THE ALBERTAN

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MORNING ALBERTAN.

Per Year $3.00
Per Month ..... .25
Per Copy ..... .05

WEEKLY ALBERTAN.

Per Year $1.00

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1913.

UNDER WAY AGAIN

The morning's paper is all our own make. The type was set up on our own linotypes. It was printed by our own machines. It was made in our own press. It was turned out entirely by our own mechanical equipment in The Albertan office with Albertan machinery. This is literally "home-made" paper since the fire on March 7. We were trying for a record and except for a few hitches we got well under way in remarkably quick time. We were all ready for action about five weeks ago when we struck a living spring which had all the vicious and strict unmanageableness and independence of a mountain river. The mechanical force and the stream battled it out for four weeks before the mechanical force won and that is the reason why we were not able to make this announcement a month ago.

However, two months' delay is not so very long. Most of our readers know, the offices, equipment and the records were either destroyed or very badly damaged. To start at nothing and build right up to the top is a considerable task. It was done thus quickly because every member of the staff did his part with enthusiasm.

The Albertan plant is better than ever now. The job plant, which bore the brunt of the destruction in the fire has been remodelled and is ready now. It is very much improved and enlarged.

The newspaper plant is also much improved. The linotypes are somewhere between here and Toronto and when they arrive we shall have the best battery of linotypes in any office in Alberta.

The Albertan accommodation is very much better in its new location in the Westminster block. It has the best editorial and business offices in the city, and its work room is just about the best place.

The management feels greatly indebted to its friends who have helped during this time of adversity, to its readers who exercised much patience, to all others who gave a helping hand. It is only in this case with the management of The News-Telegram, without whose aid we would have been unable to keep going. There is a standard of friendship in newspapers in matters of this kind. But The News-Telegram has exceeded the ordinary courtesies which one newspaper can expect from another, even in such emergencies.

SENATE REFORM? NO!

The Medicine Hat Times speaks seriously of amendment, change or abolition of the senate. Like other Conservative newspapers the idea of seriously abolishing the senate does not appeal seriously. A senate has ninety senators and a senator's job is now regarded as the very best job on the calendar for a party worker. So why should it be abolished? And it will not be abolished while the present government is in power. And it is not likely to be abolished when the succeeding government comes into power as long as the present system of patronage is in operation. It is not a good a thing.

If not abolish it, what then? Hon. Robert Rogers, who is pretty much in control, in that open-hearted way which has made him famous, announces that the wisest way is to wait until the present senators die off and appoint Conservatives in their place. And that is probably what will happen and when the government changes, the other thing will happen. Neither party has any real intention of reforming the senate, and says nothing about it unless it happens to be in the majority in either or both houses. As no change will occur unless it is started by a party in majority in both houses, there will be no change for a time.

But there should be a change. The senate should be overturned. It is of no use under ordinary circumstances. It is the crowning feature of the iniquitous patronage system.

DIFFERENCE IN RECEPTIONS.

The Edmonton Bulletin contrasts the reception Calgary audiences gave to Hon. Frank Oliver in January and to Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist leader, in June. A band of lawless roughs led by a college professor undertook to break up a Liberal meeting, giving as their reason the ruffianly conduct that Mr. Oliver had determined to join with his opponents in making camp-followers of literature of the national anthem.

But when Mr. Bourassa was here he was well treated. Mr. Bennett, who is mysteriously connected with the previous outrage, attended the meeting and helped to honor the Nationalist leader. Mr. Bourassa is a Nationalist who speaks ill of the British connection. He is a separatist without disguise.

The contrast is very marked. The Edmonton Bulletin gives as the reason the fact that Mr. Bennett and associates were willing enough to make themselves unpleasant for Mr. Oliver, but paid respect to Mr. Bourassa, the supporter and colleague of Mr. Borden in the recent election.

But that is not the entire reason. Calgary people are ashamed of the conduct of the unruly partisans who attempted to break up the Oliver meeting. They recognize that we have secured unenviable publicity through the incident, and R. B. Bennett's attempt to canonize the men who did the real ruffianly work makes it more disgraceful than ever.

