

THE ALBERTAN

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CHEAPER MONEY.

Premier Scott of Saskatchewan has announced that the big question at the next session of the legislature of that province will be that of providing cheaper money for the farmers of the province. At present a commission, accompanied by commissioners from Alberta, is in Europe investigating different systems of co-operative banking institutions, and studying the question of banking.

But New Zealand and Australia have had greater success in this kind of financing than any other country. Between 1894 and 1912 the Dominion of New Zealand loaned \$60,000,000 to assist farming developments, and out of 32,000 loans had only 33 foreclosures. The department handled this business at a cost of only fifteen hundredths of one per cent, and in the year 1911-12 earned a profit of \$300,000. Australia proper has not been so forward in this respect, but the results show that loans to farmers are equally advantageous.

It would be some time before the provinces of Western Canada could hope for such success, but with some effort they could do much to furnish cheaper money for the farmer, as soon as the money stringency is over.

NATIONALISM VS. IMPERIALISM.

As Mr. Bourassa advocates a policy which, if not now openly one of independence for Canada, will ultimately lead to that, The Albertan does not approve of the message which he gave to the Canadian club on Saturday. If his address, which was remarkably well received, acts as an antidote to numerous jingo speeches which have been made at the same place during the last couple of years, his coming will not have been in vain. We are all imperialists in this country, if by imperialism is meant a continuation of existing relations towards the mother country. We are few of us imperialists, if by imperialism is meant the squeezing out of all national spirit or the molding of our Canadianism in an English mold.

We believe that we have a duty to perform to the mother country. This is a British country, and it will continue a British country. We share in the glorious traditions of the British Empire. We would look to Britain for support in case of an invasion of our country. We owe much to the mother country, and we are prepared to do our duty, and have tried to do our duty in time of peril. A future which does not place Canada as a member of the great family of British self-governing nations, with Britain as the central figure, is one which does not appeal to Canadians.

Canada is practically independent now. We have a governor-general, sent from the mother country, but his share in the administration of government is not troublesome. Occasionally Great Britain—in its friendliness with the United States—makes a treaty with a foreign country which we believe sacrifices our interests, but that is not often. The privy council is the court of last resort, and some of the decisions of that body show plainly a lack of sympathy with our Canadian conditions, aspirations and development, but we can remedy that when we desire, and can make final the decisions of our Canadian supreme courts.

But during the last few years there has been a movement, which had its inspiration among the food taxers of the old country, to have Canada barter away this proud position of practical independence in exchange for some visionary voice in the administration of the foreign affairs of the empire. The method of the advocates of this unfortunate movement is to depreciate our Canadian nationality, to make light of our achievements, and to ridicule our aspirations. They declare that we are no nation, and cannot be a nation. Their policy is retrograde. Its aim is centralization. Its ultimate result can be nothing else than making Canada a mere dependency of Eng-

instead of a self-governing member of the British family of nations.

And that is the biggest question that is before the Canadian people today. The reciprocity agreement was vigorously opposed by the British food taxer, and the imperialistic jingo, who lacked faith in the steadfastness of the Dominion, and feared that our people could not take care of themselves. They did not give us credit for strength and self-reliance.

The entire Borden naval policy is intended to further this doctrine of centralization, and is a crowning effort to destroy the self-reliance of the Canadian people. The excuse that an emergency threatened was too foolish for any person to take seriously. It was another move in the effort to destroy the autonomous independence of the most powerful of the British colonies.

The British Tory learns nothing, and evidently forgets much. In his efforts to centralize all power in the hands of an autocracy he would fasten upon the self-governing empires within the empire the very policy which caused the loss of the thirteen colonies.

The only imperial policy that will prevail is one of alliance rather than centralized coercion. In half a century the British empire will include a family of self-governing empires, two or three of which will be greater or nearly as great, in population at least, as the mother country itself. Any effort to turn the development of these rapidly growing young nations through a Downing street mold will be a serious mistake.

AN ATTEMPT AT SCANDAL.

It is unfortunate for readers of Canadian newspapers that a great deal of the news from the Old Country, particularly that on political matters, is colored to a large extent, and written from the bias of the Tory party, so that one has to await the arrival of papers by mail to ascertain the real nature of the truth. But this is all the more unfortunate when one finds that Canadian papers are at times liable either to deliberate misrepresentation of the facts, or to ignorant comment, which is equally as bad.

A Calgary paper of Thursday, in an editorial article, refers to "the Marconi wireless purchases immediately preceding the announcement of the government contract with subsidiary and allied wireless companies."

