CANADA'S ESTIMATES PASS TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

Minister of Finance Brings Down Supplementaries in Commons; Four Millions for Internal Storage Elevators; One and a Half for Highways

GRANT VOTED FOR FAMILY OF SCOTT

Alberta Gets Several Grants for Public Buildings—Calgary Gets $50,000 for Accommodation for Assistant Receiver General

Ottawa, May 20.—When the house rose at 6 o'clock, Hon. W. T. White tabled the supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year. They call for an additional proposed expenditure of $23,470,316. When this is added to the main estimates of $179,152,185, it makes a total proposed expenditure of $202,622,500, apart from railway subsidies still to be brought down. For the first time in the history of the Dominion the estimate expenditure exceeds the $200,000,000 mark, but the actual expenditure is likely to fall below that figure as the money voted is never all spent within the fiscal year. The actual expenditure usually falls about ten per cent. below that estimated.

Of the total of the new estimates brought down, $17,328,809 is chargeable to consolidated account and $6,141,506 to capital account. The total expenditure provided for on consolidated fund account is $143,179,147, and on capital account $59,443,352. The largest item in the supplementaries brought down is $4,000,000 which will be spent for the construction, leasing or purchase of interior terminal storage elevators in the west in accordance with the policy of the government as announced by Hon. George H. Perley, acting minister of trade and commerce, last week.

Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, calls for further votes of nearly half a million. In this amount, $100,000 is an additional sum required for annual drill.

The Highway Expenditure.

On the basis of an annual expenditure of $1,500,000 under the highway act, the subsidy is divided in the estimates among the several provinces as follows: Alberta, $78,282; British Columbia, $82,005; Manitoba., $95,196; New Brunswick, $73,524; Nova Scotia, $102,870; Ontario $527,201; Prince Edward Island, $19,584; Quebec, $418,449; Saskatchewan, $102,889.

A total vote of $3,300,000 on capital account is provided for harbors and rivers. It includes $500,000 each for government drydocks at Esquimault and Halifax, naval bases; $600,000 additional for Victoria harbor, B.C.; $500,000 additional for each of the harbors of St. John, Vancouver and Toronto and $200,000 additional apiece for Port Arthur and Fort William.

The approximation for the outside post office service include a vote of $22,960 to provide for changes in connection with the placing of the Saskatoon office on a city basis. There is a vote of $17,550 for the Moose Jaw postoffice for a similar purpose. The items provide that in both these cases the salaries of the staff may be readjusted and the appointments made notwithstanding anything in that portion of the Civil Service act affecting the outside postal service.

Under the head of the transcontinental railway a sum of $100,000 is provided for the operation of the line from Moncton to Edmundston, N.S.

Miscellaneous items include a sum of $20,107 to defray the expenses in connection with the marriage reference to the supreme court and privy council.

Grant for Lady Scott.

Under this heading there is also a vote of $14,600 to the fund for the relief of the family of Captain Scott, of South Pole fame.

The only vote for the department of naval service is one of $40,000 to pay the cost of the patrol of the northern waters of the Dominion. This is the sum which goes to the Stefannson exploratory expedition.

The civil government votes include a considerable number of salary increases, among them $3,000 additional to the salary of Deputy Minister Newcombe, of the Department of Justice, making it $10,000 annually.

Under the vote for agriculture $100,000 is provided for branch stations of experimental farms.

The militia and defence votes also include $50,000 additional for school teachers' courses for cadet corps, and $30,000 toward establishing remount depots in the new training areas.

Additional salaries for customs officials call for a vote of $190,000, while there is a vote of $10,000 for preliminary expenses connected with the purchase of a telescope for the Dominion observatory. Mail subsidies include a vote of $400,000, being an additional amount required for the new all-Canadian service between Canada and Great Britain.

Building for Alberta.

