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A. MOORE, W. M. DAVIDSON, Business Manager, Editor.

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MONDAY, MAY 16, 1910.

CHOICE OF A NAME

There are not many people in the civilized world, who have any choice in the name by which they shall be known in life. It is different, however, with the sovereigns of Great Britain, who have the choice, when coming to the throne, of choosing one of the many Christian names given to them at baptism. That there is something in a name is plainly true. Many a person has gone through life greatly handicapped by the name given to him by thoughtful persons or that to which he was born.

In the case of the sovereigns who have occupied the throne of England, Scotland and Great Britain, it is an interesting study of the history of the country to look over the names of sovereigns who have filled the throne with honor or dishonor. In the annals of England there have been both kinds of kings.

Since the union of the Crowns of England and Scotland in 1603, when James VI. of Scotland became king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, there have been only five names of kings: James, Charles, William, George and Edward. James I. and James II. were imbued with the idea that they ruled by "Divine Right," and while doubtless they possessed ability they left no great impression for good on the history of their country. Charles I. was clever, but dishonorable, and paid for his deception with his head. The second Charles was immoral in his life, and was always ready to sell the interests of his country for French gold.

William III. is generally conceded to have been a noble and dignified character, but labored under the disadvantage of being a foreign prince. William IV. was popular with the nation, but outside of his official capacity took no part in the great events that transpired in his reign, such as the Reform Bill of 1832, and the emancipation of slaves in British territories.

The late king was especially wise in choosing as his official title the time-honored Anglo-Saxon name of Edward in preference to the German half of his early name, "Albert Edward." It was a name that had been borne by a number of illustrious predecessors since the Norman Conquest, and before that, in the Anglo-Saxon period, Edward the Confessor, is remembered for his piety and wisdom. Edward I. known in history as the "Great Plantagenet," was a great statesman and soldier. Edward II. has been described as a weak character, but he was also unfortunate, and this may, to a large extent, have been the cause of his weakness. It was in the reign of Edward III. that the English army, under the leadership of Edward the "Black Prince," first proved its superiority at the battle of Crecy and Poitiers. Edward IV. was an old statesman but was rather dissolute. Edward V. his younger son, was cut off early by the hand of an assassin and Edward VI. died just as he was beginning to learn the duties of a king. The future historian will without doubt place the name of the late King Edward VII. at the head of those who have borne the name.

It was in the reign of the four Georges that the British Constitution, as it now is, made its greatest development, although the four kings had little to do with bringing this about. George I. was a German in his sentiments and always thought more of his principality of Hanover than he did of his English kingdom. He spent a great deal of his time in Hanover and left the real government of England to his ministers and parliament. His lack of knowledge of English language prevented his taking part in the Cabinet Councils and under his successor, George II., the same conditions prevailed. The provision of the Act of Settlement, stating that no person who shall come into the possession of the Crown, shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland or Ireland, without the consent of parliament, was retained for the convenience of these monarchs and has never been revived. George III. was the first real English King of the Hanoverian line and while he was in many ways a good and wise ruler, it was largely due to his obstinacy, and that of his favorite minister, Lord North, that the War of Independence was caused and the thirteen British Colonies in America were lost to the Crown. Very little that is good can be said of the achievements of the fourth George.

By following in the footsteps so plainly marked out for him by his illustrious father and grandmother, George V. will, without doubt, shed lustre on a name that is not held in much honor in the pages of British history. In doing this he will have the heartfelt sympathy and support of his many millions of loyal subjects throughout the world.

King George and His Friends

The Prince of Wales is not and has never been as fond of society as the King, says M.A.P. In an article published prior to the death of King Edward VII. concerning the then Prince of Wales, yet though his Royal Highness is naturally of a somewhat reserved disposition, he inherits the King's wonderful facility for recollecting faces, and has always a courteous greeting for those whom he has even met only once before.

