

Interest 8%
News Exceeding

Wanted Farms
Terms

INGIER, F. C.
and Third St.
BOWAN,
Local Manager.
Edmonton.
ing Fund Loans.

OGAL.

O'CONNOR &
LISON,
Notaries, Etc.
Traders Bank of
Block, Jasper Ave.

Hon. C. W. Cross,
Director
BIGGAR & COWAN,
Notaries, Etc.
Traders Bank
Private funds to loan.
Edmonton, Alta.

DON'S

K FOOD

Your Stock Condition
NDITION POWDER
25 per Package.

For this food.

GRAYDON

and Druggist.
ard Pharmacy.
280 Jasper Ave. E.

Buy your horses at
L.L.'s, The Edmonton
and Nanaimo.

To sell horses, wagons
place to get the high-

& BELL'S

Exchange.
Edmonton and Nanaimo.

THE ORIGINAL
AND ONLY GENUINE

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SEMI-WEEKLY
EDITION

VOLUME V.

OCEAN GRAIN CARRIERS TO PENETRATE LAKE WINNIPEG

Engineer Armstrong in First Report of Surveys on the Hudson Bay Railway Favors Port Nel- son as Terminal.

THE FUTURE MAY SEE SHIPS PLYING THROUGH GREAT CANAL

Route to Port Nelson Has Striking Advantages Over That to Fort Churchill—Is Shorter and Would Cost Less.

Engineer Estimates Cost of Construc- tion of Railway to Fort Churchill at \$11,000,000 and to Port Nelson at \$8,000,000. Route to Latter Port Passes Through Better Agri- cultural Country, and Would At- tract Eastern Gradients—Fort Nel- son is Open For Fully a Month Longer Than Fort Churchill— Interested Parties Will Strono- ously Oppose Adoption of Nelson Route.

Ottawa, Mar. 3.—The first progress report of the surveys of the Hudson Bay railway has been submitted to the minister of railways. It contains, in addition to a summary of the work completed to February 1, an estimate of the probable cost of the work, and a strong recommendation for further surveys to determine the possibilities of a route to Port Nelson as a terminal for the new line. The report is strongly in favor of this latter port as offering a shorter line, fewer natural obstacles to overcome, cheaper construction and the possibilities of cheaper maintenance.

Details of the natural resources of the country, traversed by the surveys, are given, together with numerous maps and detailed plans. The report is in charge, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Estimate of Cost.

Mr. Armstrong has estimated the cost of the railway from the Pas to Fort Churchill at \$11,000,000, and to Port Nelson at \$8,000,000. The estimate is based on a line with a controlling gradient of 4.10th of one per cent. east or northward, and 4.10th of one per cent. west coast of the bay, though the depths of water are not of the most desirable, the natural anchorage for ships of the Hudson Bay coast is rather restricted. A great deal of dredging and filling will be necessary to furnish a commercial port capable of taking care of a large volume of traffic. Most of the portion to be dredged is under from one to two fathoms of water at low tide, leaving an average depth to be dredged of at least 20 feet.

On the plan, rock is shown along both shores indicating the possibility of striking solid rock excavation below the proper depth is obtained in the harbor. This work would be very expensive. The shallow water harbor has undoubtedly been caused by salt so that whatever basin is excavated will require constant attention to keep it clear.

Improvements Here Too.

Port Nelson, which lies at the mouth of the Nelson river, seems to possess a better situation than the Hudson Bay route. It is situated on a line of from 60 to 70 miles of line, as well as a less average cost per mile for the line to be built than the line to Fort Churchill.

The report says that the chief drawback to the selection of Port Nelson as a terminal is the fact that it is not a harbor from the sea, but this would need further investigation before anything definite could be stated. On the other hand Fort Churchill appears to have an easy entrance and a well-sheltered anchorage when inside. But when the construction of docks and other works necessary are considered, its advantages in that direction do not seem to counterbalance the more favorable conditions which obtain at Port Nelson.