The buildings to be erected in Alberta are: Athabasca Landing, immigration hall, $4,500; Athabasca Landing, addition to public building, further amount required, $2,000; Calgary immigration building, further amount required, $5,000; Calgary, accommodation for assistant receiver-general, $50,000; Castor, public building, $10,000; Edmonton, customs, examining warehouse, $100,000; Grand Prairie, immigration hall $5,000; High River, public building, $20,000; Macleod public building, revote of $10,000 lapsed and $40,000; Medicine Hat, public building addition, $35,000; Red Deer, public building, further amount required, $30,000; Strathcona, public building, $6,000; Vermilion public building, $25,000; Wainwright, public building, $5,000; Wetaskiwin, public building, to provide for government share of cost for sewer and sidewalk $270.

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Stonemasons' Mallets—Each ..... $1.75 to $2.25
Stonemasons' Chisels—Each 40¢ to ..... 50¢
Masons' Tool Bags—Each $3.75 to $4.00
Mortar Hods—Each $2.50
Brick Hods—Each $2.00
Masons' Joint Rods—Each 75¢ to $1.50
Brick Bolsters—Each 50¢ and ..... 90¢
Brick Carrying Clamps—Each $3.50
Gravel Screen—In large squares, Extra heavy. Each $5.00
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Rubber Hose—All sizes and in several grades. Per foot 10¢, 12¢ to ..... 23¢
Concrete Wheelbarrows — Each ..... $6.50 to $7.50
Mortar Hoes—With perforated blades; select handles. Each ..... 75¢

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BARAN, MURDERER OF CONSTABLE, HANGED AT PORTAGE

First Execution in City; Man Who Shot Constable Paid Extreme Penalty

Portage la Prairie, Man., May 20.—For the first time in the history of Portage la Prairie, the jail here was the scene of an execution, today, when John Baran, the murderer of Constable Rooke, paid the extreme penalty of the law. Up to the time of his death the prisoner maintained the same unconcern he had shown since th epassing of sentence, March 7 last.

Visited by Bishop.

During his last night on earth, the condemned man was visited by the Ruthenian bishop from Winipeg and a priest from Brandon. He retired to his cot last evening at 8 and slept until 9.30 and through the remainder of the night in addition to the visits of the priests, he ate several cakes and smoked cigarettes and appeared more cheerful after the visit of the bishop.

He arose at 5.30 this morning, and although his pulse had risen to 88, he ate two eggs and some bread for his breakfast. At a few minutes to eight, the priest and officials adjourned to the condemned man's cell, where, after the sentence of the court had been read to Baran, the priest conducted a service, and the condemned man was taken to the place of his execution.

The procession was headed by Acting-Sheriff Muir, followed by the Ruthenian bishop and priest, after whom came the prisoner. He walked unflinchingly to the gallows, where Hangman Ellis waited in readiness. The strapping of Baran's feet, the placing of the black cloth over his head and the drop only occupied 22 seconds, death being instantaneous.

Baran made no statement.

BILLBOARD SCHEME OF INDUSTRIAL BUREAU GETS QUIETUS

Reception Committee Votes Against Plan to Advertise City by Billboard

The reception committee did its best to "bury" the billboard scheme of the Industrial Bureau so far as the city is concerned, yesterday, when the aldermen present voted unalmously against recommending the appropriation of $300 which was to have been the city's share of the proposed expenditure on the boards advertising industrial sites.

Ald. Freeze opposed the billboard idea on general principles. Ald. Crichton and Ald. Ramsay thought the class of men likely to locate industries in Calgary would not be attracted by this class of advertising, and the money would be wasted.

The committee passed motions recommending a grant of $1,000 to the Natural History Society and $300 to the Local Council of Women to entertain the Canadian Women's Press club June 14.

THE PENITENTIARY AT LETHBRIDGE IS OVERCROWDED

Eighty-six Prisoners Are Placed in Forty Cells and There Is Absolutely no Room for Any More at the Present Time

CAN LONG TERM MEN BE HELD IN CALGARY?

First Man Sentenced at Assizes Gets a Year With Hard Labor and Judge Says Sentence Will Have to Be Served in City Jail

What is Alberta to do with her prisoners

These are those from whom the law has taken their freedom, and therefore home and shelter must be provided for them at the public expense.

The penitentiaries of Alberta are crowded to the full and more, and with the ranks of the criminals being added to day by day the question arises, where are they to go?

