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# The Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1907.

NO. 25.

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## WILL SUPPORT AN EIGHT HOUR DAY

Member for Lethbridge Says There is Work for Coal Commission to do.

Mr. W. C. Simmons, M.P.P. for Lethbridge, is in the city. He speaks with confidence of the prospect regarding the fall wheat in the south. Around Lethbridge the wheat is several inches high. There is no winter wheat killed in the south this year. The Lethbridge district was visited by a warm rain on Tuesday and Wednesday that will improve the crops very much.

Speaking of the coal commission Mr. Simmons says that there is plenty of work to do for it in obtaining information for the legislation that is needed to maintain the harmonious relations between the miners and operators and to insure the ceaseless operation of the mines. He states that the miners are anxious for the eight-hour law workmen's compensation act and compulsory arbitration, and that he will support such measures to a finish.

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL FIRM.

Will Not Permit Return to Old Conditions.

Associated Press Despatch. Ottawa, May 17.—"I have no intention of receding from the position I have taken in connection with the postal convention between Canada and the United States," said the Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, postmaster-general to your correspondent tonight.

This was said in reply to a question as to what answer was to be given to the United States postal authorities' request to suspend the convention for a few months, with the view of returning to the old position of affairs.

Lemieux will not concede. "From a business point of view," added Mr. Lemieux, "we were altogether too long carrying United States mail for almost nothing. There is no fear of us doing that again. I looked carefully into the matter before going ahead, and do not intend to recede."

It is understood that Mr. Lemieux has under consideration the carrying out of the arrangement which was partly well arrived at between himself and the Canadian Press Association recently.

## DISHONEST HARDWARE AGENT.

Carries Off Goods After Night.

Associated Press Despatch. St. John, N.B., May 17.—The local agency of McClark Co., of Toronto, has been robbed of hundreds of dollars. William Mahoney, who was discharged by this firm some time ago, has been doing business as agent for stoves and kitchen utensils. He has taken orders from householders at very low prices, and in order to fill them he has driven a truck to McClark's house in the early evening, after the store was closed, and there taken out stuff to fill the orders.

## RAILWAY COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Designed to Benefit Both Public and Employees of Roads.

Associated Press Despatch. Ottawa, May 17.—The committee representing railways and railway employees, appointed to prepare a new set of operating rules, have worked so well advanced as to be able to present their report to the Railway Commission on June 1st for the consideration of the board. The new rules are designed to further safeguard the interests of the travelling public, also the safety of employees and the standardization of the rules.

## Sand Flies Cause Disaster.

Hamilton, May 17.—Sand flies caused a serious hitch in the radial railway. These pests are so thick along the beach that the rails have become slippery. Motor men were unable to brake the cars, and a passenger car and freight car came together with a smash. Two motormen jumped and the passengers were badly jolted. Some were seriously hurt. Both cars are a total wreck.

## CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

Indicate Increased Activity Over Last Week.

New York, May 17.—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet for the week ending May 16, showing percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Montreal \$30,453,000, increase 7.8; Toronto \$25,311,000, decrease 4.2; Winnipeg \$12,564,000, increase 34.4; Ottawa \$3,189,000, increase 36.1; Vancouver, B.C., \$3,725,000, increase 63.3; Halifax \$1,750,000, increase 4.3; Quebec \$2,268,000, increase 33.7; Hamilton \$1,745,000, increase 27.4; St. John, N.B., \$1,203,000, increase 9.3; London, Ontario, \$1,211,000, increase 6.4; Victoria, B.C., \$1,077,000, increase 48.9; Calgary \$1,338,000; Edmonton \$880,000.

## HAZLETT MAKES ALLEGATION.

Implicating Two Prominent Shareholders of Company—Judge Morrison One of Them.

Toronto, May 17.—That Judge Morrison and William Douglas, K.C., as shareholders of the Lake Ontario Navigation Company, sought with two others, to force the company into liquidation, and that these four also engineered a peculiar stock transaction to obtain control of the company, are allegations contained in the affidavit of John Hazlett, of Kingston, filed at Osgoode hall to-day. On Tuesday Judge Tetzlaff made an order for the winding-up of the company. To-day Hazlett applied to have the order set aside on the ground that a majority of the shareholders were willing to pay any outstanding debts. These debts amount to \$7,700. The steamer Argyle is the principal asset. She is worth \$30,000. Hazlett and these behind him represent \$200,000.

## A TORONTONIAN ARRESTED.

Charged With Sending Improper Letters Through Mail.

Associated Press Despatch. Toronto, Ont., May 17.—George R. Cummings, undertaker, Toronto Junction, was arrested last night on a charge of sending through the mails letters and postcards of an indecent character. He is married, fifty years of age, a church member and belongs to several fraternal societies. Information against him was supplied by Miss Lena Tucker, a young woman who lives with her mother on Suffolk place, Toronto. Bail was taken.

## HE LEFT MANY CREDITORS BEHIND.

R. M. Armstrong, Contractor, Has Hid Himself to Parts Unknown. Liens Filed.

R. M. Armstrong, a contractor in Edmonton a year ago, is no longer resident here. He has departed for parts unknown leaving his business affairs in a decidedly chaotic condition. It is not alleged that he left the city with well lined pockets, but he did leave a number of sorrowing creditors.

## ARMSTRONG HAD THE CONTRACT FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PRESENT POST OFFICE BUILDING, WHICH IS OWNED BY SMITH & DRICOLL. HE SUB-LET THE PAINTING TO THE HENDERSON CO., AND THE PLUMBING TO J. LOCKERIE. THERE IS \$2,900 STILL DUE ARMSTRONG ON HIS CONTRACT.

This became known a few days ago, and some of his larger creditors filed liens on this amount for the amount of his indebtedness to them. Three liens have been entered at the registry office by Rosa Brothers, for \$537.47; J. Lockerbie for \$650; and Lundy & McLeod for \$45.45. There are innumerable smaller creditors, including Cushing Brothers, and the Henderson Co., who did the post office painting. The Bank of Commerce is also a creditor, but is fully protected.

## PRESIDENT OF C. M. B. A.

Washington, May 17.—Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, was to-day elected president at the annual convention of the supreme council of the Catholic Benevolent society.

## THAT INTERVIEW WITH ORCHARD

Has Raised Strong Complaint From Defence in Haywood Case. Influenced Jury.

Boise, Idaho, May 17.—Judge Fremont Wood, presiding at the trial of Wm. D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, for the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, directed the prosecuting attorney of Ada county to-day to investigate the circumstances under which Harry Orchard, confessed slayer of Steunenberg, was interviewed for publication yesterday, and to take any legal steps that his inquiry show are warranted.

Judge Wood referred to the interview when he ascended the bench this morning, and his request that his counsel would advise the court to deal with the incident led the defence to charge that Governor Gooding and certain newspapers, moved by the disclosure that prejudice exists against Harry Orchard, sought to influence the jury by an attempt to bolster up the evidence which may be given Orchard's story. The defence also suggested that Governor Gooding be cited for contempt.

## Interview Arranged Weeks Ago.

The counsel for the prosecution defended Governor Gooding, and the newspapers included in the charges, and showed that the applications for the interview with Orchard were made weeks before the examination of the case. The defence disclosed some prejudice against him. "They in turn charged that while some of the talesmen were entering the court this morning, men indirectly connected with the defence made remarks in their hearing which were intended to influence the jury."

## Recurrence to Be Avoided.

In speaking of the interview with Orchard, Judge Wood said that perhaps his publication was not an attempt to influence the jury, but he felt that something should be done to prevent a recurrence of such a thing to procure a jury.

James H. Hawley, for the State, expressed his regret over the publication of the interview with Orchard, and disclaimed responsibility. The court cited the utterances of Governor Gooding as to the statement that Orchard is not to have immunity for his confession. Mr. Richardson here remarked that the defence could not speak freely in the presence of the jury, so the court requested all talesmen to leave the room for an hour.

## Exonerates the Prosecution.

Mr. Richardson first exonerated the prosecution from all connection with the incident, and then said that for more than fifteen months Orchard had been in the penitentiary, secluded and guarded in every possible way, to prevent any communication with the outside world. Yesterday at the examination of one of the jurors there was some question as to the amount of evidence that should be placed on Orchard's testimony.

## Governor Arranged the Interview.

Governor Gooding had the supreme charge of the penitentiary, and his appointee, Warden Whitney, had at all times been his subservient and agreed advisor and aid. Whitney took the Associated Press representatives and that portion of the newspaper fraternity who were reporting the case agreeably upon the side of the prosecution to the penitentiary yesterday to interview Orchard.

## "It was patent," Mr. Richardson went on, "that this was done for the express purpose of giving Orchard credibility in the eyes of the jury and the eyes of the world, and it was a dastardly outrage upon the defence."

## To Influence Case.

Mr. Darrow, who followed Mr. Richardson said: "Of course, there can be but one purpose in this joint reception of the governor and his friend, Mr. Orchard, and that was to influence this case at this time."

Mr. Darrow declared that the newspaper men had been permitted to see Orchard and to "give out a lot of stuff, which, upon its face, was manufactured—a lot of maudlin idiocy."

The court interrupted to send for the prosecuting attorney.

When Mr. Darrow resumed he suggested that the governor be called before the court.

## Defended the Newspapers.

Mr. Hawley, of the counsel for the prosecution, defended the Boise papers and described the constant circulation throughout the country of papers in the interest of defence, damaging to the prosecution, so as to create a false impression as to the motive of the prosecution, and misstate what purported to be the evidence in the case. He said that the condition of Orchard had been absolutely misstated and mis-understood.

"It," continued Hawley, "representatives of the Associated Press have been permitted to see this man, and without conversation with except with regard to his health, have satisfied that desire which is expressed throughout the country, to know something in regard to his condition. I would be unable to see how in the slightest degree would prejudice the case of the defence."

Senator Borah said that he declined to submit to the proposition that the newspapers interviewed Orchard for the purpose of influencing the jury. He said the defence could not control the newspaper situation. He would not ask the press to publish their articles to suit the prosecution, and he was not going to undertake to control the situation. He declared that he would not believe that Governor Gooding would do anything to disqualify the counsel from getting a jury.

## Governor Gooding Defended.

"What right has Governor Gooding to be connected with the prosecution of a certain criminal offender?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"Governor Gooding is the governor of the State," replied Senator Borah. "He believes that a crime has been committed which involves the integrity of this state; and I say if Governor Gooding had ever lain down in the face of this tragedy he would not have been fit for the position which he now occupies."

The fifth preliminary challenge of talesmen, representing a total of three by defence and two by the state, was made late to-day at adjournment. An effort to fill the place made vacant was in progress. There are fifteen more challenges to be exhausted and of the special venire of one hundred talesmen, only thirty-four remain.

## CITY RECEIVES A SECOND WRIT

And an Injunction is Asked for in the Extension of Water Avenue.

Messrs. McLeod, Jackson & Brown have served a writ for damages and for an injunction on the city in connection with the extension of Water avenue in Fraser's flats. This is the second writ for damages and injunction asked for in connection with this street which is being opened up and for which it is alleged an incorrect survey has been made.

H. J. Dawson waited upon the city commissioners this forenoon with reference to the proposed First street riot of which he is one of the promoters. An agreement is being drawn up and will be presented to the council next Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wallbridge of Wallbridge & McDonald, who represented Mrs. McDonald in a complaint that her property would be injured will be asked to appear and explain the grievance and to what extent, if any, the city is liable.

The market square and auctioneer problem which was handed over to the city commissioners for report next council meeting, is being considered and all available data being secured. It is probable they will recommend the selling of auction privileges to the highest bidder.

## Pioneer Steel Man Dead.

Chicago, May 17.—Orrin W. Potter, the pioneer steel man and multi-millionaire died here to-day.

## SNOW IN ROME THIS WINTER

O. M. Biggar Returns From Trip to Italy. Enquiries of Canada Everywhere.

Mr. O. M. Biggar, of Short, Cross & Biggar, returned yesterday from a six weeks trip to Europe. Mr. Biggar went to Europe to visit his parents and sister, who have been living in Rome for the last two years. Mr. Biggar says that snow fell in Rome this winter, the first in many years. The ancient city is usually thronged with travellers and holiday-seekers this season.

Mr. Biggar's route lay from New York to Genoa via the Azores and Gibraltar, thence to Rome by train. He also visited Naples, from which port he sailed on his return to New York. He says he was impressed by the interest evinced by travellers everywhere in the Canadian West. Everyone was ready to solicit and obtain all the information possible about this country, and especially its mineral resources.

Speaking of weather conditions Mr. Biggar remarked that Alberta was so well off in this respect as any part of the Eastern States or Canada. In Italy two weeks ago the conditions were such as to suggest comparison with the weather here yesterday.

## CANADIAN CLUB.

Has Been Organized in Lethbridge With Forty Members.

Lethbridge, May 17.—A Canadian Club with forty members was organized tonight and will hold fortnightly luncheons. The officers are as follows: President, Senator DeVoe; vice-president, Rev. J. S. Chivers and L. E. Patterson; literary secretary, Rev. A. M. Gordon; secretary, A. Riply; treasurer, G. H. Johnston.

## Suffocated in a Fire.

Buffalo, May 17.—Charles Maddison was suffocated and John Swanson badly burned in a fire that slightly damaged the upper floors of the St. Charles Hotel, a lower Main street lodging-house tonight. Both were sailors and came here from Chicago today on the barge Tilden. The fire started in their room, and is supposed to have been caused by a lighted pipe setting fire to the bed clothes.

## LIQUOR LAW VIOLATED.

Repeatedly at Woodbine Race Track in Toronto.

Toronto, May 17.—Rev. Dr. Chown received information that violation of the liquor law was constantly resorted to by managers of the Woodbine race track, where the custom has been to have three bars for the sale of liquor instead of one. During the progress of the races bars are opened under the grand stand, and the club receives \$3,000 from certain parties who run them. The law distinctly states that only one bar shall be allowed, and the government having been requested to take action must see that drinking is cut out tomorrow.

## CROWN PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Will Be Entertained in Canada With Every Honor.

Ottawa, May 17.—Crown Prince Fushimi will be entertained in Canada with all the honors that would be accorded a British Prince. In Toronto the prince will be entertained by Lieut.-Governor Clark, and in Ottawa by the Governor-General. The Prince will be the guest of the government from the time he arrives in the country until he leaves.

## UNIQUE MEDICAL CASE.

Toronto, May 17.—The Ontario Medical Council has a queer case on its hands in preserving the exclusive sanctity of the medical profession against invasion by Indian Chief Hill, of Onondaga, who is the offender. He has practised medicine among the Indians but escaped conviction on the ground of being a ward of the crown and not amenable to ordinary barter law. The Medical Council will appeal.

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benches that ordinarily failed to  
anything. Some of the farmers  
irrigated their sugar beet crops  
near will discard the practice this

### CORRUPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Ruef's Testimony Further Implicates Prominent Men. Mayor's Trial Postponed.

San Francisco, May 17.—Abraham Ruef, while before the grand jury, testified regarding the Parkside Tractor Company deal, by which, according to the line of attack laid down by the prosecution, the director of the Parkside Corporation paid to Ruef \$30,000 to procure a franchise to enhance enormously the half of the lots composing the Parkside Real Estate tract. The information in possession of the prosecution is that of this sum \$18,000 was to be paid to each of the eighteen supervisors for voting the franchise, and that the remainder, \$12,000, was to be shared equally between Ruef and Schmitt.