Summary of Report.

The report of Engineer Armstrong opens with brief descriptions of the country surveyed by the engineers. They report having encountered between 250 and 300 million feet of logs immediately along the Nelson right-of-way with the possibility of much more along the tributary streams, and at the same time there are large areas of timber suitable for pulp wood or ties along the whole route. Rich agricultural lands were found along the Michaud and Grass rivers as far as Split Lake, and along both sides of the Nelson river to Hudson Bay. From Split Lake to Fort Churchill the land is not so attractive, the open country being in small patches mostly timbered and needing drainage. For 40 miles out from The Pas there is a large quantity of good limestone available, suitable for building purposes. Further to the north, where the road is largely Huronian, rich mineral. A specimen has been found in many localities. The whole country is out up with numerous lakes, rich in fish, while game and fur-bearing animals are found everywhere. The whole country south of Split Lake is full of rivers and lakes, giving good communication with the

railway lines for the carrying on of the lumbering and other industries, which may be established in the future. Water power sites are abundant on nearly all of the rivers and streams many offering opportunities for development at minimum cost. North of the lake the chief streams are important to the railway are the North Churchill and the Deer rivers, both of which offer convenient routes for the transportation of men and supplies.

The Churchill, although a very large river, is not particularly suitable for transport except for a short distance at its mouth. It is probable, however, that it would furnish many power sites of large capacity should it ever be desired to electrify the system, and these at a minimum cost.

One of the Great Lakes of the West is the Nelson river, on the other hand, may be described as one of the greatest rivers of the world, as regards the actual volume of water discharged to the sea. Its total length is approximately four hundred miles and its drainage area, comprising the whole of Manitoba, the greater portions of Alberta, Saskatchewan, North Dakota and Ontario west of the Great Lakes, and they also enter Montana and Minnesota. Its discharge has been roughly estimated by Dr. Bell at five million cubic feet at Ottawa, and at the mouth of the river it is estimated to be 100 million cubic feet.

The work done on the line to Port Nelson is being carried on at a rate of 100 miles of line run from The Pas to the point where the line diverges from the one to Fort Churchill. The crossing of the Nelson river has been fixed upon and the country between this crossing and the Fort Churchill route has been examined. From the Nelson river crossing to Port Nelson the country is under examination at the present time, but a great deal of information has been gained from reports published by the geological surveys. If their reports of this part of the country are as accurate as they have been found in other districts, it is not likely the estimate furnished will need any great revision.

The route to Port Nelson the Hudson Bay country is not considered to be a great advantage, as the route is being short detached pieces of land, which are not connected by any road. Very little rock work will be required on this line, as the Hudson Bay coast is being almost entirely in the same snow problems will not arise as are met with on the northern 100 miles of the line. Comparative tables showing the relative dates of opening and closing of navigation at Fort Churchill and Port Nelson, which are compiled from reports of J. B. Tyrrell and Dr. Bell, are as follows:—

Port Churchill—Average season, opened June 19, closed Nov. 18. Time open, five months.

Earliest opening, June 5, 1893.

Latest closing, Nov. 1, 1893.

Shortest season, 4 months, 8 days, 1893.

Port Nelson—Average season, opened June 19, closed Nov. 18. Time open, five months.

Earliest opening, May 10, 1893.

Latest closing, Dec. 4, 1891, and 1893.

Shortest season, 4 months, 8 days, 1893.

Want Churchill as Port.

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THE QUINQUAGESIMALE

POLICE OFFICER SHOT.

Five Shots Fired by Policeman Who Was Angered at Reprimand.

Washington, D.C., March 5.—Captain W. H. Mathews, of the fifth police precinct, was shot and instantly killed while sitting at his desk in the station tonight by Policeman Collier. Collier quietly entered the station, went immediately to the captain's office, jerked from his pocket a revolver and began firing bullets into Mathews's body. Five shots were fired, two of them piercing the captain's skull. Collier, it is alleged, had been reprimanded by Captain Mathews for a breach of the rules, and this at the time angered him. The police say they know of no other reason for Collier's action.