A somewhat alarming statement was made at the court of criminal assizes in Calgary yesterday afternoon by an officer of the North-West Mounted Police force. He stated that at Lethbridge, to which the condemned of southern Alberta are comitted, the prison was so full that it could hold no more.

There are 40 cells at eLthbridge, and, according to the officer, there are 86 prisoners there. That is more than two to a cell, and is certainly more than ought to be housed there. The statement was made on the occasion of the first sentence of the assizes. a Galician being condemned to the term of one year with hard labor. The natural reference of the crown prosecutor, Jas. Short, K.C., and the others was that the man would go to Lethbridge as is usually done when a man is sentenced to such a long term.

Judge Scott, who presided over the court, however, said that the man was to remain in Calgary. Long sentences are never served in Calgary, and the city jail is only kept for those who are sentenced to short terms, of a few weeks or a month at most, for such offences as drunkenness and petty thefts. It is usually considered advisable to have the more serious offenders in the penitentiary, as there are better facilities there for the care of men and women in for long terms. If the city jail is to be crowded up with criminals the question will then arise where are the small offenders to be put?

If things go on as they are doing offences will have to be passed over as imprisonment and terms of sentence will not be imposed, or at least will not be served, as there will be nowhere to serve them. This becomes a serious matter for the province. The penitentiary is a dominion building but the city jail consists only of a few cells in the basement of the city hall.

Hard labor, which is given with most long sentences, is impossible in the city jail, as the men cannot be taken out of doors at the jail, which is right in the heart of the city, and the taking of prisoners 'in their convicts' attire out on the streets of the city is generally regarded as most unsatisfactory and to be avoided.

As matters now stand, if the province is to take proper care of its criminal classes there is great need for more accommodation in the penitentiaries.

H. M. FLAGLER DIES AT WINTER HOME IN FLORIDA

Wealthy Magnate Was Partner of John D. Rockefeller from Very Early Days

West Palm Beach, Fla., May 20.—Henry M. Flagler, the well known oil magnate died here today at the advanced age of 83, after an illness of several weeks. He had been staying for some time at his winter home here and some time ago fell down a flight of stairs. At his advanced age it was felt that there was no hope for recovery and it was only a matter of time with the great financier.

Flagler was born near Rochester in 1830, his father being pastor of the village church. He early started to work and at the age of 14 went south to Ohio and worked for a time in a store. He soon entered the grain business and got in touch with John D. Rockefeller with whom he later started in partnership.

From that time on his fortunes never turned and he amassed a huge fortune which at his death was stated to be $100,000,000. The deceased was married three times and is survived by his last wife.

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MAYOR IN NO HURRY TO INVESTIGATE CITY FOREMEN

City Solicitor Has Been Instructed to Give Other Matters Precedence

It is evident, from various indications that the investigation into the charges of partizanship laid against six city foremen by Stanley Jones, will not be hastened. The matter was turned over by the mayor and commissioners to the city solicitor, but the solicitor has not been advised when the investigation is to be concluded, and the attitude of the mayor would seem to indicate that there is no hurry, as there is no party election pending.

So far as can be ascertained, the city solicitor has been instructed to give a number of other matters precedence.

The fact that the six foremen are under a cloud, of which they have no opportunity to clear themselves, does not appear to impress the mayor and commissioners.

Foreman Wilson has discussed the matter briefly with Commissioner Graves, but nothing further has been done so far.

The twelve affidavits submitted by Mr. Jones are in the hands of the solicitor. When the matter came up before the commissioners yesterday afternoon, the mayor intimated that there was no hurry about the matter.

GALICIAN GETS YEAR WITH HARD LABOR FOR ASSAULT

Mike Tustanovski Gets First Sentence at Assizes for Crime Done While Drunk

Mike Tustanovski was the first to receive sentence at the criminal assizes yesterday, and will serve a year with hard labor. Where he will spend it is somewhat uncertain. Mr. Justice Scott said in passing the sentence at Calgary, but such a sentence is not usually served in the city. The crowded state of the penitentiary at Lethbridge was given as the reason, but the the matter will prabably be further considered.