Personnel of Company. Among the directors and stockholders of the Parkside Tractor Company were W. M. Crocker, one of the foremost capitalists of San Francisco; Charles E. Greene, manager of the vast Crocker estate and an official in the Crocker-Woolworth bank; C. E. Umbran and Douglas Watson, wealthy real estate men; F. W. Tillman, wholesale grocer; Wellington Green, an officer of the Crocker-Woolworth bank, and Joseph Green, capitalist, also president of the corporation. All of these men were called before the Grand Jury.

The fact that several of them were in the inquisitorial chamber only a few minutes gave rise to the report that they had refused to testify. This was not confirmed.

Schmitt's Trial Awaited. The examination of Abraham Ruef before the Grand Jury was resumed today. He was further questioned as to the alleged bribery of Mayor Schmitt and the supervisors by the United Railroads, pursuant to his testimony of yesterday that \$200,000 was paid by that corporation for the purpose of electrifying the street railway system. Ruef refused to forecast the information he will impart. Mr. Matzen, of his counsel, says the mayor will appear for trial in Judge Dunn's department of the Superior Court next Monday.

Ruef's Imprisonment Postponed. The understanding is that the carrying out of the sentence imposed upon Abraham Ruef two weeks since by Judge Danne will indefinitely be postponed in order that when he takes the stand in court against "those higher up" his testimony shall not be that of a convict. Detective Burns is authority for the statement that it is the purpose of the prosecution to send Ruef eventually to San Quentin penitentiary, but the trial of corporation officials who have been indicted and others who have not yet been formally charged will, it is thought, take so long that Ruef's incarceration will be delayed at least a year.

No more has been made for his admittance to bail. It is said that he prefers to remain in the custody of Elizer Biggs.

### STRIKE VIOLENCE.

One Man Shot as Result of Row in Longshoremen's Strike.

Associated Press Despatch. New York, May 17.—One man was shot and instantly killed and another wounded in Hoboken to-day as a result of a row growing out of the longshoremen's strike. The dead man was Harry Marshall, a bystander. The man who fired the fire, who himself was wounded while resisting arrest, is Benjamin Vincent, 35 years old, who is said to have been employed by a detective agency. Vincent narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of a crowd of angry strikers before he was locked up.

### Democratic Senators Sign.

Associated Press Despatch. Boston, May 17.—A petition signed by ten Democratic senators urging legislation to prevent the merger of the Boston and Maine Company with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company, was filed with the clerk of the senate to-day.

### RED DEER.

Red Deer will send a smart contingent of freemen down to Calgary on Victoria day to enter the sports competition.

The Council is now considering the advisability of making real estate ag-

ents take out licenses. C. L. Durie, of Edmonton, acted as crown prosecutor in the case of H. E. Plays, blacksmith, who was brought up before Justices Fulmer and Wallace, charged with complicity in the counterfeiting case.

The opening of the baseball league will take place on May 24th at the exhibition grounds.

About \$2,500 will be given in prizes in connection with the Red Deer exhibition association.

### SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Preparations are being actively made for the big round-up for the whole of Southern Alberta, which takes place on May 28th at Eight-Mile Lake. \$375 were added in April to Medicine Hat revenue from real estate licenses.

The recent anniversary celebration at Lethbridge cost \$1,500.

The gas borers at Lethbridge have now reached a depth of over 300 feet. They are at present in a soapstone stratum.

Mr. L. Lonsdale Doupe, head of the townsite department of the C. P. R. and Mr. J. Callaghan, of the engineering staff of the same company, passed through town en route to Battleford.

Mr. G. Wilson, formerly a machinist at the C. N. R. round house, has been promoted to the mechanical foremanship in the place of Mr. J. Unsworth, who has gone to his home-stead.

Engineer C. H. Mitchell is seeking a suitable site to locate a power house on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

### SASKATOON.

Mr. Frank C. Sewell, of the British Columbia General Contract company, who has a force of men working out east of here on the C. P. R. grade, was in town recently.

Two cars of steel for the traffic bridge have arrived in the city from the Canadian Bridge company, Walkerville.

Fishing at this point along the Great Saskatchewan has begun, and the citizens are deriving much recreation from this sport.

Mr. Jas. H. Ritchie, C.N.R. engineer of the city, has been appointed to the Engineers' Conference to be held at an early date in Quebec city.

### REGINA.

A big cut will have to be made in the city estimates because of the city plans exceeding the borrowing powers which for this year means \$500,000 or 20 per cent. of last year's assessment.

There will be such a large amount of sand and gravel used in Regina this summer that the Canadian Northern railway people are thinking of running a siding from Lumsden to the gravel pits to haul gravel to Regina.

### REPLY TO MR. DALY.

To the Editor. Sir,—In taking trees up leave as much earth as possible to the roots, and disturb the rootlets as little as possible. Dig a hole large enough to permit the roots to get in without being cramped, throw some of the surface soil into the hole, stir it around and make a good soft bed for the tree, pour a pailful of water into the hole, get down on your knees and with your hand work the soil in between the roots well, pack in firmly as you are filling in around the tree, leave a little hollow, so that the rain and dew will have a tendency of running towards the tree instead of away from it, water through the summer when you think it necessary, and you will experience no trouble in growing all kinds of trees. I will take pleasure in showing you my trees and shrubs at any time if you will call and providing you with maple and caragena seeds in season.—Yours truly,

N. SUTHERLAND. Strathcona, May 15, Box 213.

Hughes President of Baptists. Associated Press Despatch.

Washington, May 17.—Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, was to-day elected president of the new northern Baptist convention, which was organized here to-day. This action was taken at the general meeting of the delegates to the general Baptist societies and other Baptist laymen.

### Twenty-four Years Ago

From Old Files of the Bulletin, May 15, 1883.

Wheat sowing is finished. D. McRae and M. Rowe are burning a lime kiln at the Big Island. They will raft the lime down.

Messrs. W. F. Bredin and Mr. McLeod and son, arrived from Winnipeg via Swift Current yesterday afternoon.

Tracklaying and grading commenced on the C. P. R. about the middle of April, a month earlier than last year.

### "CANADA AGAIN" INCESSANT CRY

How our English Correspondent Views the Emigration From Great Britain.

Now that the rush of immigration is on, bringing occasional prairie school-boys to us from the long trails from the south, and almost daily carloads of British settlers, it is of interest to know something of the conditions across the water.

An excellent idea of this is afforded by our London correspondent, who says: To visit Liverpool almost any day in the week and saunter down to the docks is to realize that we are at the height of the Canadian emigration season. It is a thrilling sight to see these huge liners filling with fine, young Englishmen, and amid all the pain of farewell and to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," passing slowly down the Mersey to a land where new hope awaits those for whom English conditions make no provision.

But in truth we need go no further than Charring Cross to realize how strongly the current has turned Canada-wards. The windows of the Canadian government emigration offices have been attractively re-furnished. In one window is depicted a standard train on the Grand Trunk system, and by an ingenious distribution of electric light the train is shown at night to be in full flaring career across an open country. In the other window is a large sized model of a Canadian homestead and watermill, and here again most effective use is made of the electric light to show that night though it be, the mill is at full work.

I passed by these windows late last night, and it was entertaining to hear the astonished comments of the passerby. "Canada again," said one; "why it's nothing but Canada nowadays." And this, indeed, is very near the literal truth. They tell me at the Canadian Pacific railway head office at Trafalgar square that they are booking from 120 to 150 people to Canada every day over this one Canadian counter, and to judge from those I saw yesterday they are of an excellent type.

The Exodus of the Young. This week takes back to Canada three of the government farmer missionaries who have been touring the agricultural districts spreading Canada's fame as a home for British settlers. I have seen a letter that one of these delegates, Mr. Rice Sheppard, sent to Mr. Bruce Walker, the Canadian assistant superintendent of emigration, and I know from other inquiries that his success is only typical. "We expect a busy time here next week," he writes from an Oxfordshire farming centre. "I expect my five brothers and families will go out. A cousin of mine and the wife and family of my brother who came out to me last fall leave today for Strathcona, so we expect to have quite a Sheppard colony. If they all go out we shall be over 70 in number." He also notes a little group going together from Axminster, in Devonshire, and another little group of father, sons, uncles and cousins from Winchester. There is no better form of emigration than this. These little English communities carry with them associations of the old land which form the most potent nuclei for British emigration. A friend of mine has been spending a week in a Gloucestershire village. He himself comes of good old English farming stock. He is, moreover, among those who believe that under a reformed fiscal system, agricultural England would once again smile as pleasantly as ever it did, and his remark to me was: "I cannot quite say I enjoyed myself, it is heart-breaking to see the finest young fellows in your own village—the clean-limbed young Englishmen you have known from babyhood and who should be the very bulwark of English agriculture in the next generation, filing off one after another to a distant colony like Canada. I suppose it is all right for the empire, but it is bad, bad business for England; at least, that is my view." I mentioned this circumstance to a London business man, and this was his rejoinder: "It is not the English village alone that is suffering. Why, I myself can't keep an office boy. I get them, fine young fellows of 15, 16 and 17 years of age, begin to get them accustomed to the ways of business life, when somehow or other they get fired by all this talk about Canada, and away they go. One of them left about six months ago for Mooseman, and now upon his letters another is off, and I fully expect

W. R. Breerton, of the H. B. Co., has arrived from Jasper house, where he has been on a trading expedition. He says that the Shuswaps, from the west side of the mountains, report that large quantities of supplies are being distributed along the C. P. R. line from Kamloops to Tete Jaune Cache, and that a large amount is being stored at the Cache, where four men are in charge."

There was a dance on Tuesday, 27th March, under the auspices of Messrs. Brown and McKay and others of Mr. Thompson's party, and it was quite an event as Mr. Brown certainly did astonish the natives. I will not attempt to describe the costumes of the ladies, but let it suffice to say that the H. B. Co. had just the day before received a bale of cottons from Edmonton.—Correspondence from Slavo Lake.

Joe Macdonald arrived from Winnipeg on Saturday, May 12th. His carts arrived with freight for J. A. Macdougall & Co., on the 15th. He reports that there is great activity in railroad matters in Winnipeg. The C. P. R. is to be completed to Calgary by Langdon, Sheppard & Co., in August next. The Manitoba and Northwestern has unlimited English capital at its back, and a great deal of the stock is held in Winnipeg. Their objective points are Prince Albert, Edmonton and Athabasca Landing. They expect to reach the latter place in three years. . . . They mean business."

L. Kelly, who went east via Calgary some time ago, was coming in on the train from Maple Creek, when at a point about eight miles west of Swift Current the road and train sank in a piece of alkali ground, and the passengers were obliged to walk to Swift Current. Several days elapsed before the train was got out and the road made good. Swift Current was a lively place, but the town consisted principally of tents, and there did not seem to be any intention of making it a permanent place, although the site is excellent. The country around, however, is valueless for farming purposes. The prairie in the vicinity and for a long distance west was burned.

B.C. Wants Fire Warden. Vancouver, May 16.—The provincial government is in search of a fire warden, a man who has great knowledge of the woods and who is willing to take a four or five months' appointment at the rate of \$125 per month. Dr. Young, provincial secretary, arrived in Vancouver this morning from Victoria, and it is reported he is prepared to arrange for the appointment to be made as soon as a suitable man can be found. Just how long this position will go begging is causing some speculation among loggers and lumbermen.

Fined for Showing Their Pictures. New York, May 16.—On complaint of counsel for Harry K. Thaw, John Hanser was fined \$100 today for exhibiting moving pictures purporting to be a representation of the Thaw-White tragedy.

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McDougal street, near new Bank building. Wm. Short. Hon. C. W. Cross. O. M. Biggar. BORT, CROSS & BIGGAR Advocates, Notaries, Etc. at present in Cameron Bldg. new offices of Merchants Bank side after May 1st, next. Loans and private funds to loan. Edmonton, Alta.

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L. McINNIS, M.D., C.M., of the British and Canadian Medical Association. Fraser Avenue. Hours—1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

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RICHELIEU HOTEL. 111 Street, north of Jasper. Canadian Northern Station. \$2.50 per week and \$1.50 and \$2 per day. OMELEAU, Proprietor.

GRANDVIEW HOTEL. Finest Liquors and Cigars. SIGLER, Proprietor.

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GREAT COUNTRY AROUND TOFIELD

John Rae Returns From There. Farmers are Busy. Need of Hotel Accomodation

John Rae, provincial license inspector for the district between Edmonton and Lloydminster, has returned from a trip of inspection of the 23 hotels in the district under his jurisdiction along the C.N.R. Mr. Rae drove from Chipman to Tofield, a distance of 29 miles. There is no hotel in Tofield, but the department has received an application for a license for a hotel which is to be established there. Mr. Rae's official business in Tofield was to ascertain if hotel accommodations were required. The night he spent in the village he slept in a room over a restaurant, with five other travellers. He will report in favor of granting the license.

Tofield a Fine Town. "It was my first trip up the country between Chipman and Tofield," said Mr. Rae to a Bulletin representative, "and I may tell you that it is a fine country. At present the farmers are working early and late seeding, and from what I could learn along the road they do not anticipate that their crops will be materially curtailed as a result of the late seeding."

"Tofield is at present in an unsettled condition. The residents of the village are removing from the original town site to a new town site half a mile south. When the G.T.P., which will run through the village, is built, the villagers will likely again put up stakes, for the G.T.P. town site is half a mile south of the new town site, and the village is beautifully situated within easy access of

Beaver Lake, a body of water fifteen miles long by eight miles wide.

Galicians Industrious.

Mr. Rae also visited Wostok and Andrew, two villages north of the C.N.R. from Lamont. Wostok is in the centre of a Galician settlement. He says the industry of these people is surprising. They have built for themselves thatched houses, which are kept scrupulously clean despite the large families occupying them. Their industry, too, is noteworthy. There are no drones among them. Their farms are the equal of the best along the line of the C.N.R."

The Big Kick. "Is there any dissatisfaction in reference to the service on the C.N.R.?" Mr. Rae was asked.

"The great complaint is the lack of stations and station agents. There are no stations at Lamont, Ranfurley and Lavo, and while there is a station building at Bruderheim, there is no agent. These stations, all of them important, are without stations or agents, and it makes it impossible for travellers to tell when the trains will arrive. The only way in which a traveller can be sure of catching his train is to be at the regular stopping place at the time the train is due to arrive, and this may mean a wait of some hours."

"What is the feeling in Lloydminster in reference to the town being placed all in either Alberta or Saskatchewan?" "The feeling is that it should certainly be in either one or the other province, and not half in Alberta and half in Saskatchewan, as at present. From what I could gather the majority of the townspeople favor Alberta."

"It has been hinted that Breadbury is to be a divisional point. A turntable has arrived and is side-tracked at the point apparently awaiting developments."

200,000 INCANDESCENT LIGHTS IN USE IN THE CITY

Edmonton's Lighting Plant, Municipally Owned, one of the Most Modern on the Continent. Rates the Lowest in the West, and Plant is Making Money.

There is perhaps no public utility in Canada that has excited more discussion in the various municipalities of the eastern as well as the western provinces of the Dominion than the street and house lighting question as it has been presented to every growing village and town.

There are those who maintain that private ownership of electric lighting plants is conducive of better results than municipal control but their number is few in the west and perhaps less in the city of Edmonton than in any other of the progressive municipalities of the prairie.

Plant a Success in Edmonton. For Edmonton has been particularly successful in its municipal lighting plant. Good administration and careful management has brought the city plant to a high state of efficiency for present requirements.

As a proof of the success that has attended civic control, Edmonton today has a large number of patrons of electric power in the form of incandescent lights than any other city in the Dominion. For this statement, which is a creditable one alike to the progressiveness of the people and to the department in charge of that portion of the city's affairs, there is less an authority than the Canadian Electric Review of a recent date.

