

THE ALBERTAN

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A USELESS CUSTOM.

One foolish system in our form of administration is forcing a newly appointed member of a cabinet to go to his constituency for endorsement. Though it is a British custom, and has prevailed for years, and has been copied into the constitutions of all the different British dominions, there is no reason for the action.

Mr. Meighen has been appointed solicitor-general. He must return to his riding to secure the endorsement of the people who elected him. But Mr. Meighen is solicitor-general, not only for Portage La Prairie, but for all Canada. He is not getting the endorsement of all the people.

There is this danger in the system, which does not appear in this particular instance, because Mr. Meighen was not only the most likely member for the position, but will be returned doubtless without opposition. But let us suppose that two men are candidates for such position. The stronger man represents a close constituency. The weaker man represents a sure constituency. The government will give the preference to the weaker man.

The custom is out of date and should be eliminated.

The late J. B. Eschelman lived in Calgary almost from the beginning of the town. He was straight and upright in all his dealings, a kindly man and anxious to do a friendly act, an intelligent member of the community and in every way a worthy citizen. He will be greatly missed.

The suggestion that the city should inaugurate some kind of pension for its tried and trusted employees is meeting with considerable approval throughout the city. The city should deal as justly and liberally with its employees as a private firm, and even a little better.

The city cannot afford to let Superintendent McCauley out of its service if possible to retain him. He has been a good official. Much of the success of the street railway has been due to his ability and untiring efforts. When the city has a good official it should hang on to him.

A MISTAKEN ASSUMPTION.

The Calgary News-Telegram favors the high level bridge because it is useful, even if not ornamental, and usefulness is the main thing. It says that this sort of bridge will best serve "the purpose of the teamsters, and, after all, the structure is primarily not intended for ornament, but for use, and the lower the percentage of grade the easier will it be for hauling purposes, which is the main consideration with those who will mostly use this route into and out of the city."

The News-Telegram favors the high level bridge, and condemns the Mawson plan without taking the trouble to acquaint itself with the details of either. If it had enquired it would have found that the high level bridge, however constructed, would have a grade of 4-1-2 per cent., and that the bridge planned by Mr. Mawson would have a grade of 3-1-2 per cent. With these facts The News-Telegram can proceed with its sermon about the advantages of low grades. Its conclusions are not incorrect, but its premises are a long way out.

Some people had the idea that "a high level bridge" proposed to cross the Bow river, meant what the words seem to imply, that the bridge was to be high and level. The fact of the matter is that it will be high at one end and low at the other, and level at neither. When you scale a bank from a level you have to go up hill some way.

The people who advocate the utilitarian in preference to the beautiful, to make their point in a concrete case must prove that the high level bridge is more useful. To do this they go on the incorrect assumption of The News-Telegram, that the grade is less, which is quite erroneous.

The fact of the matter is that the low bridge planned by Mr. Mawson will be more useful than the other because its grade is less and it is cheaper, which must be considered, and it is beautiful. These are the three considerations in building a bridge.

The government should pay for its own drill halls, sties and all. The present government says that the practice of asking aims of small cities in the way of free sites is a policy handed down from the late government, which may be true, but it is a very poor policy and should be discontinued.

It is true that the rainfall of the province is not as great as in some countries, but an inch of rain coming at the time we need it is of more value than a foot of rain coming when we do not need it.

COL. HUGHES' HUMOR.

It is true that we in the West do not thoroughly appreciate Hon. the Col. Sam Hughes or Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, or Sam the Col. Hon. Hughes. He is a humorist of a very subtle kind, who delights in saying things which surprise, dazzle, confuse, and mystify. For instance, we are all at the present time somewhat embarrassed financially. We are chasing a dollar frantically wherever we see one, not that we absolutely need it at all, but lest we should forget what one looks like. All the financiers, British, Canadian, and otherwise, declare that the stringency is caused by the Balkan war. In the Balkan war a million dollars or thereabouts were burned up, destroyed or wasted every day. Of course that cuts in somewhat on the supply. Besides that, warfare frightens the timid capitalists and money-lenders, and the people with ready cash put it into a strong box and hide it away in the cellar at this warlike season. And that is the reason, we are informed, that we do have such difficulty in getting money.

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Then along comes the jaunty Colonel Sam to tell us that wars never cause depressions and financial stringencies, or anything like that. Wars are trade tonics, and no successful country that is feeling just right commercially can afford to be without one.

