THE ALBERTAN

W. M. DAVIDSON - President and Editor-in-Chief
A. A. MOORE - Business Manager
W. W. CHEELY - Managing Editor

MORNING ALBERTAN

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

WEEKLY ALBERTAN

Per Year	$1.00

TELEPHONES

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF	2380
BUSINESS OFFICE	2122
SOCIETY EDITOR	6183
SORTING EDITOR	2320
NEWS EDITOR	6181

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1912.

STARTED WELL

The Progressive League got away to a good start Tuesday evening. The officers chosen are representative men of affairs in th city, the kind of men whose identification with a public matter means a clean bill when the final accounting hsall be made. And they are men who are not out for anything, that is, they are not inthemovement with a view of landing an office for themselves. It may be that the time will come when it will be regarded necessary, or advisable at least, to bring out some one or more of their number in order to insure the accomplishment of the object of bringing the league into existence. But the men chosen to head the league ar of the stamp that no one will accuse them of interested motives but all are prominent in the business life of the community and it may be expected of them at least, to devote their energies toward the fulfillment of the desires of all Calgarians for a good, clean, progressive city government. Under the leadership of the men chosen as officers and executive, the league has but to justify its title to render the city a very great service.

COURTESY AND EXPLOITATION

The suggestion of Mr. A. E. Watts, the well known British Columbia capitalist and timber owner, that a party of business men and manufacturers of Western Canada should pay a visit to England in return for the visit made to this country by the British manufacturers is deserving of commendation. The fact that a cordial invitation for such a return trip was extended by the Britons makes it almost obligatory on the part of the Canadians.

An interchange of such visits cannot but help to cement the cordial relations existing between the business men of the Motherland and the hustling contemporaries of the West. Furthermore, it does not require an unusual degree of acumen to grasp the fact that the resources of Canada, agricultural, industrial, and commercial could be exploited on such an occasion as scarcely ever before.

In view of the especially friendly attitude of our fellow countrymen across the Atlantic at this time, it is equally certain that the Canadian visitors would be entertained in a fashion that would provide them with something to talk about for the rest of their lives. Aside, however, from all sentimental and even commercial considerations of the present, there is also another element that should be condisered as one of the members of the Board of Trade emphasized yesterday. It is that manufacturers of Canada would have an opportunity to see and investigate first hand the wonderful manufacturing establishments of Great Britain. They could obtain directly lessons in achieving perfection and thoroughness such as few of the plants of our yet youthful country can offer.

There are obstacles in the way, of course, but the more difficult they are to overcome, the more successful such a trip is apt to be. What is first required is organized effort and this can best be accomplished through a movement started by Boards of Trade and the Industrial commissions of the various Western Canadian cities.

A WASTE OF RAW MATERIAL

The big counts of ballots in the presidential contest of the republic will occur next November. It is calculated that the total vote of the country will exceed 15,000,000. It is estimated that it takes the average man half a day to vote, which means a total of 7,500,000 days, which reduced to years, is considerable. As fully 40 per cent. of the electors vote for the loosing candidate this proportion of 2,500,000 days, is wasted. This is time enough thrown away to harvest the bumper crops of Western Canada, or dig an awful hole in the Panama canal. Converted into money it represents enough to build a couple of Dreadnoughts.

But back to the republic's electoral figures: The vote of the country at the presidential election in 1888 was 11,381,408; in 1892, 12,043,603; in 1896, 13,813,233; in 1900, 13,964,518; in 1904, 13,523,119; in 1908, 14,887,133.

It will be noticed that there was a decline in the popular vote in 1904, the vote of that year being less than in either 1896 or 1900, in spite of the growth of the country and the increase in population. The decline can only be attributed to a failure to arouse general interest in the Parker-Roosevelt campaign of that year.

The last government census shows a total population of the United States of 90,000,000, which would indicate a voting population of 18,000,000. There is, however, always a shrinkage from the voting strength, and it is considered unlikely that the vote will reach 16,000,000, although it seems probable that a great deal of interest will be aroused in this year's election, more than in several previous campaigns.

The vote of the Republican party in the whole country has advanced from 5,444,337 in 1888 to 7,679,006 in 1908. The Democratic vote has advanced fom 5,540,050 in 1888 to 6,409,106 in 1908. In only one year did the total Democratic vote exceed the total Republican vote. That was in 1892, when the Republican vote was 5,190,802, showing a decline from 1888, while the Democratic vote in 1892 was 5,554,046. The largest vote cast by the Democrats was in 1896, when Bryan ran the first time. The Democratic vote that year was 6,467,946, and that point was not reached by Parker or by Bryan in his two subsequent candidacies.