200,000 INCANDESCENTS IN USE

At the present time there are upwards of two hundred thousand incandescent lamps in use in the capital city and the number is ever on the increase. Almost daily new applications are coming in at the city office and the men of the department have their hands full in making house office and store connections.

The rates to consumers of electric power are much lower than exist in most western cities. The cheap prices which prevail in Edmonton have interested other cities of the west and City Electrician Ormsby is in receipt of frequent communications asking for particulars of the Edmonton plant. These are frequently accompanied by complimentary remarks of the local plant, and the lower prices for elec-

tric power that prevail in the city.

The Demand for Electric Power.

The demand for electric power for dynamo use in the city is increasing rapidly. In December last the motors installed in Edmonton represented about 110 horse power while at the present time there is about 225 in use. Additional ones are being installed each week. Among the large concerns that will shortly use electricity in their plant is the inclined railway to be constructed this summer at the hill on First street.

Street Lighting.

The street lighting system is a modern one and is pronounced to be one of the most up to date in the Dominion. The system now in use is the constant series arc, manufactured by the Westinghouse Co. There are at present seventy-six street arc lights in use while outlying but rapidly growing sections of the city will shortly demand a much more extensive service.

City Growing Too Fast.

But Edmonton is growing rapidly and all the resources of the municipal authorities will be required to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand. Last winter the plant was taxed to its utmost capacity and what the consequences will be next winter unless something is shortly done can only be anticipated. An order has been placed with the Allis, Chalmers Bullock Co. of Milwaukee, for the new plant but there is strong doubt of its being installed when called for in the contract.

In the meantime the city Commissioners are deliberating on the question as to whether they will temporarily place the proposed gas producer plant at the present power house or erect it on the proposed site at the Gibbons property recently purchased by the city. In connection with this consideration of this question boring operations are now being carried on at the city property up the river and the result of these experiments will have considerable effect on the subsequent decision at which the Commissioners may arrive.

D. S. M.

PROVIDE MINES WITH CARS AND THERE WILL BE NO COAL FAMINE

The Provision of Transportation Facilities the Key to the Situation. Mark Drumm, Frank Editor, Discusses Coal Question Lucidly and Interestingly. Declares Labor Difficulties Are Settled For Years to Come

The miners will be pleased and the operators will be satisfied with the coal commission appointed by the Provincial Government to investigate the labor conditions in the mines."

This statement was made to a Bulletin representative this morning by Mark Drumm, editor of the Frank Paper, an enterprising weekly published in the town made famous by the great landslide five years ago. The reason for this satisfaction on the part of the miners and operators is found in the fact that Reason is a strong man among the miners and Stockett equally prominent among the operators. These two, with Hon. A. L. Sifton, chief justice of the supreme court of Alberta, form the commission.

Editor Drumm knows the coal situation perhaps better than any layman in the Province. In his statement to the Bulletin he refuted the prediction made by President Sherman to the effect that a coal famine was inevitable. He also expressed the opinion that there would be no further difficulties between the miners and operators, within the next ten years. And he gave his reasons for saying so.

"Will the coal supply for the west be affected by the recent close down of the mines?" he was asked.

Depends on Railways.

"In my judgment there need be no shortage of coal in any part of the west, either the coming winter or at any other time, if the railways provide the mines of the district, known as The Pass, with all the cars they can load. There is no question that these mines have a capacity great enough to meet any demand the country can make upon them. The situation as to whether or not there is to be a coal shortage depends wholly upon the ability and inclination of the railways to supply transportation facilities. Assuming that the railways are inclined to supply the cars it then depends upon their ability to do so.

I think there is some question about the ability of the railways to afford a full supply all the time, particularly during the movement of the wheat. But there is no good reason why they should not afford a full supply very nearly all the time. If they do this there will be very little difficulty with regard to coal supply, provided the coal dealers and the people themselves take care of their side of the matter. If they do not order their supplies sufficiently far in ad-

vance to make the railways to secure their own fuel supply and at the same time haul the commercial coal necessary to fill demands, then there cannot fail to be a shortage of coal.

Mines Have the Men.

"As regards the complement of men at the mines, that will not affect the situation if the other phases of the case are properly worked out. The ordinary layman looking at it in the bulk would say 'that is dust,' and perhaps refuse to accept it. I have heard, and think it is no doubt true, there were many such cases last winter. But any person who will spend thirty millions trying to learn to fire the coal will not thereafter ask for a better fuel. Being a cooking coal, and the stack not removed the coal cakes or cokes very quickly after being placed in the store. If you take a poker and break it up after it has formed into a cake you will find you will have a most satisfactory fire. It is merely a matter of giving coal a little attention."

Pass Coal, Good Coal.

"Vice-president Whyte, of the C.P.R. all during the coal shortage last winter made a very strong point of the claim that The Pass coal was not suitable for domestic purposes. On the strength of that claim justifying the course of the C.P.R. in hauling coal from Fort William to relieve the distress in the West, while thousands of tons of The Pass coal stood on side tracks waiting to be moved.

Mr. Whyte's claim cannot be substantiated. To illustrate, the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co., some two years ago, conducted a series of tests to determine the relative qualities of Crows Nest Pass coal as compared with Pennsylvania bituminous or cooking coal. In numerous of these tests, the result was favorable to the Crows Nest Pass coal in two very notable instances. The value of the Nest coal seems to have been very definitely proven. These were tests against C.N.R. coal against Pocahontas coal, always supposed to be the very best bituminous coal produced on the American continent. In these tests the Canadian Northern coal had very much the better of the argument, and any one who doubts these statements may satisfy himself as to their accuracy or inaccuracy by communicating with General Manager, G. S. Lindsey of the Canadian Northern Pass Coal Co. I apprehend Mr. Lindsey will have no hesitancy in supplying the data.

Truth Will Help Situation.

"I think if the truth in regard to this subject becomes very generally known among the coal consumers of Alberta and Saskatchewan, thus re-

moving any prejudice they may have acquired against Canadian Northern coal, it will have a marked effect on the fuel situation in those provinces. One difficulty has arisen from lack of knowledge of the proper method of firing the coal. The coal from the Pass mines is not screened and there is a large percentage of slack in it. The ordinary layman looking at it in the bulk would say 'that is dust,' and perhaps refuse to accept it. I have heard, and think it is no doubt true, there were many such cases last winter. But any person who will spend thirty millions trying to learn to fire the coal will not thereafter ask for a better fuel. Being a cooking coal, and the stack not removed the coal cakes or cokes very quickly after being placed in the store. If you take a poker and break it up after it has formed into a cake you will find you will have a most satisfactory fire. It is merely a matter of giving coal a little attention."

Should Be No Famine.

"You do not then endorse President Sherman's statement to the effect that a coal famine next year is inevitable?" "I can neither endorse President Sherman's prediction nor discount it altogether. I can say that I believe there is no ground for such a prediction when based upon Mr. Sherman's reason for it, which, if I understand him correctly, is that there will be a shortage of men. In fact, I think Mr. Sherman has no doubt altered his ideas himself in that respect by this time. There may be a coal famine but it will not be from this cause, and as I have indicated, it will be from no other cause than lack of transportation facilities, or the short sightedness of the dealers and consumers in failing to place the orders early.

Peace, a Lasting One.

"What is the prospect of the continuance of peace between the miners and the operators?" "The indications at this time are that all labor difficulties are definitely settled for many years. The agreement is for 2 years. The men have returned to work with a better feeling than has prevailed for a long time. I think they are genuinely satisfied and that with the possible exception of difficulty at Lethbridge, there will be no further trouble in the coal mining industry."

(Continued on Page Six.)

BORDER WARFARE IN WYOMING

The Cattle and Sheep Ranchers Engaged in Deadly Feud—Eighteen Cowboys and Shepherds Killed Last Year—Sheep Worth \$200,000 Destroyed in 1906—Texan Desperados of 1891.

The evils of the open range system became more and more emphasized in the American West as the area of ranching country becomes gradually diminished. The passing of the rancher in the United States is marked by a bitter border warfare that reminds the reader of the fierce border forays that have inspired so much in song and story in the literature of the Scottish and English border.

The range war, the continuous struggle between the cattle barons and the great sheep owners for possession of the wide government range of millions of acres in Wyoming has broken out this season in a most aggravated form, and already thousands of cattle and sheep have been killed. A "dead line" has been established and armed bands of cowboys and sheep herders are patrolling the ranches. Many ranchers' houses have been burned and several herders have been murdered who dared to cross the "dead line."

The conflict is between the cattle men and the sheep men, is never ending, and will continue as long as there is an open range in the last west of Uncle Sam's domain.

The characterization of Badman Trampas in "The Virginian" by Owen Wister, is enacted daily in real life on the plains and in the foothills of Wyoming, the state of the Broad Valley.

Arbitration of the Winchester.

Cattle and sheep cannot live on the same range, and the coming of the one means the going of the other— whichever is the stronger. There can be no compromise except by the force of arms between the two interests.

Survival of the Strongest.

There is scarcely room for both, and now the inexorable conflict of the survival of the strongest is on in a terrible earnest. These conditions, which have existed for fifteen years, become more intolerable every year for either the cattle men or the sheep men until today the two parties are facing each other with drawn guns and an imaginary line between them, ready to shoot the moment a horn or a hoof crosses that line. Occasionally one or the other inadvertently crosses the line and a fight follows. The defeated party seeks reprisals, raids upon the winner's camp or upon his herds or flocks.

The cattle men strenuously object to this. The cattle men have been gradually driven westward from Iowa and Nebraska into Wyoming. The sheep men have come eastward from Utah and Idaho. The two parties have made the ranges of Wyoming the bloody theatre that marks the last act in the drama of the American ranching business. Settlers have come into the state, fenced up their homesteads, and have considerably circumscribed the limits of the open range.

Paardeberg Commemorated.

The two panels for the monument are also works of art. They represent battle scenes at Paardeberg and Komati River, and are tributes to the infantry and artillery.

London's Civic Troubles.

London, May 17.—With a single exception all the members of the West Ham board of guardians and the workhouse and infirmary officials, whose trial began at the Central Criminal Court, April 24, on the charge of receiving bribes, were found guilty and sentenced to prison.

A Case in Point.

About two months ago the big sheep herds of Hugh Dickey, who lives in the Owl Creek country, wandered across the dead line. That night the camp was attacked by masked and armed men. The shepherds were bound and gagged. The camp was burned and the horses killed. Eight thousand sheep were driven into a ravine and the work of extermination was begun. Armed with clubs and knives the raiders went among them and killed 4,000. The remainder escaped in scattered flocks to the foothills, where it took six weeks to gather them. Meanwhile the flocks were weekly decimated by the marauding wolves. The loss is put at \$15,000. The members of the attacking party were unknown, yet Dickey knows they came from the cattle men. He will get revenge.

Other Examples.

Before the Dickie raid the sheep camp of J. A. Waisner, near Armada, Wyoming, was attacked and 2,000 sheep killed as well as burning the entire outfit.

In October, 1906, the sheep outfit of James Henderson, near Sheridan, was burned. By the side of the iron portions of the wagon the charred bodies of two of the herders. Within a radius of a mile 5,000 dead sheep were strewn, shot or clubbed to death. The cattle men did it, the sheep men said.

How the Foray is Made.

Usually the raid is made on some outfit farin from the home ranch, where but one or three herders are employed. But at times these raids have been made on the home ranches, and sometimes the ranch house, the feeding pens, hay and fodder being given to the flames. If the rancher protests, as he often does, he is often gagged or led away and left riderless on the plains or in the foothills, or as in some instances is killed.

(Continued on Page Six.)

REGINA SCHOOLS CLOSED DOWN

Precautionary Action Against the Spread of Smallpox in the City.

Regina, Sask., May 17.—Owing to what is generally looked upon as almost criminal negligence of a person suffering from a mild attack of smallpox letting his children attend two of the public schools without taking the trouble to first ascertain the character of his illness, it has been decided by the city authorities acting upon the advice of the medical police officer to shut down two of the schools in question for a fortnight. So far as can be gathered the disease was first brought into the city from Moose Jaw where there have been one or two cases of a light character.

An Interesting Patent.

Minot, N.D., May 17.—F. J. Lyman has secured a patent on an interesting invention which he believes will save the railroads of the Northwest over \$5,000,000 annually. The patent is a spark grinder and will be used on the smokestack of a locomotive engine where it will grind the sparks into fragments, and send them out of the engine in the form of fine cinders rather than living coals of fire. The sparks are ground by two cylinders which have teeth something like in a threshing machine. The cylinders will be operated either by the force of the smoke in being forced out of the engine, or by a turbine engine. Mr. Lyman says that the cylinders, being operated on the principle of balance wheels, will create a draft and thereby serve a double purpose.

EAST RAISING MONUMENT FOR SOLDIERS OF WEST

Magnificent Statue to be Unveiled in Montreal, May 24 in Commemoration of the Valiant Part Played by Strathcona Horse in Boer War.

In commemoration of the Strathcona Horse and the gallant part they played in the South African war, a handsome statue will be unveiled at Montreal on May 24th.

The occasion of this tribute to the men whom the west gave to the war will be attended with a splendid display of Canadian Soldierry; it will be the feature of the day.

Design of Monument.

The idea expressed by the monument is simple but very effective. A Strathcona scout has just dismounted from his horse and is examining the trail of the Boers. While thus engaged a shell from a concealed battery bursts at his feet. The statue shows the horse rearing in fright, while the rider is checking it, and at the same time gazing intently off in the direction from which the shell has come. His calmness is in striking contrast to the fear shown by the horse. Every expression and line of the horse shows fear. No details are lacking. The eyes are wild, the nostrils distended, the lip drawn down, the ears thrown back, even the tail is drawn in in fear. The sculptor has cleverly depicted life and action in every muscle. A French sculptor, said of it, "The horse is well understood and finely composed and modelled."

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Manager.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1907.

#### THE COAL COMMISSION.

The appointment of the Coal Commission by the Alberta Government yesterday is the fulfillment of a promise made by the minister of public works last February in the Legislature, when the West was in the grip of the coal famine. At that time a most serious state of affairs prevailed in the southern part of this province, in the neighboring province of Saskatchewan and in Manitoba. At that time there was legislation before the House, introduced by a private member, to establish an eight-hour law in the province. The Legislature as well as the minister of public works were of the opinion that any legislation undertaken in this regard must be framed with an intelligent conception of the relative interests of the miners, operators and the public. The interests of these three parties will form the subject of the commission's inquiry and upon the report it is the purpose of the government to effect by legislative enactments, as far as it is possible to do so without becoming too paternal or tyrannous, some machinery that will provide for the continuous operation of the mines, and prevent a recurrence of such suffering through fuel destitution as prevailed last winter.

Coal mining in Alberta is a comparatively new industry and one that has such an essential relation to progress and development in the economy of the community, that anything that will bring into operation a system enabling the disputants to settle their differences without the baneful method of industrial war will be hailed with joy by all classes.

The experiences of last winter have profoundly affected public opinion in a manner that will go far in supporting the government in any measure or policy that seeks to obviate and forestall the consequences of strikes, lockouts, car shortages or any agency that restricts the fuel supply. The liberal manner in which Western lands have been administered by the federal government in the interests of the settler, and the new coal regulations enacted recently by the department of the interior has impressed upon the people the force of the truth that land, coal, timber and water are all public utilities, the just exploitation of which is the people's inalienable heritage. For that reason the people will support the authorities to even drastic measures.

