DOMINION RAILROAD MAGNATES JOIN IN LARGE LAND SETTLEMENT CORPORATION

OTTAWA, July 19.—The British-Canadian Land Settlement Corporation with a capital stock of $2,000,000 and.. headquarters in Winnipeg has been incorporated. The incorporators are: Sir William Whyte, A. M. Nanton, J. A. Aikens, Sir Edmund Walker, Sir Henry Pellatt, Sir William Mackenzie, Wallace Nesbitt and J. S. Dennis of Calgary.

The rights secured by the company are wide in scope and include the power to deal in real estate, to manufacture and deal in agricultural and other machinery, to conduct irrigation works, experimental and training farms and to carry on a general loan and mortgage business.

The Winnipeg Northern Realties Limited, with a capital stock of $955,000 and headquarters in Winnipeg has also been incorporated. The provisional directors are all residents of Montreal.

URGES LAW TO PREVENT SHORT WEIGHT

Col. Haskell Claims Greatest Vigilance Necessary to Protect Consumer Against Being Defrauded; Wants National Legislation for Standard Boxes and Barrels

Washington, D.C., July 19.—"Buy by the pound or measure and get what you pay for."

This is the slogan that is frequently seen in the offices of the superintendent of weights and measures in the district building, and one that is being urged by the employees of tht department for the guidance of the purchasing public.

For more than fourteen years the District of Columbia has, through the agency of the department of weights, measures and markets, enforced a rigid inspection, and has investigated the sale of all commodities, so that conditions here are greatly improved over those in cities where weights and measures laws have been more recently adopted and enforced. The officials in the district have had, during that time, the co-operation of the dealers and associations interested in having for members only those whose business methods are strictly honest. Honest dealers have no fear of the weights and measures department, confiscating and condemning their scales and measures.

Rigid Inspection is Necessary

"Our experience has demonstrated, however," said Col. William C. Haskell, superintendent of weights, measures, and markets, yesterday "that rigid inspections and the greatest vigilance are necessary on the part of the office to keep some leaders honest and that there will always be that class of dealers willing to take the chance of defrauding the public for their own gain.

"The most urgent reform necessary now seems to be uniform law throughout the United States to compel the marketing of the net contents of containers in terms of weights and measures. Package goods, of course, have the advantage in cleanliness of contents and convenience in handling, but bottles, packages, and cartons are usually put up in such a manner that they appear to represent a standard weight of measure, but are almost invariably short of the supposed weight or measure. It is estimated that 90 per cent of these packages are short of the purported capacity, which we assume to be for the profit of the manufacturers, which, in my opinion, adds 10 per cent. to the cost to the consumer.

Net Weight Sale Objected To

"The sale of commodities by net weight is objected to by large packers, who claim that the difference in the weight is due to the shrinkage. While there is some basis for this contention in the northern section of the country, the shrinkage is rarely ever equal to the actual shortage, and packages used in the south, where the dampness is greater, will not shrink but in many places will increase in weight.

"In the case of barrels and crates especially," continued Col. Haskell, "there is an imperative need for national legislation fixing a uniform standard. These receptacles are used chiefly by farmers and shippers of produce, and are of so many different sizes and shapes that they are deceptive to the purchasing public."

Many States Regulate Measures

The department issues a small pamphlet each year containing valuable information for the housewife. It gives instructions how to escape from being defrauded by the deceiving merchant, and also contains extracts from the laws of weights and measures of the District of Columbia.

There are in all 34 men employed in the department, and on an average of every six months every scale and measure in the district is sealed with approval by the clerks if they find that they come up to the standard.

During the past year 28 states passed legislation advocating a uniform weight and measure law.

CONTAGION OF TENEMENT HOUSE EVILS IS SPREADING IN CANADIAN CITIES

Winnipeg, July 18.—That there are incipient slums in some Canadian cities was brought out in addresses on the housing problem at the first Canadian Housing and Town Planning convention, by Dr. Charles A. Hodgetts, medical adviser to the commission on conservation, and Dr. M. M. Seymour, commissioner of public health for Saskatchewan.