Tustanovski, a Galician, big and strong, and well under 30, on the advice of his counsel, E. V. Robertson, pleaded guilty to a charge of indecent assault. The evidence, however, as given at the preliminary hearing, showed that the accused had been drunk, and had been invited to stay at the house of the girl's father on the evening of the assault. The girl was only 10 years of age, but there was no evidence of any harm having been done her. Tustanovski was immediately sentenced to a year with hard labor in Calgary

LOCAL NOTES

The city building record for the year continues to make slow progress, and yesterday permits for about twenty houses were taken out, but the value only reached to about $20,000.

Superintendent Price, of the C. P. R., attended a citizens' banquet at Lethbridge last evening. He will proceed today to the end of the Kootenay Landing line on a tour of inspection.

Michael Nolan, before Magistrate Sanders yesterday, was found guilty of an indecent act, and sentenced to nipe months in prison and 15 lashes, ten to be given at the end of his first month of imprisonment and the remainder before its expiration.

The 1913 edition of the exporters' handbook for Japan is on view at the offices of the board of trade. This book is invaluable for those who wish to engage in trade with Japan. It contains a list of goods imported and an account of the importers from 1878 to 1912 and a list of names of exporters.

CRIME RECALLS THE EXPLOITS OF AUTO BANDITS OF PARIS; MAN STOPS DEALER IN AUTO, SHOOTS HIM; MOTORS AWAY

Paris, May 20.—A crime, the daring of which recalls some of the exploits of the motor car bandits, who were recently guillotined, was committed this morning, when an automobile dealer named Dardene was shot by an apparently well-to-do customer who had asked the dealer to conduct a trial spin of an automobile to Senlis, about 32 miles from Paris, where he said his relatives would purchase the car.

When entering Senlis forest, the customer on some pretext got Daydene to stop the car and then fired six shots from a revolver at him, pushing him out of the car, and calmly started the motor and drove away.

Dardene, who was very seriously wounded, was able to tell what had happened, to some peasants who rushed up on hearing the reports of the shots.

A man calling himself Davignon, who was staying at a Paris hotel, is suspected by the police of being the bandit. He returned to Paris in an automobile, took his wife, who was waiting for him at the hotel, and disappeared.

PROSPECTORS HAVE SECURED ALL RIGHTS TO OIL AN GAS FIELDS

(Continued from Page One)

Enormous Gas Flow

As to the gas there are at the present time more tangible results. The result of the boring for oil has revealed a stream of gas, the equal of which there is not in all the many gas streams in the west. Quite unexpectedly a flow of 3,000,000 feet a day has been found in the narrow bore which is being made for the oil at Black Diamond. This gas is being used fo rthe boring purposes but it can readily be impagined that there is an enormous quantity going to waste.

The sudden and complete taking up of all the rights is proof positive of the fact that something is doing, while the finding of the gas shows still further that the prophesies are not imaginary as the gas has a petroleum base. The next few weeks, in fact, any day, may bring the sudden disclosure that within easy distance of Calgary is found the first and the greatest flow of gas and oil in the west. Great things will follow in course.

Many prominent Calgary people have gone in for securing the rights on this property. A farmer from the district thought he had stumbled on a good thing but found, on coming to Calgary, that some one had stolen a march on him and the oil and gas rights on his own farm were gone. There are also men from the outside in on the deal. It is said some o fthe big California oil men are in already and even agents of the Rockefellers have made sure of their place.

Hon. Robert Will Visit Coast.

Vancouver, B.C., May 20.—Hon. Robert Rogers has written to Mayor Baxten that he intends to visit Vancouver in July. The minister has never been on the Pacific coast.

Rabbi Dr. Charles Smalensky will lecture this evening at the House of Jacob Synagogue at 8:30 on Aristocrates and Rabbi Meyer.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL MAGNATES LAND IN POLICE CELLS

(Continued from Page One)

He placed Plummer under arrest and later took Shannon into custody.

Both men pleaded good intentions, and the police admit that the only thing against them is the improbability of their being able to legitimately take a theatrical troupe several hundred miles on a combined capital of $4.80 and one automatic revolver. The men will be held for a thorough investigation, and in the meantime irresponsible theatrical managers are to understand that Calgary is a bad place in which to ply such a profession.