The personnel of the commission should give general satisfaction not only to the public but to both the coal operators and miners. The interests of the owners of mines is well represented by Mr. Lewis Stockett, who is manager of the Bankhead mines, and a man who is likely to take a fair view of the question while the people whom he represents will have every confidence in his protection of their rights. Mr. Wm. Hason, another member of the commission, is president of the Coleman Miners' union and himself a working miner and can be depended upon to look after the interests of the men who work in the mines. It was important that the representative of the mine workers should be not only a man with the confidence of the miners' union, but that he should be a working miner at the present time and so be the better informed by actual experience in a Western Canada mine of the conditions and grievances of the miners here, and for that reason Mr. Hason has been asked to accept a position upon the commission.

In the appointment of Chief Justice Sifton to the chairmanship of the commission, the government has made a most fortunate selection. The public who have a large interest in the coal mining problems of the province, an interest quite as direct and quite as important as that of either the operators or workers of the mines, will strongly approve of this appointment as it is an absolute guarantee that the report of the commission will be prepared and presented in the public interest and with a view only to satisfactorily settle the present disputes.

Chief Justice Sifton has made an enviable record for himself in his present position. He has not only given satisfactory judgments, but has shown

that he possesses a remarkable general knowledge of conditions in the province and a thorough grasp of every situation that the duties of his office has required him to meet. He has always been disposed to look at matters from the standpoint of plain common sense, and to decide questions in his court upon their honest merits without quibbling over technicalities, and he undoubtedly has both the ability and disposition to properly assume the somewhat arduous duties of Chairman of the Coal Commission.

#### LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

The exposures in connection with the plumbers' combine in Toronto is resulting in a difference between the employers and employees in that trade that will probably culminate in a protracted strike unless an immediate understanding is arrived at. So long as the employing plumbers were able to control the prices to be charged and were able to hold the public up for long bills, they were willing to grant the union almost any concession it asked, as it was easy to make the people pay a little extra when necessary. The result was that the employees got so much in the habit of getting what they requested that their chief fear was that they might ask too little, until the union virtually became a combine itself, and began to limit the supply of plumbers as well as increasing the wages of those employed.

One somewhat amusing incident occurred in Toronto, where an employing plumber went to see how his workman was getting along on a job and found the latter sitting in the shade, having not yet reached the place where he was to make repairs, and when remonstrated with, told his employer it was none of his business as his (the workman's) time would be charged against the party for whom the work was to be done. The latter statement is true, and shows who has to bear the burden.

Trades unions have done a good work in many instances, but if they were more careful about the kind of service rendered by their members they would not be in danger of suffering from a reaction that is bound to come in the future. Just now, when workmen of all classes are scarce, the unions have the chance to sometimes exact unreasonable conditions, and as surely as they pass the line of fairness now, so surely will they bring upon themselves a measure of retaliation again. There are no strikes during dull times. Just as any corporation or employer has a right to deal fairly by its employees, so have the employees a right to be reasonable in their demands, but above everything to see that they do not protect members of their organization who do not realize that for wages collected adequate service should be given. Public sympathy is generally with the working man, but an arrogant attitude of unions will very quickly estrange it. Men of the type of Sherman, who took a large part in the coal troubles in the south, have large powers for destroying the influence and effectiveness of labor organizations.

#### THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

For twenty-five years the people of the West have agitated and advocated the construction of a railway from some central point in the prairie provinces to the Hudson Bay. The agitation began in 1880 or 1881, and in the latter year one or more charters for such railway were granted by Parliament.

When the general Dominion Lands Act of 1884 was framed, special provision was made in that act for giving a land grant in aid of the enterprise. This provision was that for every mile of the line within the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba the company building the line would be given 6,400 acres of land, and for every mile from the Manitoba boundary to the Bay 12,800 acres. This statute is still in force and it is within the power of the Government by Order-in-Council to grant this land to any company building such line.

In the latter eighties an attempt was made to construct the Hudson Bay Railway from Winnipeg. Some 40 miles of the road was actually constructed and ironed, but the company was unable to continue the work, despite the fact that the then Manitoba Government had pledged the credit of the Province in its aid. The section completed was acquired by MacKenzie & Mann in recent years and is now operated as part of their system, but does not form part of their proposed route to Hudson Bay.

In 1894 the Canadian Northern began the construction of the Hudson Bay line from Gladstone, Manitoba. The line was built in a north-westerly direction to the Manitoba boundary and beyond to Prince Albert. From Erwood, a point on the Saskatchewan section of this line, the real road to the Bay was begun, designed to run in a north-easterly direction to Fort Churchill. In the summer of 1906 it was entirely placed under construction and partially completed as far as the Saskatchewan river, leaving a distance of 474 miles to be built from "the Pass" to Fort Churchill.

In 1905, the then Government passed an Order-in-Council scheduling 8,000,000 acres of land in Manitoba and Saskatchewan from which the company should be permitted to select its grant in respect of that portion of the line south of the Saskatchewan river; and providing that the land earned by constructing the line from the river to the Bay should be selected along the line itself. By subsequent order it was also provided that the land granted for the line south of the river must be earned by 1908; and, curiously enough, that that north of the river must be earned by 1906. The line having been completed to the river within the time limit the company is, of course, entitled to the land granted in respect of this portion by the former Dominion Government; but the line from the river to the Bay not having been built within the time limit the company's right to the grant made in 1905 expired last summer and has not been renewed.

The situation, therefore, at present is: A portion of the road has been built within the time specified and the Government is bound to carry out the undertakings of its predecessors by making the grant of land promised in respect of this; but the northern portion of the line has not been built within the time limit and the obligation of the Government to make a land grant in respect of this portion has ceased. The power to renew such provision is vested in the Government by the Land Act, and the question before the Government is whether it is better to renew the provision for a land grant, or to retain the land and give whatever assistance is necessary in some other form.

It has not been the policy of the present Government to make land grants to railways, and it is not the intention to renew the land grant provision for the remaining portion of the Hudson Bay road. Thanks to the grants made by the former administration, 32,000,000 acres of the most fertile land in Western Canada has passed from the possession of the public into the hands of the railway companies. The land grant promised by the still uncompleted section of the Hudson Bay line would require some 6,000,000 acres more. The Government has the opportunity to annul this provision and to retain the 6,000,000 acres for the settler and this it is proposed to do. How much the settler and the country by this is a simple calculation. The cheapest railway land in Western Canada today is worth about \$5 an acre. At this minimum price the 6,000,000 acres reserved to the country means a gain to the settlers of the West of \$30,000,000. And the gain will be made by the pioneers who most deserve it and who would be the least able to sacrifice it.

But the railway must be built or faith will be broken with the Western country. And the company who have constructed a portion of the road in anticipation of the land grant will doubtless be unwilling to complete the enterprise without assistance of some kind. The purpose of the Government as outlined in the introduction of the new Lands Act is to take the proceeds of the pre-emption sales to recoup the national treasury for the burden assumed in giving such assistance. It was considered fair that the portion of the country most directly benefiting from the construction of the line should contribute in considerable measure to the cost of the enterprise. But it was not considered fair to accomplish this by turning over the land to the company and thereby enabling them to hold up the settler for fancy prices. The pre-emption plan was therefore adopted with a view to using the proceeds to recoup the national treasury for the burden assumed in completing the line. Under this plan the road will be completed, the settler will get the land at a minimum price and the country will not be unduly burdened for the construction of the road.

#### BORROWING FEAR.

The Camrose Mail says that it was the provincial government that raised the question of municipal rights versus provincial rights. This is the first intimation that any such question was before the public in any form. The Mail commends the government for its record, but observes that they are making an error in urging the towns and cities to give up their municipal telephone rights. It is misconstruing the public spirit of the Minister of Public Works to make such a statement.

It is no part of the government's policy to compete with the municipalities in the operation of telephones or any public utility that comes under the peculiar jurisdiction of municipalities.

The outstanding features of the government's policy are the establishment of trunk telephone lines, and rural lines for the convenience of the farmers. The decision to operate municipal telephones in towns and cities was only taken up at the solicitation of several towns in the province that were unable or too timid to undertake the construction and maintenance of a local telephone exchange.

One of the first enactments of the Alberta Legislature was the Municipal Telephone Act. This act empowered every municipality to construct or purchase, maintain and operate a system of telephones and lines within its corporate limits. The municipality is further empowered to equip the system with all the necessary appliances for carrying on a telephone exchange business and operating the same as if it were owned and operated by a private person or a corporation. Such a statute gives the municipality full autonomy and freedom. The Government will not install nor operate a municipal system unless asked to do so by the municipality. But on the other hand, it will give a municipal system connection with the trunk line. The Minister of public works is not creating a monopoly; he is smashing a monopoly and expects the municipalities to do their duty with the full faith that they will.

The Mail is borrowing fear when it prays that the government will not pile up a surplus out of the provincial telephones. The government's policy and determination is to give the telephone at its actual cost to the people. Monopoly cannot live under such conditions. An honest service at an honest price is the motto of the department of public works.

#### SEED TIME AND HARVEST.

Seeding is well under way in Alberta despite the backward spring season and in many districts is finished. This is somewhat later than usual, and to the inexperienced newcomer, might cause a feeling of uneasiness and doubt as to the result of this year's crops.

It is a well demonstrated truth and emphatically asserted by all those who have intelligently and profitably followed the growing of cereals in Alberta and Western Canada that the shortness of the growing season does not operate against a good crop and that as a rule the best crops have been produced when the spring is not exceptionally early or the seeding done at an early date. These facts attest the theory and the knowledge long maintained by experts that cereals obtain their highest degree of perfection when grown to maturity in high latitudes. This was specifically proved as early as 1876. In that year the wheat that won the gold medal at Philadelphia Centennial was grown at Fort Chipewyan in latitude 59.

Moreover the crop returns of 1900, one of the poorest years in the agricultural history of Western Canada strikingly support this view. In that year seeding in Manitoba was begun in March and completed early in April. In Alberta considerable seeding was done in February. That was probably the earliest spring with the highest temperature that the Canadian has experienced since the agricultural industry has become a factor in its material progress. In 1900, however, was the poorest crop in its history, the average of wheat being 8.9 bushels per acre.

In the year 1881 seeding did not become general in Manitoba till about the first day of May, and a splendid average crop per acre was garnered. In 1884 seeding began in the last of April, becoming general on the 29th, and an average of 20.11 bushels was obtained throughout Manitoba.

In 1886 seeding was exceptionally early, being general after April 1st and the average wheat crop resulted in only 15.33 bushels per acre. Again in 1880 seeding was exceptionally ear-

ly and the average was only 12.4 bushels per acre. In 1897 seeding was general from April 1st to April 20th, and the average was 14.14 bushels per acre.

This is the explanation of the confidence of the oldtimer in the West. He is the man of practical knowledge and sanguine expectations, and who believes that the lateness of seeding operations this year in any of the three prairie provinces will have little to do with harvest results. His knowledge acquired by experience has shown that two of the chief factors in the successful maturing of grain are almost invariably present after a late spring. These factors are sufficient moisture which in early spring is wasted, and the uninterrupted and unembayed growth of the young plant embryo to maturity during a short season. Or in other words, moisture and continuity of healthy growth are the important considerations and the lateness of the season does not necessarily interfere.

If the lateness of seeding is ominous of anything it is ominous of good crop prospects and the increased acreage of new land under cultivation has many assurances.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The City Commissioner of Public Works is to have a horse. It will probably be a pacer.

The poets of the United States will have to form a union to get themselves recognized.

Hon. R. L. Borden wants Hon. R. P. Roblin among his followers, as if Foster wasn't wicked enough.

There is no doubt the spring of 1907 is bashful, but then as a general rule, bashful fellows turn out well.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier were in the British Parliament, he would be Prime Minister, there, too.

The total assessment of Winnipeg is \$106,188,833, and the assessor places the population at 111,717.

Jacob Riis says 60 per cent. of the children of Boston never saw a robin or a dandelion. Does Roosevelt know this?

Holly Simpson, a Brandon farmer, has 600 acres of wheat sown. He should be long on a valuable commodity next fall.

Mayor Griesbach is following the illustrious example of Sir Charles Tupper, when he says some foolish thing he always blames it on the reporters.

An eight-inch pipe line is to be laid from the Texas oil fields across to the Isthmus of Panama, fifty-one miles long. It would be a more interesting tube if it tapped Peoria.

Roosevelt's big-stick policy seems to have put a conscience in Harriman. He has issued specific orders to the employees of the Pacific to try to be courteous to the public.

Waghorn's Guide gives the population of Calgary as 17,000, and the population of Edmonton 11,163, which looks as though Waghorn was blowing Calgary's horn. The population of both cities at the last census was under 12,000, which has since been in both cases substantially increased.

Calgary has reached out for Rouleauville, Hillhurst, Riverside and Brewery Flats since, but there is no justification for Waghorn's figures relatively of the two cities. Calgary is now going to take a census of her own and it will probably be "done" to a turn. In the meantime Waghorn better revise its figures.

It is alleged that the American railroads are worrying about a proposal to acquire what is the actual value of the property they hold as compared with the paper capital. Something of the kind has been going on in Minnesota, and the railroads in that state have been estimated to have an actual value of \$27,000 a mile, as against \$50,000 a mile capitalization. A particularly beautiful example is the Great Western, actual value \$28,000 a mile; capitalization \$143,688 a mile, or five times. It is difficult to see what good all this is going to do now. Somebody got away with those four times the real value while the public and the state of Minnesota were not looking, and any effort to go after them would be doomed to almost certain failure. However, the more the public understand about the art of inflating capitalization the less is it likely to flourish in the future.

Eighteen millions of surplus—and still growing time is on the bulge.

The farmer who sows plenty of wheat this spring will be in clover next fall.

When the market reports say that steel is firm, there is no doubt about it.

With the perfection of aerial navigation we may expect a large number of immigrants from the Land of Mara.

Contrary to custom, the green bug has had more to do with boosting the price of wheat than the humpbug.

Dr. Oiler says the best medicine people can have is hope.—Yes, and you can't take an overdose of it.

That school of politicians, who are clamoring for a colonial preference are looking at the empire through a microscope.

Lloydminster feels badly cut up over her geographical position. She is looking now for someone to assume the role of Solomon and the child.

It is rather embarrassing that the birth rate in the city of Toronto should increase just when the milk strike is on.

We shall have to wait some time yet before we are sure whether Arthur Balfour's conversion to preferential trade is a conviction or a fad.

A baseball umpire was mobbed the other day in Cuba. That's as far as the United States Government has succeeded in Americanizing the Cubans.

Happiness depends on little things. For instance, when a man comes into possession of a 29-cent piece, he is not happy till he palms it off on someone else for a quarter.

There is more truth than romance in the little game the school children play:

"Here we go gathering nuts in May.  
This cold and frosty morning."

Mr. Fielding in his budget speech figured on a surplus of \$13,000,000. Now it turns out he will have \$18,000,000. The Tories never could make such splendid mistakes in their mathematics.

W. T. Stead's campaign for the final pacification of the nations of the earth is warm enough to beat all the swords to ploughshares and pruning hooks.

Eastern newspapers should show a little generosity in giving as much publicity to the salubrity of Alberta's climate as they have done to the unwonted "rigor of the present season."

Land is being surveyed around Fort Vermilion as far north of Edmonton as Edmonton is north of the international boundary, this year. This is the tangible and undeniable evidence of Western development.

The Mail and Empire says the cause of the unrest in India is the circulation of seditious literature. The Mail should be an authority on sedition. If the people of Canada were as easily roused as the Hindus, the Mail could keep the country in perpetual turmoil.

The Mail and Empire makes a vicious blunder when it declares that the Laurier Government took the Potewawa lands to merely insult Ontario. Such reprehensible charges against public men are out of date in the larger, whiter day of the 20th century.