Calgary people are inclined to be fair. They have the right idea of British fair play. They are ashamed at the disgraceful discourtesy to a prominent visitor, and more ashamed at R. B. Bennett's attempting to defend the outrage.

CURBING THE TRUSTS

Senator La Follette has a scheme for handling the trusts across the line which is somewhat radical but would be very effective. He has done more to curb the trusts and to place the grasping railways where they belong than perhaps any person else in the United States. His measure before the United States senate authorizes the court, upon preliminary or final establishment of the existence of an unreasonable combination, to fix the price at which the monopolized article must be sold, but if the combination has made lower prices to favored customers, the lowest price will be the public price. Patents used for monopolistic purposes may be annulled.

Another clause provides that when any member of a combination is adjudged guilty of unreasonable restraint of trade, all other members shall be similarly held.

Senator La Follette gives a clear definition of unreasonable restraint of trade, but there are nine classes of combination, which, regardless of their size or condition, according to his legislation may be regarded as exercising unreasonable restraint. They are as follows:

They consist of any combination that prevents the purchase from another source of an article it manufactures; that discriminates in prices by offering lower rates to large purchasers; that refuses to sell to some of its would-be customers; that seeks to increase its business by offering better prices in one territory than in another; that contracts among its members as to a division of territory; that seeks to promote its business under an assumed name, or by disguising in any way the controlling interests behind it; that artificially stimulates its sales at the expense of competitors, by selling below the cost of production; that spies on the business of its competitors or bribes inspectors, or other government officers, or that controls a raw material necessary for the manufacture of any article and seeks to prevent competition by holding the raw material at an unreasonable price.

In Canada we have the trusts but we have no legislation curbing them. A country with a high tariff must have trusts. It cannot help it. Tariff breeds trusts. However, we have done little yet to investigate the evils of the trusts. We have just submitted and permitted the trusts to do their worst. However, the time will soon come when action must be taken. Then the La Follette legislation will be more interesting.

WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

The province of Prince Edward Island, the smallest in area and population in Canada, seems disposed to leave well enough alone. At the last Dominion election it endorsed the policy of the party which insisted upon leaving well enough alone. It was the last province, if we are not mistaken, to go Conservative in provincial matters and decide that well enough was good enough for that right little, tight little kingdom by the sea. It gave an overwhelming majority in favor of the Conservatives.

It has moved again, this time in righteous indignation. It has decided by a large and decisive vote to exclude automobiles from the island. The people there evidently believe that the automobile is an invention of the devil, and a serious menace to decent people. So out they go.

It is probable that Prince Edward Island is the only automobileless province in the British Empire and perhaps in the known world. No automobiles are owned on Indian reserves in Western Canada, but the Indians, who adhere to the policy of leaving well enough alone, have offered no opposition to automobile transportation upon the reserves.

And while we are talking about it, it is interesting to notice that in 1891 Prince Edward Island had a population of 109,000; in 1901 the population was 103,259, and in 1911 it had grown to 93,728. Alberta in 1901 had a population of 73,022. In 1911 the population had increased to 374,663.

Compare Charlottetown and Calgary. In 1891 Charlottetown had a population of 11,373, which increased to 12,080 in 1901 and to 11,198 in 1911.

Calgary had a population of 3,876 in 1891, 4,392 in 1901 and 46,300 in 1911.

The policy of leaving well enough alone is a peaceful one.

ABOLISH THE POST.

There are some who say that there is no one fit for the post of poet-laureate; and there are those who say that those who are fit are better out of it. Both are right. The only proper and decent course is to abolish the office forever; for antiquity alone is no valid reason for keeping up a venerable anachronism; as well might have once been advocated the retention of despotism, the Inquisition, the pillory, slavery, knee-breeches, three-cornered hats, and the like. Most laureates are mere poetasters who cover the court as well as themselves with ridicule—witness Shadwell, Eusden, Whitehead, and Pye. Mr. Asquith will doubtless seize the present opportunity to relieve the British throne and the art of poetry of an incubus which has seen its day and brought enough ridicule to both.

SMALL AND MEAN.