Col. Sam has the financial authorities against him, and he has history against him. There was never such a grinding depression on this continent as during and shortly after the civil war in the United States. Then the United States dollars were selling for fifty and sixty cents in Canada. The Philippine war was a trifle as far as wars go, yet it had an appreciable effect upon the abounding prosperity in the United States. The South African war led to depression throughout the world. A war between two great nations would bankrupt the world.

So that Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes did not surely mean what he said. It was just his gay, humorous way.

Another strange, but on this occasion truthful, remark made by Col. Hughes was that wars were engineered by capitalists and certain financiers, who manipulate the stock market. That is true. Then the poor soldier has to step in and do the work and get killed, and that sort of thing. The selfish interests of certain South African millionaires brought on the South African war. The desire of some Americans to make their land holdings and franchises in Cuba more secure, and therefore more valuable, had much to do in bringing on the war between the United States and Spain. In this Col. Sam is pretty nearly right. If, then, wars are often a matter of intrigue between financiers for their own personal profit, why should men risk their lives in them as though for the glory of their country? If wars are so brought about, and few will deny that some of them at least are, why should we not agree always to have war preceded by an arbitration, so that such as are merely caused by financial intrigue may be brought to an end before they are started? Col. Hughes preached a good peace sermon on the tail end of his address.

And among the directors of the Lethbridge fair, as shown in the gallery of notables in The Lethbridge Herald are the genial features of C. E. Eckstrom, who was a factor in western life until Lethbridge dropped out of baseball. The methods of Mr. Eckstrom when president of the league were very different from those of his successor. When Mr. Eckstrom had any worries at all he just went down to Lethbridge and forgot them. Blessed is the peacemaker!

And let us suppose that the Dominion government had taken \$22,000,000 from the surplus of the year and sent it out west to be loaned to the farmers and others on a low rate of interest, to be repaid in due time. That would have frightened away the depression, given gloom a cold chill and made every person contented, happy and prosperous.

U. S. CURRENCY BILL.

The proposed currency law in the United States evolved by the joint efforts of the President and the Democratic members of the banking committee of the House and Senate, is clearly a compromise between those who believe that currency should be issued only by the government and those who favor a bank note circulation. It bears evidence also of a compromise between those who desire to have the government keep its available balances in its own vaults, and those who think that all government funds should be deposited in the banks, and payments made with checks thereon, just as individuals and corporations do business. It is a more liberal bill than was expected to meet the approval of some of the Democratic leaders, and it contains elements which will meet with opposition from men who have studied the problem from the point of view of the practical banker.

One of the clauses in the new bill provides for the establishment of fiscal agencies through whose medium the government will be enabled to relieve financial stringency at any time, by practically loaning to the banks of the country, upon gilt-edged security, the currency they may need, up to \$500,000,000. Instead of the one United States bank, there are to be a number of fiscal agencies under the general direction of a central board to be appointed by the president. These fiscal agencies or federal reserve banks will have for stockholders the national banks in the various districts, receiving deposits only from their own stockholders and from the U. S. Government. They will serve an important purpose in rediscounting notes and fixing rates of discount.

These federal reserve banks will be the bankers for the banks of the country, and under certain restrictions, state banks and trust companies may become shareholders and depositors.

The federal reserve banks may apply to the government for an issue of currency, for which they must deposit bills and notes, which they have rediscounted, without collateral and additional security as may be required. Each federal reserve bank is also required to maintain a specie reserve of thirty-three and one third per cent., against all notes received by it from the government and paid out of the banks.

There is no suspicion of fiat money. The new currency will be redeemable in gold at the United States treasury, or at the office of any of the federal reserve banks. The government will be protected from loss and bids fair to make some money from the operations of its fiscal agents, the federal reserve banks, whose stockholders are limited to a net return of five per cent. per annum.

The keynote of the United States bill is the lending of the credit of the nation, under suitable safeguards through the banks, to the people in the shape of a national currency.

And was it accident or design that the announcement of the appointment of Arthur Meighen to the cabinet was made a few hours after R. B. Bennett was out of sight and hearing on a ocean liner bound for the old land?

However beneficent the rain, stormy weather is bound to hit some person. And the rain which gave life to the crops blasted the hopes of the Lethbridge fair.

J. G. Miller, an exhibitor of Medicine Hat, has retired after 41 years of service. He never had a week and the only time he was in the time it took him to come from Toronto to the Hat. That is a remarkable record, creditable to the man who made it. A man like that, giving 41 years of service to the public, is more worthy of honor than the man who makes millions of dollars of them.