MANY LIBERALS ARE NOMINATED

Enthusiastic Conventions Held in All Parts of Alberta by Ruther- ford Government Supporters

Camrose, March 4.—A Liberal convention for the province was held in the town hall here yesterday afternoon. The meeting was well attended and very enthusiastic. A large number of delegates from all parts of the constituency were present.

Mr. Cameron was elected chairman of the meeting and J. Watson Young was elected secretary. The following officers were elected: Hon. A. C. Rutherford, hon. president; Dr. McIntyre, hon. vice-president; Thomas Thib, president; Mr. Knapton, secretary; Mr. Brown, hon. treasurer; Mr. Brown, hon. secretary.

Nominations for a candidate to represent the constituency in the election to be held on the 22nd inst. were called for. Mr. George P. Smith of Camrose was the only name brought forward.

Mr. Smith's Address.

Mr. Smith said great applause was called upon to make a speech and for the first time in his career he had to do so. He said he was proud to be elected to the position of president of the Liberal convention for the province. He said he was proud to be elected to the position of president of the Liberal convention for the province. He said he was proud to be elected to the position of president of the Liberal convention for the province.

PRESIDENT TAFT IS INAUGURATED

In Address to Congress He Declares He Will Follow in Roose- velt's Steps.

Washington, D.C., Mar. 4.—The inaugural of President-Elect Taft was marked today by a grand ceremony in his inaugural speech Mr. Taft gives complete endorsement to the policies instituted by his predecessor's administration. The inaugural address was as follows:—

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my predecessor, the great President, and in the reforms he has initiated, I should be untrue to myself, to my promise to the people, and to the honor of the party platform, upon which I was elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and development of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of lawlessness and the promotion of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and industrial enterprises, carrying on interstate commerce.

He told how the revenues of the province have been expended, dealt in convincing manner with the now famous and south question, explained how his railway policy will benefit every section of the province, and administered a crushing rebuke to those who have been trying to find fault where none existed.

The premier was listened to with great attention from start to finish. He said: "It is three and a half years since I addressed a Calgary audience in support of Mr. Cushing. Some people told me that Calgary would not elect him. I had more faith in the electors of Calgary than that. You returned him there and I am confident that you will return him again. Alberta is growing to be vast in population and industrial importance and Calgary is keeping pace with that growth."

No Line Between North and South.

Mr. Borden said that he was drawn fairly and that imaginary line between the north and south is quickly vanishing. He said that he was drawn fairly and that imaginary line between the north and south is quickly vanishing. He said that he was drawn fairly and that imaginary line between the north and south is quickly vanishing.

NORTH AND SOUTH LINE IS VANISHING

Premier Rutherford Appeals for the Elimination of Sectional Spirit at Calgary Meeting.

Bulletin Special.

Calgary, Mar. 6.—One of the most eloquent and explicit statements that the premier of Alberta has yet delivered in the present campaign was made by him last night at a well attended meeting in the hall of the Commercial Hotel. He told how the revenues of the province have been expended, dealt in convincing manner with the now famous and south question, explained how his railway policy will benefit every section of the province, and administered a crushing rebuke to those who have been trying to find fault where none existed.

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BORDEN IS STILL SEEKING CAUSES

Leader of Opposition Gives His Followers at Dinner Address in His Honor.

Ottawa, Mar. 5.—Conservative members of the House of Commons and of the Senate tonight tendered a dinner to the Conservative leader, in the parliamentary restaurant, which concluded at 1 o'clock this morning. The chairman in a brief speech described Mr. R. L. Borden as "a leader worthy of the confidence of the great Liberal-Conservative party" and "a true custodian of the old traditions of the party."