UNCLE WALT
THE POET PHILOSOPHER

THE JAY DRIVER

He drives his apoplectic steed with voice and reins and goad; no regulations does he heed, no laws that rule the road. Of all his faculties bereft, he is a trying wight; he never fails to take the left, when he should take the right. He swings his ancient caravan across the street or lane, and the anathemas of man fall on his head in vain. He stops to talk with neighbor Zinn, another helpless jay; they hold their teams and argue in the middle of the way; they prove the government is wrong, and roast the idle rich; and travelers who come along must pass them in the ditch. Along the village street he reels, the heedless jay, by heck, and breaks off fifty-seven wheels and makes ten rigs a wreck. From left to right and back he pulls, and takes up far more space than would a herd of Durham bulls if they were in a race. In all the country out of doors the jay is causing grief; of all the grievous rubes and bores he's easily the chief and yet our statesmen rant and rave until the welkin busts, and weapons of destruction wave before the harmless trusts. And what our country needs, I say, is less of this turmoil; the law should gather in the jay, and have him boiled in oil.

SIDEWALK SKETCHES
By HOWARD L. RANN

A CLOSET is a place where people secrete long, nervous articles of dress, along with an assortment of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes and shelf hardware.

The average closet is built along such generous lines that a long-legged man can easily crawl into it head first and turn around the first time by folding himself into the form of a capital V and rolling over rapidly.

Closets are usually flooded with light from some tungsten lamp hung out in the hall, aided by the pale effulgence from certain filmy robes of night which we are not able to pronounce.

Clothing hung in a dark closet never stays in one place long enough to allow a man to find his peignoir. This is a French word, which must be looked up to be appreciated. It is a coarse expression, and refined people do not use it oftener than once a day.

You can hang the baby's nightdress in one of these humid closets, on the first nail to the right, and by bed-time it will have worked its way around to the last nail in the southwest corner, under a pink kimona, four princess slips, a lace-yoked tea gown and a full set of imported lingerie.

There is nothing more pathetic than the spectacle of a near-sighted husband groping his way from hook to hook in a cavernous closet, trying to locate something his wife knows she put there the day before yesterday. Nine times out of ten it will be found on the centre table down stairs.

Some day closets will be constructed so that people won't have to back out of them over the mute remains of ostracised oxfords and the lithe forms of shoe boxes. The modern closet will also have a card index system, which will enable a man to find his last summer's vest without pawing his way through four feet of silk petticoats.

If some women had a closet in every room as big as a corn crib, they would still have to hang the overflow on the sewing machine.

Ideas of a Plain Man
By DR. FRANK CRANE

WHAT IS A MAN WORTH?

WHAT is a man worth?

He is worth just as much as he gives of himself.

You know a deal, you have mastered many sciences and languages, and accumulated many facts; but how much have you taught? Your learning is gauged, in the scales of truth, by precisely what you have sown, not reaped.

What is a rich man worth? No more, no less, than what he has invested in human values.

Our real property is what Bushnell called "the property right we get in souls."

The only money well invested is what we get no money for in return.

The miser who dies "worth" a million is really not worth a cent.

The time is coming when public opinion will despise the man who dies a millionaire, as being truly worthless. There is so much humanity to invest in.

Honor, love and esteem are for sale in the market of the world: the price is—yourself.

You cannot save yourself, as you save money.

That is a very true saying and worth pondering: "Whoso loveth his life shall lose it; and whoso giveth his life shall save it."

DOMINION OF CANADA BUILDING at [illegible] Exhibition, [illegible]. This structure is now nearing completion.

MOTHER IS SUED FOR HER DAUGHTER'S SERVICES

Odessa, August. 1.—The Wiman's Rights League is just now keenly interesting itself in a somewhat extraordinary episcopal obiter dictum of Bishop Antonius of Volhynia. This pronouncement practically creates an additional cause upon which an orthodox Russian may base a plea for divorce from his non-orthodox wife.

Names are not mentioned, but it appears that a couple of years ago an orhodox resident in the Government of Volhynia, in virtue of the "freedon of religious confession" clause in the Imperlan manifesto of October 30, 1905, recanted his faith and joined the Roman catholic church He subsequently married a Polish lady. Recently, repenting his "perversion" he again recanted, and was readmitted a member of the State church. He sought to persuade his wife to become pravoslavni (orthodox), but she firmly refused. On this ground he now seeks a divorce, and Bishop Antolius ex officio supports his suit, formally and publicly declaring that the cause assigned is legitimate and valid.