Times must be pretty hard in Calgary when it becomes necessary for the city council to raise a grant for the Convalescent Home out of the wages of underpaid city hall employes getting less than $90 per month. Why this discrimination? It does not appear to have occurred to any of the keen-sighted aldermen that the increase of $1,000 to each of the four-thousand-dollar commissioners and to the five-thousand-dollar mayor are dated from January 1, while the increase of the underpaid employes dates from July 1, the balance going to the Convalescent Home.

Editorial Notes

The Labor Gazette figures out that one dollar in the period between 1890 and 1899 bought as much as $2.32 1-2 now, and that one dollar in June, 1911, bought as much as $1.13 1-2 today. Has the price of labor increased with the same rapidity? Hardly.

Now that Edmonton has hooked up with the outside world by a real bridge outside people will expect it to abandon some of the Eskimo ways that have been so apparent in years past.

Calgary people have an opportunity this morning to show how much they need a real market. If they sit back and let their neighbors get the good things, then the city fathers will come to the conclusion that our main interest in life is to spend as much money as we can in getting small bundles of food, and that a market would really be a bally bore, or something like that.

It is a matter of satisfaction that Lloyd George has been cleared from the charge that was put against him. Lloyd George is the most practical statesman in the world today. He is a true Liberal, a fearless aggressator, and has done much for the welfare of his people. As a prominent Canadian minister said, he is endeavoring to have the nation live the principles of the Sermon on the Mount.

Mr. Mawson is taking unusual care in his preparation of his plan for Calgary. He is not handing out to the public anything like the completed plan, and then it will be for the citizens to say whether they are in earnest or not in desiring a well regulated, well ordered, beautiful city. The time for action has come. It all depends upon the citizens.

The wheat is heading out in the southern part of the province, and the recent rain christened it in the finest kind of fashion. The rain of the last two days was most opportune. Now we know that there will be a bumper crop in Alberta.

According to the statistics presented by J. W. Davidson, in the very excellent address he gave at the town planning commission yesterday, the park area of every city should be one acre for every hundred people, or 1,000 acres for Calgary almost at once, and while we are at it, we might as well get another thousand to have when we reach 200,000 population.

"It stands for peace. The only conquest the Canadian people are ambitious to make is the conquest of the vast resources of their own country. It has perfect self-government. The Canadian people in their own parliament make their own laws and impose and spend their own taxes." That is pretty good sense. It is a Dominion government advertisement in The London Times.

Tariff revision downwards is becoming more and more popular across the line. If it gets started in Canada it will not stop until the present high mark will be swept away and the consumer will have a chance.

There is no place like home for a man's family to journey. It is delightful to have contemporaries which open up the mechanical offices for your use, for there is nothing like printing your own paper on your own press.

The Poet Philosopher

By Walt Mason

THE LONG VACATION.

Until the Autumn has returned the school-ma'am, already yet, forgetting all the things they learned, and learning things they should forget. No teacher, with a gloomy frown, shall talk about the Rule of Three, or with vehemence recall them down when they give out to childish glee. No tangled sums will be to solve, no volumes full of vital Truths and if for holiday cheer, they'll have "Nick Carter" or "Old Sleuth." They'll swipe the melon where it gleams and confiscate the sacred honey bees, go fishing in forbidden streams, and burglarize the cellars of the elect. The angel will look down through tears of pity and say to it, he should play a harmless game of pitch-penny or mumbly-peg, or question three messes nearest to hand. But it's a fact his joints always count the cost. To have one glorious month the boy can dare all, and enjoy as they do regular vacation, he's lost all his wealth aware. In fact, he forgets he, and so he says to them: "Go hence! I am too young to climb a tree, or hustle through a barbed wire fence!"

Sidewalk Sketches

By Howard L. Rann

THE PANTRY.

The pantry is a small, air-tight enclosure which is filled with cast-off scraps and with the biggest hopes in the world in mind. It is also used to conceal burned loaves of bread from the watchful eyes of paying stepmothers, who are persuaded that family wastes enough food every week to gorge an orphans home.

Pantries are always located as close to the dining room as possible, so that no one need be left in twilight some morning when a delicacy of days gone by pays to the table. This is a handy arrangement, for every once in a while some member of the family will inquire what becomes of that apple pie that was served last Friday, upon which the remnants can be placed in front of him before he has time to change his mind. Thrifty housewives never throw anything away. Just will keep for three weeks without souring, but place it high up in the pantry, where nobody can get at it, but the feverish house fly.