The speech of the leader was received with enthusiasm by his followers and constituted almost the only serious discussion of political issues during the evening. Following Mr. Borden, messages were delivered by new members, beginning with A. S. Goodie, of Kootenay; for British Columbia; Alberta was represented by G. A. McGrath, of Medicine Hat; Manitoba, by A. Haggart, of Winnipeg; Ontario by E. Stewart, of Hamilton; Quebec, by Blondin, of Champlain; and Doherty, of Montreal; and Nova Scotia by Prince Edward Island, was absent. At the close of the banquet, Mr. Borden enquired F. D. Monk and formally announced him as leader of the Quebec Conservative party.

Borden Well Received.

Mr. Borden, who received an ovation at the outset, said: "Political activities have never been especially attractive to me, and for reasons which I have already made known to you, it was my desire, after the recent elections, to be relieved of the duties and responsibilities of leadership. It would be idle, however, to deny that I have been deeply moved by tokens of your generous confidence which have been so especially abundant and whole-hearted. I am glad to achieve success which we had every reason to expect. I trust that in my future work and conduct I may so bear myself as to merit your continued loyal support."

"It is unnecessary tonight to refer to the October last, which made results in the province so favorable than we had anticipated. In some respects the results were inspired by too great confidence and needed necessary preparation and organization. In other cases, candidates entered the field too late and lost by small majorities ridings which might easily have been won. Then it is well to remember that in the last ten days of the campaign the Liberal organization distributed among certain electors in numerous constituencies thousands of copies of pamphlets which have been the subject of much discussion in the public press. This distribution was undoubtedly a great element of the campaign literature. I denounce the character of the distribution and especially the pamphlet in question. The pamphlet in question formed part of the Conservative campaign literature. I denounce the character of the distribution and especially the pamphlet in question. The pamphlet in question formed part of the Conservative campaign literature. I denounce the character of the distribution and especially the pamphlet in question."

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NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

WABAMUN.

Bulletin News Service. A. G. Bennett is preparing to build...

Several teams are engaged in hauling lumber from White & Short's mill...

The provincial election having been announced, H. H. Bendall has been appointed organizer...

There was a very pleasant dance given at Mrs. Woodruff's last Tuesday evening...

Fred Jaucasty has the material out for a 35 foot gasoline launch, which he will have ready for use this season...

Wabamun now has three mails a week by stage. Mr. Akins, former mail carrier, is carrying the mail faithfully for the six years in which he delivered the mail to the Mission House on Paul's Reserve...

Harry White has now about 200,000 feet of excellent lumber on the south side of the lake, opposite Coal Point. He has still \$500 logs to cut before spring...

That liquor was being sold illegally and a house of ill-fame was being run at Entwistle has been well known for some time. After service on Sunday evening, February 21st, by J. W. Wright, Methodist minister, undertook to make an investigation...

Constable Tyler was at once admitted and though liquor was supposed to be in the house it could not be found. Six men and five women whom the constable took to the court were told to appear in court the next day...

Wabamun, March 1. REXBORO. Bulletin News Service. The farmers have put corduroy on the mile of road allowance running east and west between the property of Messrs Kemigarr and McAuley. This is a part of the main road from Wabamun to Entwistle which must be put through this summer...

It is reported that Mr. Marjarijon has been asked by the C.N.R. to set a price on his quarter section. The Blackfalds and Lakeside resulted in a vote of 2 to 2 in favor of Blackfalds on Thursday evening...

W. P. Donald returned from Minnesota, where he spent the winter. He reports some severe weather there this winter. B. Fackler is doing carpenter work in Valley City for E. L. Johnson...

W. P. Hillwell has withdrawn from the Imperial Bank as manager and leaves for Calgary shortly. Mr. and Mrs. Hillwell have made many friends in Red Deer who will regret their departure from town...

M. A. Mather contemplates putting up a new general store in the spring. The new station school district, southwest of town, recently organized, has let a contract to Waterman for a school building. Alik, March 2nd.