The Woman's Rights League is taking steps to have the case brought before the Senate, and will also have it laid before the Holy Synod. As, however, divorce procedure in this country is still partially governed by the ecclesiastical authoritiy, it is not at all improbable that the Holy Synod will upbold the action of Bishop Antonius. The State church differentiates between the latter and the spirit of the "freedom of religious confession," promulgated in the Imperial Ukase referred to. It was formerly a criminal offense for an orthodox Russian to abondon his faith, and was punishable by imprisonment or banishment.

ORTHODOX MARRIAGE IS THE CAUSE OF PROTEST

Calcutta, Aug. 1.—The "Times of India" gives a good deal of space to a case which came before the Bombay High Court.

A woman was convicted of cheating in respect of a certain sum of money which she had received in advance as a part of the hire agreed upon for letting her daughter for dancing to a person named Ananda Raja. She failed to deliver possession of her daughter to the man, who thereupon prosecuted her for cheating before Sirdar Vinchurkar, of Nasik. The Magistrate convicted the woman and sentenced her to four months' imprisonment. The sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court, as he was of opinion that the agreement wsa of an immoral character, the real purpose of the arrangement being concabinage. The High Court upheld the view of the Sessions Judge and set aside the conviction and sentence.

In connection with the case Harold H. Mann, of the Society for the Protection of Children, Boona, called attention to the peculiarly helpless position in which girls above the age of thirteen are at the present moment. Apart from actual violence being used against them, they may be treated in any way you please. Their parents, or anyone who has them in charge, may bargain with them at counters. They may sell them as dancing girls, which always means an immoral life. They may sell them as concubinos, or in other words, into a state which may become prostitution within a few weeks, months, or years—but which almost becomes prostitution in the end.

"The case which has called forth your indignation is one which is in its essence, of common occurrence. In our large cities, like Poona, we have a regular trade in little girls. Children are bought when babies for a trifle, or obtained for nothing. And the prostitutes who take charge of them bring them up. On reaching the age of thireteen or fourteen they are sold, sometimes very profitably. Offers of such girls have actually been made in Poona to my society's agent at prices of $1,000 and more. And if they are only purchased as dancing girls, or are obtained as concubines, there is no breach of law.

"The only way that I can see by which this horrible state of things can be remedied is by raising the age to which the law gives its protection to girls, from twelve to sixteen years. If such a change did not affect the question of marriage it would have the support of practically all Indian opinion in the Bombay Presidency, which counts in the matter. The government have obtained a few opinions adverse to such a change, but there is a vast majority in its favor."

GIRL ATTACKS SOLDIERS; IS COURT MARTIALED

Vienna, Aug. 1.—Fraulein Hirtl, the daughter of a colonel in the Austrian army, has been put on trial for assaulting her father's superior officer, Lieutenant Field Marshal Borovevic, the commander of an army corps. The affair has caused much sensation, as it brings into sharp relief some of the evils of the Austrian military regulations under which junior officers are forbidden to marry unless the bride can deposit the proscribed dowry, which varies from $10,000 for a lieutenant's wife to $3,750 for that of a major.

Twenty years ago Lieutenant Hirtl fell in love with a penniless girl, and, apparently in the hope that the regulations might some day be relaxed, the pair joined their lives without any religious ceremony. The union was a happy one, three children were born, and when Hirth recently attained the rank of Colonel, when no dowry but a formal permission to marry is necessary, he applied for leave to marry his faithful companoin, as this would, under Austrian law, also make his children legitimate. The field-marshal, however, refused this permission, told Colonel Hirtl that he had best send in his papers, and declined to have any social relations with him.

This interview took place just before the dinner of a garrison at Minkaus, and Colonel Hirtl, instead of attending went home and told his family what had happended. His eldest daughter, who is eighteen years of age, was so furious at the slight put on her father and mother that she went at once to the hotel, where the dinner was taking place, and in the vestibule slapped the general's face in the presence of several officers.

I quote from the headlines: "One hundred whales disport themselves to amuse steamship passengers." For inside information as to whale motives I award this the laurel wreath.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1670

DURING JULY AND AUGUST STORE CLOSES WEDNESDAY AT 1 P. M.