The contagion of the tenement house evils in Great Britain and the United States have spread to Canada, according to Dr. Hodgetts, and in some localities the conditions are as bad, if not worse. He continued:

"The tidal influx of humanity did not reach the rural districts, but converging on the urban, landed in clan segregation, and ultimately in overcrowding. It was the duty of the town planner to actively work against the evils of overcrowding; laws were necessary, public opinion was necessary to enforce the laws if a national calamity were to be avoided. From census details the horrors of overcrowding were patented to the audience. In New York, it was stated, in 122 blocks, 750 persons were crammed in the acre, and in the Italian section this number rose to 2,400 persons per acre. The building of houses, it was asserted, failed to keep pace with the building of chimneys. rural districts in Britain and Germany were depopulated, and as a result in the large cities 1,000 slum rooms did duty day and night. Bad air, insufficient sunlight, were adjuvants to infectious diseases, tuberculosis and infant mortality.

"Quoting a report of Dr. Russell, of Glasgow, Scotland, it was said that there for every two children who died in the not overcrowded parts, five died in the slum area. The investigations of Dr. Hastings, of Toronto, show a no less favorable report for that "city of homes." Rear houses there were in gloomy, dark rooms, tenements unfit for habitation, inadequate water supply, unpaved filthy yards, all dangerous to public morals, offences against public decency.

Protect the Working Man.

Some discussion followed the address, mainly endorsing the statements of Dr Hodgetts, and in answer to one question, the latter suggested that the municipality buy land and sell it at a reasonable price within the powers of the working class, and so do away with the exorbitant, fictitious prices that drive the working man out and create slum areas.

The address of Dr. Seymour on "The Tenement House Question" dovetailed into and coincided with that of Dr. Hodgette, but several new points were raised bearing on the subject. The disposition of the prairie townships, it was stated, were bad, and their situation entailed need for adequate sewerage schemes, water supplies. Environment and housing have a direct bearing upon the welfare of a people, as it was necessary to interest themselves in this, that legislation be forthcoming to limit the number of inhabitants per house. Malnutrition, rickets, tuberculosis, diphtheria, and kindred diseases were born in slum conditions, in proof of this it was shown that the children of Bourneville, England, have five times the chance of life; the children in Birmingham four million saves had. The necessity for air light, direct, ventilation, were again impressed. Sleeping balconies were praised as a practical and valuable adjunct.

Dr Seymour told of an apartment block which had been built in Regina contrary to regulations and himself as direct antagonist, in which the bathrooms had borrowed light and were ventilated into another room. Plans of this were shown. It was a money-making block, however, and people persisted in building similar ones. The meeting expressed strong condemnation of this measure and approved of the stand Dr. Seymour had made for principals and for the good of public health.

ATROCITIES MUST CEASE

United States Government Now Sends Agent to Peruvian Rubber Country

Washington July 19.—Correspondence between the state department and the British government looking to a suppression of the atrocities practiced upon the natives in the atrocities practiced upon the natives in the employ of the Putuyamo Rubber company, indicated that the two countries have been in perfect accord.

Stewart J. Fuller, the government's special agent, recently announced his arrival at Iquiton, the head of deep water navigation in the Amazon river, and his purpose to establish a base there and proceed up the river to the Putumayo valley.

The Peruvian government having undertaken to bring to justice the guilty ones, Mr. Fuller is charged to see to it that this promise is redeemed, and that the conditions complained of in the rubber country are ended Owing to the difficulty of access to the Putumayo country, however, it will be some time before the state department can get a report from Mr. Fuller.

ECONOMY

"There's an economical girl for you."

"As to how?"

"Eats a 5-cent lunch every day."

"Yes, she's trying to save $30 to buy a willow plume."

ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY AND SWEDEN ON TAPIS TO CHECKMATE RUSSIAN DESIGNS

(By Carl Waldemar)

Berlin, July 16.—Prominence is given in the current number of The Grenzboten, a well-known review of politics, literature and art, edited by Herr George Cleinow, to an unsigned article in which an alliance between Germany and Sweden is advocated. The writer refers to the fact that the most assiduous efforts of the Russian emperors have always been directed toward the open sea, and he states that nothing now remains for Russia but an advance towards the northwest, "for which she is apparently preparing." He remarks that in January, 1912, Sven Hedin published the pamphlet entitled "A Note of Warning," and that in April last Prof. Pontus Fahlbeck, of Lund University, published another entitled "The Swedish and the Northern Foreign Policy." In both, he says, the attempt was made to prove that the practically completed Russification of Finland would be meaningless if the object were not to obtain a Russian base for operations against Sweden. In both pamphlets it was also contended, he adds, that Russia is at present making military preparations which Sweden must regard as a serious menace.