The Prince's circle of intimate friends is comparatively speaking small. Two of his most intimate companions are Mr. Derek Keppel and Mr. Wallington, both members of the Royal Highness's household. Mr. Wallington takes a great interest in cricket and football, and indeed, in all athletic sports, and is usually in attendance on the Prince when the latter goes to a football match.

It was, indeed, his querry's suggestion which induced his Royal Highness to attend a football match at the Queen's Club some years ago, with the result that the Prince whose sporting instincts are of the keenest, has been present at most of the important matches about London.

Mr. Wallington, by the way, is an elderly man, having played for Oxford in the Inter-Varsity cricket match in 1871.

Mr. Derek Keppel in some respects is the very opposite in disposition to his Royal Highness. He is avowedly fond of society and at social functions is always invariably the querry in attendance on the Prince of Wales. The bond of sympathy, however, between the Royal Highness and his querry is their mutual love of sport. Mr. Keppel is a good shot and enjoys a day's shooting as keenly as the Prince.

A story is told that at the end of a day's shoot the host who was entertaining the Prince said something to his Royal Highness about Mr. Keppel's shooting. "Oh, yes," replied the heir to the Throne, "Keppel is as useful in a covert as he is ornamental in a drawing-room."

Sir Arthur Higgis is another great friend of the Prince. Like his Royal Highness, he is not very fond of society, and is a somewhat taciturn individual. He was a frequent guest of the late Queen, and a story is told that on one occasion, when the Prince was sitting next to him at a State banquet given by Queen Victoria, his Royal Highness remarked to him: "I like sitting next to you, Sir Arthur, for you prefer thinking to talking."

Canon Dalton has for many years been held in the highest esteem by the Prince. He is, of course, his Royal Highness's senior by several years, and was once his tutor. He is chaplain in the Prince of Wales's household.

Outside the Prince's household, his Royal Highness's most intimate friends are Lord Mount Stephen, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Iveagh, and Lord Derby, all of whom have frequently had the honor of entertaining the Prince. Lord Revelstoke stands much in the same relation to the Prince of Wales as Lord Farragut does to the King, and might be described as the Prince's financial adviser. Lord Revelstoke is a man of immense wealth, and is a partner in the firm of Baring Bros., bankers. He is Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, from which the Prince draws now an income amounting to close on \$200,000 per annum, though twelve years ago the revenue from the duchy was only \$60,000.

Lord Derby has entertained the Prince very frequently at Knowsley, Lord Derby, by the way, takes a great interest in stamps, of which the Prince has the most valuable collection, and although the former is not a collector, his knowledge of the subject is considerable.

The Prince's dislike of ceremonial is well known, and those who have the honor of entertaining his Royal Highness have to bear this fact in mind, and to receive him as far as possible in a very much like an ordinary guest. The Prince prefers to be addressed as "Sir," and not "Your Royal Highness," and he does not like the repetition of the "Sir" more often than is necessary.

The Prince when he stays with a friend, is seldom accompanied by more than one querry who also acts as secretary. A private sitting room and writing room are usually provided for his Highness, who generally gets through his correspondence before breakfast, for the Prince is an early riser, and when on a visit likes to have the day free from work.

The Prince is far less a club man than was the King when his Majesty was heir to the Throne. The only club the Prince of Wales frequents is the Marlborough, to which institution nearly all the members of the Royal household belong.

So far as these expensive funerals are the expression of an excessive and perverted desire for each display, they are important elements, and investigation may show that the evil is chiefly founded on that law of conservatism which is so characteristic of the British people, and discovered at work among the "leisure class" as elsewhere in human society. We do not favor summary laws in America, as legislation can hardly be sweeping. Education, on the other hand, to judge by similar weaknesses of extravagance and display among the educated, is not likely to accomplish much.

Nevertheless there is perhaps a respect for legitimate legislation respecting funerals. There is an element of dress intercontract touching funerals and incontinent which might be recognized gradually both in legislation and the administration of estates. The subject is especially difficult in America, but that should not discourage investigation and practical attempts at correction.