Men's 90c Nightshirts to Retire at 50c

Twelve dozen soft comfortable and sleep-inducing nightshirts that are willing to render you 90c service for the small sum of **50¢**. They are made of good quality, medium weight flannelette with extra wide yoke and turndown collar; all sizes. Colors, pink, blue, fawn, green, etc., in striped designs. Regular 90c. Week-End **50c**

APRICOTS

4 Basket... Crate.... **$1.65**

Children's Dresses at Half Price

Now that warm summer weather has arrived we wish to draw the attention of mothers to the excellent saving advantage that these dresses afford at half price. In the regular way they were exceptional value, but because we have too many for this time of the year we have to dispose of them at half in order to make way for fall goods.

They are made of high grade and wanted materials and in a wide assortment of stripes, checks and plaid materials; sizes 1 to 14 years; all colors:

Regular 75c, for ... **40¢** Regular 90c, for ... **45¢**
Regular $1.00, for ... **50¢** Regular $1.25, for ... **65¢**
Regular $1.50, for ... **75¢**
Others up to $4.50, all at HALF PRICE
Second Floor.

Teapots, Special 25c

Twenty-five cents will buy a 40c to 50c Teapot provided you act promptly. A special purchase enables us to make this offer, otherwise you could hardly expect such a big bargain. They are made of fine brown Rockingham ware, also Japanese clay ware. Some are plain with contrasting band, others are decorated with gold and embossed floral designs; sizes 4 to 6 cups. Regular 40c to 50c. Today special.. **25c**

PEACHES

Choice and Ripe, crate **$1.25**

Men's Silk and Mixture Ties, Regular 50c for 25c

If your supply of Ties is depleted, here is a chance to replenish it at half the usual cost. These Ties are part of a special purchase; also odd lines from regular stocks. In the regular way they would sell for 50c each and be splendid value even at that. At **25¢** they are a bargain extraordinary and if you buy a good supply it will mean a big saving. In light and dark ground, with stripe, figure, spot and check effects; all colors. Regular 50c. While they last **25c**

Men's Straw Hats and Panamas Half Price

The warm, sunny weather has brought straw hats into vogue again and also given us an opportunity to draw your attention to this sale at half price. The lines contained in this clearance represent the balance of our summer stock, and half price is calculated to clear them before new goods arrive. There are hats for men who want to be smartly dressed, also the inexpensive varieties that are suitable for working men, or for general knock-about wear. Today, tomorrow and Saturday HALF PRICE.

Carpet Ends at Half Price and Less

A few carpet ends are always useful in the house, especially as bedroom, bathroom, hall and door mats, and for several other purposes. Continuing today you can secure one or more of these useful articles and at a saving of half the usual price.

They come in a wide range of floral, conventional and art designs; also in combination colors of green, fawn, brown and cardinal. They are also of good quality and wear splendidly.

Tapestry Ends, regular $1.10, for 50c
Brussels Ends, regular $1.50, for 75c
Continuing Today.

Men's Underwear, Reg. $1 Suit for 70c

Summer Weight Underwear for Men that allows the skin to breathe and that imparts that cool feeling so necessary to summer comfort; made of porous knit fabric, with long sleeves and ankle length drawers. Only a limited quantity, so secure yours before they are all gone. Regular $1.00 suit. Today and Tomorrow **70c**

Cretonnes, Dimities and Taffetas at Half Price

Shoppers who come to this sale will go away with high grade draping materials and with a saving of half to boot. We have too many for this time of the year and this sale is calculated to even matters.

There are too many in the collection to give an adequate description, but it contains materials suitable for curtains, hangings, coverings, valances and numerous other purposes. Wide selections of patterns and colors and widths. Regular prices 12 1-2c to 65c. This morning, 9 a. m., not before, HALF PRICE.

Women's Sailor Blouses Special 95c

The Blouses are ideal for summer wear, being dainty, cool, and comfortable. They are made of a fine quality white linene with smartly shaped sailor collar. They also have small pocket, which is trimmed with colored mercerized drill, as also is the cuffs and collar. In the ordinary way they would sell for $1.25, but owing to the Montreal garment workers' strike they were late in arriving and are priced at this figure for quick dispersal. Colors, navy and white, cadet blue and white, and black and white and blue and white stripe; all sizes. Regular $1.25 value. Special **95c**

LONDON SCIENTISTS USING DETECTIVE METHODS

Sherlock Holmes' Systems Are Favored in Destruction of Bacteria

Track Deadly Bugs to Their Lairs in Fight to Save Lives

London, Aug. 1.—Science has discovered a new outlet for the Sherlock Holmes instinct. Doctors are now engaged upon tracking the wily and criminal microbe to its lair. The medical man who takes up the latest methods in the treatment of diseases attributable to microbes becomes, in effect, a skilled detective. This special medical police work is known by the somewhat forbidding title of "Vaccine Therapy," the development of which Sir Almroth Wright and his staff are pursuing with much success in the inoculation departments of St. Mary's hospital, Paddington.