WOMEN ARE ACTIVE IN FRANHISE MATTER

(Continued from Page One)

value of $400 is qualified to vote; subclauses of this clause provide particularly that "where more tenants than one occupy the same house or building, each shall be entitled to vote provided the total value of the property is sufficient when divided to give each tenant a rating of $400," and further, that "a man living in a house owned by his wife shall be assessed as a tenant, whether he pays rent or not."

The city solicitor explains that these clauses, however, do not entitle a married women to a vote on property rented by her husband, inasmuch, as a wife and husband live together in a house and cannot be said to occupy "portions" of it.

It appears therefore that only one vote can be cast by one representative of a family renting a certain piece of property. The wife may vote upon it if she is assessed for it, but in that case her husband must abandon his right to franchise, based on the tenancy of this property.

Ald. Ross' Contention.

The contention of Ald. William Ross, to the Local Council of Women on Monday was that the literal restrictions of this clause might be evaded by a declaration that a man and his wife were joint tenants. He cited cases of women voting as tenants of residences owned by their husbands, and advised that any legal difficulty might be overcome by the husband giving the wife a receipt for a nominal amount of rent to satisfy the assessor.

However, the assessor by his refusal to recognize these rights, complicates matters for the women.

The campaign which is being inaugurated by the women, was urged upon them first, by Ald. William Ross, at the woman's mass meeting just previous to the municipal elections in December. At that meeting Ald. William Ross promised to show the women how they could increase their voting strength from 1,600 to 6,000. He was given an opportunity to do this on Monday at a meeting of the executive of the Local Council of Women in the Y.W.C.A., when he explained how the restrictions of the charter might be evaded.

However, registration on the assessor's role is hedged about with difficulties. It is one thing for Ald Wm. Ross to recognize the women's right to vote and another thing for the women to convince the assessor.

Not the Final Authority

However, the assessor is not the final authority on this matter, and all women who desire to vote, have the recourse of appeal to the court of revision, where the matter can be threshed out by the aldermen and the solicitor.

If the women retain their enthusiasm for the vote, a busy time is ahead for the court of revision.

It has been suggested that the women, to save time, submit a number of test appeals to the court of revision, the decision of the court to these cases to govern the assessor in future, under the present charter.

No Evasion of the Law.

Anything which is in the nature of an evasion of the bylaw is not likely to be endorsed by the city solicitor. It is not a matter of a woman's right to vote which concerns the solicitor; he is only called upon to decide what is legal and what is not under the charter.

In the course of an interview with The Albertan last night, Solicitor Ford expressed the opinion that no woman is qualified to vote who is not a bona-fide tenant of property in her own name, or the bona-fide tenant of a portion of a building, which she occupies separately; or the recipient of an income of over $400 per year; or a partner assessed in the partnership name, on a partnership property which is of sufficient value to give each member a rating of $400.

The city solicitor did not think that an income of $400, received by a wife from her husband, would legally constitute an income within the meaning of the charter. However, if a woman had an income of $400 independent of the family income, as an income from royalties, or an income from stocks or bonus held in her own name, or an income from any enterprise outside of her family duties, this would constitute an income within the meaning of the charter.

A case of joint ownership of a piece of property would probably come under the partnership clause, provided both persons were registered as owners. But this partnership clause would apply, in the case of married women, only when the woman is a registered owner.

Women having no dower rights in real estate in this province have virtually no legal claim to ownership of any property held in the name of their husbands. Husbands may, however, vote on property owned by their wives, and on which their wives vote.

Unfair Discriminations Against Women

The city solicitor is of the opinion that there are many unfair discriminations against women in the charter as it stands at present. This, however, cannot affect his interpretation of the legality of any application.

BANKS CANNOT LOAN MONEY ON SECUITY OF LIVESTOCK

(Continued from Page One)

of Mr. Carvell, Carleton, when the bill was before committee, preventing bank managers from doing insurance business was killed by a vote of 41 to 17.

The house spent a couple of hours voting supply aid. The budget debates will be commenced on Wednesday.

At the afternoon session of the house Major Sharpe's amendment to limit the amount of bank loans to any one foreign client to ten per cent. of the capital was declared lost.