Shackleton the Humorist

By a coincidence—just as the death of Mark Twain was the topic of newspaper talk, another cosmopolitan humorist was securing a Canadian. Sir Ernest Shackleton is a humorist. His lecture on how he got to discover the South Pole was so good it almost any day in Mark Twain. "Innocent abroad," "Tramp, Abroad," and "Roughing It" were all condensed in that lecture.

white complexion, and a most perfect figure. In a word, she is a model of a baby. You must amiably overlook her mother's fondness for her eyes child, though I must say that May wins all hearts by her bright face and smile and endearing ways. Her papa is a French maid, and when she was only a year or two she had her mother's French manners in her head.

Music is one of the queen's greatest accomplishments, having a beautiful soprano voice and singing with great expression. She was a pupil of Sir Tosti.

The intimacy between the queen and her husband began at an early age, and the two families, though King George and the queen were both lively children, it is said the gentle and more amiable elder son of the then Prince of Wales, the late Duke Clarence, was more attractive to the little princess at that time.

Economy forced the Duke and Duchess of Teck to live abroad about 1855, and they passed the greater part of their period of absence in Florence, and there Princess May, then in her teens, studied art under the guidance of her mother.

After an absence of eighteen months she returned to London and attended her first royal drawing room in the spring of 1858. She early developed notable characteristics of her own—charity and industry. Her charity, too, is of a practical nature. One incident of her helping an old woman to gather dried sticks, and another, when the future queen and her mother lifted a little wagon over a hedge to oblige a poor girl, who was thus saved a long journey around.

The Needle Work guild, which has the honor of presenting two daughters a year for the poor. In 1887 the Duchess of Teck wrote a friend: "May and I threw ourselves into the guild work, which took up nearly all our time through the whole of November and the early part of December, though we had most excellent helpers. The guild clothes had been pouring in ever since about the middle of October, and had overflowed the children's cotter, ante-room, inner school room, and next room. So you may imagine what a tremendous amount of work was done, sorting, arranging, and repackaging, and settling the succession a good many years ago in a family of which he is the head."

Edward VII. was son of Victoria. Victoria was daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, who was third son of George III. George III. was son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who was son of George II. George II. was son of George I. George I. was son of Sophia, Duchess of Hanover.

This is as far back as it is necessary to go, far in the reign of Queen Anne. Prince George, King of Hanover, settled the succession a good many years ago in a family of which he is the head. George V. is son of Edward VII. Edward VII. was son of Victoria. Victoria was daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, who was third son of George III.

George III. was son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who was son of George II. George II. was son of George I. George I. was son of Sophia, Duchess of Hanover.

But it may be of present interest to trace the line of descent of His Majesty further, and show why parliament selected Sophia as the person whose heirs should reign. Elizabeth was daughter of James I. James I. was son of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Mary, Queen of Scots was daughter of James V. of Scotland. James V. was son of Margaret, Queen of Scotland. Margaret was daughter of Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII.

Elizabeth was daughter of Edward IV. Edward IV. was son of Richard, Duke of York. Richard, Duke of York, was son of Richard, Duke of York, who was son of Edmund.

Edmund was son of Edward II. Edward II. was son of Edward I. Edward I. was son of Henry III. Henry III. was son of John. John was son of Henry II. Henry II. was son of Matilda. Matilda was daughter of Henry I. Henry I. was son of William the Conqueror.

But the lineage of the Sovereign can be carried even further than this for Richard, Duke of York, was daughter of St. Margaret of Scotland. St. Margaret was daughter of Edward Atheling. Edward Atheling was the son of Edmund Ironside.

Edmund Ironside was son of Ethelred the Unready. Ethelred was son of Edgar. Edgar was son of Edward. Edward was son of Alfred the Great. Alfred was son of Ethelwolf. Ethelwolf was son of Ebert, the first King of England.

Needless Embarrassment. She slowly walked along the aisle, arrayed in richest, rarest, splendid. Fair maidens dressed in gorgeous style. Were there to dazzle and attend her. Her father, trudging at her side, Longed to break loose and run and hide.