VEGREVILLE. Bulletin News Service. The District court met in the town hall today, Judge Taylor presiding. There were two criminal cases and three civil ones. Crown vs. Lutzak. This was a case of assault, in which Geo. Lutzak, from Sacred Heart, was charged with assaulting his wife last August by tying her hands with binder twine to get her to make a confession. This case was tried before Boileau, J.P., Duverney, and the prisoner committed for trial. He was taken to the Fort, where he was kept until last month, when he was let out on bail. The parties are Galicians. The evidence went to show that the plaintiff was confined last August and a little girl was born, when the husband got jealous and abused her as above stated. The Judge was very severe

and stated that he was sorry that the act under which this case was tried did not allow the lash, as it was a brutal act, the accused allowing his jealousy to get the better of him. This being his first offence he would let him off easy by sentencing him to nine months imprisonment in the Fort Saskatchewan with hard labor. Crown Attorney Lees prosecuted and P. A. Morrison appeared for the defence.

The other criminal case of the Crown vs. Welsh, was not tried as the accused elected to be tried by jury. The first civil case was one of a small debt contracted by one Stephen McHaight, in W. J. Earl's story at Hurry. As Haight was not present the judge gave judgment for \$10.27. The amount of the debt, with the privilege of the defendant to open up the case again.

Earl vs. Dronoy. This was a case of debt on a plow. The defendant had bought a plow from Earl and did not give satisfaction and the plow was brought back. The plaintiff made up of different parts of other machinery which caused it to tip over. Earl lost quite a deal of work on account of the plow. The defendant was not present. There was a counter claim put in by Dronoy. The defendant's name is not given. The plaintiff is J. T. Collison, but his evidence was unshaken. Dronoy had a great many witnesses. The defence claimed that alterations had been made in the plow after he had signed them. The plaintiff received judgment for the three costs of \$85, \$85 and \$7 and the general costs of the action. In contrast to that the defendant received \$10 for his living stable. The costs of the counter claim other than the plaintiff himself, Jas. T. J. Collison appeared for the plaintiff and W. A. D. Lees for the defendant.

North and Holden vs. Sigler. This was an action brought by North and Holden, insurance agents, to recover a premium of \$64 on insurance on the life of Philip Sigler. The plaintiff failed to prove that the money had been paid to the insurance company. The action was dismissed. J. A. Morrison appeared for the plaintiff and Jas. T. J. Collison for the defendant.

John Loucks, Geo. Stewart, E. E. Morton, J. W. Walker (skip), brought back the Gallagher cup and four chairs from the City of the body from the Vegreville fire brigade have allied with the Provincial association. The representative on the executive, Thomas Charlebois handed in the resignation of A. D. Lees for the pressure of business. The resignation was accepted.

Revival meetings are being conducted in the Methodist church week. Owing to ill health Harrech, the organist, has cancelled his engagement. Vegreville, March 4.

BLACKFALDS. Bulletin News Service. Rev. T. J. Bowen of this place delivered a lecture on the life of Abraham Lincoln Thursday evening, which was well attended. Mr. Callieut and family from Armstrong, B. C., are moving this week to their property south of town which was recently purchased from Mr. Fisher. Mr. Callieut is expecting his car of stock and household goods to arrive in a few days.

Arthur Jenkins left today for Langdon, Alta., where he is employed as a cowboy. W. P. Donald returned from Minnesota, where he spent the winter. He reports some severe weather there this winter. B. Fackler is doing carpenter work in Valley City for E. L. Johnson.

W. P. Hillwell has withdrawn from the Imperial Bank as manager and leaves for Calgary shortly. Mr. and Mrs. Hillwell have made many friends in Red Deer who will regret their departure from town. A. J. Stephenson, skip and his rink consisting of W. H. Hanna, Hugh Clark and R. C. Brumpton, took part in the Edmonton bonspiel last week, and secured a number of valuable prizes. They made a good showing against some of the best rinks in the province.

