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MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1910  
 DR. ESTEY'S RESIGNATION

The position in which Dr. Estey found himself as medical health officer for the city of Calgary such that the announcement of his resignation will cause little or no surprise.

Holding him responsible, after careful enquiry, for mismanagement of the smallpox hospital and for the seeming flippancy of his remarks, when questioned, he dismissed objections to the inadequate accommodation at that institution and declared that many of the patients engaged in "bathing", a majority of the members of the city council recommended his dismissal. By resigning in office despite this recommendation precipitated the resignation from the board of health of one of the alderman who had voted for his dismissal, and created a situation which must inevitably have led to relations more strained than those which now exist between the city council and the board of commissioners.

In the circumstances Dr. Estey will gain credit rather than lose credit with the general public by the step which he has taken. Whatever opinions may be held concerning his fitness for the position of medical health officer or his performance of the duties of that position, he is very generally esteemed as a genial personality and a capable medical man, and many, even of those who have been obliged to condemn his actions while in the service of the city, will wish him every success in whatever position he may choose to fill.

No pains should be spared by the city council to fill the vacant position at the earliest possible date with the most capable man who can be secured. The municipal body is concerned with no matter of more vital importance than that of the public health. The need for more effective treatment of the problems arising out of the work of this department has received special emphasis of late from the experience of Ottawa and other Canadian cities where the public health has been seriously threatened by conditions which might easily have been prevented. The prevalence of typhoid fever in this city during the present month serves only to enforce the argument for the immediate establishment of a health department which shall exhibit the very highest degree of efficiency. Such a department must be directed by a man who, in addition to possessing expert knowledge of matters affecting the public health, has also the qualities that will ensure an unflinching enforcement of such regulations as may from time to time be made. Such a man are to be found in the Dominion and the ratenayers of Calgary will not begrudge the payment of whatever salary is needed to secure the services of one of them.

CHURCHILL'S PROPOSED VISIT

Late dispatches from London clearly indicate that it has not yet been decided whether Premier Borden's informal invitation to the First Lord of the Admiralty to visit Canada in the immediate future will be accepted. The first flush of enthusiasm with which the suggestion was greeted on both sides of the water has been followed, upon more sober reflection, by a doubt as to the advisability of such a visit at the present time. The Montreal correspondent of one of the great London Unionist organs declares that the general opinion in Canada is that a visit from Mr. Churchill at this time would be "doubtful strategy", suggesting that "it is likely to be interpreted as an attempt to exercise Imperial pressure in respect to the naval program of Canada."

We are not prepared to say whether the Canadian correspondent is correct in his diagnosis of the state of public opinion in the Dominion. It may be accepted as a general rule, to which exception is made only by circumstances of peculiar import, that Canadians are prepared at any time to extend a warm welcome to British ministers who may honor this country with their presence. The future welfare of the Empire is bound up with the maintenance of amicable relations between the home government and the overseas Dominions. Those relations can be sustained only by the sympathy that is born of understanding. With the rapid growth of the Dominions' new interests are developed, relations with other countries within and outside the Empire become increasingly complex and new and unexpected problems arise calling for the most careful treatment. It becomes imperative therefore that British ministers should thoroughly familiarize themselves with the condition of public opinion in each of the self-governing Dominions which make up the Imperial family. Any proposal which tends to the establishment of closer intercourse is therefore to be welcomed.

The visit of the First Lord of the Admiralty at this time presents peculiar difficulties arising from his official position and the problem which it now agitates the minds of Canadians. Recent dispatches to Canadian Conservative journals declare that Mr. Churchill will constitute himself an

evangelist of "Imperial sentiment"—a vague phrase whose meaning may be found anywhere between the limits of the most admirable and most objectionable sentiment. The wisdom gathered by Mr. Churchill during his progress towards the position of eminence to which his fine abilities have exalted him might be expected to ensure the utmost respect on his part of the susceptibilities of Canadians and he should hardly need to be reminded that any attempt to dictate a naval policy for Canada would be warmly resented by members of both the great political parties in this country. If he should come to Canada it would be necessary for him to avoid even the appearance of dictation. This, as many have suggested, will in the circumstances be a task of no little difficulty and its successful performance will make the most exacting demand upon whatever measure of tact he may possess.