The pantry was originally intended as an elastic mausoleum for damaged goods, and is used with much success as a warehouse for case-hardened cookies, discouraged jelly, aged doughnuts, petrified pie, decrepit cheese, the true sponge cake and blue-faced milk. In addition to these dainties it will also hold with perfect ease the family hatchet, matches, sal soda, leaky tins, biscuit, canned corn, pink pills, beet root and water-logged salt.

A very neat and orderly appearance. Most pantries are equipped with a sending down bin, which has to be held open with the right knee while the pie is being searched. If a woman runs her head into one of these bins and releases the lid, she is liable to remain within the darkly confines in a sleeping attitude and have to call for help in hollowed accents.

Pantries would be more highly thought of if they could be equipped with such things as the expensive rose of Sharon, summer crates and the fetid brand of the potato salad.

Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

Nashville, the capital of Tennessee and the repository of most of its history, lies in the writhing coils of the Cumberland river in the north central part of the state. It is so conveniently situated that the midnight choo-choos leave for Louisville, Memphis and Cincinnati and get to these places in time for breakfast without over-exertion.

Nashville has 115,000 people and is worn in blisters which is good enough to keep all these proud, rich to supply pride for future use. It was founded in 1780 when the middle west consisted of Indians and mulberry in equal quantity and for many years it was the western outpost of civilization. Nashville prides itself on its presidents, twenty-one of them in politics and has at present the youngest and highest member of the United States senate. It has served in wars, a centennial exposition and the Carmack affray and in spite of the fact that it has been the storm centre of Tennessee politics for over a century it is still in a good state of preservation.

Nashville is noted for its fine, Grecian state house, its Parthenon in Centennial park, its beautiful residence districts lined with southern mansions and shaded with southern trees, its belligerent newspapers, its fierce and uncontrollable equestrian statute of its greatest citizen, Andrew Jackson, its soldiers' cemeteries and its colleges. Nashville has so many colleges that they have to be listed alphabetically in the directory, and a composite of their various yells would make the old time Rebel yell sound squeaky and peaceable.

Nashville was built in the green hills beside the river and its streets undulate over them in a manner which keeps her automobilists shifting gears with great industry. It does not use its glorious history as a clumber couch but works diligently producing hardwood lumber and selling goods to all the south. It is a hip or two behind Memphis in population but yields to it in no other particular, and it takes four Chattanooga men to keep a Nashville man and a Memphis man in order while they are discussing their cities together.

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Accessions for the Week Ending June 19, 1913

Fiction

Arnim, Caravaners; Bennett, Grand Babylon Hotel, Sacred and Profane Love; Buchan, Moon Endureth; Clarke, For the Term of His Natural Life; Kickham, Knocknagow; Lawson, When the Billy Boils; London, Before Adam; MacDnald, Malcolm, Marquis of Lossie; Mitford, Romance of The Cape Frontier; Teakey, Where the Sugar Maple Grows; Trevena, Furze, the Cruel; Heather; Ward, Helbeck of Bannisdale.

Religion

Dinsmore, New Light On the Old Truth; White, Call of the Carpenter; Campbell, Ladder of Christ.

Sociology

Ellwood, Sociology in Its Psychological Aspects; Clark, Control of Trusts; Devine, Family and Social Work; Richmond, Good Neighbor; Conkiln, Conversation.

Natural Science

Young, Teaching of Mathematics; Serviss, Astronomy; McKready, Beginners' Star Book.

Useful Arts

Tolman, Hygiene for the Worker; Castle, Machine Construction; Horstman, Modern Illumination, Theory and Practice; Poppe, House Wiring; Agee, Crops and Methods for Soil Improvement; Bruere, Increasing Home Efficiency; Gibbs, Food for the Invalid; Goodwin, Improved Bookkeeping; Handbook of Municipal Accounting; Thornton, Manual of Bookkeeping; Gibbs, Household Textiles; Kelly, Expert Wood Finisher.

Fine Arts

Duthie, Practical Church Decoration; Rothery, Decorator's Symbols; Spanton, Geometrical Drawing and Design; Hornaday, Our Vanishing Wild Life.

