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SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

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LORD NORTHCLIFFE SOUNDS A NOTE OF WARNING FOR BRITAIN

From Chicago He Issues Statement Declaring the Necessity For Great Britain to Prepare For War With Germany.

JAPANESE MENACE NOTHING COMPARED TO GERMAN PERIL

History Repeating Itself in Secret Preparation by Germany for war. England has not Wakened up as Yet.

Eminent Newspaper Owner Cites Germany's Attitude on Reduction of Armaments at Hague Peace Conference, the Complete Censorship Over the German Press and the Naval Program for 1912 as Evidences of Activity on Part of Germany to Make War on Great Britain for Supremacy of Sea.

Chicago, Sept. 29—Lord Northcliffe, owner of the London Times and several British newspapers, while here yesterday, sounded a note of warning for England to prepare for war with Germany. Lord Northcliffe dictated the following:—

"The Americans are so busy with the affairs of their own gigantic continent that they have not the time to devote to the study of European politics which are more kaleidoscopic in their changes than are those of the United States. There is an impression in this country that some hostility exists between the peoples of Great Britain and of United Germany. I know the Germans intimately. From childhood I have travelled extensively throughout most of the German states. I have many German family connections, and I venture to say that, outside the usual body of Anglophobes one meets in every country, there is little hostility to the British on the part of the Germans, and on the other hand there is in England no dislike of Germans. On the contrary, our statesmen are adapting German legislation to our needs and I mention these in no form of flattery. The Germans must be well pleased with our proposed production of their workingmen's insurance ,their labor bureau, and a great many other legislative improvements that, it appears to me, would be just as vital to the United States as they seem to be to Great Britain.

"Why, then, if so happy a state of affairs exists between the two nations should there be any section of people in England to suggest the possibility of war?

"Turn back to 1869. Was there any friction between France and Prussia?

Is History Repeating Itself.

'There was no hostility on either side, but any reader of Bussche's Bismarck or other standard authority on the great German empire builder, will acknowledge there was immense preparation on the part of Germany, a preparation that was kept secret as far as possible and which also, as far as possible, is being kept secret by Germany today. As to that which is transpiring in the German ship-building yards we more or less know that by 1912 Germany in ships of the super-Dreadnaught class, will be the equal of England. If we were in your position, able to grow our food on our own acres, it would matter little to us if we had merely an ornament navy such as Ambrose Bierce describes this month in Everybody's Magazine, an article which every American ought to read. But how few Americans realize that our food is brought to us from Australia, Canada, much of it from this city of Chicago aand your western wheat fields, from the Argentine Republic, nearly all of it from over the sea.

Comparing Two Situations.

"Two or three days ago I was at San Francisco where your government has spent an immense sum of money in fortifying the Golden Gate against an imaginary Japanese attack. Throughout the greater part of your Pacific slope, the Japanese, depleted as they are by a great war, infinitely inferior as they are to you in population, their situation an immense distance from you, with no coaling station on your shores, are looked upon as a dangerous opponent. Even if it were possible for them to cross the Pacific to attack you—a more than ridiculous assumption, having in view a hundred and one contingencies, including the Anglo-Japanese alliance—what damage could they do?

The Anglo-German Analogy.

"Now, assuming that the Japenese are eleven hours distant, have a population one-third larger than your own and are constructing a navy as rapidly as you, would it not be wise to give some careful consideration to your position? I see it suggested in the American papers that there is some kind of a scare in England. I wish there were. Our public has been warned by the prime minister, by the minister of foreign affairs, by many of our leading public men, such as Mr. Frederick Harrison and Lord Roberts, by prominent journalists, in-

(Continued on Page Seven.)

RIDICULOUS EARTHQUAKE PREDICTIONS OF PERRET.

Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 28—Director Frank Schlesinger, of the Allegheney observatory, ridicules Frank A. Perret, the American volcanologist, who has predicted that earthquakes would occur tomorrow and Thursday when the sun, the earth and moon will be on a line with each other and the planet Mars nearest the earth and almost directly in line with the earth, moon and sun, with Saturn not far from the same line.

The planets have no influence of this sort on the earth," said Mr. Schlesinger tonight. "If you took the planets out of the sky you would not know it so far as any effect on the earth is concerned. It is not true that Mars will be nearest the earth tomorrow. Mars was nearest the earth Sept. 18.

MONTREAL'S BIRTHRATE HIGEST IN THE WORLD.

Montreal, Sept. 20—The annual report of the board of health of the city just issued shows that the birthrate of Montreal is the highest in the world. It exceeds by 4.12 per thousand that of any other city, the rate for Montreal being 38.43, being an increase of 2.38 over the year preceding. The total births in Montreal for the year was 14,606. With regard to the births of French children the number was 10,210, or the very high figure of 44.04 per thousand. The birthrate among the Jews was 28.28 per thousand. On the other hand Montreal's death rate of 22.95 was exceeded by Madrid only in a list of eight cities, including London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Buenos Ayres and Lyons.

UNION JACK RAISED AT GLENGARRY SCHOOL

By Inspector Fife in Midst of Large Gathering of Ray Farmers—Basket Picnic Marks the Most Successful Event.

The busy farmers of the Glengarry school district in the Ray settlement northwest of Edmonton gathered in large numbers on Tuesday afternoon to do honor to the rising of the Union Jack on the flag pole in front of the school house. Some ceremony was thought desirable therewith, so the school trustees decided to call on a basket picnic on the school grounds in honor of the occasion. The suggestion proved popular to the Scotch settlers, who came with the bag pipes prepared to make a day of it.

Arrangements had been made to have the flag hoisted from a platform erected in front of the flag pole. It was expected that D. S. Mackenzie, deputy minister of education, would be on hand to perform the ceremony but at the last moment he found that he was unable to go so the honor fell to J. A. F. Fife, school inspector for the Edmonton district. Invitations had been extended to many outsiders and among those who attended were L. Boudreau, M.P.P. for St. Albert; W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner, and T. W. B. Hendersonn, weed inspector under the department of agriculture. J. F. MacRae acted as chairman and called the large gathering to attention at 2 o'clock.

The Flag Raised.

Inspector Fife made a few fitting remarks and then raised the large ensign to the peak of the flag pole. With the flag safely flown a round of loyal cheers was given and the school children sang several patriotic songs, led by the teacher, Miss Dwyer.

Continuing, Mr. Fife said that the flag was emblematic of the glory of the British empire in all that goes to make a nation great. He hoped that the scholars would always honor and respect the "good old flag."

The local member, Mr. Boudreau, was given an ovation when he arose to express his pleasure at being present on such an auspicious occasion. He hoped the scholars would always be loyal to the flag.

W. F. Stevens gave a strong patriotic address recounting the historic achievements in arms, letters and commerce of the British empire.

The mere raising of the flag today is nothing of great importance in itself," said Mr. Stevens, "but throughout the years of their school days the presence of the flag will inculcate in them loyalty to the mother country and the British empire."

Mr. Henderson took the opportunity to express his pleasure at the signs of agricultural prosperity on every hand and impress on the farmers the necessity of clean cultivation of the soil.

Jas. Kelly and Angus McDonell made short addresses on behalf of the school district. Both being Scotch they declare ditheré were no people more loyal to the empire than the sons of old Scotland wherever they may be found.

Pat Consuelo, known to all in the settlement, also occupied a seat on the platform.

J. H. Garlepy and Wilfrid Garlepy arrived too late for the ceremony,but were present to shake hands with a large number of old acquaintances in the Ray district.

School Established 13 Years.

Miss Dwyer is the present teacher in a school which has stood for enlightenment and education for thirteen years. She has under her charge an average of about thirty pupils. The present trustees of the school are Thos. McMahon, E. Belanger and Angus McDonell.

