

THE ALBERTAN

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THE WEST SPEAKS

It is apparent that there can be little doubt respecting the real significance of the victory of Premier Scott in Saskatchewan. Mr. Haultain, who, as leader of the Conservative forces, opposed him in one of the bitterest contests ever witnessed in the West, has admitted, with a degree of frankness that does him credit, that his defeat was due, "first and foremost" to the unexpected strength of the sentiment in favor of freer trade among the electors of the neighboring province.

There would be nothing remarkable in the admission of a fact that must be apparent to all observers, but for such disingenuous attempts to minimize the influence of this sentiment as that which was made by the Calgary member yesterday. Mr. Bennett declared that if reciprocity was a factor in determining the result of the election it was because seventy per cent. of the population of the province are Americans who have made their homes there within the past few years and because these Americans, believing it to be the desire of the Liberals to make the province an "adjunct" of the United States, gave their support to that party.

It would be interesting to know from what source Mr. Bennett derived the information that seventy per cent. of the population of Saskatchewan is comprised of Americans who have crossed the line within the past few years. His statement, as a whole, however, is not deserving of serious attention, as its obvious falsity and insincerity must defeat the purpose for which it was made. Apart even from this consideration it would be valueless in view of his admission that he is "not sufficiently familiar with local conditions in Saskatchewan to offer an opinion as to the causes which contributed to Premier Scott's victory."

Most people will be prepared to accept the explanation which Mr. Haultain gives of "the first and foremost" cause of his defeat. In common with other Conservative leaders, he believed that reciprocity was dead. It was a belief, which he had held so firmly and proclaimed so often during the campaign that he would not be likely to forsake it, save in the face of incontrovertible evidence. To admit the existence in overwhelming force of that evidence must have been the more humiliating in view of the fact when reciprocity was first proposed he openly supported the proposal, abandoning it only under pressure from the leaders of the Conservative party in the Dominion house.

Mr. Haultain, unlike Mr. Bennett, is familiar with local conditions in Saskatchewan. He recognizes that it would be useless to attempt to ignore so unmistakable a demonstration in favor of freer trade.

The West has spoken and the West must be heard. The voice from Saskatchewan, unmistakable as its purport was, is but a prelude to the thunder which will assail the ears of the East if it continues longer to ignore its claims. The West is young and the East may regard it as a child. Young it may be, but weakening it is not. Already it sits with the strength of a giant. Let the East give heed to its movements.

THE JOURNALISTIC JINGO

A Radical M.P., whose name is not given, is held up to derision by the correspondent of The Montreal Star, who writes under the pen name of "Windermerer" because he was not merely "chilled by the mightiest armada that ever gathered in British waters," but was moved to reflect on the horror of "Peace," arraigned from head to foot and spoiling for the fray.

The dispatch to "The Star" read, in part, as follows: "A Radical M.P. was heard to remark as he passed down the deadly line of fighting weapons (Winston Churchill was 'entertaining' Mr. Borden and his colleagues)—fighting weapons on every hand and even above their heads: 'To what a pass the civilization of the twentieth century has brought us.'"

To the jingoistic correspondent of The Star this is the utterance of crawling pusillanimity, and to show the contempt he feels for the speaker he quotes the dictum of Admiral Lord Fisher in reply to some one who ventured to suggest the humanizing of war.

"Humanizing war!" exclaimed the doughty admiral. "You might as well talk of humanizing hell! As if war could be civilized! If I am in

command when war breaks out I shall issue the following order: The essence of war is violence; moderation in war is imbecility; hit first, hit hard and hit anywhere."

If this dispatch were intended for home consumption and came to the notice of the "Radical M.P." we may assume that he would be expected to hide his diminished head after receiving so stinging a rebuke from this belligerent man of the pen. Without knowing his name, however, we incline to the belief that he would not be greatly disturbed.

At a time when there is so much shallow thought on a subject of such profound and far-reaching import, it is refreshing to find in the public life of Great Britain, or of any other country, a man who has the courage to utter what is in his heart and who refuses to be stamped by the strident voices of an irresponsible press, which is prepared to glorify murder so long as it is accomplished on an extensive scale.

THE SUBTLETIES OF BENNETT

Of all the views of the significance of the Liberal victory in Saskatchewan to which expression was given yesterday, that of R. B. Bennett, member for Calgary in the Dominion house, was at once the most original and the least ingenious.

Mr. Haultain, leader of the Conservative party in the neighboring province, frankly, if reluctantly, admits that the outcome of the election must be taken as an unmistakable demonstration of the strength of the sentiment for freer trade among the people of Saskatchewan. Mr. Bennett regards the verdict of the electors as indicating "a settled conviction against the acquisition by the prairie provinces of their natural resources."

