

THE ALBERTAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1912

PREACHERS AND PUBLICITY

We wonder how many preachers realize that a large measure of publicity given to their utterances by the daily press is, more often than not, an unending indication that what they have said contains little sense, much nonsense or something that is merely startling. An able newspaper man, writing in the last issue of The University Magazine, declares that readers of newspapers, as such, are interested in religion only when they are "frightened." There is a large measure of truth in the statement. Many may be interested in religion but few will wish to read sermons at the breakfast table or immediately after dinner. Men of culture frequently derive enjoyment from attendance at a circus, but culture would not detract from their resentment if select readings from the poets were substituted for the performance of the circus tamer.

The function of the newspaper is, of course, the same as that of the circus. To the great majority of readers, however, the news columns of the daily journal are, to quote Mr. Sandwell in the article referred to, "the gossip of yesterday." It is because of this fact that the good sermon, in which the most inspiring utterance is given, the most profound truths, is seldom "good copy." Let the minister of the gospel, however, declare that all the sins and sorrows of humanity are traceable to cigarettes or that the morals of the race are on the decline owing to the prevalence of the bubble skirt, and his ignorance, stupidity or desire for self-advertisement will receive its reward in a "square head."

A number of prominent preachers in some of the Eastern American cities were recently interviewed on the subject of the prevailing fashions in women's dress and made solemn deliverances in which they declared that the immodesty of those fashions was responsible for a visible moral decline among the people of this continent. Needless to say, their statements received the widest publicity, not because of any truth, profound or superficial, in the opinions expressed, but merely because a preacher is expected to be shocked at a bubble skirt and because people enjoy watching a person who is shocked, especially if that person happens to be a preacher. If any of these men had said something worth while on a subject that was vital to religion it would not have found its way so easily into the columns of the newspaper.

We would not wish to curtail the supply of "good copy," but would commend to the ministers the truth that wide publicity in the press does not necessarily imply the successful performance of the duty imposed upon the men in the pulpit. Dean Swift is credited with a somewhat cynical utterance in which there is perhaps more truth to-day than at the time when it was delivered. A friend who had been offered the charge of a big London church asked his advice before deciding whether to accept. "Don't," was the response. "You will become a popular preacher and go to hell." We do not remember that it was recorded whether the advice was accepted.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE POSITION

Pessimistic protectionist journals are continually making the assertion that by the continuance of a free trade policy, the trade of Great Britain is being ruined by competition with protected countries.

The facts, however, show that British trade is increasing year by year and that there is very little inclination on the part of the British people to adopt a protective policy. It was free trade that developed British trade and it is free trade that is maintaining it in the ascendancy.

Commenting on this question, The Winnipeg Free Press says:

"Advocates of high protection in Canada are perpetually worried by the refusal of Great Britain, to date, to abandon its system of free imports. If they were wise, they would base their argument for protection in Canada upon local and peculiar conditions, paying due regard to John

Stuart Mill's celebrated exception to his advocacy of free trade; and concede that under the differing conditions prevailing in England there may be something to say for freedom of exchange.

"The contention is that while free trade was an advantage for Great Britain before Germany, the United States and other countries inaugurated their tariffs, the advantage disappeared giving way to a serious handicap, the moment those countries adopted protection. 'With the remarkable development,' says our contemporary, 'of Germany and the United States and the adoption of those countries of a system of high protection, British industry, even in lines where it had been regarded as unassailable, began to decline.'

"The whole argument, as will be noticed, is based on the assumption that British industry has begun to decline. This statement is untrue. The English newspapers giving the trade returns for 1911 have just reached Winnipeg. These returns speak for themselves. 'Record Trade Year,' 'All-round increase in 1911,' are respectively the heading and sub-heading in the report of The London Standard of July 23 last. The Standard, by the way, being a good Conservative and protectionist newspaper. Immediately below follows this paragraph: 'Statistics issued by the board of trade show that for all branches of our foreign trade the volume of trade in 1911 was the greatest ever recorded, exceeding that of both 1910 and 1907, the two earlier years of maximum trade.'