With the ceremony completed the attention of the gathering was turned to amateur athletics, of which horse and foot races predominated.

The winners of the events were as follows:—

Running race—1, Frank Conro, Riviere Qui Barre; 2, Peter Hyslip, Ray; 3, J. Kinsella, Riviere Qui Barre.

Trotting race—1, L. Barry; 2, A. Macionald.

Boys' race, under 12 years—1, Angus McGillis; 2, Dan MacRae.

Boys over 12 an dunder 16 years—1, John Kinsella; 2, Ab. Fawcette; 3, Will MacRae; 4, Archie Kelly.

Girls over 12 and under 16 years—1, Rose McMahon; 2, Maud Kelly; 3, Annie Bellanger; 4, Julia Burle.

Girls under 12 years—1, May Burle; 2, F. Ouimette; 3, Lucy Fawcette, Caroline McMahon.

Refreshments were served from 5 to 6o'clock from tables loaded down with good things in the school buildings. At nightfall the gathering dispersed, feeling that the event had been most appropriately and successfully conducted.

Ray Farmers Are Prosperous.

A full measure of prosperity has been granted the Ray farmers this harvest season. The grain has been a splendid crop and is now nearly all thrashed. Typical of a prosperous mixed farming district, a portion of the grain in the straw has been stored in the splendid barns for winter feeding or stacked close to where the stock will range during the winter. On farm after far mmay be seen a bunch of hogs and numerous flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. Dairying seems to be the only branch of mixed agriculture that is non exploited extensively. It is from this district tributary to Edmonton that the local market is supplied to a large extent with hay, oats, dressed beef and hogs, eggs and poultry.

The farmers are now prepared for fall plowing but find that the dry weather has made the soil very unyielding to the plowshare. So dry is the district that it is thought the Sturgeon river will go dry before winter sets in. If it does it will be the first time in a period of twelve years.

FEELING GROWING LORDS WILL PASS THE BUDGET

Liberals Do Not Anticipate Peers Will Take Drastic Action of Throwing Out the Bill, Although Lord Milner and His Tariff Reformers Loudly Call For It.

London, Sept. 28.—Should the House of Lords reject the budget a general election will be held in January, by which time the new registry of voters will be ready. This announcement was made semi-officially tonight.

There is a growing feeling among the Liberals, however, that the Upper House will not take this drastic step. One of the influences making for peace is the King, who is averse to having an acute constitutional issue raised. Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne are also believed to be favorable to the passage of the budget by the House of Lords. The more ardent tariff reformers, on the other hand, demand its rejection, and it is expected that their representatives in the Lords, led by Lord Milner, will urge this policy.

$50,000 More For Missions.

Toronto, Sept. 28. The Methodist Appropriation committee for home and foreign mission meet next week. Preparatory to the meeting the general board of missions will meet in Ottawa on October 6. Rev. C. H. Huestis, president of the Alberta conference and Rev. Dr. White, of British Columbia, and Rev. Oliver Darwin, of Saskatchewan, mission superintendants, are in the city to attend the committee. The funds available for mission purposes are $50,000 in excess of last year.

Local Option at Portage.

Portage La Prairie, Man., Sept. 29—Supporters of local option in the rural municipality of Portage La Prairie have filed petitions containing over twenty-five per cent of the residential vote with County Clerk, and, as all the regulations of the act have been complied with a local option vote is assured at the December election.

STEAMER BLEW UP; 94 LOST.

All Persons on Board Save One Perish.

Rangoon, Burmah, Sept. 28—The steamer McIntosh blew up on her Calcutta voyage and all persons on board perished, save one. It is believed there are 95 persons on board.

FARMERS IN EDMONTON DISTRICT ARE SMILING

In the Sturgeon Valley From Namayo to St. Albert the Harvest Has Been Eminently Satisfactory—Rye's, Fraser's and Tough's Splendid Farms.