Mr. T. W. Crothers of St. Thomas was chairman of the Ontario School Book Commission and though a lawyer refused \$2,000 for his services. Now what kind of dementia has this man got?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as usual, carried his point in the Imperial Conference, with regard to preferential trade. The Canadian Premier is not only the Beau Brummel and the Bayard among the colonial representatives, but is foremost in council. Canada is proud of him.

Premier Deakin's resolution asking for a one per cent. tax on foreign imports has been voted down. Premier Deakin appears to forget that Great Britain must remain the great

rock in a weary land, the free trade ideal toward which other nations painfully stumble through a wilderness of protection.

#### THE MIRROR OF THE PRESS.

(Toronto Telegram.)  
The Minister of the Interior has borne with the folly of the Doukhobors. Doukhobor obstinacy cannot be allowed to dislocate plans for the settlement of the country or deprive law-abiding settlers of their rights. Hon. Frank Oliver has shown kindness and patience in his dealings with these people. Now Mr. Oliver is forced to show strength, and the best opinion of the country is behind his determination to uphold law and order.

(Calgary Herald.)  
The sentiments expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier imply a bond of Imperial union far stronger than any propaganda of a formal or official nature. Its proof lies already in the fact that what has been an occasional Colonial Conference will now be held at regular intervals of four years. By this means the Imperial bond created will be further strengthened from conference to conference by the preparation between while by each Colony of subjects for submission to the conference which relate to the interests of all. The Premier has indeed struck the keynote of the best type of Imperialism.

#### MOOSE JAW.

The Board of Trade at its last meeting received an offer of assistance from the Agricultural Society in their efforts to establish a suitable market place.

A bylaw has been introduced in the Council to organize a Collegiate Institute in this city.

Rev. J. G. McKenzie, convener of the committee considering the establishment of a Presbyterian college in Saskatchewan visits Moose Jaw shortly.

The entire staff of fitters in the C. F. R. machine shop here stopped work for a few days last week, owing to some disagreement.

A Pullman car on the Moose Jaw-St. Paul run the other day caught fire. The passengers escaped, but their baggage was lost.

Real estate is very active, and Regina capitalists are investing.

#### HURRY.

C. W. Harris, who has been in Michigan for some weeks, returned with a car of machinery and stock for his homestead.

Many homesteaders are settling on their claims at Hurry and are busy making improvements.

Messrs. Cranston and Thompson of Fort Saskatchewan intend buying up cattle here. They have already supplied several head to the G. T. E. contractors.

Mr. Hall is expecting new telephone instruments from Chicago, which will be installed as soon as received.

#### AN ANSWER.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:  
Dear Sir—In its issue of last Monday the Calgary Alberta comments upon our article of last week, "The Peace Conference." Though the paper has a perfect right to do so, yet it has no right whatever to misconstrue the meaning of the article which it did in writing editorially: "But that a paper published in Canada should use the German argument, that no disarmament should take place until another nation has overtaken our own is somewhat surprising."

We never wrote that. Our opinion concerning the Peace Conference was and is, this: A limitation of armament, a throwing away of all arms—or no disarmament at all. Either this or that. What, for instance, would it avail if a nation had instead of 1,000,000 soldiers only 500,000? The possibility of a war would remain the same. We believe that such a measure would not serve toward one end aimed at, viz., universal peace. The bringing about of that day, of which Tennyson sings:

"Till the war-drums thrice no longer  
And our battle-flags were furled  
In the Parliament of man."

That day has not come yet and we believe that, for instance, Germany is, by force of existing circumstances, compelled to have a large and always prepared army, that will do more to prevent war than a partial disarmament. As the ancient Roman said: Si vis pacem para bellum (If you want peace, be prepared for war). This is our opinion and it is likely to remain so, even though it does not please the Calgary Albertan, and we are loyal still in spite of the Albertan calling us disloyal. It is a generally known fact that the Germans in Canada, including the editors, are amongst the best and most loyal citizens of foreign birth.

## SPORTS

### EDMONTON O STRATHCONA

Result of the Football Game  
Exhibition Park  
Night.

The football match between Edmonton City team and Strathcona Exhibition grounds, decided in a tie, neither team. The Strathconas were late in and the tie could not be played on account of darkness.

The game was only exceptional spots, as neither team appeared in the best of condition, although Edmonton kept the ball in Strathcona territory the greater portion of play. But their kicking was very inaccurate. The Strathconas got away on occasional rushes that looked dangerous, they rarely got farther than A Short.

Strathcona has a fair forward that needs lots of practice if it tend winning the inter-city pionship. Bowden, Byers and Michael played a good defence while Judge, centre forward, made the best game on the field. Edmonton's defence handled things that came their way. The forwards were passing and were inclined to long before kicking. They are than the Strathcona men and make a better showing with improvement in the combination.

The line-up was:  
STRATHCONA ..... EDMONTON  
Bowden ..... goal  
Byers ..... right back  
Carmichael ..... left back  
Wetherston ..... right half  
Ellis ..... center half  
Spilstead ..... left half  
Newman ..... inside right  
Sheppard ..... outside right  
McJudge ..... center  
Hardisty ..... inside left  
Kent ..... outside left

The teams made a good job in their uniforms. The Strathconas wore black sweaters with red and black knickerbockers. Strathconas sported light blue sweaters and pants.

Strathcona by good kicking, ed the ball down on the Edmonton goal, but Slade saved. Another by Strathcona was wide. Edmonton forwards pressed around the cona goal, but their kicking missed. Edmonton was now kicking and outplaying Strathconas, the ball fell down, the line feeding the forwards well. Strathconas was always way or poor kicking on goal, ed a score. During this half and Judge collided head-on and had to retire for repairs. He ed a nasty scalp wound, but resumed playing after having head bandaged.

Strathcona appeared to improve the opening of the second half their rushes for a time worried Edmonton defence. Edmonton pressing hard when the referee blew for full time. The Edmonton to continue playing to the tie.

#### NEW YORK WHEAT.

New York, May 17.—Wheat 26,000, exports 17,363, sales 6 futures.

A weak opening in wheat followed by the fine weather of Argentine shipments, was replaced one of the most excited about the week. Prices climbed 6 cents a bushel in tremendous active buying, impelled by bull from winter wheat states, but near the close, under profit taking closed 2 to 2 1/4 cents net high closed 106, July 103 3/4 to 108, 106 1/2; Sept. 103 3/4 to 108, closed 5-8, December 105 to 109 1/2, 108.

New York Calls and Loans  
New York, May 17.—Money steady; highest 2 1/2; last 2 1/2; ruling rate 2 1/2; last loan closing bid 2 1/4, offered at 2 1/4.

London Money  
London, May 17.—Consols for 84 7/8; consols for account 83 conda, 12 7/8; bar silver, quiet 16d per ounce; money, 2 1/2; 3 per cent. discount rate, short 16 to 14 per cent.; 3 months 8-16 to 14 per cent.

## SPORTING NEWS

## EDMONTON O STRATHCONA O

Result of the Football Game in Exhibition Park Last Night.

The football match between the Edmonton City team and Strathcona, on the Exhibition grounds last night ended in a tie, neither team scoring. The Strathconas were late in arriving and the tie could not be played off on account of darkness.

The game was only exciting in spots, as neither team appeared to be in the best of condition, although Edmonton kept the ball in Strathcona's territory the greater portion of the play. But their kicking on goal was very inaccurate. The Strathcona forwards got away on occasions with rushes that looked dangerous, but they rarely got farther than Allen and Short.

Strathcona has a fair forward line that needs lots of practice if they intend winning the inter-city championship. Bowden, Byers and Carmichael played a good defence game, while Judge, centre forward, played the best game on the field.

Edmonton's defence handled anything that came their way in good style. The forwards were poor in passing and were inclined to wait too long before kicking. They are faster than the Strathcona men and would make a better showing with an improvement in the combination work.

The line-up was:

EDMONTON	STRATHCONA
Slade	Goal
Allen	Right back
Short	Left back
Young	Right half
Neilson	Left half
Stockdale	Centre half
McCleish	Inside right
Macdonald	Outside right
Musket	Centre
Woodyard	Inside left
Japlison	Outside left

The teams made a good appearance in their uniforms. The Edmonton players wore black sweaters with gold bands and black knickerbockers. Strathcona sported light blue sweaters and white pants.

Strathcona by good kicking, worked the ball down on the Edmonton goal, but Slade saved. Another kick by Strathcona was wide. Edmonton forwards pressed around the Strathcona goal, but their kick on goal missed. Edmonton was now outkicking and outplaying Strathcona, keeping the ball well down, the back line feeding the forwards well, but a Strathcona man was always in the way of poor kicking on goal prevented a score. During this half Neilson and Judge collided head-on and Judge had to retire for repairs. He received a nasty scalp wound, but pluckily resumed playing after having his head bandaged.

Strathcona appeared to improve on the opening of the second half and their rushes for a time worried the Edmonton defence. Edmonton were pressing hard when the referees' whistle blew for full time. It was too dark to continue playing to break the tie.

## NEW YORK WHEAT.

New York, May 17.—Wheat receipts 26,000, exports 17,363, sales 6,200,000 futures.

A weak opening in wheat today influenced by the fine weather and big Argentine shipments, was replaced by one of the most excited advances of the week. Prices climbed over four cents a bushel in tremendous speculative buying, impelled by bull reports from winter wheat states, but broke near the close, under profit taking and closed 2 to 2 1/4 cents net higher. May closed 106, July 103 3/4 to 106, closed 105 1/2; Sept. 103 3/4 to 108, closed 105 5/8; December 105 to 109 1/2, closed 108.

## New York Calls and Loans.

New York, May 17.—Money on call, steady; highest 2 1/2 per cent, lowest 2, ruling rate 2 1/2. Last loan 2 1/4, closing bid 2 1/4, offered at 2 1/2.

## London Money.

London, May 17.—Consols for money 84 7/8, consols for account 85; Annandale, 12 7/8; bar silver, quiet, 30 1/2 per cent; discount rate, short bills, 3 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent, 3 months bills, 3 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent.

## OLYMPIC GAMES GREATEST EVER

London is Making Great Preparations for the Big Athletic Event

London, May 17.—The Olympic games, which are to take place in London in 1908, will form the fourth of the series of Olympiads which was inaugurated at Athens in 1896, and continued at Paris in 1900 and St. Louis in 1904. Olympic games, the chief factor in the Olympic movement, which was initiated in 1896 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the International Olympic committee, in the hope that it might perform for the modern world the same services which were rendered to the Hellenic communities by the Olympic games of Elis. The movement is, however, intended to include, besides athletic sports, contests in art, literature, music, etc., and periodical conferences on physical education and development. Such conferences were held with considerable success at Havre in 1897 and Brussels in 1905.

The awakening of interest in the Olympic movement dates from the meeting of the International Olympic Council in London in 1904, under the patronage of His Majesty, King Edward VII. The opening sessions were held at the Mansion House (by permission of the Lord Mayor), and the final one at the Sports Club. It was then decided that the olympiad of 1908 should be held in Rome. The immediate outcome of this visit of the International Olympic Council was the proposal to found a British Olympic Association, in order to bring Great Britain into touch with the Olympic movement. This association was founded at a meeting held at the House of Commons in the summer of 1905, when W. H. Granell, M. P. (now Lord Desborough), was elected chairman. A small council, composed of the chief founders of the association, was then appointed, with directions to invite the leading governing association in each form of sport to appoint a member to represent it in the council, the object being to secure that full information as to views of experts in every branch of sport should be at the disposal of the council without making that body so numerous as to be in capable of discussing in full meeting all questions that might arise. This representation has been gradually secured, and there is now scarcely any form of sport which is not represented either by an official delegate of the English governing association or by its president or secretary.

A Deliberate Body.

The council does not claim to be anything more than a deliberative body, in which representatives of the different associations meet to concert on the best method securing the due influence and representation of this country in Olympic games and conferences; or, when the games are held in England to co-operate with another in their organization. The results of its deliberations on any athletic question require in all cases the assent of the association concerned before they can be carried out, and no question of proportionate representation can therefore arise. The association was represented at the Brussels conference on physical education, held in June, 1906. It was represented also at the conference organized at Paris, in May, 1906, by the International Olympic committee, to consider the possibility of combining contests in art, literature, etc., with the celebration of modern Olympiads, a conference attended by a large number of leading representatives of French art and literature and many eminent foreigners. The association was also instrumental in raising funds and in assisting British competitors to attend the Olympic games at Athens in 1906, although these games lie outside the international Olympic series.

During the early summer of 1906 it was announced that the Olympiad proposed for Rome in 1908 was, owing to local reasons, impossible in that city, and that the International Olympic council had addressed to the British Olympic association, through Lord Desborough, an invitation to undertake this Olympiad. The first step

will amount to \$200,000. This stadium and the racing tracks constructed for the Olympic games are intended to be demolished at the conclusion of the exhibition, and to form no permanent addition to the athletic grounds of London. The programs in various sports are in course of elaboration, and will be published as soon as it is possible to complete them. The following sports are intended to be included, viz.: Athletics, archery, cycling, football (association and Rugby), fencing, gymnastics, lacrosse, lawn tennis, motor, military, rifle, polo, rifle shooting, rowing, swimming, yachting, and it is probable that others will be added. Arrangements will probably also be made for winter sports to be held during the same year, and to be reckoned as an integral part of the Olympic games.

Representatives of the four city leagues teams and the Strathcona team held a meeting after the game last night and arranged the conditions on which Strathcona will be allowed to enter the league. The only conditions imposed by the Edmonton teams were that Strathcona should enter two teams and will only be allowed to play for the inter-city championship, as the trophy is for competition among the city teams only. The schedule of the city league stands as before and the Strathcona will be arranged on days intervening between the dates in the schedule originally drafted. Although the Brackman-Ker team was not represented, it was understood they are anxious to come in. It is more than likely Brackman-Ker and Strathcona city teams will represent the south side.

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Representatives of the commission were attended by practically all the licenses in the various districts.

Explained the New Act.

The chief license inspector took the attention of the hotel keepers to the provisions of the new act which comes into force on July 1st next.

The principal feature of this act as explained by Mr. Deyl, is the provision for increased accommodation in the hotels.

Increased Accommodation.

After September, 1908, all hotels in incorporated cities must be provided with 45 bedrooms, exclusive of the rooms required for the accommodation of the hotel employees and the effect of this may be more definitely grasped when it is known that in Edmonton there are not more than three hotels which can meet the regulations. In towns, hotels must have 30 bedrooms, and in villages 20. Outside the cities and towns the license must provide stabling accommodation in connection with his hotel for 16 horses. In the case of new hotels this regulation of the new act goes into force July 1st next.

Limiting of Licenses.

Another provision limits the licenses to one for the first 500 population, one for the second 500 population, and one for each additional 1,000 population. This provision will not apply to existing licenses, but no new license may be granted except under the population provision.

No wholesale license may be granted in a town of a population of less than 1,000.

The age limit of the procurers and servers of liquor is raised from 18 to 21 years. No person under 21 years of age is allowed to loiter around any licensed premises. A breach of this provision makes both the loiterer and licensee liable to a fine.

License Fees Raised.

The license fees will be raised in cities of over 10,000, namely Edmonton and Calgary, from \$210 to \$420.