"This appears to be a fairly good record for a year which contained two of the biggest strikes in the industrial history of any nation. Further down in The Standard's report we read: 'In all branches the volume of trade was greater in 1911 than in 1910, and for imports, re-exports, and net imports the increase of volume was identical, amounting to 3.1 per cent, in each case. For exports the increase amounted to 3.9 per cent.' It will thus be seen that there was a greater increase in the exports than in the imports.

"The Statesman's Year Book for 1912 gives the total exports for 1911 of the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States as follows:—United Kingdom, \$2,785,016,000; Germany, \$2,025,450,000; United States, \$2,013,545,000. On a per capita basis the showing in favor of Great Britain is still more marked. Is this what the organ means by the statement that 'Great Britain under a policy of free imports has had to yield to Germany and the United States supremacy in almost every industrial enterprise except that of shipbuilding?'

"There is much evidence to support the contention that the adoption by other nations of high tariffs, so far from injuring British commerce has helped it. A protective tariff almost inevitably increases the cost of production and while it creates some industries it may also ruin others, as it ruined the ocean shipbuilding industry of the United States. Great Britain, remaining a free trade nation, has had a constant advantage in the neutral markets of the world, owing to the cheapness of her goods. She has also the additional advantage that all over the world, through free trade, she gets most-favored-nation treatment for her goods.

"As an illustration of the supremacy of Great Britain in neutral markets let us take the two markets of India and China, where all nations are on an absolutely equal footing as regards tariff treatment. From the Statesman's Year Book we find that whereas the United Kingdom exported to India in 1910-11 goods to the value of \$263,408,000, Germany in the same year exported to India goods to the value of \$17,182,000 and the United States goods to the value of \$11,582,000. The figures for China also show a marked supremacy in the commerce of Britain, the latest figures given by the Statesman's Year Book being—United Kingdom, \$61,376,000; United States, \$19,870,000; and Germany, \$16,618,000."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Making capital of the presence in the city of the medical men's convention, the wit of The Edmonton Journal says: "For the present week we are prepared to plead guilty to the familiar Calgary charge that the Edmonton population figures are doctored." We would suggest that when, in future, attention is given to this failing Edmonton should know better how to take its medicine.

"What are our moral reform societies going to do about it?" asks an excited correspondent in The Toronto Star, shocked by the report that an alderman in an open meeting of the council had offered to back an assertion by betting a new hat. He is apparently unaware that one of the officials of a moral reform society, the Rev. Wm. Rochester, recently offered to back with a thousand dollars assertions which he made in controversy with a Seventh Day Adventist.

The German Emperor, who once boasted that he was the senior partner in an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Supreme Being, is reported to be of the opinion that he must seek further assistance elsewhere before he can hope to be successful in a war with Great Britain while that country has the support of Col. Sam Hughes.

Judging from the speeches being delivered by the Canadian Minister of Militia in the West, the story "How Bill Adams Won the Battle of Waterloo" will be a tame affair compared with that which the historians will relate when they tell "How Colonel the Honorable Sam saved the British Empire."

hasment of the Central Methodist Church. Hon. Mr. Hanna's address dwelt largely on the wonderful agricultural possibilities of Alberta. He emphasized the need of consistent systematic aid by the province to develop agriculture to its full possibilities. Mr. Hanna gave an especially interesting description of the district agricultural agents in Ontario in teaching the farmers the best way to handle crops. The result has been that farms which were producing \$15,000 or \$16,000 in crops a few years ago are producing as many thousands of dollars now, and the land has been accordingly enhanced in value.

Mr. Willson entertained the members with a brilliant talk, among other things declaring that no man should be permitted to take his seat in the Canadian house until he had taken a trip west and become acquainted with the immense possibilities and views of this part of the country. He also dwelt on the important effect that the opening of the Panama

canal will have on the western provinces, asserting that from a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five million bushels of wheat will go from the western provinces via Pacific coast ports when the big ditch is opened.