Four or five days continuous threshing with probably twenty men on the job and anywhere from five to ten thousand bushels of grain to show for it, all before the close of September, is the boon which is making many farmers smile in the Namayo district, due north of Edmonton. Throughout the whole Sturgeon river valley from Namayo to St. Albert, there is continuous evidence of an abundant harvest. The threshing outfits have been making their visits to one farm after another and when they pass over, they leave behind bare stubble fields, and immense straw stack and the farmer's grain in sack to be conveyed either to the elevator or the granary.

The farm of Joseph Rye, several miles east of Namayo, is one that reflects the season's prosperity. Mr. Rye has been absent three months in the old country as a member of the Dominion swine commission, but his farm has gone on just the same. The threshers were through work on Thursday and left him nearly 10,000 bushels of oats. A portion of the yield goes to the G. T. P. contractors but the most of it will be stored in Mr. Rye's private elevator until he can get a price satisfactory to him. In one compartment of the elevator there is the barley crop of this year, all of which will be held as feed for the Tamworth hogs on the farm. The high price for hogs has induced Mr. Rye to take up the industry after a few years of indifference due to the low quotations.

Big Farm in North.

The big Alberta farmers are not all down south as Mr. Rye's farm comprises five quarter sections. Of this 800 acres nearly 400 are under cultivation which makes the accumulation of seventeen years in the province of Alberta.

Speaking to a Bulletin representative on the work of the swine commission Mr. Rye stated that every phase of the swine industry in the great bacon producing centres of Denmark, Ireland, Scotland and England were studied and embodied in a report on the swine industry which will probably be available for publication in the month of December. The commission was representative of swine breeders from the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada.

Along the road from Namayo to St. Albert a full view may be had of both banks of the Sturgeon river valley. The land under cultivation here has a higher average than probably any other portion of the Edmonton district. Everywhere the "useful toil" of the farmer has been crowned by a plenteous harvest, and the huge straw stacks rising in the field of stubble like icebergs on the ocean, proclaim that the harvest work is done. On many farms fall ploughing has already commenced, the intention being to get as much land as possible in preparation for seeding next spring. The opinion of all the farmers along the Sturgeon valley is that this has been a most fortunate year, giving them all an opportunity to straighten out any irregularities which have occured during the past few years and to face next year with a clear slate.

Fraser's and Tough's Farms.

Henry Fraser's 200 acre wheat field, on which haryesting operations opened as early as on any farm in the district is now reduced to a huge straw stack and about 3,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Fraser wishes to sell his grain in bulk and as the granary so that he will not be required to do any hauling of grain himself. He is setting a good example to his fellow farmers by getting as much plowing done this fall as possible.

In contrast with the grain grower in the Edmonton district is the stock farm of James Tough, near St. Albert, where a herd of sixty-five purebred Hereford cattle may be seen. Mr. Tough's pride is in his cattle, everyone of which he speaks of with a mark of human affection. So much attention does he give to them that he does not raise any grain for sale on his farm. One hundred acres was in oats and barly this year, but it all goes as feed for his stock. To a Bulletin representative Mr. Tough said that his potato crop is in full accord with the good farm year, as he never saw his patch harvested under such favorable conditions.

The grain prices ruling at the present time are not looked at with much satisfaction by the farmer. Elevator quotations closed on Saturday at 21 cents per bushel for oats and 78 cents for wheat. Most of the farmers, however, are prepared to store their grain until the market swings the prices on a higher plane. Thirty cents a bushel for oats looks good to many of them and they will bide their time. Live stock prices are all that could be desired at present and the animals are being placed on the market as soon as they can be put in fit condition.

CHILD LOSES LIFE IN PRAIRIE FIRE

Vegreville District Swept by Fierce Fires—Large Damage Done to Property.

Bulletin Special.