Literature

Carr, Cowboy Lyrics; Austin, Arrow Maker; Barjan, Lords and Lovers; Ledoux, Yzdra; Torrence; Abelard and Heloise; Repplier, Americans and others, Happy Half Century; Dekker, Shoemaker's Holiday; Grundy, Pair of Spectacles; Jerome, Fanny and the Servant Problem; Pinero, Amazons; Benson, Joyous Gard; Maeterlinck, On Emerson and Other Essays.

Travel

Clark, Old Home of New Americans; Williams, Guardians of the Columbian.

Miscellaneous

Olcott, Children's Reading; Le Roy, New Philosphy of Burgess; La Follette, Autocrophy; Longfellow, Life of Longfellow; Taine, Ancient Regime.

Reference

Kelly's Customs Tariffs of the World; Bullock, Compulsory Insurance; Kelly's Directory of Merchants of the World; Rogers, Industrial Chemistry; Hughes, Music Lovers' Cyclopedia; Handbook of Indians of Canada; Bancroft, History of Utah.

An Imperial Birthday

St. Petersburg, June 20.—The Tsar of all the Russias has just celebrated his birthday. This much-guarded potentate is often represented as a man of poor health, weak will, and few amusements. But this is by no means the case. His physicians say that he is free from organic ailments, and that the popular idea that he is a weakling is erroneous. He pulls a good oar, swims well, is an expert horseman, and a keen yachtsman. In fact, the Tsar is a born sailor, knows every member of his crew by name, and follows all that goes on on board his yacht with the closest attention. His sailor-like qualities are well-known, and when Russia put up for the Royal Yacht squadron in August, 1909, he was elected with much enthusiasm. He also shoots, but his shooting excursions are hedged about with so many precautions that they would be unendurable to any other European sovereign. His happiest hours are spent on his yacht, the Standart, and when, with the empress and his family at the palace of Tsarskoe Selo.

The Tsar is highly educated in many directions. He likes music and is a good musician; also a fine linguist, and a sound classical scholar. Never was a more diligent search made than the quest which his majesty caused to be conducted for a precious Stradivarius violin which had been stolen from one of his palaces. And during the last few years he has employed much of his time by playing the "balalaika," a sort of Russian guitar like a triangular banjo. He has a good tenor voice, which is sweet and clear, if not powerful. Dr. Dillon, the great authority on all things Russian, says that the emperor's knowledge of English is such as to enable him to pass as a native Briton, and he speaks French like a Parisian, and his German is excellent. He plays tennis well, but his attempts to master the English game of cricket have not been so successful. He likes cards and is a constant whist player.

Blood Humors

Commonly cause pimples, boils, hives, eczema or salt rheum, or some other form of eruption; but sometimes they exist in the system, indicated by feelings of weakness, languor, loss of appetite, or general debility, without causing any breaking out.

They are expelled and the whole system is renovated, strengthened and toned by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Charming Millinery Reduced to Fractional Prices

WE HAVE several dozen only of these beautiful fashion gems, and collectively they really make a made in the show rooms, of cleverest Paris and New York Hats represent the personal selection of our own milliner, made in the show rooms, of cleverest Paris and New York artists, and the most of them are exclusive.

We expect this sale to raise the highest enthusiasm among those ladies who anticipate following the newest and latest fashion, for the generous character of the reductions we have placed upon these hats will be the means to many of solving the troublesome problem of Hat selection.

Some of the beautiful Paris models, of which there are only one and two of a kind brought into the country, have been reduced unmercifully. Some as high as $50.00, marked to sell at $10.00, a ridiculous price.

A variety of mid-summer Hats especially trimmed for this sale by our own clever artists, in tulle, lace, flowers and ribbons in the newest shades and colorings of the season, and in the most becoming shapes. Regular $9.00 values.

MONDAY $5.00

Lace Curtains and Nets an Attractive Price-Duet

The popular Housefurnishings Section has planned some mighty attractive bargains again for Monday. And the kind that extend generous savings in the very things housekeepers will appreciate just now for the home.

LACE CURTAINS

Choose from three different lines of dainty Lace Curtains in some of the newest and prettiest designs to be seen. They are made of a strong, durable thread, easy to launder and will give splendid service.