The fundamental assumption from which Mr. Bennett proceeds to this conclusion appears to be that a Liberal administration is incapable and incompetent because it is Liberal, and his method of reasoning is as follows. The natural resources of any province should not be entrusted to an incompetent and incapable administration. The electors of Saskatchewan have returned to power a government which, being Liberal, is necessarily incompetent and incapable. Therefore the electors of Saskatchewan have declared themselves as unalterably convinced that the province should not acquire its natural resources.

What could be more delightful than the naive with which the Calgary member adds that "the Conservative party is prepared to accept the responsibility of providing administrators of so great a trust, worthy in every respect of the confidence of our people."

Mr. Bennett and those of like political faith are moved by a generous impulse to provide honest and capable administrators for the several Western provinces. They await only the recovery of the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan from the blind stupidity which prevents them from recognizing that the Conservative party in the Dominion has established a monopoly of honesty and ability, after which they will provide them with such an administration.

From the Saskatchewan result Mr. Bennett draws a lesson for this province. "It remains for the people of Alberta," he says, "to say whether or not they too are of that opinion"—namely, that the provinces should not acquire their natural resources.

"It is not surprising," he adds, "having regard to the incompetent and incapable manner in which the affairs of this province have been conducted during the past seven years, that our people have heretofore been of the opinion that it would be too dangerous to entrust the administration of our great resources to the Liberal government."

Mr. Bennett is at least making an intelligent statement when he says that by electing a Liberal government, the electors of Saskatchewan declared in effect that they did not wish to secure the control of their natural resources. We know what he means though his meaning reflects no credit upon the party which he represents. We see also the implication in the statement, namely, that Mr. Borden will fulfill his promise to the provinces only when those provinces have returned a Conservative government to power.

We are entirely at a loss, however, to know what can possibly be meant by his statement respecting this province. He declares that the people of this province have heretofore been of the opinion that it would be dangerous to entrust the administration of our great resources to the Liberal government. It would be interesting to know from what source he derives his information regarding the opinion of the people of Alberta. So far, they have persisted in electing a Liberal government, the present premier of which has made every effort to secure control of those resources for the people of Alberta.

If the word Liberal had been omitted from this statement respecting Alberta, the only logical interpretation that could be placed upon it would be that which must be placed upon his statement regarding the action of the electors in the neighboring province, namely, that the people were horrified at the prospect of administering their natural resources, and therefore preferred to elect an incompetent and incapable Liberal government rather than a Conservative government which would acquire the control of these resources for them, despite any protest they might make.

We would like to assume that Mr. Bennett chooses his words with some regard for their meaning. On that assumption, however, we can extract little meaning from them.

BLUE BLOOD FROM MEN OF THE SOIL

Many British Nobles Are Descendants of Humble Farmers

(From Answers, London) Recent political tendencies in England have drawn attention to the fact, of which slight notice is often lost, that blue blood was not always blue; that some of the proudest families have their origin in lowly ancestry. Dukes, marquises, viscounts, earls and baronets, although they do not always like to be reminded of the fact, are "linked" with humble farmers, small tradesmen and ambitious but flat-purged apprentices.

No better case in point could be found than that of the Duke of Northumberland—the head of the proud family of Percy, one of the largest landowners in Great Britain, who counts himself of equal birth with the kings of the world, is one of the few remaining specimens of the old British aristocracy which is so rapidly disappearing before the irresistible march of modern democracy.

The old feudal system is to him as real as in the day of his ancestors, one of whom chummed with William the Conqueror. Yet the number among the direct ancestors such humble personages as William le Smythsonne, farmer, William Smithson, farmer, Ralph Smithson, tenant farmer, and Anthony Smithson, yeoman! The present Duke of Leeds is passionately fond of the sea. Most of his time is spent cruising about the world on his palatial yacht. One wonders if his fondness for the water, has any relationship to the circumstances surrounding the lowly ancestor who founded the fortunes of the ducal house of Leeds.

Toppled into the Thames Edward Osborne came to London from a Kentish village to serve his apprenticeship in the establishment of William Hewitt, merchant.

One day while Anne, the fair daughter of Hewitt, was in the world, care out of the window she lost her balance and toppled into the Thames. Osborne was near at hand and, kicking off his shoes, he jumped into the water to rescue his master's daughter. Anne was saved, the two were wed. His son was knighted, his grandson made a baron, his great-grandson a viscount, his great-great-grandson a duke.

No fewer than three peers—Earl Cromer, the greatest of modern Egypt; Baron Revelstoke, one of England's greatest bankers, and Earl Northbrook—are descended from one John Barst, a son of a bricklayer who, some started in business as a cloth manufacturer on the outskirts of Exeter.