The facts are these: On April 9, 1912, nearly FIVE WEEKS AFTER the acceptance of the Marconi tender by the post office, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director of the English Marconi company, invited his two brothers, Sir Rufus and Harry, to buy some shares in the American company. The only connection between the English and the American companies was that the former was a large shareholder in the latter, and that three directors out of nine were directors of the English company. Sir Rufus did not take any shares till ten days later, when he bought from his brother Harry 1,000 shares at £2, which was double what they were offered to him for at first. He later sold some of these to Lloyd George and the then Master of Elibank, now Lord Murray. They all sold at advantage some time later, and after a few months Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Murray again bought shares, which they still hold.

The Calgary paper asserts that the ministers bought immediately preceding the announcement of the government contract. Everyone who knows the first thing about the matter is aware that it was FIVE WEEKS LATER. The three ministers simply made an investment which was open to everyone else to make, and they had no inside knowledge of which they made use or abuse.

The Calgary paper says later that, "as the Liberal press began to call for the close of the inquiry, the most important development was brought to light when it was found that Lord Murray of Elibank had invested at least \$45,000 from the fund of the Liberal party." The question will be asked by any fair-minded man why Lord Murray should not invest \$9,000 in any security, and the critic is at once disarmed by the fact that Lord Murray, who still holds these shares, has lost heavily, according to the present prices of the stock.

The whole scandal which has been raised round the Marconi matter is nothing more than the last despairing piece of dramatic Pharisaism on the part of the "outs," who are now longing for the fruits of office from which they have been absented too long. That there is nothing in all the scandal is evidenced from the fact that Sir Edward Carson and F. E. Smith, those Unionist stalwarts, defended the brother of Sir Rufus Isaacs in his libel action, and are only now attacked for so doing by their fellow politicians in the press when the action has succeeded and the libel been disproved.

Editorial Notes

The report of Dr. Dawson, giving some figures showing the value and the need of playgrounds in Calgary, is one of considerable interest. We need playgrounds more than drill halls. Of course, we could do with both.

The publicity number of The Calgary News-Telegram, which appeared on

Saturday, was a worthy effort. It is a huge affair, and deals in a very interesting manner with the past, present and future of this city. It is a credit to the city.

A defender of Commissioner Samis informs the public that he can hand out better stuff than he gets to any newspaper that undertakes to criticize him, which may be true. No person has any admiration for any man who cannot take his own part, but at the same time there is something more to

be desired in a commissioner than being a ready scrapper, with the chip perpetually upon the shoulder.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser says consolingly that western people should not be too sensitive over the statements of Simax Aitken, as if any person could be sensitive over what that humorous get-rich-quick gentleman ever said.

The Winnipeg Free Press declares that the bye-election in Gimli was the most corrupt in modern times. "Gimli

represents the highwater mark of electioneering rascality. The Macdonald bye-election of last October was a Sunday school performance." That is unbelievable.

It is asserted by the Conservative party that the naval proposals will not be referred to the people because the people have already expressed their approval. Mr. Bourassa's speech is striking evidence to the contrary. Here is the recognized leader of a large section of Mr. Borden's followers openly avowing hostility to his policy upon this particular question. When those who are placed and have since maintained Mr. Borden in power declare themselves opposed to his proposals, how can it be logically argued that the people of Canada have given their support?

Letters to The Editor

Judge Beck and Blind Pigs.
Sir—In your issue of a week ago I read with surprise the remarks of Judge Beck upon the methods of the liquor license department, made during the passing of sentence upon two Italians charged with attempted murder.

With the sentence we cannot find fault, as that is entirely a matter for his Lordship, even though he is quoted as having said, "I have made inquiries about these men," leaving us to infer that he had information outside of that obtained in open court. It is well known that in Calgary a great amount of drinking goes on amongst the foreign element after legal license hours, and especially on Sundays, and that blind pigs are numerous. The many convictions prove this. Of all the many phases of drink question and its evils, that of blind pigging is the worst because we know that when a man visits one of these places he is invariably the worse for drink or suffering from its after effects, also that the quality of the liquor is not such as would be acceptable to the honorable members of H. M. Supreme Court of Alberta.

Now, since Mr. Hodgkins has been in Calgary, he has done his work in regulating the legal liquor traffic, and it is along these lines that I, with many others, think that the best results will follow temperance work. In such a case as the one in question I cannot see how the information necessary for a conviction could have been obtained without the methods used, unless by importing members of the lawbreakers' courtmunity to assist, and then we should apply to his Lordship for him to explain, in his infinite wisdom, the difference between the morals of the importer and of the retailer, and the difference between the morals of the informer. As I at one time complained to the police about a blind pig, with other evils attached, being next door to my own house, I would like to know if I was a complainer or an informer. If of the latter, and not having been brought up a Catholic, what chance have I of becoming a "good, useful and exemplary citizen?"