The new act will also strengthen the hands of the department in the prosecution of the illicit sale of liquor. It provides a strong lever for the elimination of "blind pigs." Under this provision the department is required only to prove that liquor was or about to be consumed to secure a conviction. And no appeal is permissible.

taken by the British Olympic association on receipt of this invitation was to address a circular to the associations governing sport in England asking for their opinion upon the proposal, and stating that if it was decided to hold this Olympiad in London the council proposed to ask the governing associations to draw up programs and regulations, to superintend the carrying out of these programs in each sport, and to nominate a representative to serve on the council of the British Olympic association for the purpose of organizing the Olympiad of 1908. By the middle of November, favorable replies having been received from the great majority of the associations and official representatives appointed, a resolution was passed at the council meeting held on November 19 that these Olympic games be held in London. On Nov. 27 a letter from Lord Desborough was communicated to the press, sketching the proposals of the association and laying down the following principles on which the games would be conducted:

First—That as many forms of sport be included as may be practicable.

Second—That the events be only open to bona-fide amateurs.

Third—That the council do not pay any expenses of any competitor whatever, either for travelling or for residence in this country.

Fourth—That the games be held in July, 1908.

Fifth—That every competitor be officially entered by the association controlling the particular sport which he is chosen to represent his country, and those entries be limited in number for each event.

Sixth—That the prizes consist solely of medals, with the addition of certain challenge cups.

Free of Expenses.

In was at the same time stated that a proposal was under consideration whereby the necessary buildings, tracks, enclosures, and an arena for 100,000 spectators would be provided free of expense to the Olympic association, together with a proportion of the receipts to go towards the other expenses connected with the games.

In addition, the hope was expressed that from the communications which would pass between representatives of different countries as to the program and regulations of this Olympiad, a permanent type might result which would to a large extent govern future Olympic games.

In accordance with the principles thus laid down, letters were sent to the members of the International Olympic committee in the various countries requesting them to form committees, and to take other necessary measures to insure the participation of their fellow countrymen in the Olympiad in London. In response, committees have been formed, or in process of being formed, in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Sweden, Denmark, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland Bulgaria and the United States of America.

The proposal to construct the building and stadium mentioned in Lord Desborough's letter had reference to the negotiations then in progress between the British Olympic association and the executive committee of the Franco-British exhibition. This agreement was finally concluded on Jan. 14, 1907, and provides that the exhibition committee shall construct all the racing tracks and buildings necessary for carrying out the Olympic games, and provide all necessary equipment, attendants, advertisements, etc. The details of the racing track and of the pond for swimming and diving competitions have been worked out by committees of experts appointed by the British Olympic association on the nomination of the A. A. A. and the A. S. A.

The Cycling Track.

For the cycling track a special committee, appointed on the nomination of the N. C. U., is at work, and a special sub-committee, appointed by the exhibition authorities, has inspected the track to be built in Paris. It is the Parc des Princes and the Buffalo, and has had before it the details of other continental tracks.

The track for running events measures three laps to the mile, that for cycling two and three-quarter laps to the mile. The measurements which have been approved for the pond for swimming and diving are 330 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth, with a depth of 3 feet 6 inches to 12 feet.

The total accommodation for spectators, according to the present plans, is 66,288. The total cost of the stadium and necessary equipment, as worked out by the executive committee of the Franco-British exhibition,

will amount to \$200,000. This stadium and the racing tracks constructed for the Olympic games are intended to be demolished at the conclusion of the exhibition, and to form no permanent addition to the athletic grounds of London. The programs in various sports are in course of elaboration, and will be published as soon as it is possible to complete them. The following sports are intended to be included, viz.: Athletics, archery, cycling, football (association and Rugby), fencing, gymnastics, lacrosse, lawn tennis, motor, military, rifle, polo, rifle shooting, rowing, swimming, yachting, and it is probable that others will be added. Arrangements will probably also be made for winter sports to be held during the same year, and to be reckoned as an integral part of the Olympic games.

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Miss Sutton Leaves for England.

New York, May 17.—Miss May G. Sutton, the California lawn tennis expert, sailed for England today aboard the steamer Cedric. She will endeavor to regain the All-England National Women's Single Championship, which she first won in 1905, and then lost to Mrs. L. Chambers, nee Miss D. K. Douglas, last year. The tournaments will be held on the courts at Wimbledon, London. Miss Sutton has received a letter from Mrs. George W. Hilgard, the ex-English champion and the most influential woman in lawn tennis affairs abroad. The English woman wrote that arrangements have been made by her to bring a woman's team to America this summer, including Miss Coles and Miss Eastlake Smith. The Britons will compete for the new international challenge cup offered by Edwin Sheafe, of Boston. They will play at Boston, Newport, New York and Cincinnati.

FOOTBALL.

Strathcona Admitted.

Representatives of the four city leagues teams and the Strathcona team held a meeting after the game last night and arranged the conditions on which Strathcona will be allowed to enter the league. The only conditions imposed by the Edmonton teams were that Strathcona should enter two teams and will only be allowed to play for the inter-city championship, as the trophy is for competition among the city teams only. The schedule of the city league stands as before and the Strathcona will be arranged on days intervening between the dates in the schedule originally drafted. Although the Brackman-Ker team was not represented, it was understood they are anxious to come in. It is more than likely Brackman-Ker and Strathcona city teams will represent the south side.

Representatives of the city intermediate football clubs will meet in the Alberta Hotel this evening at 8.45 o'clock for the purposes of arranging a schedule for the season's games and drafting rules.

The St. Paul's team to play Brackman-Ker this evening in Strathcona will be: Moorehouse, Jennings, Tucker, Prendergast, Snowden, Dykes, Rea, Livesay and Macdonald. The game starts at 7.15 o'clock.

Representatives of the commission were attended by practically all the licenses in the various districts.

Explained the New Act.

The chief license inspector took the attention of the hotel keepers to the provisions of the new act which comes into force on July 1st next.

The principal feature of this act as explained by Mr. Deyl, is the provision for increased accommodation in the hotels.

Increased Accommodation.

After September, 1908, all hotels in incorporated cities must be provided with 45 bedrooms, exclusive of the rooms required for the accommodation of the hotel employees and the effect of this may be more definitely grasped when it is known that in Edmonton there are not more than three hotels which can meet the regulations. In towns, hotels must have 30 bedrooms, and in villages 20. Outside the cities and towns the license must provide stabling accommodation in connection with his hotel for 16 horses. In the case of new hotels this regulation of the new act goes into force July 1st next.

Limiting of Licenses.

Another provision limits the licenses to one for the first 500 population, one for the second 500 population, and one for each additional 1,000 population. This provision will not apply to existing licenses, but no new license may be granted except under the population provision.

No wholesale license may be granted in a town of a population of less than 1,000.

The age limit of the procurers and servers of liquor is raised from 18 to 21 years. No person under 21 years of age is allowed to loiter around any licensed premises. A breach of this provision makes both the loiterer and licensee liable to a fine.

License Fees Raised.

The license fees will be raised in cities of over 10,000, namely Edmonton and Calgary, from \$210 to \$420.

The new act will also strengthen the hands of the department in the prosecution of the illicit sale of liquor. It provides a strong lever for the elimination of "blind pigs." Under this provision the department is required only to prove that liquor was or about to be consumed to secure a conviction. And no appeal is permissible.

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May Suspend Licenses.

The new act also gives power to the license commissioners to suspend a license in case the premises of the licensee are not maintained in a sanitary condition.

The license year ends June 30. There are at present 225 hotel licenses in the province. Meetings of the license commissioners of Vermilion and Ft. Saskatchewan will be held on May 20 and 21 respectively. Mr. Deyl will attend these.

Columbus, Ohio, May 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly was opened to-day by the new moderator, Rev. Wm. H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, who was elected by acclamation yesterday. After prayer the chairman introduced Governor Harris, who on behalf of the state delivered an address of welcome to the one thousand commissioners and their wives. Mayor Badger welcomed the assembly on behalf of the city.

Chief License Inspector Returns From Trip South. Provisions of New Act.

W. A. Deyl, chief license inspector for the Province has returned from a two weeks' trip of inspection through the Wetaskiwin, Daysland, Lacombe,

BORING FOR OIL ON ATHABASCA

Von Hammerstein Struck a Natural Gas Flow Which Threw Water 60 Ft High

Count Von Hammerstein, who has been boring for oil for several years in the vicinity of Fort McMurray, on the Athabasca river, 450 miles north of Edmonton, purposes continuing the operations this year. A party left Athabasca Landing for the north last week and will resume the work which was discontinued during the winter.

Not Discouraged. These oil-boring operations in the vicinity of Fort McMurray have been prosecuted for several years. Oil has not yet been struck, but the prospects are sufficiently promising and alluring to attract prospectors and capital, and to encourage the continuance of the operations by those who inaugurated them.

Natural Gas at 920 Feet. When boring operations at Stony Island were discontinued last fall, a depth of 800 feet had been reached. At 900 feet an immense flow of natural gas, the inevitable forerunner of oil, was struck. The presence of the flow was sufficient to throw water 60 feet high.

WORK OF Y.M.C.A. IN WEST. General Secretary Sawyer Coming Shortly to Edmonton. Calgary, May 16.—General Secretary Sawyer, of the Y.M.C.A., who has had charge of the Y.M.C.A. in this city since the building fund in this city recently returned from the coast, where he supervised the various associations, as well as those along the line.

TWO PENITENTIARY SENTENCES

McDonald and Chamberlain Will Come to Edmonton for Two and Four Years, Respectively. Regina, May 16.—At the court house yesterday, Judge Newlands gave sentence as follows, the prisoners pleading guilty in each case: D. McDonald, of Simcoe, aged 35 years, for horse stealing at Moose Jaw, two years in the Edmonton penitentiary; Charlie Chamberlain, recently from the United States, aged 20 years, four years at Edmonton penitentiary for committing a series of burglaries at Indian Head recently. Austin Butten, aged 22 years, arrived at Weyburn from South Dakota one morning last month. A few hours later he attempted to commit an offence upon a little girl. The judge sent him to the jail for six months at hard labor.

Taft for Indian POW-wow. St. Paul, Minn., May 16.—The Sioux and Chippewa Indians of the White Earth Reservation are preparing for a big peace pow-wow on June 14th and 15th, and have heard the Big Chief Taft is to be in Minneapolis about that time are trying to arrange to have the secretary visit the reservation and make an address.

CRIMINAL LABEL, TOO. Hon. Mr. Emmerson Has Instituted Such Action Against Gleaner's Manager. Fredericton, May 16.—In addition to the action instituted against the Gleaner Company, Ltd., for \$25,000, it is learned here tonight that Hon. H. R. Emmerson advised his counsel to proceed against Managing Director Crockett on the charge of criminal libel. A warrant will be issued in a few days, if it has not been already. Hon. A. S. White is associated with Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Barron as counsel.

Shipping Activity. Associated Press Despatch. Fort William, Ont., May 16.—A great fleet of vessels has crowded the harbor during the past few days, but with the clearing of the ice from the harbor, a large number cleared for the east to-day. Remarkable activity prevails at the docks.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION. Kills Man on Construction Work at Kenora Camp. Associated Press Despatch. Kenora, May 16.—Another dynamite fatality occurred at Foley camp, through Charles C. Keeler, its construction work under Foley Brothers, whereby Alex. McDonald, who had been in the employ of the company two weeks, was killed. He was leading a hole with dynamite when the explosion occurred which led him to fall under the chin, penetrating through to the brain. He was brought in to a hospital in an unconscious state yesterday and died through the night. Nothing is known of the young man's relatives.

TEST OF SUBMARINES.

Boats will remain at Bottom of Sea for 24 Hours. Newport, R. I., May 16.—Frequent messages transmitted during the night by means of submarine signalling apparatus from submarines "Lake and Octopus," which were sent to the bottom of the naval coating station's deep wharf at Bradford last night, for a 24-hour submergence habitation, brought assurance to the naval trial board on board the gunboat Hist and the Submarine Tender Nina that the rig was in good condition on board the submarines. Messages stated that the men were taking four-hour watches, between which they secured much rest. They were in good spirits, everything was in perfect condition and they were thoroughly comfortable. The submarines will remain on the bottom until late this afternoon.

SPREADING RAIL AGAIN.

Twenty Persons Injured on Rutland Railroad. Associated Press Despatch. New York, May 16.—Spreading rails wrecked the fast mail on the Rutland railroad four miles east of here to-day, and twenty persons were injured, six seriously. The train, made up of a locomotive, baggage car, smoking car and day coach, was climbing the Woodbury grade when the tender jumped the track, snapping its couplings with the baggage car. The engine remained on the track, but the baggage car was turned directly across the rails. The smoker was thrown on one side, and was imbedded in mud to the car floor. The passengers in the smoking car and trainmen were the persons injured. The ten occupants of the coach escaped unharmed.

The seriously injured are: Andrew Merritt, baggage man, Ogdensburg, head crushed by falling trunk; H. C. Lloyd, clerk, jaw broken and back injured in being thrown out of the car; W. E. Gill, Burlington, Wt., and broken; Howard Martin, Lisbon farmer, thrown into the window and head severely cut; Martin's six year old child, leg broken and internally injured; John McBride, Ogdensburg, back injured and head cut severely. The passengers in the smoker was an amateur minstrel company at this place, which was on their way to Lisbon, where a performance was to be given to-night. A relief train with physicians was sent from here, and returned to-night with the more seriously injured, who were placed in a hospital.

WORK OF Y.M.C.A. IN WEST.

General Secretary Sawyer Coming Shortly to Edmonton. Calgary, May 16.—General Secretary Sawyer, of the Y.M.C.A., who has had charge of the Y.M.C.A. in this city since the building fund in this city recently returned from the coast, where he supervised the various associations, as well as those along the line.

Subject assigned to me is reciprocity. By this assignment I throw the committee intended to assume the matter and found that the Y.M.C.A. has a building of their own in the near future. Reciprocity is the town in which the progress of the Y. M. C. A. pleases Mr. Sawyer, as much as any. All unite in commending on the good work done here. Wm. Wigham, of the Y. M. C. A. spoke very favorably of the work of the association. The chief of police said the work of the Y. M. C. A. there had decreased his work by half. Mr. Sawyer knew that the influence of the association was very great, but was doubtful if he lessened the work of the policemen to the extent claimed by the chief. But he investigated the matter and found that the work of the lessening of disorder was fully up to the mark made by the chief, and the fact that several joints which had formerly run on the 24-hour-a-day principle, were now closing up at an early hour in the evening, was sufficient proof that the work of the Y. M. C. A. was being done in a most efficient manner and order department of the mountain town was correct.

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Deputy Resigns at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, May 16.—F. D. McNaughton, deputy minister of public works for the province of Manitoba, has sent in his resignation and will withdraw from the government service about the end of this month. Mr. McNaughton is a civil engineer and land surveyor and intends practicing his profession in the west.

Winnipeg Bank Clearing.

Winnipeg, May 16.—Bank clearing for the week ending today \$12,564,880; last year corresponding week \$9,343,100.

Free Life Ticket.

Washington, May 16.—President Roosevelt was today presented with a solid gold card conferring on him life membership in the national baseball association. He is the only president in the history of the association who has been given the privilege of admission to all the games played by the clubs composing the association.

New Manager for Northwest Pacific. Detroit, Mich., May 16.—H. C. Nutt, general superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, has resigned to become general manager of the Northern Pacific at Tacoma, Wash.

CANADA FEELS THROBBING IN HER VEINS SPIRIT OF RISING NATIONALITY

Canadian Club Banquet in New York a Notable Event—Justice McLaren, of Ontario Declares Canada to Have Destiny of Her Own—Speaker Sutherland and Hugh J. Guthrie, M.P., Other Canadian Speakers—Former Secretary of the U. S. Treasury Show Deals With Reciprocity

New York, May 16.—The Canadian club of New York, at its annual dinner, held at the Hotel Astor tonight, had the good fortune to number among its guest Hon. F. B. Sutherland, speaker of the Canadian House of Commons; Hugh J. Guthrie, member of the Canadian House of Commons; Justice McLaren, of the Ontario Court of Appeals; Donald MacMaster, K.C., of England, former secretary of the United States treasury; Leslie M. Shaw and former Congressman Peter White, of Michigan.