Fifty Years in the Cabinet No more distinguished family exists in England today than that of Ripon. The present holder of the title is chiefly known to the public as one of the ablest statesmen of the world, but his father, who died at a great age three years ago, established a record as a cabinet office holder that few British politicians will find it hard to equal.

For fifty years he held a post in every Liberal government, with a slight exception of the first. He became such a fixture in public life that the Liberal leaders hated to break with him and from force of habit practice it hard to recognize his merits. Only death broke his firm hold on office.

Yet this great peer was descended from a lowly Yorkshire tradesman by the familiar name of Robinson, who became established in York.

The Rise of a Plain Smith One would imagine that nothing could be more plebeian than the name of Smith, yet the descendant of J. D. Smith, who sold tapes and buttons and dress materials to the women of Nottingham, is the Marquis of Lincolnshire. John Smith never dreamed of the brilliant future of his descendants, and died a humble draper, but future Smiths had other ideas, and George III. made the Robert Smith of his time into Baron Carrington.

The successor of this first baron thought Carrington much more aristocratic sounding than Smith, and dropped the latter entirely. So it is that one finds it hard to recognize the representative of the family, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, Marquis of Lincolnshire, Knight of the Garter, privy councillor, Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, joint-hereditary lord great chamberlain of England, the lineal descendant of plain John Smith of Nottingham.

The greatest Earl or Duke is one of the richest of English peers. He owns thirty thousand acres of the most valuable land in the country, mines of gold and silver, and the founder of the Dudley was William Ward, the son of a poor Staffordshire farmer, who was apprenticed to a London goldsmith and ultimately made a large fortune.

DEAF MUTES IN A CLUB

Even the Sound of Bells Absent in This New Resort in London

London, July 11.—What is probably the quietest club in the whole city has been opened in London. Its members are deaf or dumb mutes and its name is the National Deaf Club. Conversation is carried on by signs. The solitary water never offers an audible comment on the weather, which is about as far in the conversation line as a self-respecting water permits himself to go as a rule. There are no bells in the club, for the assumption is that no one would notice them even if they were rung. Under the door plate there is a button which, instead of a bell, switches on a red electric light when it is pressed. When the services of the waiter are invoked it is a red light and not a bell that calls him.

The club numbers 120 men and 60 women, and included in its appointments is a billiard room, probably the only one in London at which exclamations of disappointment are not heard. The president of the club, A. J. Wilson, is deaf, but can speak clearly, and when he opened the club he declared that he had never seen "a merrier lot of men and women."

We have witnessed on many occasions tactical exercises and military manoeuvres at Alderhot, Salisbury Plain, and other military stations. We have seen crack regiments of the British army perform various evolutions in imaginary fights, but it is not an exaggeration to state that the battle engaged in near the reservoir this afternoon was as inspiring a sight, in every sense of the word, as those in the motherland. One could laugh if it weren't so pitiable! A LOVER OF PEACE.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
During July and August Store Closes Wednesday at 1 P.M.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

Ends Today---Special Values in Every Department for a Fitting Climax



Extraordinary Values in Dress Goods

Such great saving opportunities as we present here are worthy of the fullest consideration by all thrifty women. They are opportunities, too, that do not occur often and the kind that need prompt action if you hope to share.

- Lot 1: Comprising serges, satin cloths, diagonals, worsteds, basket cloths, venetians, broadcloths and diamontines; colors old rose, black, grape, wisteria, bottle green, reseda, navy, cardinal and catwallow. About 200 yards; widths 40 to 50 inches. Regular 85c to \$1.50 yard. To clear 65c.
Lot 2: Comprising Fancy Serges, in colors of gray, navy, green, brown and wisteria, with fancy stripes. Made of good weight all wool wools and 50 inches wide. Regular \$2.25. To clear \$1.00.
Lot 3: This lot consists of many pieces of our high grade broadcloths and venetians. They are all wool, have nice finish, are soft, and drape well; colors, black, green, electric and peacock blue, old rose, wisteria, purple, reseda, gray and fawn; widths 50 to 54 inches. Regular \$1.75 to \$2.25 yard, to clear \$1.25.

Bedding and Household Requisites for Less

We have a greater quantity of the following lines, than we care to take on the inventory sheets at the end of the month. For this reason we repeat our offer, which gives housekeepers a further opportunity to supply their needs at a saving, and which gives us another opportunity to reduce our stock before the 31st.
Flannelette Sheets—In white and grey, with pink or blue border, full size. Regular \$2 for 3-4 size, reg. \$1.75 for \$1.40.
Pillows, size 18x27, Regular \$3.00 for \$2.45.
Dumfries Bedspreads—Summer weight, size 70-88, inches, Regular \$2.00 for \$1.35.
White Damask Bedspreads Size 84x88, Regular \$1.35 for \$1.05.
Size 70x88, regular \$2.00, for \$1.35.
White Moneycomb Bedspreads—Size 88x87, regular \$2.00 for \$1.35.
Size 72x85, regular \$2.50 for \$1.55.
White Marcella Bedspreads—Size 84x89, regular \$2.75 for \$1.95.