Letters to The Editor

About the High Level Bridge
Editor of The Albertan:—Your estimate of the "North Hill crowd" certainly does you little credit. Perhaps if you had furnished reasons supporting the Mawson plan, your article might find justification in your own eyes. Presuming we have no reasons you have seen fit to lecture us with regard to the matter and fail to show us how we should give up the previous plan. We have reason on our side. The high level bridge is a permanent structure, intended to be sufficient for many years to come. There will be no congestion of traffic at either end no matter how great its increase may be.

Mr. Mawson recognizes a defect in his plan at the outset by reason of the expected congestion of traffic necessitating a tower and hoist to First Street east. The residents of the Hill a peculiar path, not exactly aesthetic, but none the less disagreeable.

It is meant that the Mawson plan is not a complete plan for the traffic of the hill and when complete the hoist must always serve as a break in the traffic, a thing unthinkable for good reasons. It practically means that the cost of maintenance and repair must be a constant charge upon the residents of the Hill. Mawson's plan is precisely what we have now, with slight improvements and some further defects.

The Centre Street means an expensive purchase of a portion of the Riverside bridge. There is no money to buy this land for a year at least. What becomes of the bridge in the meantime?

Then consider the curves, three or four of them; and remember the accident on the Riverside bridge. The car was not caused by the momentum on the hill, so much as by the car on the level of the car raising the front end off the track at the point of curvature. How many accidents such as that, would it take to pay for the level and perfectly straight bridge? The distance must also be taken into consideration. Some say "no matter how great the difference in the two structures, the grade, the shortest distance for vehicles, and teams must certainly be the better, all else being equal. The difference in the grade of one foot per hundred to the present grade in the mud, and the haul would be from 300 to 400 feet shorter. The arguments in favor of the Mawson plan are addressed to the hill already. It is aesthetic. We wish no harm to Mr. Mawson. He has done good for the city already. We wish no harm to that sense of beauty has no right to interfere with the direct traffic of the hill. Ho much difference would there be in the general effect of the bridges with a difference of 1 foot in one hundred feet?

It is a lower grade. This is fully and the necessity of retaining walls, and the grade to the north.

It is a direct traffic of the hill, and you will see it to agree with this question on its merits. It is not a matter of opinion, but of stupidity and prejudice when we are honestly trying to find out what would be for the best.

H. L. KEMPTON
118-10th Avenue N. W.

Lightning Causes Panic.
Cleveland, June 27.—One man was killed, three persons were seriously injured, half a dozen others were stunned and several hundred others were thrown into panic when lightning struck a pavilion at Willow Beach park here this afternoon.

Roots Barks Herbs

That have great medicinal power, are raised to their highest efficiency, for purifying and enlivening the blood, as they are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

COUNTRY CLUBS

A country club is an institution invented for the purpose of letting city people get out into the country without bothering the farmers.

Country clubs are built for lovers of nature and contain all sorts of conveniences for enabling them to cook themselves in bucolic bliss including grill rooms, bars, golf courses, piano players and table d'hotel dinners.

With the aid of these and other comforts a man can sit in the rathskeller of a country club and drink in the pure fresh air and other things until the last car leaves for the city. People who have had a long course in country clubs become so familiar of the joyous life of the rural districts that they distinguish between the turkey trot and Tango dances by ear and distinguish a bull frog from a bull calf with the skill of an old agriculturist.

Country club members are divided roughly into two classes—those who sow wild oats on the hill sides and those who sow wild oats in the grill room. These crops are not noticed in the agricultural reports but they are quite extensive nevertheless. The man who sows \$197 worth of golf balls in a 140 acre meadow, harvests a pair of brown forearms in the gentle autumn, and the man who gives his earnest and undivided attention to the unarmal oats crop, harvests the usual results but in a more stylish and exclusive manner, drawing a large and

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

No medicine for little ones is so highly recommended as Baby's Own Tablets. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe and besides that of mothers throughout the land praise them as the only sure cure for childhood ailments.

One who has suffered from colic, indigestion, or teething troubles, will find Baby's Own Tablets to be the most reliable and safe remedy. The Tablets are sold by medicine men or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NOTICE TO HOUSEWIVES

On page 62 of the Exhibition Catalogue Class 1602 the prizes are offered by

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Limited. For two loaves of bread baked from the B. & K. flour by non-professionals.