A fast game of hockey took place Tuesday night between the Waskasoo and Wanderer teams for the championship of the city league and the Wallace & Gaez cup. The game was won by the Waskasoo, this being the second year in succession for them to capture the cup. The sale of \$10,400 of city of Red Deer debenture bonds for which tenders were opened on Monday, proved that this city holds a very high place in the money markets of the Dominion. The price obtained was \$115.50, equal to a rate of about 4 1/2 per cent. This is about the best price ever obtained by any town in Alberta, which shows that we stand second to none in the province. Thirteen tenders were submitted, the highest being Wood, Gunter & Co., to whom the debentures were awarded.

The Liberal convention was held in the Alexander Hall, Wednesday night for the purpose of electing a candidate in this constituency. Three names came before the convention, namely,

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The News Spread Rapidly. The fearful news soon spread among the members of the Legislature, few of whom had retired to rest, and ere long the place was filled with his sorrowing friends and admirers, who deeply regretted the death of the cowardly crime which found an echo in every honest breast. The Premier and the Premier of Ontario, with many others, hastened to the spot, and every effort was at once set on foot to discover the perpetrator of the crime. Many are yet living who remember the stirring events that followed when the police, during the next few days, began their investigations which resulted in the arrest of P. Buckley and J. Buckley, members of the House. P. Buckley and P. J. Egleson, clothiers, of a school

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THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1920.

NOTHING TO SAY FOR IT.

A convention was held in Red Deer last month at which a platform was drawn up, to be laid before the electors of the Province in opposition to the record and policy of the Provincial Government.

It appears necessary to assert these facts once more, because the journals to whom we might reasonably look for such information seem to have dropped asleep at the switch. Whether this is the explanation or not, the fact remains patent to everyone who peruses their columns that to them the platform is a thing that has passed into the political limbo.

To the reader who relies upon these journals for his enlightenment and guidance in things political it must be puzzling at times to let what the party stands for and this must be one of the times. What the party press thinks of the Government is clear enough. What it would like to do to the Government is clear enough. But just how to go about it seems to be the stickler. On this, one thing is clear—the journals have abandoned hope of gaining power by promulgating the Red Deer platform.

On this subject they have nothing to say. Nor, if we may trust their reports, have the candidates of the party. This is surely strange. One would think that with a brand new policy, turned out on the eve of an election no favorable opportunity would be lost to exhibit it to the public, to bring out its fine points, display its workmanship and finish, and generally endeavor to gain for it as many friends as possible among the men who are to vote on the 22nd. Not so in this case. The platform is ignored. It is a thing past. For it they have no word to say. Its "finish" as a political factor they admit by silence.

This is confusing of course to the reader of the Opposition journals who sincerely wishes to know what the party is aiming at. It is also significant. It indicates what the party journals and candidates think of the political potentialities of the Red Deer program in the cold, grey light of subsequent reflection. They decline to fight on it, or for it, or around it. They admit it offers no vantage ground against their opponents. The valuable portions of it are imitation and the invaluable ones are too apparently so. On its behalf they have nothing to say.

SHOOTING FOR SWAG AND FIGHTING FOR MONOPOLY.

Under the warmth imparted to the political atmosphere by the nervousness of an election the Calgary Herald is rapidly shedding its independent plumage and appearing before the public in all the native beauty of Toryism unadorned by anything that is thus gained in the interests of truth.

As usual, however, the prodigal carries his professions of penitence and attachment to the extreme. Not satisfied with tending its support in public and legitimate fashion to the party to which it has always belonged, has occasionally betrayed and frequently denied, the Herald considers the occasion to require some further and extra proof of the depth of its remorse and the sincerity of its intentions.

And this proof it essays to afford by a species of operations from which the party and its more consistent press supporters have had the good sense to abstain. It has taken the war path against the Government because, forsooth, there are other cities and districts in the Province than the city and district of Calgary, and because in the administration of public affairs the Government has not absolutely ignored the remainder of the Province to the disproportionate advantage and advancement of Calgary.

should have got more, so runs the reasoning. The claim and the whole claim is that he should be defeated as a means of establishing a more profitable connection with the provincial treasury.