Vegreville, Alta., Sept. 27.—Devastating prairie fires have been sweeping over the country between here and the G.T.P. to the south since Thursday last, doing great damage to property an din one instance at least, causing death. Saturday evening, Freda, the thirteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ginge, who live on S. E. 18, 51, 13, south-east of here about nine miles, lost her life in a prairie fire. It seems that that afternoon Mr. Ginger and some neighbors were plowing fire guards Thursday last, doing great daamge to and fighting a fire about half a mile from the Ginger home. About five o'clock Freda came out to them with some drinking water and they all stopped work to partake of the refreshment.

Thought the Child Safe.

While they paused the fire gained head-way and a change in the direction of the wind made their position very perilous, so much so that they were obliged to hitch the horses to the wagon and flee for their lives. As Freda had started for home on foot some few minutes previously they thought her safe. However, when on arrival at the house they found her not there, they became alarmed and started out in search for her, but the smoke and heat was so intense that for about an hour it was impossible for them to do anything , by which time it was dark and their efforts to find the poor girl proved unvailing.

Sunday morning the father found the charred remains not far from where they had last seen her. Great sympathy is felt for the family in their sad bereavement.

A rumor is also current to the effect that a son of Mr. H. B. Hughes, hardware merchant at Lavoy, also had a very narrow escape from being burned to death by a prairie fire on Saturday. However, particulars of this case are not yet to hand.

Property Losses.

Among those who lost property were Alex McLeod, eight stacks of grain; Archie Coxford lost everything but his house, including all his grain, hay, building, machinery, and also some live stock; Rev. Girald Card Anglican minister who lives in that vicinity also lost everythnig except his house; Jos. W. Smith lost all his buildings on his homestead and all the outbuildings on another place nearby, owned by him; McAmmond Bros. and A. I. Walker lost large quantities of hay; Henry Dubuc lost several stacks of grain and Mr. Stanton lost his buildings.

The continued dry weather has rendered the ground and everything growing on it so dry that the fire once started is very hard to prevent its spreading. A high wind was also very much in its favor.

MOOSE JAW ASSIZES OPEN.

Case of Alva Neff, Charged With Rape Most Serious.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Sept. 28—The fall sittings of the Supreme court opened here this morning, Hon. Justice Johnson presiding. The docket is a large one and includes many serious criminal charges. Probably the most serious is that of Alva Neff, charged with rape. The case has excited a lot of interest throughout the country, owing to its extremely revolting nature. The prosecuting counsel characterized the crime as one of the most heinous ever committed in this Western country. Neff's counsel made an effort to have the prisoner comitted to an asylum for the present on the plea that he was not in a fit state to undergo trial. He claimed he had not been able to get a word of common sense from the prisoner since he had taken up the case. The first case to go to the jury was that of R. A. Rorah, charged with throwing stones at a C. P. R. train near Rouleau, in July last. The prisoner was found guilty. Sentence was deferred.

WEATHER IS UNPRECEDENTED.

No Previous September in West Has Been as Fine.

Winnipeg, Sept. 28—Owing to the unusually fine weather prevailing this month reports are coming in from the country of a great scarcity of water, sloughs and wells drying up in many places, while as a consequence threshers are severely handicapped, in some instances having to team nine or ten miles for water. September weather conditions are quite without precedent for this month in the history of the country. In the city gardens here flowers are still blooming, while roots have been so far untouched by frost, only such tender stuff as cucumbers and marrows being affected by the light frost of last week.

King Alfonso Rejoices.

Madrid, Sept. 28—King Alfonso sent a hearty message of congratulations to General Marina at the end of which he said: "Spain is proud of having such an army and I, as the first Spaniard and the first soldier in the army, share in the general rejoicing."

FATAL FAMILY QUARREL

Halifax Soldier and His Wife Are in Hospital.