A Great Country, a Great People.

"Canada is a great country. In her area she is so large that I will not attempt to define her borders. She possesses resources exceeding the power of enumeration and surpassing all estimates. The Canadians are a great people, but in this presence it is needless to enlarge upon their virtues. They are blessed with an excellent government, the merits of which I do not propose to discuss. They are situated in the best neighborhood with which God ever blessed the earth, and their nearest neighbor is their best friend.

Canada's Opportunity.

The last 50 years has witnessed a development in the United States unequalled in the history of nations, and the progress of the past half century shows developments within Canadian borders quite as marvellous. The United States is not a country of a few millions of people, if they could, place any limit on her industrial activity, upon her acquisition of wealth, upon her advancement in the arts and sciences or upon the rank she may take among the nations of commercial Christendom. If the people of the United States were jealous of England, it was while England outlived us in commercial importance. The time of the two English-speaking people exists today, and I do not think it does, it is with Great Britain only and not with us. The United States has passed the stage where these things become her, and if she now fails to be helpful to people she is unworthy of the position she occupies. Rest assured, honored and thrice welcomed guests that the people of the United States are not jealous of Canada or her people without the thought with a prayer that God has in goodness, shall grant them.

Two Distinct Policies.

"The subject assigned to me is reciprocity. By this assignment I throw the committee intended to assume the matter and found that the Y.M.C.A. has a building of their own in the near future. Reciprocity is the town in which the progress of the Y. M. C. A. pleases Mr. Sawyer, as much as any. All unite in commending on the good work done here. Wm. Wigham, of the Y. M. C. A. spoke very favorably of the work of the association. The chief of police said the work of the Y. M. C. A. there had decreased his work by half. Mr. Sawyer knew that the influence of the association was very great, but was doubtful if he lessened the work of the policemen to the extent claimed by the chief. But he investigated the matter and found that the work of the lessening of disorder was fully up to the mark made by the chief, and the fact that several joints which had formerly run on the 24-hour-a-day principle, were now closing up at an early hour in the evening, was sufficient proof that the work of the Y. M. C. A. was being done in a most efficient manner and order department of the mountain town was correct.

Can Grant No Concessions.

Since England gives her domestic producer no advantage over her foreign competitor, naturally there are no concessions she can grant in consideration of similar concessions by other countries. Having imposed no protective tariff, and having no other competitor, naturally there are no concessions she can grant in consideration of similar concessions by other countries. Having imposed no protective tariff, and having no other competitor, naturally there are no concessions she can grant in consideration of similar concessions by other countries.

Three Policies of Protection.

"There are three policies possible for protection of countries. They can protect their own labor in such a degree as is deemed wise and appropriate, and treat all other nations alike by imposing the same duties upon the products of each and all, or they can discriminate. This they can do in either of two ways. They can grant special and specific concessions or they can impose special retaliatory tariffs against such countries as set an example of adverse discrimination. I suppose there is yet another possible course to pursue, and there are some in this country in favor of it. A country might grant special favors to such countries as impose special burdens. This, however, is a manifestation of the Christian spirit which I think would prove unpopular at the polls.

One Priced Markets.

"I am free to express the opinion that both the United States and Canada will settle down to policy of maintaining one-priced markets. They will, in my judgment, perhaps, agree to do so. We levy such tariffs as we think will best conserve our own interests, but practically unanimous belief that Canada has a destiny of her own to work out.

Attitude toward States.

"A change is coming over the sentiment toward the United States. Formerly one class had a strong aversion, while others look upon union with her as our destiny. Both these classes have now practically disappeared. Instead, there is more general a feeling of friendliness, but practically unanimous belief that Canada has a destiny of her own to work out.

"For many years Canadians have been coming southward, and many of them taking high rank in this land. Now the tide sets in the opposite direction. Last year more than 50,000 settlers came into our Northwest. Some fear the effect of such an invasion on our nationality. Our last census showed that more than two-thirds of those Canadians, born in the United States, settled in Canada, became British subjects and those common British subjects and those common

down in the Oil Creek country. The fire came out of the darkness while the men were lying around the camp fire. There was just a single volley. Not a single glimpse was ever caught by the cattle men, but they credit the outrage to the sheep men.

It is estimated that in 1906 the loss in sheep alone in this manner was 200,000, and it is known that eighteen men lost their lives.

In Other Days.

The great range war of the west occurred in 1891. That time it was the ranchers against the settlers. In that year the cattle men of Wyoming banded themselves together to intimidate the settlers who were coming in and looking up homesteads in all directions.

Given Example to World.

"For nearly a hundred years the people of these two countries have shown an example to the world by having their frontiers without an armed force, only under an arrangement, which might be terminated by either party on six months' notice.

"High Truce of God."

"This the English premier last week spoke of, as 'the high truce of God.' I believe it is destined to continue, and is all the more self-evident from the address of Mr. Bryce that Canada is to have a large share in such negotiations with the United States as affect her interests.

Friendly Relations Maintained.

"Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada will aid in developing in each country a sentiment that will tend to peace and to keep up in each country a sentiment of friendship to the other."

Provide Mines With

(Continued from Page 3.)

ing industry of Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia for two years at least. My conviction is that it is settled for a much longer time, for the reason that if we do have two years of peace, which seems certain, there will be such an enormous development in coal mining in that time. Such prodigious development in the prairie provinces generally, that the operators and the men will find it mutually advantageous to reach some basis for a continuance of peaceful operations. This will be materially assisted by reason of the new clause in the agreement which provides for a joint arbitration board. And there is another reason which prompts me in taking an optimistic view. The C.P.R. has voluntarily granted an increase of 10 cents per ton in the price it pays for its coal.

At first glance this does not look like a very big item, but when you consider the C.P.R. takes something like three-quarters of the total coal output of the Pass it will be seen that it means a great deal to the operators. Increase Natural. "What is the cause of the reported increase in the price of coal at the mines?" "It is not far to seek. And there ought to be no outcry against it on the part of the public if the increase is not too great. None of the mines, with possibly one exception have ever made any money. I am intimately enough acquainted with the situation to be able to say positively that this is true. They were barely getting in position to make money when the increase in wages was granted. The increase, though small, makes it impossible for any of the mines to do better than break even, without there is an increase in the price of coal. I think statement will not be contravened that during the recent dispute the public took sides against the operators, and said: 'Pay the increase and put up the price of coal to meet it.' Our own minister of public works said it publicly to the operators at Fernie. In my opinion he was justified. There had been no increase in the price of coal when I left the Pass. Here may have been an increase at Bankhead, without an increase being declared at the Pass, but it may be true also that the operators have announced an increase at the Pass, and they have, it is no greater than 10 per cent. I do not think the public can complain of any serious ill-treatment.

Canadians Well Content.

The speaker asserted that Canadians desired no change in the national or constitutional status of Canada. Mr. Guthrie dwelt on the great increase in the price of coal, and the increase in trade, population and settlement. The foreign trade of Canada had now passed the \$500,000,000 mark, which means in proportion to population, that Canada enjoyed a greater foreign trade per capita than any other nation in the world.

Fine Railway Systems.

In 1885 the first all-Canadian transcontinental railway had been completed; today the Canadian Pacific railway, which has perhaps a single exception, operated more miles of railway than any other single system in the world. Within five years Canada would see at least two other transcontinental lines completed.

Immigration from States.

The speaker paid a high tribute to the class of immigration which was flowing into the Canadian Northwest from the Western States. He concluded with a reference to the Canadian settlement in New York, and to the pride which Canadians both at home and abroad all ways felt in the present and future welfare of Canada.

Our National Sentiment.

Mr. Justice McLaren, rising to speak, said, in part: "Some might say that Canada is not a nation, and cannot have a national sentiment. But the old colonial idea is disappearing and the words of the late Senator Hoar years ago are more applicable now than when he said: 'She already feels throbbing in her veins the spirit of her rising nationality. Her people are coming to feel proud of the extent of her domain, of her vast material resources. They are forgetting the language of the province and are learning to speak the language of the empire.'"

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At first glance this does not look like a very big item, but when you consider the C.P.R. takes something like three-quarters of the total coal output of the Pass it will be seen that it means a great deal to the operators. Increase Natural. "What is the cause of the reported increase in the price of coal at the mines?" "It is not far to seek. And there ought to be no outcry against it on the part of the public if the increase is not too great. None of the mines, with possibly one exception have ever made any money. I am intimately enough acquainted with the situation to be able to say positively that this is true. They were barely getting in position to make money when the increase in wages was granted. The increase, though small, makes it impossible for any of the mines to do better than break even, without there is an increase in the price of coal. I think statement will not be contravened that during the recent dispute the public took sides against the operators, and said: 'Pay the increase and put up the price of coal to meet it.' Our own minister of public works said it publicly to the operators at Fernie. In my opinion he was justified. There had been no increase in the price of coal when I left the Pass. Here may have been an increase at Bankhead, without an increase being declared at the Pass, but it may be true also that the operators have announced an increase at the Pass, and they have, it is no greater than 10 per cent. I do not think the public can complain of any serious ill-treatment.

Canadians Well Content.

The speaker asserted that Canadians desired no change in the national or constitutional status of Canada. Mr. Guthrie dwelt on the great increase in the price of coal, and the increase in trade, population and settlement. The foreign trade of Canada had now passed the \$500,000,000 mark, which means in proportion to population, that Canada enjoyed a greater foreign trade per capita than any other nation in the world.

Fine Railway Systems.

In 1885 the first all-Canadian transcontinental railway had been completed; today the Canadian Pacific railway, which has perhaps a single exception, operated more miles of railway than any other single system in the world. Within five years Canada would see at least two other transcontinental lines completed.

Immigration from States.

The speaker paid a high tribute to the class of immigration which was flowing into the Canadian Northwest from the Western States. He concluded with a reference to the Canadian settlement in New York, and to the pride which Canadians both at home and abroad all ways felt in the present and future welfare of Canada.

Our National Sentiment.

Mr. Justice McLaren, rising to speak, said, in part: "Some might say that Canada is not a nation, and cannot have a national sentiment. But the old colonial idea is disappearing and the words of the late Senator Hoar years ago are more applicable now than when he said: 'She already feels throbbing in her veins the spirit of her rising nationality. Her people are coming to feel proud of the extent of her domain, of her vast material resources. They are forgetting the language of the province and are learning to speak the language of the empire.'"

Attitude toward States.

"A change is coming over the sentiment toward the United States. Formerly one class had a strong aversion, while others look upon union with her as our destiny. Both these classes have now practically disappeared. Instead, there is more general a feeling of friendliness, but practically unanimous belief that Canada has a destiny of her own to work out.

For many years Canadians have been coming southward, and many of them taking high rank in this land. Now the tide sets in the opposite direction. Last year more than 50,000 settlers came into our Northwest. Some fear the effect of such an invasion on our nationality. Our last census showed that more than two-thirds of those Canadians, born in the United States, settled in Canada, became British subjects and those common British subjects and those common

down in the Oil Creek country. The fire came out of the darkness while the men were lying around the camp fire. There was just a single volley. Not a single glimpse was ever caught by the cattle men, but they credit the outrage to the sheep men.

It is estimated that in 1906 the loss in sheep alone in this manner was 200,000, and it is known that eighteen men lost their lives.

In Other Days.

The great range war of the west occurred in 1891. That time it was the ranchers against the settlers. In that year the cattle men of Wyoming banded themselves together to intimidate the settlers who were coming in and looking up homesteads in all directions.

Given Example to World.

"For nearly a hundred years the people of these two countries have shown an example to the world by having their frontiers without an armed force, only under an arrangement, which might be terminated by either party on six months' notice.

"High Truce of God."

"This the English premier last week spoke of, as 'the high truce of God.' I believe it is destined to continue, and is all the more self-evident from the address of Mr. Bryce that Canada is to have a large share in such negotiations with the United States as affect her interests.

Friendly Relations Maintained.

"Canadians in the United States and Americans in Canada will aid in developing in each country a sentiment that will tend to peace and to keep up in each country a sentiment of friendship to the other."

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(Continued from Page 3.)

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CALLS DISPUTE INTERNATIONAL

Ireland Wants Hague Conference to Settle Home Rule Question. Dublin, May 16.—The executive committee of the Sinn Fein Society, representing advanced Irish Nationalist views, considers Mr. Birrell's Irish bill an insult to Ireland, and wants the Nationalist members of Parliament to withdraw from the House and demand a settlement of the "international dispute between Ireland and England" by the Hague arbitration court.

It is suggested that the program published today by the organ of the Nationalist party be placed in the form of a resolution to be adopted by the committee of the Irish Nationalist Council. In it the Irishmen who have attended the British Parliament for the past 21 years to support the Irish Liberals, are invited to return to Ireland and demand "devise means for the material betterment of Ireland and securing international recognition and support of Ireland's political rights, as the first step towards which should claim representation of the committee of the Irish Nationalist Council in the form of an international court of arbitration."

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY OPENS

At Columbus, Ohio. Contest on for Moderatorship. Columbus, Ohio, May 16.—All interest today among the 1,000 commissioners present at the opening of the 1907 general assembly of the Presbyterian Church is the outcome of the contest for moderator. The leading candidate seems to be Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, clerk of the assembly for years, who was defeated for moderator last year. Other candidates are Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State Synod; Rev. W. H. P. Black, president of Missouri College; Rev. Francis E. Marston of New York; Rev. S. N. Scovel, former president of Western University; and Rev. E. W. Dorr, of Nashville, Tenn. The 1,000 seats in the Memorial Hall, East Broad street, were all filled today when the assembly convened. Dr. Coyte, of Denver, called the assembly to order in place of Dr. Hunter Corbet, the last moderator. Dr. Landrich, who was a former moderator of the Ohio General Assembly, and the man who was instrumental in getting his name on the list, delivered the annual address.

RUSH OF HOMESTEADERS.

Forty-Five Entries Were Made in Two Hours at Moose Jaw. Moose Jaw, May 15.—The opening of the new Dominion Lands Office at Moose Jaw was being grandly justified. At 7 o'clock one morning last week the corridors and stairway were crowded with homesteaders, and they patiently waited until the doors opened at 9 a. m. Every man was jealous of his turn and would not miss it for any consideration. Between 9 and 10 o'clock forty-five entries were made and up till noon 288 entries have been made for the month of May. Since the opening in April, 680

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lin, May 16.—The executive committee of the Gaelic League, presenting advanced Irish Nationalism, considers Mr. Birrell's Irish bill an insult to Ireland and the Nationalist members of Parliament to withdraw from the House pending a settlement of the "international dispute between Ireland and England" by the Hague arbitration.

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Columbus, Ohio, Contest on for Moderatorship.

ambus, Ohio, May 16.—All inter-day among the 1,000 commissioners at the opening of the 19th annual assembly of the Presbyterian church is the outcome of the contest moderatorship. The leading candidates to be Dr. W. H. Roberts, Philadelphia, clerk of the assembly, who was defeated for moderatorship last year. Other names are Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State University, and Rev. H. P. Black, president of Missouri College; Rev. Francis E. Johnson, New York; Rev. S. N. Scarborough, president of Wooster University; and Rev. Ira E. Landrith, of Tennessee. The 4,700 members of the assembly met in the Memorial Hall, East Broad street, filled today when the assembly convened. Dr. Corley, of Denver, presided at the opening. Hunter Corbet, the last moderator of the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, and the man who was instrumental in getting his church to join the Northern body, delivered the annual address.