LIST OF BIRTHSTONES

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 13.—The American National Retail Jewellers' association, in session here, after requests from numerous sources, has decided officially upon the following revised list of birth stones:

January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, bloodstone; and aqua marine; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl and moonstone; July, ruby; August, sardonyx and peridot; September, sapphire; October, opal and tourmaline; November, topaz; December, turquoise and lapis lazuli.

Is August, 1912, to go down in history as an ideal month for sleeping two in a bed?

CALGARY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES SCHOOLS OF MANY WESTERN CITIES; MAKES REPORT

Everywhere Received With Courtesy and Given Every Opportunity to Study Systems; Technical Schools of Seattle the Best Visited

DECLARING that "Manual Training, Household Science, Drawing, and Technical work generally, must form the more important part in the education of our future citizens," probably the most comprehensive report on schools in the history of Calgary was presented to the school board Tuesday by the committee appointed to visit and report on the facilities of technical education in Western American and Canadian cities.

A special meeting of the board will be held in the near future to consider the report which covers 39 closely typewritten pages.

The committee was composed of Messrs. R. J. Hutchings, T. B. Kidner, and H. McClelland, and the thoroughness of their observations is revealed by the detailed nature of the report covering practically all phases of school work. The cities visited included Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Victoria, and Vancouver, B. C.

In all of these cities the visitors were received with the utmost courtesy and given every facility to inform themselves. They found without exception that the manual training and technical work is occupying the most interested attention of foremost educators of the day.

The report says that "Seattle, Wash., presents altogether perhaps the best example of modern ideas of education." Among other things the board noted at a new high school under construction in that city was a novel feature in the form of a typical flat dwelling, complete furnished for use in household science teaching.

The first city visited by the committee was Spokane, Wash., where the new Lewis and Clark high school was thoroughly inspected. The board found that six courses were offered at this school, including Domestic Science (Manual Arts, girls), Scientific, Commercial, Manual Training (Manual Arts, boys), Chastel, Latin, Literary, French or German.

Laboratories Well Equipped. The laboratories in the school include the following: Biological laboratory, chemical laboratory, both of which the report describes in detail; there are also the Fine Arts room, Physical Geography, Physics laboratory, Household Science, Mechanical Arts, and the Calgary investigators describe fully the appliances and the equipment used in these important departments. Drawing room, commercial department, study rooms, are all described, illustrating the thorough manner in which the report is prepared.

"A very interesting feature," says the report of the committee on the Spokane school, "was the cafeteria in the basement of the building. The cafeteria is run on a cost basis by a committee of teachers. Seating capacity 400 but would hold more tables easily. The staff includes a head woman at \$15 weekly and usually two assistants at \$10. Student waiters and assistants get their lunch free. For ten cents any three things on the menu may be had. Soup, milk, sandwiches, pastry, fruit, ice cream and milk chocolate, milk and cocoa sold at cost. No gymnasium is provided in the building, but one exists in the administration building alongside it. The corridors and staircases in the building were found to be exceptionally clean, toilet rooms separate for boys and girls, marble parkings and nickel-plated fittings used throughout, floors of tile."

Evening Classes a Feature. Another section of the report describes the Spokane evening classes on general lines and also classes in English for foreign born citizens. Industrial work in the elementary schools is touched on and a full description given on the special school administration building maintained on the Campus of the Lewis and Clark High School. The report even discusses the question of janitors, and in closing on the Spokane schools quotes the superintendent of school of that city as saying:

"There is an unmistakable tendency throughout the country, as well as the world at large, toward an extension of manual training in the schools, and the extent of eliminating or abbreviating some of the literary courses."

"There seems to be practical agreement that, before the High School, this work would be carried on concurrently with the other school studies, in the same building and be required of all. Beyond the elementary grades, there is much diversity of opinion whether the hand work should take the specific vocational training, or be directed toward the acquisition of general skill of hand, whether it should be elective in all courses, or confined to specific manual arts courses; whether it should be carried on in all high schools of a city or in separate buildings equipped for that work."