The announcement of the decision reached by those in whose power it lies to say whether the proposed visit shall be made will be awaited with keen interest.

MORE OUTLETS NEEDED

Speaking editorially of the report that the government is making provision for cheap railway rates on grain to the south early in the season The Grain Growers' Guide says:

"This is a wise move on the part of the government and one which is greatly needed in the West. There is certain to be another realty blockade and congestion at Fort William as well. These low rates to the south should begin with the opening of the grain season and not terminate until the last bushel of 'out-of-condition' grain has been treated next spring. There is neither sense nor reason in urging men from all parts of the world to come to Western Canada and raise grain and then to punish them for raising it. All the protectionists that ever lived cannot stop the demand for better markets for the West. Cheap rates to the south will help towards this end."

AN IMPORTANT GATHERING

The forthcoming international conference, to be called for the purpose of discussing measures for ensuring more adequate protection of life at sea, cannot fail to accomplish much good. With the lessons of the Titanic disaster fresh in mind the need for such action as should result from this conference requires no emphasis. One of the results of the gathering should be the enactment of such laws as will require the installation of the wireless instrument on every sea-going vessel and such provision of operators as will ensure that a call for help will be received by every vessel within speaking distance. A system of patrols for the more generally used ocean roads has also been suggested and it is not impossible that some practicable and useful scheme may be devised.

By the combined efforts of experts in such matters, representing every nation of importance that sends vessels over the seas, it should be possible to do much to provide more adequate protection for the increasing thousands who from time to time are obliged to "go down to sea in ships."

Vest Pocket Essays  
 By GEORGE FITCH

NO one has ever found any particular excuse for August, and its only enjoyable feature is the fact that after it is over September arrives. In August the month seems like a summer resort. In August the minister takes a thirty-day leave on the nineties and makes a century run every other day. People who have perspired good-naturedly through July give up in August and say unkind things even to the minister who comes to tea. If August could be eliminated the amount of ill-nature in this country would be decreased about 45 per cent.

August has 31 days and there isn't a holiday among them. In May and July the thermometer occasionally comes down at night and visits the 70 mark, but in August it only gets a little less hot after midnight. People with 3200 mahogany beds and 11,000 rooms leave them in August and go down stairs to sleep on the front porch on a \$2.50 cot and a sheet. This would be a shocking thing to do in June, but nothing is very shocking in August.

Nobody works very hard in August except soft drink men and baseball players, who run better when they are hot, like automobiles. Even presidential campaigns are put on ice in August. It is no month in which to use burning language.

In August the world is divided into two classes—those who can run away, and those who have a face. It is not worth living in August. It is a slipping porch. August can be endured very successfully at home, but the babies who have to live in a superheated tenement on sour milk very frequently decide that the month is not worth living in and retire from it. This causes hard feelings among parents and philanthropists, and it is generally agreed that the men who charge high prices for tenement rooms without windows, and the men who increase the price of ice to mothers in order to reduce it to saloonkeepers will eventually land in a climate which is always August or worse.

SIDEWALK SKETCHES  
 By HOWARD L. RANN

A PICNIC is a charity affair gotten up for the entertainment of certain varieties of bugs. It consists of a basket of dinner, a hammock, and a rain storm. The dinner is shared between the owner and seven kinds of ants. The hammock is shared by the owner and several mosquitoes. The thunder storm is used as terminal infatigable spot on which to lay it out and thirty minutes to make it look like the contents of a pie wagon that has been struck by an automobile. As in the bringing up of children, women do most of the work at a picnic. They prepare the lunch, pack the baskets and persuade the men to come. There is also one woman in each picnic who clears up the remains and washes the dishes. She is indispensable and the picnic cannot exist without her. Some towns have gone picnicing for years because their last willing picnic worker retired. They carry the lunch baskets and set up the hammocks in such a manner as to cause as much excitement as possible. The groans of the men who are performing these duties can usually be heard at a great distance.