The groom stood at the chancel rail; It seemed as if the church were turning. At first he felt his cheeks go pale. And then he felt them merely burning. If he could then have dropped from sight He would have dropped with keen delight.

in front of his stereopticon and kept thousands of people laughing at the most remarkable vicissitudes and privations that could possibly happen to man.

It was the story of No-Man's land; no need of skis; nothing resembling a man's hand; Emperor penguins hunched except they thump, and strapped on the cinematograph, and fetched back to civilization to amuse millions. They had sport with the acrobats, they left at the barrier, with the four Manchurian poles one of which dropped into a crevasse and was never seen again.

Fun with the steep-bag roof, stiff with the Englishman who dropped into a crevasse and was never seen again. They even managed to contrive a picnic out of frost bitten heels that had to be thawed out on another fellow's viskhoneed and they had all sorts of grim jesting about the six meals a day they were eating, and got back to the ship—whereas on the backcountry trip they jugged a sledge twenty-four hours without a bite, and the flesh of a pony they had dropped on the trail two months before, and got dysentery when the mercury was forty below and the wind forty miles an hour. At another place they made "beef-toss" from the frozen blood of another pony.

The whole narrative as told by Shackleton was as fascinating a book of detailed, clear humor as anything would have wanted about it. It was the story of four men who went through incalculable hardships, over glaciers, through the ice, and through the deep eternal snows where no man had ever been before, all with a grim British grin and a determined attitude to amuse themselves and the rest of mankind.

Besides, it was a story of science; of accurate, infallible observation carried out by photographs and cinematograph records; making it possible for mankind to understand the South Pole infinitely better than most books on the subject. It was comparatively easy so far as experience is concerned for Lieut. Scott to go over the trail and "do the bit that's not done" in an expedition.

Lineage of the King

Why is George V. King? The answer which most people will give is that he is King because he is the only surviving son of Edward VII. King because King does not explain why the son of Edward VII. automatically became King as soon as his father died. The answer is that George V. King because King does not explain the succession a good many years ago in a family of which he is the head.

George V. is son of Edward VII. Edward VII. was son of Victoria. Victoria was daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, who was third son of George III. George III. was son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who was son of George II. George II. was son of George I. George I. was son of Sophia, Duchess of Hanover.

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But the lineage of the Sovereign can be carried even further than this for Richard, Duke of York, was daughter of St. Margaret of Scotland. St. Margaret was daughter of Edward Atheling. Edward Atheling was the son of Edmund Ironside.

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Tuesday's Specials

Editorial: "Honesty and Scraps" to make a customer into a bad bargain, which could not be righted afterward is far from the attitude of this store. Our attitude of confidence that establishes the law that every salesperson shall tell the absolute truth always and reply to all questions asked, frankly, pleasantly and intelligently. The Hudson's Bay idea is analogous to the policy of fear to tell the truth about merchandise. If, for instance, a blanket has cotton in it, that is no disgrace. We tell it frankly. Many people prefer a blanket that is part cotton. If a customer wants an all-wool blanket, it is here. If the price is higher, it is right. If any other store has sold the customer that a part wool blanket is all wool, and the customer thinks our blanket dear, and goes to the other store for the deception, we have lost a sale, but kept our reputation; and will probably get that customer back when the cotton begins to show in the cheat. It is not a question of morals or sentiment. In the cold logic of fact, "Honesty is the best policy," slow as is the lesson in the learning.

TODAY THE WALLPAPER SALE

The first raid on these wall papers was a little too strenuous—even for this store. Though some twenty to thirty thousand rolls went out we had to call the sale off. With three days' sorting and bundling we are ready with a larger and more complete assortment than at first. The sale commences again today, as we announced in a previous issue of this paper, and will continue until every roll is cleared. Inventory must not see one roll, and won't with such sensational reductions.