Portland Schools Described. Proceeding to Portland, the committee describes in detail the organization and administration of the school system of that city. High school courses are described, and a visit was paid to the Jefferson high school, typical of Portland High schools. The building is about three years old, cost \$300,000, without equipment, contains 60 rooms, laboratories and store rooms. All features of the school are described in the report including biological laboratories, chemical laboratories, physical laboratories, physical geography, including mineralogy, weather problems, etc., botany, arts room, sewing, cooking, manual training, commercial department, assembly hall, gymnasium, library, cloak rooms, and the cafeteria with an a la carte system. Boys and girls lunch in separate rooms. Kitchen between.

The new Lincoln High School in Portland is described in a similar manner. The main corridor of the school is 140 feet long and 20 feet wide and is 18 feet high, lined with individual steel lockers, toilet room provided next to each locker room. One whole side of the basement is taken up by lunch rooms.

Calgary Ahead in Grade Schools. Two modern elementary schools were visited and the report states that "Portland is behind Calgary in this respect." At present, the parks board maintains the several playgrounds each equipped with about \$1,000 worth of apparatus with two persons in charge of each.

"The school board is equipping four more at a cost of about \$800 each and

The School of Trades in Portland is described as "the only institution visited which is devoted purely to trade training. The school is five years old and is housed in a building formerly used for a grade school, open to all boys and girls in the township, 250 pupils enrolled the course being three years (ten months each). This trade school is given much space in the Calgary report which closes with the statement that 'the school is evidently fulfilling its purpose and we were informed that its system of work is likely to be copied in other countries.'

The girls' courses in the purely trade school include millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, sewing and cooking. The boys' courses include plumbing, steam-fitting, pattern making, carpentry, machine shop, electrical construction, mechanical wiring, mouldings and foundry work, architectural, drafting and mechanical drafting.

Big High School Enrollment. Preliminary to the report on the Seattle, Wash., schools, the committee report states that the city's population is about 240,000 and the high school enrollment is the highest in proportion to the population of any city in the United States, six schools having high school courses, five of which are definite high schools. Handwriting is taught in all forms in the Seattle schools. Beginning with the youngest pupils, some Kindergarten are in operation and more are to be provided to cover the whole city. Drawing and construction are co-ordinated under one man, a woman supervisor having charge of the work up to the fifth grade. Boys and girls do similar work up to the sixth grade. Girls then take sewing under their own trade teacher and boys take shop work at the centers. Caring saw work is given in Grade IV, and cardboard construction objects, in Grade V. The superintendent said that Seattle business men take great interest in this side of school work and offer prizes but the board holds off from acceptance.

An exceedingly important departure, the Calgary committee found, were the provision for industrial classes of "pre-vocational" schools. These are open to any pupil who has passed the fifth grade or is 13 years old. Half the time is devoted to industrial work. At present (three centres are open, 72 boys and 72 girls are in attendance. The academic course is a modified grammar school course and the schools are open at the top so that the pupils will get into the high schools if they wish.

Schools for Feeble Minded. Departments known as "special" schools are maintained for feeble-minded pupils, ten or twelve being allotted to each teacher. The state appropriates five times as much grant per diem as for normal children. City medical specialists give their services, three nurses are employed in connection, and the state university psychologist holds clinics at school and makes visits of numerous kinds. An excellent teacher also is employed in each school building to look after backward children. The city also maintains a school for deaf and dumb children, and evening classes.

The committee's report then gives a detailed description of the big broad-based high school where much valuable information was obtained. Among other points, the report says: "A feature of this school was a large stock room for books and stationery. Everything is provided for pupils free. Science laboratories are very fine and complete in zoology, botany, physics, chemistry and physical geography. Food very cheap, five cents usually giving enough for lunch, soup and crackers for five cents." The report gives much space to the manual training features at the school which are on a most elaborate scale.