Picnicers begin to appear sporadically in June and reach their greatest severity in August. When the epidemic is at its height a healthy person may have as many as six picnics a week and get survive them. A man who has been afflicted with picnics can be distinguished by the way one shoulder droops from carrying the ice cream freezer and also by his habit of looking nervously about him before sitting down. No man who has ever heard the terrible words "Henry get right up off that case, can help doing this ever after."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER

To the Editor of the Albertan.—  
 For several days there have been severe comment and reflections in your paper on the health board of the city. I have had considerable experience in public health matters and the administration of public health regulations, both provincial and municipal, and know somewhat of the difficulties of putting in force such regulations.

It is not necessary to enter into the question of whether Dr. Estey has performed his duty in the most satisfactory manner possible or not, but I do say that much of the comment and criticism that is directed against his health officer is preferred without due appreciation of the difficulties and trials appertaining to the duties which he is called upon to perform. The care of the public health and for the prevention and spread of disease are always popular when put in force against the other fellow, who is not fulfilling the requirements of the law, but it is an entirely different proposition when directed against ourselves. It depends on those of us aggrieved.

Instance. Take a person who is carrying on some business that is more or less of a nuisance, and is in violation of the public health provisions and which would occasion a good deal of expense to remedy, which he does not wish to incur. Possibly he is struggling along and cannot afford it, and if enforced against him would probably put a struggling industry out of business. This man may be influential in his ward and have friends on the council board, who will not feel well disposed towards the health officer for butting in and insisting on the law being complied with. Or again, a manufacturer, who to avoid expenditure will carry on his business to the injury and detriment of the neighborhood surrounding him, and who like the first man, is the officiousness of a health officer who insists on him complying with the health provisions and will threaten to shut down his works, if he is disturbed and will likely appeal to the council or those in authority to call the health officer off. Every one engaged in business and work knows that there is no department in any government from the highest down to the lowest, that it is so difficult to secure something like an adequate appropriation for, as the carrying out of public health provisions. The health officer, who is the checker will resist and refuse the most urgent appeals for the necessary funds to permit the occurrence of disease, and the avoid trouble, but when the community is threatened with some dangerous disease and an epidemic appears, the treasury authorities will want and spend money like water to stem public clamour and to remedy a condition which might never have occurred if proper preventive measures had been taken at the proper time.

On occasions of this kind someone must make the scape-goat and the mantle is not always thrown on the most guilty shoulders. I have no doubt, without any knowledge of the facts, that the commissioners like all other bodies in charge of public health would have resented and refused (and they have done so, for anything I know of the contrary) the necessary means, support and money which the city health officer required to fulfill the duties of his office and protect the public health, and he had insisted on his demands being acceded to, he would have been told to keep quiet and not look for trouble.

There is no question that from the report of the meeting of the health board, that the press in its anxiety to secure sensational copy has enlarged on the fact in its columns, and the number of cases of typhoid having their origin within the city.

And right here I would like to say a word in respect to the wisdom of the press in publishing such headlines on such questions.

And it is not long as we have wells, and privies in close proximity, surrounding the small and in many cases crowded houses beyond the limits of our water works system, we will be liable to have typhoid outbreaks.

These people must have water and must continue the use of their wells, and privies in close proximity, and until otherwise provided with water, no health officer or any body of officials can entirely remove this cause of typhoid and cholera exist.

A few words and I have done it, is the crux of the whole situation.

No health officer, I do not care who he is or how efficient he may be, can secure the carrying out of the provisions of the public health act and the city health bylaws, unless he is carrying out his position as health officer in a perfectly free hand in the performance of his duty, without restraint from those in authority, or him or interference from outsiders who may consider themselves aggrieved by the enforcement of the law. Further, he must be given the necessary staff, means and assistance to carry on his work efficiently.

No health officer can be given his duty and enforce the health laws and retain office on popularity. He is bound to make enemies and incur the displeasure of people, whom he is moving against for doing his duty.