The moral aspect of this high type of argument aside, it will strike some as peculiarly calculated that the way to get a grip on the public funds is to arouse the hostility of the men in charge of them; that the first move in robbing a bank is to wake up the watchmen.

It will be returned even so foolish a prophet as the Herald will hardly forecast. If by mischance the Herald should succeed, and if, being returned, the Government applied to Calgary the argument which the Herald is making in Calgary against the Government, just how much of the public funds would that city see during the coming term of the Legislature?

The moral splendor of the "loaves and fishes" argument scarcely needs indication. It is recommended to the unskilled advocates of Opposition doctrine, the Toronto News. That journal, whose word goes at least as far and whose assistance may be supposed to be at least as great, as that of the Calgary Herald, considers it nothing short of criminal for a member of parliament seeking re-election to enumerate the expenditures of public money that have been made in his district. It is to be hoped of course that its zeal in this regard will not be directed toward the Herald until the campaign is ended.

The Herald, however, furnishes the climax for this line of reasoning by declaring that it desires the election of men whose policy there would be "nothing sectional." It must be admitted as at least diverting to consider the probable course of men elected for the sole and explicit purpose of raiding the public treasury for "nothing sectional."

The likelihood of that gentleman holding the province in his palm is scarcely so immediate as to occasion alarm. But so far as a seat in the Legislature might be considered as the approximation of this there are no two opinions in the minds of either the people of the Province or the recorded views of the Calgary Herald, as to what direction his intentions and efforts would take.

Four years ago the Herald considered Mr. Bennett's "corporation connections" so incompatible with the occupancy of public office as to unjustly and disqualify him for the position of leader of the party. If the leadership of a party cannot be discharged with impartiality and public spirit by one frequently denied, the Herald considers the occasion to require some further and extra proof of the depth of its remorse and the sincerity of its intentions.

The hostility which the Herald declares to exist among Conservatives against the minister, and which it manifestly is doing its little all to promote, is simply that he has not got enough for Calgary. That is the open avowed and admitted position of the C. P. R. as to the Herald's bias in its attack. That he has been an honest and efficient minister of public works it does not question. Even that he has not secured a just proportion of the expenditures for his constituency it does not attempt to show. However much he goes, he

expectation of relief from the throttling effects of railway monopoly it is because the Rutherford government is anti-C. P. R. and not pro-C. P. R. Yet, says the Herald, the city should display its gratitude for this service by sinking its knife into the local member of that government and electing in his place the political handymans of the C. P. R.

These provisions are of substantial importance. They provide that the money raised on bonds guaranteed by the Province shall go to pay for the railroads intended—and shall not go to this purpose until the roads are actually constructed. This the Province has at every stage of the proceedings either the money raised on the bonds, part of the money and part of all of the railroads.

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HON. C. W. CROSS WELL RECEIVED IN THE SOUTH

Attorney-General Received With Great Esteem in His Meetings at Raymond and Stirling—Progressive Farmers of South Pleased With Policy of the Rutherford Government.

Letbridge, March 6.—Attorney General Cross had a busy session yesterday, addressing two meetings in the afternoon at Raymond and the other in the evening at Stirling. The former meeting held in the Morning Church, was attended by farmers at a radius of several miles.

Mr. Cross met several leading merchants and spoke optimistically when inspecting the beet sugar factory and in almost every case great interest was expressed in the speaker. Although several were greatly puzzled over the evident failure of the Conservatives to secure a leader without great difficulties of England and Scotland, I find the business still pretty much depressed, with the prospect of improvement recently indicated not yet materialized.

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AWAITS U. S. REVISION. America Must Start Prosecution of Prosperity Says Charles Peffer.

London, March 6.—Charles Peffer, special agent of the American Department of Commerce and Labor, who has been in Europe since last August gathering information upon which the Ways and Means Committee of the United States Congress has a report on the revision of the tariff, gives for the first time a statement concerning the result of his labors.