Victoria's Schools Visited. Victoria, B.C., schools, the next visited, also are described in detail. Among other things, the report says: "Victoria has had manual training and cookery in its elementary schools for some years, but no high school work in these lines has yet been started. A large new high school, in however, now under construction at an estimated cost of \$350,000 and provision will be made in it for modern methods and subjects of instruction."

"We visited several of the manual training and household science centres. Most of these are housed in separate buildings on the school grounds in the style of the English manual training and cookery schools. The manual training is still carried on almost wholly on the same line adopted at the introduction of the subject by the Macdonald and twelve years ago. The household science, however, is thoroughly up to date."

Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education for the province of British Columbia, informed the committee that manual training and household science are on the eve of great developments in the province, the government being convinced of the great value of these forms of education.

Vancouver Schools Make Progress. At Vancouver, B.C., the committee were impressed with the progress of school work in that city, particularly along manual training lines. The medical department is an important one, a medical officer devoting his entire time to the work, a second physician devoting his mornings and a nurse her whole time.

Two high schools have fairly full equipment for woodwork, cold metal work and household science arts and crafts and general school purposes. The superintendent informed the committee that they may some day have a technical school but he is a firm believer in a measure of manual training for all high school students.

A manual training room is provided in every elementary school and a household science room in about every second school.

The Britannia high school is described in detail, and it is stated that the school is being greatly enlarged by the addition of laboratories, workshops and gymnasium.

With reference to playgrounds, the report says: "We inquired into the matter and found that the city of Vancouver has grounds were at first under a body composed of some school trustees, some members of the city parks board and other two or three bodies. At present, the parks board maintains the several playgrounds each equipped with about \$1,000 worth of apparatus with two persons in charge of each."

"The school board is equipping four more at a cost of about \$800 each and

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



A 3 Day Shower in Pretty Waists at Values Worth Hurrying After

WOMEN won't be able to measure the full extent of their great good fortune until they have seen for themselves what splendid values these really represent, and how charming and varied the effects. Then, qualities, too, are up to the usual high standard of this store.

The reason for this sensational sale? Here's the story in a nutshell. When manufacturers have anything big and extra special they naturally turn to the store in a position to handle big things. These came to us from one of the largest American makers at a very special price concession. First, because we took the entire lot, some 75 dozen; secondly, because we made a spot cash deal.

It's one of the most important events Calgary women have heard of in months and we expect record selling just as long as quantities last.

AT \$1.25—12 distinct and attractive styles in this lot, consisting principally of neat tailored shirts with soft tailored collars and turn-back cuffs, some with small pocket, others plain tucked; splendid quality materials of linen, vesting, cotton crepe, flaxon and crossbar muslin, in plain white, fancy white, black and white stripes and colored stripes and two styles fine white lawn, embroidery and crocheted button trimmings, fastened down front. A complete range of sizes. Three Day Sale\$1.25

AT \$1.50—This lot involves a variety of nine pretty styles, all in neat tailored shirt effects, with the new soft tailored collar and turn-back cuffs, nearly all with small pocket and plain set-in sleeve; materials of fine stripe silk and linen, in blue and white, black and white, fine gray and black stripe silk; plain white silk Japanese with colored stripe, tan silk Japanese and plain white linen, all sizes. 3 Day Sale \$1.50

AT \$2.50—This collection includes about 10 dozen plain white Japanese Silk Waists of splendid quality, in strictly tailored styles with soft tailored collars and cuffs, set-in sleeve, small pocket on left and neatly trimmed with pearl buttons. These are beautifully made and finished after the most accepted styles and would be considered good value at twice this special price. A complete range of sizes. 3 Day Sale\$2.50

An Important Skirt Sale

You'll Open Your Purse To These Silk Hose at 65c

Here is an opportunity that early shoppers will be doubly rewarded for. To the lady of refinement Silk Hosiery is essential. Many who would like to wear them don't always feel that they can afford silk hose of the usual price. Today, take advantage of the special price by an early visit. The quantity is limited—hurry!

Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, stockings in shades of gray, mauve, blue, etc., finished with narrow satin borders of sky, pink, green, etc.; 5-12 inches wide. Today per yard65c

You'll Wonder at the Price of these New Dresden Ribbons

Charming and bewitching effects are revealed in these beautiful new pure silk Dresden ribbons we have just opened. Most appropriate just now, too, when many women are planning to trim their new hats.

A veritable fairland of colors and combinations in shades of gray, mauve, blue, etc., finished with narrow satin borders of sky, pink, green, etc.; 5-12 inches wide. Today per yard45c

"Petal Dust" Delightful For Your Clothes Chest

Here is a convenient little package that will appeal to the person who is particularly about the wardrobe. A concentration of natural flowers, an everlasting and delightful odor is this new perfume—"Petal Dust." A package placed in your clothes chest or wardrobe will give a delicate and subtle perfume to your garments. Today, package15c

Demonstrating The Goodness of Franco-American Soups

CALGARY women are extended a cordial invitation to visit the Franco-American booth in our grocery section, where a special demonstration is being held of their rare goodness. Though they are made in immense quantities, every detail is more closely watched than in a private kitchen. We will tell you more about the merits of Franco-American products when you come.

Puree of Tomato Soup	75c
Mock Turtle	25c
Consomme	25c
Julienne	25c
Vegetable, clear	15c
Vegetable, thick	25c
Beef	15c
Chicken	15c
Chicken consomme	25c
Mulligatawny	30c
Pint tins	90c
Green Turtle, clear, genuine	75c
tin	90c

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!

150 Pairs of Men's Shoes to March Out Friday and Saturday

Not for many months have we offered such exceptional value in men's footwear as we mention today. Our buyer has just returned from the eastern shoe markets and following on his heels are many cases of fall goods which are calling for room. And in order to make room some lines must be cleared out regardless of former cost or profit. Men may consider themselves lucky indeed to share in this.

150 pairs Men's Patent Leather Blucher Shoes. Goodyear welted soles, dull calf uppers. All of well known makers. A variety of the most popular shapes and all sizes. See them in the window. Regular \$5.00 and \$5.50. To-morrow and Saturday\$3.45

Some men look for trouble and others are satisfied if they can start an argument.

IN HEALTHY PORT WILLIAM. To the Editor, Calgary Albertan.

Simpson street. Port William, Ont. August 12th, 1912.

Sir: Amidst all the talk of epidemics of smallpox in Quebec and Montreal, typhoid in Ottawa, Toronto, and other cities, it is refreshing to find at least one city with a different showing. I have made enquiries in this city, and I find that at the time of writing there are no cases of smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid, or scarlet fever; no infant under 12 months old died during the month of July, and the isolation hospital is empty.

The sanitary staff consists of one part-time medical health officer, one sanitary inspector, one visiting health nurse, and one isolation hospital nurse. The city has a permanent and rapidly growing population of between 20,000 to 25,000, and an additional summer population of two or three thousand engaged upon dock and elevator construction.

The cost of the sanitary administration (excluding expected amounts to less than \$5,000 per annum. Can any other city beat this record?

Yours faithfully, H. WHITE.



SHOE SECTION MAIN FLOOR

TORONTO EDITOR GUEST OF CALGARY CANADIAN CLUB

W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, Shares Honors With Writer

Both Have Words of Praise for the Wonderful Domain of the West

J. S. Willson, editor-in-chief of the Toronto News, and Hon. W. J. Hanna, K.C., provincial secretary of the province of Ontario, were the guests of honor at a luncheon given at noon yesterday by the Canadian Club in the

basement of the Central Methodist Church.

Hon. Mr. Hanna's address dwelt largely on the wonderful agricultural possibilities of Alberta. He emphasized the need of consistent systematic aid by the province to develop agriculture to its full possibilities. Mr. Hanna gave an especially interesting description of the district agricultural agents in Ontario in teaching the farmers the best way to handle crops. The result has been that farms which were producing \$15,000 or \$16,000 in crops a few years ago are producing as many thousands of dollars now, and the land has been accordingly enhanced in value.

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