The situation, according to the writer of the article, is clear enough. What is there, he asks, to prevent Russia from falling on Sweden and Norway in the event of a war between England and Germany. Furthermore, he says, such an assault could not be repulsed even if Sweden, Norway and Denmark joined forces to combat it, and the circumstances must be borne in mind that in view of the intimate relationship existing between Norway and Denmark and England, Sweden's pride would prevent her from leaning on the latter power. The traditional friendship with France could also not be of much service, owing to the distance separating the two countries, and thus, in his opinion, no other alliance seems possible than that with Germany. Neither Sweden's military equipment nor a declaration of neutrality would, he contends, avail much if the worst happened. On the other hand, The Grtnzboten asserts, Sweden, as a member of the triple alliance, would be secure against the danger of being effaced from the map, for it may be assumed that the allies are in a position to defeat their enemies, or at ltast to compel peace as far as Russia is concerned.

The advantages that Germany would gain in time of war from the inclusion of Sweden in the triple alliance are, according to The Grenzboten, firstly, her eastern frontier would be relieved, for should a German-Swedish-Russian war break out there would certainly be an unparalleled rising in Finland; secondly the German Baltic fleet would be relieved at least to a certain extent and the North Sea fleet consequently strengthened if Sweden compelled Denmark, under pressure of a superior military force, to comply with the Baltic declaration of 1908; that is, to close the Sound and the Belt against non-Baltic fleets. That the latter measure could be effected, even in the face of a superior adversary, with the help of mines, of Swedish and Danish torpedo boats and of older German battleships is proved, it is stated, by the example of the Dardanelles. The third advantage, the review continues, would be that Germany would be freed from the anxiety of being confronted one day with a Russian Scandinavia; that is, with a Baltic coast for the most part Russian, and with the necessity of reckoning in future also in the northern Atlantic with the fleets of two great powers, instead of one as heretofore.

The writer suggests that the alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary might well be taken as a model, for it leaves to each ally the greatest possible freedom, and enables each to depend on the fidelity of the other. He admits that the Swedish nature is such that Sweden could not possibly be incorporated in Germany, but he contends that the Swedes must be saved from a fate that would be more bitter and more deplorable than that of the brave but unproductive Boers. In conclusion, he says: "The policy of the future will be 'Welt-politik,' worlds will make war on each other loudly and quietly, there will be bloody wars and peacable conflicts, worlds must combine against the common enemy. Germanyism, which is comparatively weak, numerically and otherwise, is being assaulted from all sides and with superior forces. The German empire will, however, not fulfil its world-historical vocation until it becomes the innermost kernel and the main force of all that is Germanic. The first step would be taken if it does not disregard the hand now held out to it by the furthest outpost in the northwest."

The world may well be taken by surprise by the announcement that an official investigation has been started to ascertain the cause of the decreasing birthrate in Prussia, the population of which is two-thirds of the whole of Germany. Physicians, clergymen, teachers, lawyers, marriage registrars and all other classes likely to be possessed of first-hand knowledge are to be rigidly interrogated, with a view to finding out why the baby crop has suddenly fallen off. Inquiry will be specially directed to learning whether the decrease is more manifest among the middle, better-to-do classes, or the proletariat. Germans have been accustomed so long to lord it over England, France and other effete nations with regard to birth statistics that the Prussian official investigation comes as a rude shock. The excess of births over deaths in Prussia hitherto has amounted, roundly, to 600,000 a year. The rest of the empire supplies an average excess of 300,000.

Alsace-Lorraine now wants its own flag. The lower house of the new parliament at Strasburg passed a resolution asking the imperial German government to allow the conquered provinces to fly a red and white flag, the traditional colors of Alsace, with the golden double cross of the old-time dukes of Lorraine in the right-hand corner. The imperial authorities have stated that the question of the flag is one for the decision of the kaiser.

