heart and soul to his country.

William Pitt, my next hero, was the son of a wealthy gentleman. When Pitt was young he lived in the country. He was very fond of books and sports but was delicate. It was because of this that he failed to take his degree at Trinity college. He entered the army but was not satisfied with this life. His attraction for politics led him to secure a public office. He soon became to be the best orator in the house. His language was so strong that once when denouncing one of the prime minister's bills he so enraged the minister that he had Pitt dismissed from the army. Pitt then set in to devote all his time to politics. His genius was wonderful, his eloquence marvelous. He lived in a time of grafting and dishonesty, but never did he stoop to such tactics. He once opposed the King in such a strong and firm manner that he was obliged to resign his position. But it was found that they could do nothing without Pitt and he was given his position back again. Pitt showed great wisdom in selecting men and in judging when to fight and when not to. Once when he asked the house to declare war, the King and his council refused and Pitt resigned. When Pitt died all the nation mourn

Pitt was an honest patriot, who never yielded to the prevailing sin in those days, that of bribing and robbing the nation. For this reason I think he is a hero.

James Wolfe was, is and always shall be, my greatest hero. There are so many things I admire in him that I can hardly name the one I like best. When he entered the army at the age of fifteen, he started his brilliant career which was to finally make him the idol of the Empire. He rapidly gained promotion and at the age of twenty-three was lieutenant-colonel Wolfe had a very weak face, his head and chin receded, but in spite of this and in spite of his mouth showing no signs of strength, Wolfe had a very strong character which very few men could equal. Only in his eyes could any strength be seen, but they were dashing always. The following line is taken from one of the many letters Wolfe wrote home: "My utmost desire and ambition is to look steadily upon danger." He certainly achieved his desire. In the thick of battle Wolfe was at his best. No cooler man could be found on the field. His orders were clear and sharp and his control of men was wonderful. Wolfe loved poetry, he also loved children. One of the statesmen in Wolfe's time called Wolfe "a mad general who loved poetry."

"Mad is he" said old King George. "Then I wish he would bite some of my other generals!"

When Wolfe was offered the position is the navy his parents tried to dissuade him from entering, but Wolfe said: "I have served His Majesty the King faithfully till now and I will not stop here. I am his to be done with as he sees fit."

Wolfe's heart and soul and body he gave to his country. He had a very delicate constitution and was totally unfit to go through the long siege of Quebec. All he asked of his surgeon was to be mended so as to last through the seige. He was taken ill but recovered, and his recovery was hailed by every man in the army and hope of capturing Quebec sprang up like fire. On the night of the final attack, when all depended on the morrow's battle, Wolfe's thoughts were not on the coming battle, but on those lines of Gray's Elegy, "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." Wolfe must have been in a very queer state of mind to wish on the eve of victory that he had been the writer of those lines rather than to take Quebec. The battle next day, the battle fought and won. Wolfe was killed and as he was passing away he learned of the victory. His last words were: "Now God be praised, I die in peace."

His work was done. He accomplished what few men ever do. It was not the city, it was the country which Wolfe won. That country is now the "Nation of the Twentieth Century." As I said, Wolfe is my greatest hero, and always shall remain so.

Having expressed my views on heroes, I shall now take up the equally important and sometimes more important heroines.

Florence Nightingale was the daughter of William Nightingale, and was born in Florence. When young she was very much interested in nursing and made it her lifework. She was a very brave and unselfish woman, and gave her services to a good cause, that of nursing in the Crimean War. She was the life of the army. Not only the wounded and sick were benefited by her, but the soldiers were cheered and encouraged by her sunny face and cheerful manners. She worked so hard and steadily that her health failed her and she had to give up. A great sum of money was easily raised to help her, for the nation knew of her works, and loved her. Florence Nightingale is what I would call an ideal daughter of the Empire. She died in 1910, shortly after King Edward's death.

The next heroine I have chosen is Queen Victoria. Victoria was the best ruler England ever had. She had a kind, generous heart and was never too proud to help poor people. She would visit people without fine dresses and high manners, in fact she seldom told who she was. She did a great deal for her country. Although I admire Florence Nightingale

These are the characters which I I like Victoria very much. She was a truly great woman.

most admire.

# OPERATION OF NEW G.T.P. BRANCH LINE

**Railway Between Tofield and Bashwa Will Start Regular Service in a few Days—Interlocking System Has Been Placed in Position at Camrose.**

Special to the Bulletin.

Camrose, May 31—With the G.T.P. branch line between Tofield and Bashwa taken over this week by the operating department there is every assurance that a regular passenger service will soon be in vogue. The interlocking system between the G.T.P. and the C.P.R. lines at Camrose which practically precluded any possibility of a collision has been completed and the engineering staff has moved to Alix to install a similar system there.

On Saturday the contractors were over the road to see about the fencing of that portion between Ferintosh and Bashwa. At Camrose the grading of the approach to the station has been done this week and crossings are being put into shape. Depots to the north of Camrose are all ready for service and that at Duhamel is nearing completion while those at New Norway, Ferintosh and Bashwa, south of Camrose are being built as quickly as possible. It is the impression here that another week will see the service in full operation.