Mr. Peffer has visited and studied the tariff systems of Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Austria and England, not only observing them from a standpoint of an exporter, but taking particular care to obtain the attitude of foreign manufacturers toward the proposed changes in America.

"Throughout my travels in Europe," he said, "I found that foreign manufacturers, irrespective of what they think of the tariff rates of their own countries, reflect the anxiety in America for an early revision.

"Among the most interesting industries studied over here was iron and steel. An early report of which was made to the committee two months ago. Returning anew from the iron and steel districts of England and Scotland, I find the business still pretty much depressed, with the prospect of improvement recently indicated not yet materialized.

"The fact is the iron and steel industry, like almost every other in Europe, is still waiting for America to start the prosecution of prosperity. I also have been inquiring into prices of American articles abroad with reference to the charges that they can be purchased cheaper than at home. I gathered much information on the subject, which I am not at liberty to disclose now, but I have already forwarded it to Washington, including price lists, particularly of agricultural machinery.

"I am still gathering information about the cotton and syndicates abroad, which, as I indicated in a recent report, are not confined to protectionist countries. The International Steel Rail Trust being the most notable example I found.

"France's high protection tariff situation in Europe is in France, where the government is opposing the report of a committee of the Chamber of Deputies providing for very extensive increases in duties, which, if adopted, practically mean prohibition so far as American manufacturers are concerned. The products on which increases are recommended are iron, steel, textiles, oils, boots and shoes. Even at the present time America is bearing the brunt of the maximum tariff on products entering France, which enforcement is due to our failure to ratify the reciprocity agreements with France in some respects. I find France wants to trade with us if a reciprocal basis can be found.

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AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ANTHRACITE OPERATORS AND THEIR MINERS.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 6.—President Lewis settled one point today in the controversy between the anthracite operators and their miners, and that was that there would be a conference between the opposing forces at the Reading terminal in Philadelphia next Thursday, March 11.

The telephone policy also received strong support from the long distance telephone running into Raymond. The town would have absolute control over the telephone lines, and as one former afterwards said, the telephone is to us what the mine is to the miner.

Mr. Lewis was asked whether there would be a suspension of coal mining in case no agreement was reached with the operators. He said he would prefer not to answer that question. He did not believe in crossing a bridge until he came to it. Furthermore, he did not think the negotiations would extend to April 1st. He did not believe in long negotiations, and hoped they would not be prolonged. The chief officer of the miners' union was very optimistic in his talk with newspaper men, more than usual.

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MANY LIBERALS ARE NOMINATED.

(Continued from Page One) Gordon, Geo. Walls, J. S. Mc Alex Shandro, P. Bolan, S. ardon, D. McCallum, B. D. Rottar, O. H. Bush, J. E. Duff, Cunningham.

Then followed short speech then the committee on resolution reported giving constructive and endorsing Mr. Holden's proposal member and his candidacy, furthering elections, the Rutherford administration, the Rutherford government, Hon. Frank Oliver a railway policy of the Alberta

Want Ruthenian Teacher. Peter Svarich, on behalf of Ruthenian settlers, presented a petition asking that Premier Begg as the head of the Department Education, allow Ruthenian to come from Macedonia and Serbia, to teach in the Rutherford schools. The petition also asked the establishment of a school, especially for Ruthenians, who are anxious to become teachers for an official organization, who are able to teach after the Rutherford schools exclusively and send and proper men were appointed secretary-treasurer in such a

The petition was referred to a committee composed of R. N. W. Rev. Gordon and B. Russell, after considering the petition, suggesting a few amendments, were adopted, brought in a resolution commending the adoption of the petition as amended.

This concluded one of the harmonious and successful sessions held in the country, at which the candidates for government of the Rutherford party, suggesting a few amendments, were adopted, brought in a resolution commending the adoption of the petition as amended.

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Table with multiple columns listing names and numerical values, likely a financial or statistical report. Includes sub-sections like 'Dunlop Agency', 'Yorkton Agency', 'Humboldt Agency', etc.