Yours truly,
R. W.

Mr. McKay's Denial.

Editor Albertan: In your issue of Friday, June 13, under large headlines on the front page, you published an article about my property in Banff, which was not facts. Somehow your reporter got Banffview mixed up with South Calgary.

Your article stated that Mr. Hurd had repudiated a contract with a person on the city officials about my property, who he met true. He never mentioned my name, and the property owners he was after are a half mile from mine in South Calgary.

It seems somewhat peculiar that in one part of your paper you have a correct report of Mr. Hurd's grievances and on the front page this article is twisted around and used against my property. All my houses are connected with sewer and water. The sanitary department can prove this statement. I don't keep a cow and I am not employed by the city.

MURDOCK T. MCKAY.

Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

ON GETTING RICH
Getting rich is the great American game. The season lasts twelve months each year, Sundays included, and the players are practically all the inhabitants able to distinguish the salient points of difference between a dollar and a stick of candy.

The getting rich game is played on all kinds of dice. Some men play it for sixty years on a flat top desk, while others use a 10,000 score table and still others a small green baize covered table. There are no standard implements for playing the game either. Some men use a book, others a tin, and still others a pocket instrument of conversation, which can make speeches and give advice at the same time. The game is played by betting a thousand dollars on the race in the hope of accumulating another thousand. Others prefer to save up \$25 and invest it all in a rubber company in the hopes of getting a final round which will give him some thousands. In both cases the principle is the same, but in the former the end comes more quickly and is comparatively painless.

Getting rich is a sort of catch-as-catch-can game. There are no rules to speak of. Generally speaking, in polite circles it is not proper to club a man while taking his money away from him. But this is only because more convenient methods have been perfected. The coarser hold-up man who beats his victim with a gas pipe while subduing him is looked upon with great scorn by the soft spoken captain of skindustry who sells the same victim a little preferred stock and then runs the price down until said victim pining asks for nothing.

Getting rich is a peculiar game because everybody loses and nobody wins. Some men lose a happy and carefree youth, while others lose their patriotism. Some mislead their wives and families in their mad enthusiasm, while practically all players lose their money. As soon as a man has gotten \$10,000 and can afford to wear two clean collars a week, he discovers that \$10,000 is a winning mark. When he makes \$25,000 he learns how to become a millionaire. When he gets his million he is so embarrassed in the company of the real rich that he blunders when ever he thinks of his pile. And just as he has accumulated \$100,000 and has perfected plans for taking over the earth in a combined effort with his neighbor, he is suddenly hit down and his bright prospects are devastatingly blighted.

Getting rich is a most fatal game than pugilism, dueling, or playing with matches. A powder mill but nobody kills it. It is some of us would if we were not too busy getting rich.

Sidewalk Sketches

By Howard L. Rans

(BY HOWARD L. RANS)
Tires are round, elastic imitations of rubber which are attached to automobiles for the purpose of absorbing the bumps, thank-you-masams and other death-deal-

ing jolts. While they are doing this, they also find time to absorb a recherche collection of ten-penny nails, tin-plated tacks and broken beer bottles, which nobody else cares to pick up.
These are made of an expensive grade of glucose and a cheap grade of hope, and are guaranteed to run 5,000 miles without exploding under the spite of some manufacturer thrown in the rear seat. When a man buys an automobile the which soon lose both their ambition and complexion and become infested with uneasy attitudes known as punctures. A puncture can easily be repaired in half a day so that it will not pounce again for several miles.
Tires are filled with air which is continually trying to escape into the outer world. This air is pumped into the tire by hand by an apologetic mental who does not care whether the tire retains its figure or not, and who crowds it so full of stray air that it is unable to take a full breath until the owner is gone miles from a garage.
Some tires are fastened to a popular

device called the demountable rim. This is one of the greatest inventions of the age. It is called demountable because a new tire can be put on in ten minutes by a man from the factory, while it won't take an automobile owner who has had four years' experience in a round house over two hours and a half. All that is necessary is to raise the hind feet of the automobile out of twelve inches of sand, with an instrument called a jack, remove several bolts which were driven in with a sledge, cut off the old tire with a pen knife, take off the rim with a cold chisel, fit on the new one with an axe, put back all of the bolts that didn't get lost in the sand, and then extract what is left of the jack. This is an exciting pastime on a hot day, and puts everybody in a happy mood.
A blow-out is a large, perpendicular hole in a tire caused by the air breaking out in one spot with a loud report. The only way to repair a blow-out is to convert the tire into chewing gum.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system. Accept no substitute. Insist on having Hood's Sarsaparilla. Get it today.

way to repair a blow-out is to convert the tire into chewing gum.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Two Noteworthy Specials In Pretty New Skirts

TO hear that these charming new Skirts are to be reduced to such proportions immediately on their arrival, is most remarkable, to say the least. The fact of the matter is, they should have been here a month ago, and for that reason we find it necessary to make up for lost sales by offering them at considerably less than their original good values.