DISH OF HOMESTEADERS.

Five Entries Were Made in Two Hours at Moose Jaw. The opening new Dominion Lands office at Moose Jaw is being abundantly justified. At 7 o'clock one morning last the corridors and stairway were filled with homesteaders, and they waited till the office opened at 9 a. m. Every man was jealous of his turn and would not miss it for any reason. Between 9 and 11 forty-five entries were recorded. At 11 o'clock 258 entries have been made in a month of May. Since the opening in April, 650 entries have been recorded. Tuesday of this week the record for the month of May was made. The settlers come largely from the United States and Eastern Canada. Lutherdale, the Dominion Lands department, anticipates a great rush from the west as the movement is getting well started.

YS ON DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE.

Day will be suitably recognized by the Daughters of the Empire in Edmonton. Prizes have been offered by Beaver House Chapter for essays written on the "Daughters of the Empire—The Girls of Great Britain" written by V. of the public schools and the girls in this city. The large number of essays now in the hands of the judges shows the great interest in the subject with which the pupils entered the competition. Prizes will be held under the auspices of Beaver House Chapter in Avenue School on Wednesday, which occasion the results of the writing will be made public and the winners will be awarded to the winners.

MAN WALKER'S CONSISTENCY.

Editor of the Bulletin: Sir—In your report of the proceedings of the City Council on Tuesday evening, Alderman Walker, in referring to the New Early Closing Bill, said: "It was not a question of the rights of the storekeepers, but of the rights of the employees." Sir, the part played by Alderman Walker in supporting this proposition bylaw seems to me to be well suited for the man on the street with a view to having his support. Will Mr. Walker explain wherein his consistency exists, that he travelled by the C. P. railway company. Will he grant the same liberty of the shop employers to put at their own disposal the new law which he has so often and insistently urged in our City Council, be his own? Does the rights and "liberty" of railway employees exist? Mr. Walker, explain? Yours ROBERT CALDWELL, 16th, 1907.

THE LIFE STORY  
OF IAN MACLAREN

His Place in Scottish Literature. The Last of Brilliant Edinburgh Quartette.

Rev. Dr. John Watson, better known by his pen name of Ian Maclaren, whose death occurred in Iowa last week while on a visit, was one of the few men whose lives have furnished examples of the possibility of springing from comparative obscurity into wide distinction at a bound. In 1894, before the first of his series of sketches of Scottish life appeared, he was simply a popular and forceful English preacher whose influence did not extend far beyond the limits of the Liverpool parish in which he worked then. A year after he had entered the literary field the sales of his first work had exceeded 2,000,000 copies in England and on this continent. This work, "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," is still as popular as ever, and has been followed by others which, taken altogether, have won for their author an enviable reputation wherever the English language is spoken.

Dr. Watson came naturally enough by the Scottish dialect in which the character in his stories express themselves, for he was himself a pure Scottish blood, and he devoted years of his work as a pastor to the lives and interests of the very people of whom he wrote. He was born in England at Manningtree, Essex county, where his father was employed in the inland revenue department. The family went to London soon after Ian Maclaren's birth, but did not remain there long. The father, although an officer of excise, was an intensely devout Free Kirk elder, and his mother was a woman remarkable for her religious strength and courageous unselfish character. The boy, an only child, grew up under powerful spiritual influences. He received his early education at the Stirling grammar school, and afterwards went to Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A., and later attended courses at Lubingen, Germany. He soon acquired a taste for philosophy and became president of the philosophical society at Edinburgh university. When he finished his studies he decided to become a Free Kirk minister, and thus gratified the strong desire of his father. The illustrious Henry Drummond, and such celebrated divines as Dr. James Stalker, Dr. Geo. Adam Smith and Rev. D. M. Ross of Dundee were his fellow students at New College, Edinburgh in 1874. He was licensed by the Edinburgh Presbytery and appointed assistant to Rev. Dr. Wilson of Barclay church. He was ordained in 1875, and for a time he held the pastorate of the Free church of St. Mathew, Glasgow. In 1896 he became Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale, where he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1900 he was elected moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian church of England.

Literary Awakening in First Pastorate. It was his first pastorate that awoke his literary instincts, the small, hardy, pious and "canny" congregation at Logieslammond, in Perthshire, whose picturesque and sturdy character he was to make famous twenty years later. This was the Drumtochty "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." It was in this little Scottish village itself that he first conceived the idea of the stories of Highland peasant life in which Drumtochty, Dornie, Peter Bruce and Dr. Wm. MacLure figured. The actors in the stories were modeled upon the farmers of Logieslammond, and their wives. The work which was to bring Dr. Watson renown was postponed by the call to St. Mathew's parish of Glasgow, to which reference has already been made. His brilliant career as a preacher and the colleague of Dr. Samuel Nuller won him the call to Septon Park Presbyterian church in Liverpool, where he remained until his first visit to America in 1896. By that time he had demonstrated the right to be included in the brilliant galaxy of Edinburgh university men who revived in the latter years of the nineteenth century the literary glory that has haloed Edinburgh in the beginning of that century.

The works of Robert Louis Stevenson, J. M. Barrie, S. R. Crockett and Ian Maclaren are known wherever the English language is spoken. The Poetry of Scottish Life. Ian Maclaren was the latest born, in a literary sense, of that brilliant quartette. "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" revealed the existence of another Scotchman gifted with the power of portraying the poetry of Scottish life. The influence that developed his literary faculties may be traced to his boyhood days, before he thought of the ministry and before he entered the university. When John Watson was but four years old his parents recrossed the border and made their home in Perth. His school and college days were spent at Gormack Gage and other hospitable farms, where the quick, sprightly lad, with his endless drolleries of speech was eagerly welcomed by bachelor uncles and maiden aunts. The keen interest he took in the new life opened up to him in his sketches of Barnbrae and Drumtochty, the most realistic and most vivid that have ever been penned of farm life in central Scotland. "A Lad o' Pairts" is one of the finest studies that have been presented of the personal heroisms of university life in Scotland. It is well known that the Scottish farm folk, with their passion for education, their eagerness to see their children get on, will willingly pinch themselves to send their clever lad to college. Eager for intellectual distinction and the regards which that distinction will bring—rewards that he will fight for with reckless disregard of his bodily health in order to repay the sacrifices made in his humble home. The student will sometimes work himself to death. Thus we see George Howe pouring over his classbooks far into the hours of the night, and after gaining distinction which thrills his native parish with a glow of pride, his career ends in the pathetic picture of a scholar's funeral, which few can read without their emotions being stirred to the utmost depths.

An Observer While at the University. Mr. Watson in his university years had cultivated the grace of detachment. He was in his own self restrained yet a player in the game, but he was more of a spectator interested in the rich variety of human life displayed among his fellows. Many a Scottish student in his devotion to the classroom and its distinction, misses the broader culture which is to be won from the social life and literary atmosphere of the university. John Watson was not one of their number. He won from the widened horizon, and the life-long friendships which are among the chief gains of the academic years.

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A Picture From "The Lad o' Pairts." Here, from "The Lad o' Pairts" is the parting on the eve of his death, between George and Dornie—Dornie Jamieson, to whom he owed the foundations of the scholarship that enabled him to graduate with double firsts and medals for the Humanities and Greek.

The night before the end, George was carried out to his corner, and Dornie, whose heart was nigh unto the breaking, sat with him the afternoon. They used to fight the College battles over again, with their favorite classics beside them, but this time none of them spoke of books. Marget was moving about the garden, and she told me that George looked at Dornie wistfully, as if he had something to say and knew not how to do it.

After awhile, he took a book from below his pillow, and began, like one thinking over his words: "Maister Jamieson, ye hae been a gude friend tae me, the best I ever had after my mither and faither. Will ye tak this baik for a keepsake o' yir grateful scholar? It's a Latin 'Imitation,' Dornie, and it's bonnie printin'. Ye mind hoo ye gave me yir ain Vergil, and said he was a kind o' Pagan saint. Noo here is my sanct, and div ye ken I've often thought Vergil saw His day afar off, and was glad. Will ye read it, Dornie, for my sake, and maybe ye'll come to see—" and George could not find words for more.

to me and mony a pair laddie in Drumtochty. Bind up his sair heart and give him licht at eventide, and may the maister and his scholars meet some mornin' wher the schule never skails, in the kindg'd o' oor Faither."

The Speech They Speak in Drumtochty.

Of the sense of moderation in language that prevailed in Drumtochty there is an admirable illustration in the sketch entitled "The Cunning Speech of Drumtochty." Speech in the glen, distilled slowly, drop by drop, and the faces of the men were carved in stone. Visitors without discernment used to pity the dullness of the folk and lay themselves out for missionary work. Before the month was over, they spoke bitterly of the simple folks as if the latter had left with a grudge in their heart.

Had any native used "magnificent" there would have been an uneasy feeling in the glen; the man must be suffering from wind in the head, and might upset the rotation of crops, sowing his young grass after potatoes, or replacing turnip with beetroot. But nothing of that sort happened in my time; we kept ourselves well in hand. It rained in torrents elsewhere, with us it only "threatened tae weel"—some provision had to be made for the deluge. Strangers in the pride of health, described themselves as "fit for anything," but Hillocks, who died at 92, and never had an hour's illness, did not venture, in his prime, beyond "Gaein' about, a'm thanki' to say, gaein' about."

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A few extracts from the sketches in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" reveal the tender touch, the deep sympathy and the penetration of Ian Maclaren.

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broke, but in an instant he recovered himself—"her name is Flora Campbell."

"Moderator, this is a terrible calamity that has befa'en oor brither, and a'm feelin' as if a hed lost a bairne o' ma ain, for a sweeter lassie 'dinna cross oor kirk door. Nane o' us want tae know what has happened or wher she has gane, and no a word o' this will cross oor lips. Her faither's dune mair than cud be expected o' mortal man, an' noo we ha'e oor duty. It's no the way o' this session to cut off any member o' the flock at a stroke, and we'll no be gin wi' Flora Campbell. A' more, moderator, ther case be left tae her faither and yersel'—and oor neebor may depnd on it that Flora's name and his ain will be mentioned in oor prayers, ilka mornin' an' nicht till the gude Shepherd o' the sheep brings her hame."

"Burnbrae paced, and then with tears in his voice—men do not weep in Drumtochty—"With the Lord there is mercy and with Him is plenteous redemption."

It will be difficult to find in the literature of Scotland a more touching narrative than that of Flora's return, and its effect upon her old father.

But of all the characters in that full-flavored series there is none so truly grand as that of Dr. MacLure. Worn out by service until he becomes a weatherbeaten and battered wreck, following the call of duty over mountain and moor, through floods and tempests, never looking for recompense and accepting less than half the fees he was entitled to for his services, the village doctor was the greatest hero of the glen, and it was no wonder the people almost worshipped him.

Here is the description of his passage through the floods of the Tochtie with the great surgeon of the Queen from Edinburgh, who was to perform his operation that was to save the life of Tammas Mitchell's wife, who was lying beyond all human aid save that the great man could render:

"With the first plunge into the bed of the stream, the water rose to the axles, and then it crept up to the shafts, so that the surgeon could feel it lapping about his feet, while the dogcart began to quiver, and it seemed as if it were to be carried away. Sir George was as brave as most men, but he had never forded a Highland river in flood, and the mass of black water racing past beneath, before, behind him, affected his imagination and shook his nerves. He rose from his seat and ordered MacLure to turn back, declaring that he would be condemned utterly and eternally if he allowed himself to be drowned for any person.

"Set doon!" thundered MacLure; "condemned ye will suner or later gin ye shirk yir duty, but through the water ye gang th' day."

"Both men spoke much more strongly and shortly, but this was what he intended to say, and it was MacLure that prevailed. Jess trailed her feet along the ground with cunning art and held her shoulder against the stream; MacLure lent forward in his seat, a rein in each hand, and his eyes fixed on Hillocks, who was now standing up to the waist in the water, shouting directions and cheering on horse and driver.

WILL NOT END STRIKE.

No Attempt Will Be Made to Settle With Longshorem.

New York, 16.—J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine Co., will not take any action in the direction of ending the strike of longshorem in this city. The company of which Mr. Ismay is the head controls several large steamship lines which have been seriously affected by the strike, and that he was coming here from Europe was interrupted in some quarters as an indication that he was about to do something looking to a settlement. Mr. Ismay arrived on the steamer Adriatic today and immediately afterward consulted the local representatives of the various lines operated by his company. After this conference Mr. Ismay said he thoroughly endorsed the attitude assumed by the steamship managements here.

TELEGRAPHERS ENDORSE QUICK.

His Methods of Handling Funds Suit Them.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 16.—By the unanimous adoption today of a resolution endorsing and commending the methods of L. W. Quirk, grand secretary and treasurer, in handling the funds of the order, the delegates of the national conference of the grand division of the Railroad Telegraphers, have left no room for doubt as to their position in the controversy over the expulsion of E. K. Marr, from the order and the suspension of two Philadelphia local divisions. One of the chief features of the attempt of the Philadelphia people in Minneapolis to bring about the reinstatement of Marr was the attempt to create a sentiment against the present administration of the order, and many charges against the officers have been freely circulated.

THE 22-CALIBRE RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

To the Editor of the Bulletin: Dear Sir—Frequent reports in the press referring to accidents and some suicides with the 22 rifle or revolver ought to result in a warning as to the dangerous character of these firearms, which are looked upon by many people as a kind of play toy.

The 22 rifle will kill you just as dead as a high-power gun, only the 22 will give a nastier wound and far more suffering. As the powder charge does not possess sufficient power to drive the bullet clean through any large body.

People are perhaps unaware that it is on record that several moose, numerous deer and at least one large grizzly—and the latter wounded and in the act of charging—have been put out of business by the same little 22. Young boys and irresponsible people are in the habit of shooting the 22 rifle in a promiscuous manner inside the city limits and in populated areas, and the result must be unwearying to the power, and penetration and danger existing through such action.

SHANGHAI, May 16.—A banquet was given to J. Lynn Rodgers, the United States consul general, here today by a number of Chinese officials, including the Taoist, of Shanghai, the treaty commissioner, Wu Ting Fang, ex-minister to the United States, and Lu Hsi Hooan, ex-minister to Germany. The Chinese speakers declared that the American famine relief had healed all the breaches between China and the United States, and had cemented a lasting friendship between the two countries. Mr. Rodgers in reply said the United States sought no advantage from gifts and advised the Chinese to secure American education.

COWARDLY SURRENDER.

Is What Retiring Moderator Calls Presbyterian Union.

Dickson, Tenn., May 16.—In the opening sermon of the 77th general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. L. Hudjips, retiring moderator, dwelt upon the history of the agitation of organized union, and then branched off into a most vigorous and caustic arraignment of the leaders responsible for the union. He charged the press was subsidized, the pulpits misused and the church agencies and boards whipped into line by resorting to schemes of ward heeler and partisan politicians that a technical endorsement might be given to the "cowardly surrender of the committee on fraternity and union."

SULTAN IS CAVING IN.

Will Comply With France's Demand for Reparation.

Paris, May 16.—The Sultan of Morocco has decided to comply entirely with France's demands for reparation on the result of the murder of Dr. Mauchamp, according to a letter from Fez, which has been handed to the French minister at Tangier, by Abdi-Krim Benselman, the Moroccan foreign minister. M. Regnaud immediately told the news to Foreign Minister Pichon, who communicated the facts to the Cabinet at a meeting held at the Elysee palace this morning. The ministers decided to await the receipt of the full text of the letter before arriving at a decision as to whether it is satisfactory in any case, the occupation of Oudja will continue until an absolute settlement has been reached.

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