We cannot emphasize the character of these values too strongly. Those who indulged in the savings the first few days know the money-saving propositions we are offering. It goes without saying, the importance of early shopping. The reductions read in the following fashion:

Papers sufficient for room 10 by 12, regular \$3.00 to \$5.00. Sale price 75c. Room 12 by 14, regular \$4.00 to \$6.00. Sale price \$1.00.

For room 14 by 16, regular \$7.50 to \$15.00. Sale price \$1.50. Also about 1,000 rolls of wallpaper for Kitchens, bathrooms, etc. Regular 50c roll. Sale price 25c.

New Hand Bags with 1-4 Off Their Usual Price. We have selected just thirty for tomorrow's selling and with a quarter of their regular prices morning shoppers should "round" them up in a few hours. The newest styles and shapes in a variety of leathers, including goat, seal, crocodile, calf, alligator, patent, etc., in black, brown, tan, blue, grey, green and violet. Prices range from \$4.00 to \$20.00. Tuesday and Wednesday \$3.00 to \$15.00.

Parasols for Little Tots Priced for Little. A quantity of cute little sunshades for children in a profusion of the season's newest shades and designs, all well and strongly made. How proud little tots will feel with one of these this season. Mothers won't have to pay much for them tomorrow. Regular 50c and 65c each. Tuesday \$25c.

A Two-Days' Sale of Shoes for Men and Women Offering Exceptional Savings. Merely because stock-taking is looming up before us these splendid shoes have been reduced to such proportions. And like many lines now selling below their usual worth, this is the sole and only reason, for these are fashionable and seasonable shoes in makes of high merit.

The Men's Shoes include 125 pairs of dressy Oxfords in tans and patens in all sizes, together with about 100 pairs of high shoes in patent leather, velour calf and vic lid. There are a variety of shapes, but not a complete range of sizes in any one style. Regular prices \$3.50 to \$6.00 pair. Tuesday and Wednesday \$2.65.

The Women's Shoes involve about 75 pairs of high shoes in patent leathers and tans in principally small sizes and about 50 pairs of stylish Oxfords in patent and tan, the majority being in size four, though other sizes are represented in the lot. Regular prices from \$3.50 to \$5.00 pair. Tuesday and Wednesday \$2.25.

Splendid Bargain Trio from the Staple Store. The weather man has held back the sale of certain lines of summer materials until we have found ourselves a little too heavily stocked for this season of the year. This fact, together with stock-taking nearing, has resulted in the reducing of these lines for tomorrow. Most seasonable, too.

Crum's Prints—About 300 yards of these famous prints in spot and stripe effects and assorted patterns; navy grounds only. Regular price 15c yard. Tuesday 12 1/2c.

Muslin de Chine—A quantity summer dress material in the new Jacquard spot, ring and stripe effects in brown, navy, black, helio and pink. Regular 18c yard. Tuesday 15c.

Fancy Linens, including our entire range of beautiful afternoon tea cloths, tray cloths, sideboard cloths and so on. All are remarkable values at their regular prices. Tuesday 1-3 OFF.

Phenomenal Values in Splendid Dress Goods. This sale, involving from 150 to 200 yards of splendid materials, will be one of intense interest to women folks tomorrow. It includes silk and wool voiles in plain and stripe effects and silk celonnes in shades of reseda, Nile, pale blue, pink, copenhagen, champagne and cream. Ideal fabrics for evening, afternoon or street wear and are of splendid qualities. Also many other lines to be placed on the sale tables at this price. Regular 75c to \$1.50 yard. TUESDAY, 9 a.m. 25c.

Important Ready-to-Wear Sale News for Women. You can thank the approach of stock-taking for the sensational character of tomorrow's bargains in the ladies' ready-to-wear section. In some instances the garments are so remarkably reduced that women will hardly believe their eyes when they read the news. But depend on Hudson's Bay advertising to state only the absolute truths and to represent the goods as they are. And don't stop to ask the whys and wherefores of the little prices. There's a good legitimate reason behind it all. Just listen.