No Loans on Live Stock

Another much discussed clause of the bill also went by the board shortly afterwards when it was decided to strike out the clause providing for loans to ranchers on cattle. This was done because of the ambiguity of the term "rancher" and because, as Mr. White explained, it was not the intention of this legislature to allow the banks to take liens on the live stock of the farmers all over Canada. It was not necessary and it was perfectly plain that if the banks were allowed to take such liens they would have to be registered. As far as threshed grain was concerned, liens were now possible without law would stand as it is.

Mr. Frank Oliver said he was not desirous of taking issue with the minister but he thought that something should have ben done to encourage mixed farming in the west.

Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, also took this view. He said that one of the difficulties of a man in mixed farming who undertook to raise cattle was the competition of the rancher.

On the clause providing for regulation of bank mergers, Mr. Oliver expressed that the tendency toward monopolies in banking and thought it would be well to make every effort to secure competition. He thought no merger should take place without the knowledge and consent of parliament.

Banks and Real Estate.

On the clause dealing with the acquisition of real estate by the banks, Mr. Emmerson, Westmoreland, protested that the banks were doing too much in the way of investing in real estate and leasing parts of their buildings to others. He thought there should be a limit to the percentage of capital which they could invest in real estate for their own use.

Mr. White thought this question was governed entirely by economic conditions. The banks wanted the best corners in a city and could not economically put up a small building. He admitted that there had been abuse of the act and thought that the banks would be well advised if they would employ moderation in erecting buildings throughout Canada.

Mr. McCurdy, Shelburne, said that when the bill was before the banking committee he had moved that the banks be compelled to submit an annual statement to the shareholders as to the value of the proposals held. If a means could be devised by which the amount of real estate held by the banks could be arrived at he could not object to Mr. Emmerson's suggestion.

Mr. White said that the banking committee felt that the assessed value was not a good criterion of the real value of banks' properties. What was needed was a return that would show the fair value of the premises of the banks and he accordingly moved an amendment providing that the banks shall make an annual return to the minister in January of each year of the fair market value of their properties. The minister intimated that he did not let the matter stand at this alone. He said:

"I am going to have a heart to heart talk with the Bankers' association on this and other matters. This is the law and it has not been changed and it should be drawn very strongly to their attention."

The clause to which the minister referred, number 79 of the bank act reads as follows:

"The bank may acquire and hold real estate and immovable property for its actual use and own and the management of its business and may sell or dispose of the same and acquire other property in its stead for the same purpose."

The Rate of Interest.

When clause 91 was reached in regard to the rate of interest charged Major Sharpe moved that the clause which had been adopted in the banking committee allowing banks to charge any interest they wished, provided it was taken out when the loan was made but afterwards could only recover seven per cent., be struck out and suggested that they revert to the original clause.

Discriminate Against East

Mr. Oliver protested against the west being charged higher rates of interest than the east and thought there should be a maximum rate of interest, not necessarily seven per cent. above which the banks should not charge.

Mr. Sexsmith, of East Peterborough, also protested against the banks being privileged to charge usury rates which the individual did not possess.

Mr. Levi Thompson protested against the clause in either shape. If seven per cent. is too low it should be made higher but parliament should provide the necessary machinery to enforce the law.

For over two hours in the evening the committee engaged in acrimonious discussion.

Mr. Thompson of Qu'Appelle, and Hon. Mr. Emmerson declared emphatically that there should be a maximum rate stipulated which the banks might not exceed in interest and discount charges, and the minister consented to having the old clause restored in the place of his own amendment, with the addition that the banks should make quarterly returns to the department stating the rates of interes charged.

Dr. Clark's Plain Language

Some frank and plain language was used by western members in connection with the clause and its non-enforcement. Dr. Clark, Red Deer, declared that it was ridiculous for parliament to enact laws which it knew were not obeyed. The law of the land, he declared, stated that a bank could not charge more than seven per cent, but they proceeded to charge eight, nine, ten and even twelve. It should be, he declared, a penal offence to break this law.

Hon. Frank Oliver declared that no one had asked that the rate be limited to seven per cent. What the west did ask the minister and his government to do was to protect it against usurious rates of interest and discount.

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