Special Dinner Set Values for Today Only

The following dinner sets must be cleared and we have made prices so enticing that no one should be left by closing time tonight. You will not have a chance to save so much on good dinner sets for a long time, so we advise that you make the most of your opportunity today.
White and Gold Limoges—Open stock, regular \$55.00. July Sale \$39.50.
Limoges Dinner Set—98 pieces, green conventional design. Regular \$35.00. July Sale \$29.75.
Limoges Set—97 pieces, 3 patterns to choose from. Reg. \$75.00. July Sale \$55.75.
Limoges Set—97 pieces, gold checker board design. Regular \$100.00. July Sale \$65.00.
Haviland Limoges—Open stock, regular \$20.00. July Sale \$15.00.
Limoges Set—97 pieces, green Grecian key and gold line design. Regular \$70.00. July Sale \$52.75.
Limoges Set—Dull gold and black Grecian design. 98 pieces. Regular \$125.00. July Sale \$89.50.
Many others at proportionately low prices.

Edwin C. Burt's and Sil-Kid Shoes for Women Greatly Reduced
All the remaining Sale Shoes of the above makes have been further reduced for clearance today. The lot comprises Oxfords and Pumps, and in suede, patent, tan and gummetal leathers; broken sizes.
Size 1-2 to 6. Regular \$1.75 up to \$5.50, for \$2.35.

Women's Kid Gloves at a Saving of Half and Nearly Half Price
A clear saving of 60c to 75c a pair is the welcome saving news that we announce today. Why, at such savings it will pay you to buy not only for your present needs, but also a supply to put away for fall and winter. These gloves are no ordinary make either, but that famous brand produced by Perrin and Co. They are made from high quality, soft and well selected French skins and in colors of tan, black and white. They also fit perfectly and come in the two dome style; sizes, white, 5 3/4 to 6 1/2; tan, 6 1/4 to 7 1/2; black, 5 1/2 to 6 3/4.
\$1.35 and \$1.50 regular Values, Today 9 a.m.—Not Before 75c

\$2.75 Clocks, 95c
About 2 dozen only and for as many early shoppers. Made with gold, silver and brass finish, and bevelled glass and neat open face; suitable for bedroom, hall, mantle shelf, boudoir or auto. Regular \$2.75. Today, 9 a.m. 95c. China Dept., 2nd Floor.

Men's High Grade Suits at Big Savings
The man who needs a new suit cannot afford to miss this great opportunity to provide himself with a high grade model at a very small outlay. These suits represent the balance of our spring lines and are reduced to this price in order to dispose of them before fall stocks arrive. They are all hand tailored and in fine all-wool worsteds and tweeds. The styles are neat and distinctive and come in a wide range of patterns of fawn, brown and gray, regular \$18.50 and to \$30.00. July Sale \$16.85.

Men's Tweed Suits at a Lowered Price
For style, quality, fit and service, it is hard to find the equal of these suits at regular prices, let alone at this sale price. We desire a complete clearance, however, before the fall goods arrive, and have lowered them to this price in order to accomplish it. They are made of good quality tweeds and cut in smart styles. The tailoring has been neatly executed and the patterns are neat and distinctive. Regular \$9.65. \$12.50 to \$15.00, for \$9.65.

Men's Trousers
Not often that you can buy such good Trousers as these for such a small price; made of good heavy tweeds and in patterns of dark gray and browns; all sizes. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50, for \$1.65.

Men's Felt Hats
Of fine quality and in the newest shapes and colors; sizes only 6 3/8, 6 7/8 and 7. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00, for Half Price.

Sale of Rugs Now on at Half Price

Various small advertisements on the left margin, including 'Section', 'for looking here Satur', 'Canvas Ankle', 'solid leather', 'Calf Boots', 'Sale price', 'men's Lacrosse', 'marked prices', 'for men, wo', 'S', 'Third Off', 'Traveling Goods', 'surplus stock', 'in Calgary', 'MEN'S PERSONAL', 'most up-to-date', 'trimmings, from special', '\$2.85', '\$3.20', 'very smooth beaver', 'lined frames and heavy leather covers', '\$5.50', '\$6.00', '\$6.70', 'printed duck, binded', 'fibre, electro', 'valance clamps', 'shoe lock, heavy'.