Halifax, Sept. 28.—Samuel Kayl, member of the Royal Canadian regiment is in the Society Hospital as the result of three knife wounds and a dose of poison which will prove fatal, while his wife is also in the hospital with a broken leg, a scalp wound and other injuries inflicted, it is alleged, during a family quarrel. The woman was found by the police in a semi-conscious condition. She said she had fallen from the third storey window after her husband tried to kill her. The husband was found on a bed covered with blood from three wounds. A bottle was found labelled "Poison" and he is supposed to have swallowed the contents. The man left a note stating he was "driven to it."

TELLS ITS STORY OF WESTERN PROGRESS

Department of Interior Issues Annual Report—Homestead Entries for the Year Totalled Over 39,000—Immigration for Year Was Over 146,000.

Ottawa, Sept. 27—The annual report of the Department of the Interior has been issued and it is a remarkable record of the progress of Western Canada. The net revenue on account of the Dominion lands has been the largest in the history of the department. The total revenue of the department was $3,228,904, an increase of half a million. Of this increase $269,634 was under the head of the Dominion lands, owing to the greater amount received on account of the preemption fees and an increase in the number of homesteal entries.

The number of homestead entries made during the year was 39,081, involving 6,252,960 acres as compared with 30,424 entries and 4,867,840 acres in the previous fiscal year. This is the largest total in the history of the department except in 1906, when the number of entries was 41,569. Of these entries last year 10,289 were made by Canadians, 10,522 by Americans, 5,649 by English, 3,342 by Austro-Hungarians, 1,310 by Scotch and the balance by all nationalities.

The greater number of the Americans came from North Dakota and Minnesota, though 43 states, Alaska, Indian territory, and the District of Columbia were all represented.

The sales of lands by railway companies and the Hudson's Bay company was much smaller than the average, being only 109,373 acres for $1,211,885, as against 4,229,011 acres for $14,651,757 in 1903, the banner year of sale by the railways.

Immigration Branch.

The report of the immigration branch states that during the last fiscal year the number of arrivals was 146,929, of whom 52,901 came from Great Britain and Ireland, 34,175 from other countries and 59,853 from the United States. While this total showed a big falling off from the previous year it was exceeded only once before in a dozen years. The total immigration since 1886-7 has been 1,366,650. Stres sis laid upon the fact that nearly half of the male population which arrived last year was composed of farmers and farm laborers. The immigration from France and Belgium shows a decrease, but those who did come are said to be of a good quality. It is interesting to note that while immigrants from France and Belgium in the seven years ending 1903 only totalled 4,559, in the last six years it reached a total of 16,192. During the ylear 3,803 immigrants were rejected at ocean ports and 1,174 were deported, the total number of deported since 1902, when the system went into operation, having been 3,149. Of the deportations 2,007 have been English, 26 Scotch and 149 Americans.

Hon. Alexander Henderson, commissioner for the Yukon, sends a most satisfactory report to the department from the northern land of gold. Gold. production for the last fiscal year reached a total of 217,350.92 ounces, valued at $3,260,263.75, an increase of $440,000 over the previous year. It is considered that there will now be a steady increas in gold production.

ENGLISHMEN WERE HARD UP.

They Thus Justify Accepting Money in Peterborough Federal Election.

Peterborough, Sept. 28—According to evidence given by several witnesses today in the trial of the Peterborough election protest, money was freely distributed in the Liberal committee rooms at the polls to secure votes.

The fact was disclosed in the testimony of Wm. Ashley, Arthur Alsept, and Mark Harland. Wm. Ashley's evidence in the chief examination, established one set of facts which he entirely contradicted under cross-examination by George H. Watson, K. C., for the respondent. He first deposed that one King Scott saw him about voting on Sunday night, preceding the polling day, and gave him a note to Robert H. Leary. He denied this later and said it was given to him on election day. He also swore that efforts were made to get him to sign a declaration denying that he had received any money and that from $200 to $4,000 was mentioned as a consideration. Most of those who acknowledged having received money in connection with the election are English immigrants. The majority justified their action with the words: "I was hard up."