CALGARY IN BRIEF

Capt. W. C. Dutton of Seattle, Washington, will give his address on the great prohibition wave that is sweeping over the States at the First Baptist church, corner Thirteenth avenue and Fourth street west, Sunday afternoon, July 21, at 4 o'clock.

Ethel Mary Creaton Simson, the six months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Simson, Third avenue west, Park Hill, died yesterday after a brief illness. Funeral services will be held today from the family residence at 10.30 a.m. Harrison and Easter will have charge of the arrangements.

To ascertain whether or not it will be possible to arrive at some arrangement with the provincial government whereby hoboes convicted as vagabonds in the local court may be put to work on Calgary streets, Acting Mayor James A. Hornby yesterday formulated a letter directed to the attorney general at Edmonton. The acting mayor points out that the barracks are full of such hoboes and the city jail accomodations are taxed to the limit, while the evil does not seem to abate.

Leslie Gorson Mileson, the four-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mileson, died yesterday after a short illness. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at the family residence, 121 Seventh street, N. E., Bridgeland, under the direction of A. M. Shaver. The Rev. Bruff will officiate. The remains will be interred in Union cemetry.

A social will be given by the Scandinavian Good Templars' Building company, limited, at Nolan's Hall, 127 Eighth avenue west, on Saturday, July 20, at 8.20 u.m. A good program has been arranged. Music by T. M. Greig, supported by best local talent. An address will be delivered by O. Larson, of Brandon college. Refreshments will be served. All Scandinavians cordially invited to attend.

James R. Scott, local sales agent for Toledo Computing scales, and one of the "live boosters" for Calgary, has gone east to attend the convention of the Hundred Point club organized by the company. The club is composed of salesmen making 100 per cent of their quota of sales for every month during the past twelve months. The twelve salesmen making the highest number of sales become directors of the club, and Mr. Scott has been a director every year since the club was organized. As the club membership is competed for annually by more than 1,000 salesmen in Canada and the United States, Mr. Scott's ability as a hustler is evident.

The local chapter of the Loyal Order of Moose held a smoker at the clubrooms last evening and enjoyed, in addition to a musical program, three short boxing bouts participated in by local talent. Dictator W. A. Turner presided. Kid Boyd, who was to have boxed three rounds with an unknown, was on hand, but the challenger failed to put in an appearance. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

NORTH AND SOUTH RAILWAY FOR ALBERTA

(Continued from Page 1)

"The farmers in the west are gradually beginning to realize the necessity of mixed farming and the farms in consequence are becoming more profitable every year. The west should also be a very large fruit growing district. Just imagine these people having to import fruit when they have thousands upon thousands of acres of wild berries, such as raspberries and gooseberries. The quality of these berries cannot be denied and in my estimation, they are ahead of best cultivated berries in England."

The Literary Wage.

A New York magazine editor was talking to the Authors' Club in New York about the poor pay of novelists.

"In England," he said, "htey pension their novelists. Joseph Conrad now has a pension of ten dollars a week. Conrad, I unlerstand is rather bitter about the financial failure of his books.

"A little girl in Geneva once looked up from a magazine and said to Mr. Conrad:

"Whta is the meaning of penury, sir?"

"'Penury, my child,' the novelist answered, 'meanse the wages of the pen.'"

LATEST IN EQUINE HEADGEAR

IS THERE RAPPING, TAPPING, TAPPING

(Continued from Page 1)

newspaper offices was to try and keep stories out of the paper.

"I have always endeavored to answer questions asked me by the reporters," said Mr. Hornby, "as accurately and fully as I could."

It appears that other persons beside Commissioner Clarke believe that the chairman of the late investigating committee takes the newspapers, and thereby the public, too freely into his confidence. A contractor recently gently inquired of Mr. Hornby if he did not think he was talking rather unguardedly in the presence of newspaper representatives.

Mr. Marshall of the Crown Paving and Construction company, wishes to be set right in the public eye so far as his particular firm is concerned.

"We started repair work on the curbs," said Mr. Marshall last night, "four or five weeks before the probe committee was appointed. In fact, we wrote a letter to the council before the committee was appointed, stating that we knew some of the curbs had gone bad and stating that we were willing to repair them. We told the council in the letter that we were perfectly willing for an investigation to be made, and would be glad to help the investigators in any way possible.