Women's Wash Suits—Half Price. Thirty-six only, in princely linens, some repps, in colors white, sky, pink, mauve, champagne, Nile, rose, grey, ta pe, wisteria, apricot, etc. Sizes are mostly 35; asprinkling of sizes 38 and 40. Regular prices \$5.00 to \$15.00. TUESDAY—HALF PRICE.

Odds and Ends Priced for Quick Pickings. Sharp eyes have routed these odds and ends out for a hurry-up clearance tomorrow. Just little lots, one and two of a kind that must not be entered on the stock sheets. The savings are of a sensational character, as to warrant early morning shopping. All are on sale from 9 o'clock. Just check these quotations over and set the alarm tonight for an early call.

One only cream serge suit in size 34, has short coat, silk lined and trimmed with black velvet, skirt pleated. This is made of splendid quality panama cloth, but is soiled. A dry cleaning would make it clean as new. Regular \$25.00. Tuesday, 9 o'clock \$5.00.

One only Ceilan's cream suit with grey stripe, trimmed with braided silk, silk lined. Regular \$30.00. Tuesday, 9 o'clock \$4.00.

One only suit of navy panama cloth, long coat, silk lined, new style plain skirt. Size 32. Regular \$22.00. Tuesday, 9 o'clock \$5.95.

Two only Misses' Crayonette Dust or Shower-proof Coats, suitable for girls of 10 and 12 years. Regular \$17.75. Tuesday, 9 o'clock \$2.25.

One only Lady's handsome 3-4 length black satin coat, beautifully trimmed with fancy braid and lined with fine quality sarak silk; size 40; has large sleeves. That's all. Regular \$20.00. Tuesday, 9 o'clock \$7.50.

Two handsome black Taffeta Coats, 3-4 length, sizes 36 and 38, lined with twilled silk and beautifully trimmed with fancy braid and silk embroidery. Regular \$27.50. Tuesday, 9 o'clock \$12.75.

One only 3-4 length black silk coat lined with saten, size 36, regular \$20.00. Tuesday, 9 o'clock \$5.75.

A quantity of ladies' print and gingham shirtwaist suits in sizes from 34 to 40 in neat checks and stripes and prettily trimmed. Regular \$4.00 to \$4.50. Tuesday \$2.35.

Two only ladies' handsome all-wool crepe tan gowns, beautifully trimmed with lace and medallions, satin ribbons and lace. One in size 38 and one in cream, size 36. Regular \$25.00. Tuesday \$5.75.

About 75 Japanese Crepe Kimonos in the newest designs and colorings. These are part of a big special purchase, and would sell in the ordinary course of events at \$1.50 each. Tuesday 75c.

HUDSONS BAY COMPANY

The Great Traders of the Great West. INCORPORATED A.B.1870.

The Woman of the World as a Reader. Most of her listeners applauded her clever epigrams. But the college man was not impressed. As he smoked a cigarette on his way home with a good friend, he said, reflectively: "It sounded well, but it was nothing but a rehash of Blank's lecture. I doubt if the lady has read a line of Maeterlinck other than a garbled opera libretto. On the other hand, in an out-of-the-way Vermont village the other day, I talked with a woman who lamented not having seen the opera, but who knew Maeterlinck, the writer. She had fewer phrases to utter, yet her halting appreciation was genuine, not second-hand."

Most clever women are girls. They can discuss "Shakespeare or the musical glasses" at your pleasure. They know the catchwords, the "ent phrases" rolled smoothly from her tongue. But they have not thought deeply about what they read or tried to dip beneath the surface. From social reform to symbolism in literature, they are but a step from these clever mental acrobats. What they have not time even to skim, they acquire in predigested tablets served in the morning clubs or lectures. At least one clever girl, and probably she is not unique, has paid her way through college by giving a certain fine lady in Vermont the most discussed and discussed sometimes imparted while the hair-dresser and manicure were busy, the gist of the world's news. "It was paid," she said, "to read the most discussed new books, to follow dramatic and musical criticism, and to cover current events, and then to supply her with tabloid information, well-warded and carefully selected to air at dinner parties. And this because her husband expected her to be informed."