Regular values up to $1.50 pair. Monday 95c
Regular values up to $2.00 pair. Monday $1.35
Regular values up to $2.75 pair. Monday $1.95

DAINTY NETS

A complete range of the new nets in all the most up-to-date conventional designs, in a strong, durable weave, double width and extra good value at the regular price of 40c yard.

Monday 25c

"Steinfeldt"

Family Ice Cream Freezer

Quick freezing, duplex motion; will produce delicious, smooth cream in four minutes; has best cedar tub and galvanized iron parts, sizes and prices 1 gal., $1.95; 2 gal., $2.50; 3 gal., $2.75; 4 gal., $3.50; 6 gal, $4.50

Grocery Department, Phone M6131.

Bathing Suits for Women in the Most Attractive Styles

Many ladies prefer taking along their own Bathing Suit on the week-end trip to Banff, even though we do tell you that it was this store which supplied the C. P. R. with the Bathing Suits for the baths at Banff.

Prettily made, of a splendid quality lustre, the blouse and bloomers made in one piece and the skirt separate. Made with Dutch neck and short sleeves, trimmed with wide bands of plain white lustre; colors, black and navy and in sizes 34 to 44 bust. Splendid value $2.95

Popular Middy Waists Splendid Value at $1.25

This season promises to be a most popular one for these Middy Garments, if the demand of the last week or so is to be used as any criterion. And there's every reason that they should be great favorites, especially for warm weather wear.

Made of fine quality duck, some with collars of serge, others of self material, in red, cadet and navy, trimmed with white braid; sizes 32 to 44. Price $1.25

Splendid Value in Shoes

MEN, women and children from every corner of the city have discovered that the most satisfactory shoe purchases have been made at "The Bay." That means comfortable, lasting footwear at better prices than asked elsewhere. Make a note of these lines which are worthy special mention.

Misses' Patent Colt and Tan Russian Calf Strap Pumps, made on foot-form last, with low heels. Regular $2.50.
Monday $1.50

Hot weather shoes for ladies, in White Canvas Pumps and Gibson Tie Oxfords, short vamps, white Cuban heels, medium high.
Sizes 2 1-2 to 7. Special, pair $2.25

Growing Girls' White Canvas Pumps, neat round toe last, flat ribbon bow, low leather heel. Sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2.
Special $2.25

The "Fitwell" Shoe for Men

This is a particularly popular shoe among careful dressers in every city and town where there are Hudson's Bay Stores, for this is a shoe made and designed expressly for "The Bay". It carries all the marks of much higher priced makes, and yet is one of the most reasonably priced shoes on the market.

We show the "Fitwell" Oxford for men, in gun metal and tan calf, in several new and popular lasts. A size and a style to suit you perfectly. Pair $3.50

DISSOLUTION SALE

Of High Grade Footwear — Starting Saturday, June 21st

TEN DAYS — REYNOLDS & COOKSON — TEN DAYS

Offer their entire stock at prices that should appeal to the economical buyer.

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST

No old or out of date styles in our stock. Every pair received within the last four months. We are agents for the famous Packard Shoe for Men, Brockton, Mass.

NOTE A FEW PRICES. — SEE OUR WINDOWS.

Packard's $6.50 and $6.00 lines, $4.95
$5.50 lines, $4.45

Men's Gunmetal and Box Calf, Button and Lace $3.85

Special—Women's fine Tan and Gunmetal, Button and lace, $3.45

Boy Scout, Misses' and Children's "Classic." All Greatly Reduced

MEN'S OXFORDS
In Tan, Gunmetal and Patent, button and lace. Regular $5.50.
$4.45

LUXURA FOR WOMEN
Boston make, regular $6.00, $5.50, $5.00.
For $4.95, $4.45, $3.95

WOMEN'S OXFORDS & PUMPS
Tan, White, Patent, Gunmetal, Button and Blucher. Regular $4.50, $3.15
Regular $3.50, $2.65

NOTICE
After July 1 the business will be carried on by H. S. Reynolds, Successor to

REYNOLDS & COOKSON
1319 First Street West

New Underwood Block
REPAIRING