"At that time, we had spent some $3,000 in repairing the curbs, and since then have spent many more thousands of dollars.

"One other fact I want to have made clear is that the analysis of the concrete secured by the investigating committee themselves, shows that sufficient cement was used in it."

Mr. Marshall carries evidence, in the shape of the weather report for September and October, 1911, to prove that the curbs laid in the latter month undoubtedly were subjected to freezing temperatures. However, he does not attribute all the disintegration of the concrete to freezing, and is quite free to say so.

In the case of the curbs and gutters on Seventeenth avenue, on which the company has done an immense amount of repairing, Mr. Marshall avers that it certainly was some other cause than freezing that caused them to go to pieces. He says there was something wrong with the mixture of cement, sand, and gravel, but is not prepared to say what it was.

"This is the eighth year that we have been doing buisness in Calgary," said Mr. Marshall, "and we went to keep right on doing business. We are prepared to repair, and have been repairing, any of the work which did not stand up, and we can cite miles of fine pavement on other streets of the city we put down in former years to show what kind of work we are doing for the city."

With reference to the specifications, and the charges that the contractors skimped on the work in many places, Mr. Marshall is not willing to talk for publication, but says he is ready when the proper time comes. He refers questioners on this subject to the city engineer, and when that official returns to his duties next week, there will be some interesting facts on this subject discussed in The Albertan.

Leading Scientists to New York.

Three international gatherings of scientists will meet in New York the next few months. Four thousand chemists, among whom will be Sir William Ramsey, will participate in the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which is to open in Washington on September 13. A somewhat smaller number of delegates will attend the sixth congress of the International Association for Testing Materials beginning September 2. In August leading geographers will gather here to help the American Geographical Society of New York celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of its founding.

SANITARY ENGINEERS HEAR LEARNED TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

during the coming winter. In our elementary schools, the industrial features are quite strong; every child getting weekly instruction in drawing and handwork. All the senior girls are instructed in sewing, cooking, and general household arts, and all the senior boys take manual training. In all the larger schools now under construction special provision is made for household science and manual training, and one school is planned and partly erected which, when completed, will be equipped for a pre-vocational school. Our drawing courses throughout are to be greatly strengthened, an expert being now about to sail from Glasgow to take charge of this branch of school work in our city.

"For the higher technical work a splendid site has been secured by the school board, and plans are now being matured for the erection of a technical school on the most modern lines with the best equipmentand instructors obtainable. This school will be used for day and evening work, and will contribute materially to the solution of the problems we are considering.

"But, however, technical education may come, come it must. We have been used to consider on this continent that with our unrivalled natural resources of every kind we need not take the pains and the care in training for industry that the older nations have had to take for years. We are learning, however, that natural advantages will not avail a nation forever, and that technical training of many kinds and degrees is necessary for any country which desires the individual welfare of its citizens and, what the German emperor has termed, "a place in the sun' for the nation as a whole.

Mr. Kidner's address showed careful preparation and a comprehensive knowledge of his subject. He was warmly congratulated by the delegates at the conclusion of his remarks.

When the delegates assembled yesterday morning at the arts building in Victoria park, President J. E. Walsh, of Montreal, called the convention to order and made a brief address. The work of selecting committees was then taken up. Delegates Mansell, Mahoney and Priestly were chosen members of the resolutions committee; Delegates Marr, Cameron, Grinyer, Yeomans and Clapperton, selection committee; Delegates Gardner, McKnight and Wye, auditing committee; Delegates Gordon, Watts and McVeigh, press committee.

These committees will not report until Monday and until that time the actual heavy business of the convention will not commence. Yesterday afternoon was devoted largely to discussions in the different committees.

Legrow's Address

L. Legrow, of Toronto, vice-president for Toronto, made an address in which he stated that the results of the past year had been gratifying in the extreme. There had been a substantial increase in membership, he said, and a marked advancement had taken place along technical, educational and legislativ lins. Other reports were read and the majority were extremely encouraging and potimistic.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed that the society had enjoyed a prosporous year. The committee on sanitation reported that it had taken steps to have a series of lctures delivered on the subject of sanitation during the coming year.

The collection of exhibits in the art building attracted many visitors yesterday. Almost every imaginable kind of plumbing and heating apparatus was to be found in the different booths and there were a number of new inventions and innovations. The display is complete and interesting.