AT \$2.50—75 only, Misses' and small Women's Dress Skirts, direct from the makers, including a variety of pretty styles in mostly plain tailored, with plait stitched down side front, which is a most becoming style to the average figure. Materials are principally in spring weight tweed mixtures, in greys, browns and heather mixtures, together with a number of whipcords, worsted diagonal serges, black and white checks and good quality panamas. Lengths 32 to 40 inches. Regular values \$3.95 to \$5.50. SALE PRICE \$2.50

AT \$3.95—This lot includes 85 Dress Skirts in Women's sizes, both large and small. The simple tailored straight effect is particularly emphasized in many of these Skirts, showing the plain, unbroken line from top to hem. There is a splendid selection of materials, including navy blue and black serges, two-tone whipcords, grey or brown mixed tweeds, heather mixed tweeds, herringbone stripes and a few plain panamas. Lengths from 36 to 44. Regular \$5.00 to \$6.50. SALE PRICE \$3.95

A Canned Goods Sale of Noteworthy Importance

HOUSEKEEPERS, hotel and restaurant proprietors can look to this sale as the most important economy event announced in this store for some time. As we stated in a previous announcement, we had figured on being in the new store three months ago, and consequently bought very heavily in this line. The result is, that we must reduce stocks to their proper level immediately, and the only sure way is to reduce them in the following fashion:

All Goods are No. 1 First Grade Pack

SPECIAL No. 1		SPECIAL No. 2	
3 cans finest Ontario Tomatoes	55c	2 cans Hawaiian Pineapple	60c
3 cans finest Ontario Wax or Refugee Beans	38c	2 cans California Peaches	60c
3 cans finest Ontario Corn	38c	1 can California Apricots	30c
3 cans finest Ontario Standard Peas	45c	1 can California Peas	30c
Regular	\$1.75	Regular	\$1.80
One Week Special, the dozen cans	\$1.50	One Week Special, the 6 cans	\$1.45
SPECIAL No. 3		SPECIAL No. 4	
1-gallon canned Ontario Apples	40c	2 1/2 pound tins Clover Leaf Salmon	35c
1-gallon canned Ontario Corn on Cob	65c	1 1/2-lb. tin Golden Key Lobster	55c
1-gallon canned Ontario Pumpkin	50c	3 tins King Oscar Sardines	40c
Regular value	\$1.55	Regular value	\$1.30
Special	\$1.25	Special	\$1.10

Prettiest Summer Waists Are Here

Ladies need not look farther than this store for newer or prettier summer waists than these which have just blown in from the east. The makers have excelled themselves in these charming creations, the daintiest waists we've seen.

These new arrivals come in fine quality voiles, mulls and lawns in the season's most advanced styles and newest designs, square neck and high neck, beautifully trimmed fronts with embroidery, lace and fine tucking; three-quarter, long and short sleeves with back and sleeves also trimmed with lace and tucking. All sizes 32 to 44.

PRICES \$1.50 to \$15.00

\$6.50 Lace Curtains \$4.95 a Pair

Particular housekeepers won't find anything more artistic or more appropriate for their living room windows than these dainty Balmoral Curtains. They are made of a fine Voile and filmy Marquisette with lovely borders of insertion and dainty lace edgings. All are 2-1/2 yards long (still length) and for service and durability are unexcelled. You can have them in cream or a rich ecru.

In this gathering you will find several very dainty Irish Point Curtains, suitable for parlor windows. An offering of far-reaching importance to the housekeeper who appreciates economy when the beautifying of the home is concerned. Regular \$6.50 pair. TUESDAY \$4.95

A Sale of Curtain Nets

There are scores of dainty housekeepers who, as a matter of individual taste, prefer nets for their summer home instead of curtains. And it is to these women in particular that this sale will strike most forcibly.

In this sale are included some of the daintiest Bangalow Nets ever shown in Calgary, just opened fresh from their wrappings. They are all double width and come in white, cream and ecru. The kind of nets that launder beautifully and withstand the sun. For Tuesday we have reduced them in the following fashion:

Regular 50c pair.	45c
SALE PRICE	
Regular 10c pair.	30c
SALE PRICE	