# ARRANGEMENTS FOR CAMP AT CALGARY

The location of the annual camp to be held at Calgary for two weeks, commencing June 12th, has now been finally settled. The camp will be two and one half miles south-west of the station, in the Reservoir Park, situated a little more than one mile from the nearest street car line. There is also a great deal of open ground in the vicinity. Not only is the situation more favorable than that of last year's camp, but better provision will be made for the comfort of the men in this matter of water supply. There will be hydrants within the lines, so that a supply of good water will always be available. It is expected that there will be approximately fourteen hundred men in camp. The 19th Alberta Dragoons are expected to be present in full strength, and will number about 300. A contingent from the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers will also be present.

# TO REVISE LAWS AFFECTING JEWS

St. Petersburg, May 31.—Careful inquiry has been made respecting the report that Russia has under contemplation a change of its regulations for the entry of foreigners, including American Jews, into Russia. Inquiry at the American Embassy, in Jewish circles, at the department of foreign affairs, in charge of the status of foreign subjects as well as at the Ministry of the Interior, resulted in a disclaimer by Russia of any knowledge of the proposed change. It is claimed that the Russian government has long intended to revise its general regulations, but only in conjunction with the general revision of the laws respecting the status of all Jewish citizens.

# VANCOUVER PLANS DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Vancouver, May 31—R. Shea, of Montreal, is the engineer recommended and who will likely be selected by Vancouver as expert and final arbitrator as to the plan for the construction of the vast sewage system for the drainage of the section from Burrard inlet to the north arm of the Fraser river, including the city suburbs and districts beyond. The choice was made by the commissioners after the names of many noted engineers were considered.

# GERMAN PAPERS FAVOR PROPOSAL

Berlin, May 31.—The German government's interest in President Taft's proposal for an unrestricted arbitration treaty has made a favorable impression on those German newspapers which, up to the present time, have commented on the American President's proposition. Notable among the newspapers looking with favor on the plan is the Cologne Gazette, which today said "It is happy to find in it a refutation of the talk that President Taft plans an arbitration league aimed to a certain extent against Germany."

THE IMPERIAL CONFE

Hon. Andrew Fishe Resolution Relat Foodstuffs

Canadian Associated Pres London, June 1—At to of the Imperial conferen Andrew Fisher moved tion declaring that the do not been consulted prior sence of the terms of the of London and that it wa able that Great Britain sh the inclusion of article 2 food stuffs in view of th a large part of the trade o was in these articles. was not desirable that Gr should adopt the provision ticles permitting the des neutral vessels.

The premier of Australi he attached the utmost to the first part of the res ing now a family of thought the time had a each state of the Empir informed, and, if need b before any arrangments into with other countrie the interests of all were sole desire was commun tween the self-governing a step, which if taken, wi ening the Mother Coun strengthen the dominions them feel sharers in all th for the protection of the ests of the Empire

Mr. Batchelor, another the conference, said that could be made with refer tain points for the good pire generally it would a feeling of safety, conta satisfaction where the gre hension was not felt.

Sir Edward Grey

Sir Edward Grey, refer Andrew Fisher's resolutio foodstuffs, said that there to existed a state of c direction and when agr countries affected had to redress on the decision court of belligerents, w never satisfactory though was natural. On appeal ment agreed to a certain to seize goods which wer contraband and when a natural port though th destined for the enemy. of this concession was found any difficulty in whole Atlantic of the e sers it would be possible be consigned to a neutr Europe. All we would was to protect the pass goods across the channe our ports. There was on that could secure their s time, and that was the of the British fleet and maintained other points into comparative insignifi sultation with the dominio points would have been a ing they could not be c fore the next Hague conf

A Far Reaching Pr

Sir Wilfrid Laurier sa was a very far reaching the dominions should be garding treaties made b government. Canada had right to negotiate her ov cial treaties, which righ granted her. Regarding c it might seriously embarr government if it had to dominions and if the do sisted on being consulted to matters which might r it would imply that they part in that war. Sir Wil on the whole the matter be treated calmly with the ernment. The declaratio an immense step in adv first step towards arbitra nations, which Canada en ed.

Sir Joseph Ward and supported the declaratio

BOY BADLY HU BY FIREC

Langebbudg, Sask., Ju one side of his face an his jaw broken and severe his head, George Schne in a critical condition as putting an ordinary firec an empty gasoline barre sion which followed sma of the barrell fragment struck George and his panions, small boys, a to twelve years. The i other four are not cons but young Schnelt is in though his recovery is i

LORIMER CHAR TO BE RE

Washington, June 1— the senate today adopte to reopen the investiga charges of bribery in co the election of Senato Illinois. The resolutio regular elections comm the inquiry.

FIGURING ON H. B. R

Ottawa, May 31—Co here today consulting railway department with construction of the eas the Hudson Bay railwa tenders are to be made be built first from th wards and will cost four millions. Contract having supplies on the fall and on having th pleted by the end of 191

The uniform success tended the use of Cham Cholera and Diahorrea made it a favorite every always be depended up by Dealers everywhere.