Go to Banff Today

Today the delegates journey to Banff as the guests of the local society. A special train leaves here at 8 o'clock this morning, returning before midnight. A program of sports has been arranged for the benefit of the visitors.

Below is a list of the officers of the convention:

President, J. E. Walsh, Montreal; vice-president, E. J. Young, Calgary; secretary, John Watson, Montreal; treasurer, E. J. Higginbotham, Fort William; provincial vice-presidents, Messrs. F. Franklin, Nova Scotia; J. Hillier, Quebec; W. Jennings, Manitoba; Harry Potts, Saskatchewan; Louis LeGrow, Ontario, and G. F. McKnight, Alberta.

STORIES OF THE STREETS

(By Harry F. Burmester)

They've organized a new club here and believe me, Bo, it's some regular institution. Not one of those pomme de terre au gratin things where light-headed youths with slicked hair gamble gaily with father's bankroll and get themselves in Dutch at home by their bridge losses but a sane society with a purpose.

It is called the Sappatanus club. Its home is an air-castle and its members are dreamers. It is an athletic club in the sense that the imaginations of the members are exercised at each meeting and the truth is occasionally stretched. No one is supposed to take a fellow member seriously on penalty of suspension. It is different from the old time Ananias club in that it is modern and Calgarian. Any regular fellow is eligible to membership. Raconteurs preferred. The boys meet nightly.

The initial meeting last night started in very auspiciously—and ended that way. Walter Albaugh, the automobile man; Dr. Thomas Quirk, Charles Nevin, former mayor of Butte; "Johnny" Wegener, E. P. Howard and a number of other charter member had gathered to elect a standman. A "standman" occupies the same position (figuratively speaking) in the Sappantaus club as the chairman does in an ordinary society. Only all "Saps" stand during the club meeting so a chairman would be inappropriate.

Well anyhow, the lads were just getting together and there hadn't been a harsh word spoken when some horned-individual named Hennessy, Texased his way into the sacred circle and announced that he was going to tell a funny story. Now take this one straight from Sweeny. Anytime he has to tell youthat it's going to be a funny story you can bet the family plate against a cubic yard of Calgary paving that it will be about as funny as a crutch. A funny story needs no affidavit man. But I'm digressing.

He started in bravely and everyone looked bored. Dr. Quirk, thoughtful soul, slipped away and instructed a page to call the members of the party one by one and inform each one separately that he was wanted at the phone or in the grill. The ruse worked beautifully and the volunteer near-raconteur was left all alone ere he was half way through his tale. Then the boy got together—minus Hennessy—and proceeded with the regular order of business.

Albaugh started with this one:

"I know the stingiest man in the world"—

It's agin the rules to talk about a fellow member", interrupted Howard.

"When did you meet my landlord?", chirped in Wegener.

"The man who cheats at solitaire", suggested Quirk.

"I said stingest, not crookedest", said Albaugh. "I met him yesterday and invited him to have a drink. He accepted and when we had finished waited for me to buy again. But I was tardy and finally out of the generosity of his heart he offered to shake me for the next one."

Charley Nevins, good-natured and deliberate of speech, was apparently engrossed in deep thought.

"Divulge boy, divulge," commanded Quirk. "This organization has no secrets." Charles began:

"I'm for a censorship of the press. I don't mind an occasional typographical error but these newspapermen are going too strong. Maybe you heard about the man who went home in an inebriated condition, minus his watch and money. He tried to explain and this is the way it read: 'M' dear (hic) I left it in (hoc)'—note the difference. Doubtless his wife would have spent the balance of the night frisking his pockets for the ticket if he had spoken as he was quoted. But that isn't so bad. In an afternoon paper the other day I ran across a classified advertisement that read:

'Furnished room to let suitable for
three gentlemen, also piano to
share room, with or without
board. Address Box 41144.'

"And I got it from a friend of mine in the business office of the paper that they had 723 answers to that ad the same day."

"If I knew what you meant, I'd leave the room," spoke up Wegener.

"Sic 'im Prince, he bit your father," chimed in Albaugh.

"You may Kid McCoy but you can't Guy de Maupassant," added Howard and the session closed.