The prizes should read as follows:

1st \$15 2nd \$10 3rd \$5

fashionable audience when the judge grants the decree. Since the automobile has become prevalent country clubs have increased enormously in number and the town which does not now possess one is looked upon with scorn, even by rural communities. To enjoy nature in a country club a member should not put on overalls and a straw hat as large as a city voting precinct. To do so would excite as much unfavorable comment as if he were to be caught milking a cow. White flannel suits and Paris clothes together with a haughty and detached air are necessary to fit one with a monocle and borrette, secure the best results in these delightful rural retreats and a long line of well selected ancestors count for more on the country club circuit than the unportly, housed cattle on a thousand hills.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

A Gentleman of Our Acquaintance

Who might not be suspected of knowing much about his wife's hats and gowns, has lately acquired the habit of studying the advertising news of the Hudson's Bay. The result is that he has enjoyed no little amount of profitable diversion in helping his wife and the other members of the family make their selections of hats, shoes, hosiery, gloves and other apparel.

By friendly co-operation and discussion of the many attractive offerings announced from day to day, he proved himself of great assistance to his family and cured many weeks of irritating shopping experience into pleasant pastime.

He has demonstrated to his own satisfaction, that by a careful study of Hudson's Bay Store News, one may save time, money and patience in summer shopping. Also that it is a very good habit to study these announcements regularly and thoroughly in the quiet of the home circle.

These New Silks are Charming in Design and Service-able in Wear

THE supremacy of the Cheney make in the world of silks is again exemplified in the new lines which we are now showing. The woman who is at all dress-particular should assuredly make a choice from this selection if she wishes to obtain a stylish, as well as serviceable weave.

One piece only, comes in an exquisite poppy design particularly appropriate for kimono. It is a deep, rich cardinal shade with the new poppy shade interwoven in bewitching effects. The prettiest silk we have seen in many a day; 27 inches wide. Per yard \$1.00

Another Pretty Silk comes in a navy ground and another on a cardinal ground, with a most striking conventional border, in a profusion of the season's new colorings; 27 inches wide. Per yard \$1.25

Today's Grocery Budget Provides Many Economies

- JAM—H. B. Co.'s Raspberry; 5-lb. net paid. Regular 95c. Week-End .55c
SODA BISCUITS—McCormick's Jersey Cream; large pkgs.; regular 30c. Week-End .25c
SALMON—"Target" brand. Regular 25c. Week-End Special, tin .20c
COFFEE—H. B. Co.'s "Imperial" Blend; 3 lbs. \$1.00
CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS TIPS—Regular 25c tin. Week-End, 2 for .45c
PETIT POIS PEAS—Extra fine; regular 25c tin. Week-End, 3 tins .65c
KELLER'S LEMON SQUASH—Pint bottle .20c. Quart bottle .35c
Direct Grocery Phone 6191.

LAST OF THE PINES
FANCY LARGE FLORIDA PINEAPPLES, Each 25c; dozen \$2.75
Preserving Strawberries Next Week Watch for Prices
Lettuce, Green Onions, Cucumbers, Radishes, Spinach, Etc.

Mothers, Take Note! Boys' Wash Suits Reduced

We have congratulated ourselves on gathering together the finest stock of Boys' Wash Suits in the country, as mothers who have had their eyes open will agree. Here is the opportunity to see the little fellows with dressy summer garments at a fraction of their original cost. All Boys' Wash Suits in English ducks and galates. In the season's newest plain and fancy fabrics, in attractive little Buster and Russian styles. They come to fit boys of all ages from 2 to 7 years. Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00 a suit. \$1.00 Saturday

Boys' Wash Waists A Scramble at 3 for \$1.00

ONLY a small lot, but enough to provide the first comers with some of the best values offered this season. All the new shapes are included in the lot, and the sizes are for boys of 2-1-2 to 8 years. Regular 35c to 50c. Saturday \$25c



The A.C.'s To and From Minneapolis & St. Paul Courtesy Comfort Convenience Cleanliness on the Soo Line's Modern Train



It'll cost you more NOT to Paint your house than it will to paint it.

Thirty or forty dollars spent on painting your house may save you \$500 each year on its selling price. For PURE Paint is a wood-preserver. It prevents decay—arrests depreciation—and helps to increase the value of your property from year to year. And if you do your painting with Bapco Pure Paint you secure the maximum of Paint Protection at MINIMUM cost. Because BAPCO PAINT covers 25 per cent. more surface than ordinary cheaper paints—and outlasts and outwears them by years.

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18c
10c
38c
48c
78c
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75c
6.00