This remarkable war on microbes, in which the dead are used to help in the destruction of the living, is described in a report just issued by the department, and it makes fascinating reading. Having found the central abode of the criminal microbe, the doctor hands over the administration of capital punishment to microbes of its own class, for one of the principles in vaccine therapy is that of killing living microbes by the use of dead ones of their own variety. By inoculating a patient sufferin gwith inflammation with a suitable number of dead microbes of the same variety as those found to be causing the inflammation, the natural opponents of microbic life in the blood are stimulated into action and assist the cure.

So remarkable have been the cures obtained at St. Mary's hospital—this "Scotland Yard" of the microbe world—that the number of patients under treatment now runs into thousands. During the past two years some 2,000 patients have been dealt with, and 500 are still under treatment. Two men who made pilgrimages from Russia and Hungary respectively, in the hope of deliverance from their microbic oppressors, and another wretchedly ill with an exquisitely painful foot crossed the continent of America and suffered torments in an Atlantic steerage, rather than submit to the loss of a limb without playing the last card to save it. The routine work, together with some special investigations, has required during the two years the examination of some 20,000 specimens of blood.

Experiments on those lines, with the aid of a patent splint recently introduced into England by Mr. Gauvain, medical superintendent to the Lord Mayor Trolcar Cripples' hospital at Action, have suggested the possibility of even more startling developmenst in the near future. Already consumption of the glands, bone and skin is yielding to the treatment. "It is not too much to hope," says the governing body in their report, "that when treatment along these lines is generally adopted, the hunchback and high-booted cripple, as a result of tubercular disease, will disappear from our streets. It is very satisfactory to record, in connection with this form of tuberculosis, that of eighty-seven patients treated during these two years, only two have eventually suffered the loss of a limb despite our efforts to save it, and that with both these men we were heavily handicapped by the circumstance that the disease had already existe dfor several months and involved most of the bones about the ankle before they came under treatment."

Certal nforms of heart disease and child-bed fever have been beneficially treated by inoculation, and here again eventually complete success is anticipated by the operators.

In describing the cure of toothache by the injection of dead microbes, the report says:

"There is a girl in our ward with hip disease who had been much troubled by neuralgia of long standing. Removal of the worst teeth did not suffice to cure the neuralgia, which was due, we supposed, to microbic activity in other teeth not yet so grossly decayed as to warrant their removal. A microbe obtained from inside of one of the removed teeth was used for the preparation of a vaccine, to inoculation of which the neuralgi at once showed itself so amenable that in a week or two it had entirely gone."

The research towards eventual cure of "hay fever" by inoculation with anti-pollen substances is also stated to be producing satisfactory results. The seasonable character of this disease is apparently the only hindrance.

"scarcely yet," says the director of the department, "has a due appreciation been attained of the large part played by microbes on the stage of our common life, their striking role in the infectious and epidemic diseases blinding our sense of their similar complicity in such prosaic (alternative) maladies as 'indigestion,' 'colds,' 'toothache,' 'bronchitis,' etc. Throughout so large an area of human disease microbes are at work, and over just such an area may our expectation of the extend, although not without certain success of vaccine therapy legitimately limits."

Luke McLuke Says

When a woman looks warm it must be some hot.

A woman never stops to figure it out, but it is a fact that she could purchase a whole skirt for the same price as a hobble.

Beauty is only skin deep. When a plain girl gets her hair into your eyes her kisses taste just as good as those of a prize winner.

A man isn't as smart as he thinks he is. Any time he manages to fool a girl it is because she wants to be fooled.

HERE IS A REAL SNAP IN

SARCEE DALE

The owner has authorized us to dispose of seven lots, 25x135 feet, six of which face north on 100 foot street, for all cash, at the ridiculously low price of **$90** each.

This price is net.

What are Holmpatrick, Cleveland and Southwest Calgary lots worth?

RAMSAY E. SINCLAIR

29-30 Elma Block. A. E. Wilson, Mgr. Phone 3988.

Scotland Woolen Mills Co. LIMITED

NO MORE $20 NO LESS

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW PREMISES

324 Eighth Ave. East