COMMISSION AGAINST APPROPRIATION

(Continued from Page 1)

lately over the new bridge which the city is building over the Bow river in South-east Calgary. The property has a frontage on the Bow of 650 feet, and is so situated that it can be served with a spur track, either from the Canadian Pacific line or by the municipal street railway. Its technical description is lot 1, block 2, of the proposed plan of subdivision of part of the south one-half of section 1, township 24, range4.

The commissioners also will recommend that $20,000 be provided in the same bylaw for the purchase of land at some point in Crescent Heights or the surroundng district for storeyards in which to place such material as water and sewer pipe, etc., which at the present time is hauled by team from Victoria park to the city at considerable expense.

The commissioners also recommend that 2,000 horse-power of the city steam water plant be piped so that natural gas can be used under it. The balance of the plant, the commissioners say, should be fired with the coal until the city has a chance to demonstrate the reliability and economic advantages to be obtained by the use of gas.

Co-operation in the Mediterranean.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" states that after the conference between Mr. Asquith, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Lord Kitchener, the latter will proceed to Bizerta, where he will be joined by the Admiral commanding the French naval base.

This visit is regarded as being of especial importance in view of the strategical problems which the British and French naval authorities are at present considering.

A ROYAL WELCOME FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

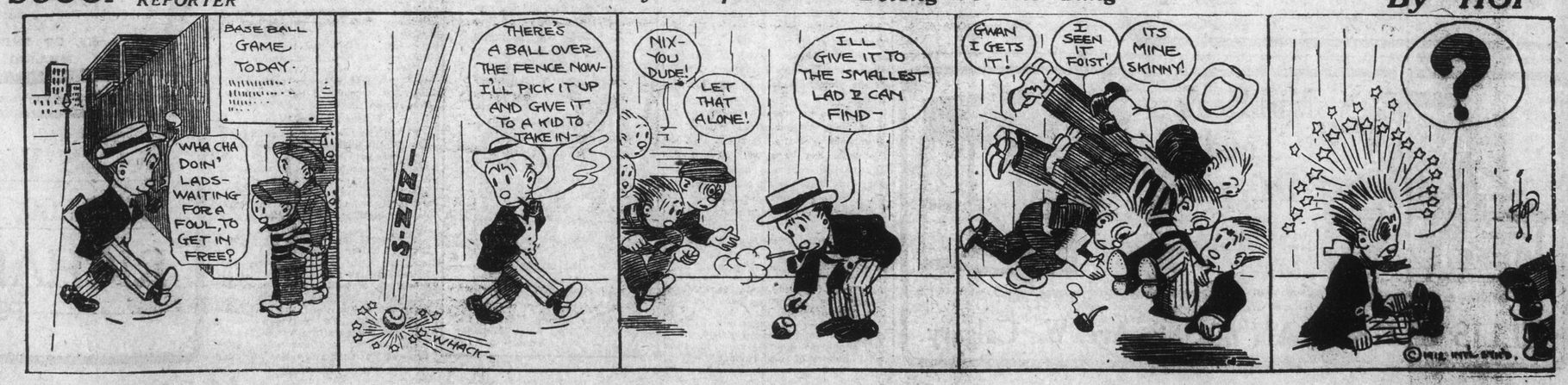
(Continued from Page 1)

not borne alone by the light department.

"It would be an advertisement to the light department," declared Acting Mayor Hornby, "and would impress on our visitors what an efficient and extensive lighting system we have."

Thinks Everyone Should Help

The acting mayor, however, thought that every department of the city should be willing to contribute something in time and money to the decorating work as an evidence of their lopalty to King and country. The commissioners will take the matter up with the several departments and if necessary a resolution will be introduced Monday night at the council meeting.

The reception committee is meeting with every evidence of co-operation on the part of citizens and merchants of Calgary in preparing for the decorating of the city. An effort will be made to induce the Calgary Power and Transmission company to assist in the electrical illumination of the city. Flags and bunting will be used lavishly. The detailed plans of the decorations are as yet only in the formative period but as soon as they are complete, every citizen of Calgary will be asked to do his part in the work of making the reception to the governor general one of the most notable in the history of Western Canada.

SCOOP THE CUB REPORTER — Evidently Scoop Did Not Belong To The Gang — By "HOP"