FIRST FALL FAIR AT LAKE WABAMUN

Enterprising Settlers of Lake District Organize Successful Exhibition on Wabamun Townsite.

Western optimism, the real thing, all woolly and many miles wide, is to be found at Wabamun Lake if nowhere else in Western Canada. The settlers in this part of the country, fifty miles or so beyond Edmonton, have taken the western trail out from Stoney Plains in ever increasing numbers during the past few years. They got right down to work and said nothing. Six years ago the number of white men in the country could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Since then the pioneers have been rapidly increasing and light and more light has been appearing in the redskin's wilderness.

Saturday last was the time for a show of numbers and agricultural development. Wabamun was to have a fair. Not only one man said so but everybody in the district said so. A special train was to be run out over the new G.T.P. from Edmonton. There would be hundreds who would want to go to see the new country which was opened up in advance of the railroad. With this feature as the pivot pin of the fair Wabamun agricultural society was formed. It acquired a membership of one hundred and one in no time. C. H. Dunn was elected president and G. C. Laight, secretary-treasurer. A prize list was quickly prepared which made provision for entries of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain, vegetables, dairy and kitchen products, arts and flowers. Sports were to consist of foot races and horse and pony races and all was to end with a big dance in the evening.

Grant Unimportant.

It was too late in the year to get the regular fair grant from the Department of Agriculture, but the management went ahead in the hope of getting the grant applied next year to this year's fair. At any rate delay for the sake of the government grant was entirely out of the question. In fact the fair was to be held grant or no grant.

The location of the fair grounds was a momentious question. No open country was available with the exception of the cultivated farm lands. What better location could be desired or could be more appropriate that the Wabamun townsite on the G.T.P. line? This lies on upland ground overlooking the west shore of the lake. No sooner was the choice made than there was a call for workers to remove the brush from the future townsite. A dozen or so volunteered and after hard work with saws and axes had a large area cleared. The next day half a dozen tents were procured from somewhere and erected for the purpose of housing the exhibits. By Friday night after several days of preparation all was in readiness for the first Wabamun Fair.

A fair is something which inculcates a spirit of healthful pride and emulation. It is felt in the nation on the occasion of a national exhibition no less than among the pioers of an agricultural community where the fair is primitive, but the first and their own. Of course all Wabamun supported the fair. All did what they could even to the children, who receive the rudiments of learning in the little school house in the district. The young man who had been working on the grade all summer entered his team of work horses, the bachelor homesteader entered his potatoes and vegetables, the farmer's wife could show her turkeys and chickens and the farmers could enter samples of this year's splendid grain crop. The responsibility of the fair rested on all, and all made good.

This Couldn't Stop Fair.

It was a disappointment to learn that the excursion train from Edmonton and the presence of C. W. Cross could not possibly be arranged, but as in the case of the government grant, the fair would be held anyway. What a contrast the scene on the fair grounds presented to the period six or seven years before when there was scarcely a white man in the country. The people turned out in such numbers that it was a positive wonder where they all came from. There were English, Irish and Scoten families, eastern Canadians, emigrants from the United States and scores of full-blooded Indians from the Wabamun reserve across the lake. In front of the grounds ran the steel rails of the G.T.P. railway. On one side of the track was the telegraph line and not far removed was the telephone wire to Lac Ste Anne. On the lake skimmed a gasoline launch which took the visitors to the fair for a cruise. To one side were an automobile and a gasoline buggy, and a little beyond an improvised race course. Drawn in a semi-circle about the grounds was a continuous line of wagons with the horses unhitched, so that they might feed on the grass. Mingling with the gathering was Paul Firebag, the Indian chief of the reserve, who understood the significance of the fair as well as any one. High above the scene on a rudely constructed flag pole waved the large sized Union Jack, signifying the loyalty to the Empire of the pioneer settlers of the far west.

The fair was to be officiany opened in the presence of the august assembly. No less a man than Peter Gunn,

(Continued on Page Seven.)