Unless the city is prepared to make the city health officer's position secure to him without interference as long as he is carrying out the law and doing his duty, no competent and efficient medical man will accept the office and I do not think criticism of Dr. Estey is in order until it is satisfactorily established that he has had the means, support and assistance at his disposal which he ought to have had in the performance of his duty.

And from my knowledge of Dr. Estey, I am satisfied that if given the necessary expert assistance, the hearty support of those in authority over him, and the means required to carry out the health bylaws, he will make a most careful, prudent and efficient health officer. And until he has a fair trial under the conditions as above set forth I do not think he should be condemned.

AN OLD HEALTH OFFICER

WANT GUARDS DISARMED

Miners Call on Gov. Glascock to Take Weapons From Them

Charleston, W. Va., August 9.—Declaring that the mine guards were disarmed there would be no trouble and no violence in the strike district, 6,000 miners at Montgomery, Fayette county, today adopted resolutions calling upon Gov. William E. Glascock to disarm the mine guards.

If the operators insist on maintaining the guard system, only martial law, it is contended, can disarm the guards and send them from the district.

INITIAL SHOWING  
 Of Women's Misses' and Juniors'  
 FALL SUITS AND COATS

TODAY we announce a special showing in our Ladies' Salon of the newest arrivals in Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Suits and Coats that are to be worn by the most fashionable dressers the coming season. We cannot go into a long dissertation here, for there are new creations every day arriving from the eastern fashion centres, but simply say that this display will be authentic. We describe some suits below. They are as bewitchingly pretty as beautiful materials, appropriate trimmings and charming styles can make them. Many exclusive and striking models are shown in the most advanced styles for fall.

These first suit arrivals are principally in neat, plain tailored effects in mannish serape, tweeds and whipcords, navy blue men's wear serape, navy blue whipcords and mixed tweeds in brown shades, all beautifully lined with heavy satin.

Very nobby suit for misses, in a loose-fitting, 28 inch double-breasted coat, made with belt at back, large side pockets, collar trimmed with black panna velvet; skirt in plain gored style, with side pleats. Materials of black and white check tweed. Ages 15, 17 and 19 years. Price.....\$18.50

Attractive style in Misses Suit in a pretty brown mixed radium tweed; coat in loose-fitting style, double-breasted, inlaid side pockets, tan trimmed collar with sets of small gilt buttons on lapel and back of coat. Skirt of plain tailored style with side pleats. Ages 15, 17 and 19 years. Price.....\$19.00

A similar number is shown in a radium tweed of a darker brown and tan, strictly plain tailored. Ages 14 to 20 years. Price.....\$23.00

A very special suit in splendid quality navy blue and brown men's wear-serape, strictly plain-tailored throughout. Coat 31 inches long, made with plain tailored buff edges, 5 button effect with slightly rounded corners. Skirt, high waist with one side pleat in front and three in back. Women's sizes, 34 to 40. Misses 14 to 20. Price \$27.50

Worthy of special mention is this beautiful suit in fine quality short haired zebra line in dark and light brown, collar of tan leather and a 32-inch coat neatly trimmed with tan leather buttons and tan stitching. Plain tailored skirt with side pleats and fastenings, women's sizes only. Price.....\$29.00



Huntley & Palmer's  
 Delicious  
 Biscuits

The most particular women the world over have set the seal of approval upon the quality products of Huntley and Palmer. The reasons are obvious, for purity has always been the single purpose in every step of the making of these famous English biscuits, which are as delicious as they are pure.

We have just received a big, fresh shipment—40 varieties in all. We mention today some popular lines:

Arrowroot, per lb.	35c	Milk, per lb.	35c
Algeria, per lb.	40c	Nice, per lb.	35c
Cafe Noir, per lb.	35c	Osborne, per lb.	40c
Cinderella, per lb.	35c	Tea Rusks, per lb.	40c
Coronation, per lb.	40c	Swiss, per lb.	50c
		Brazil, per lb.	50c
Shortbread, Reading, per lb.	60c		
Creamy Chocolate, per lb.	35c		
Digestive Oval, per lb.	40c		

These Linen Centre  
 Pieces Very  
 Special  
 20c

Housekeepers who are fond of nice things for the home will accept this as good news. Few women there are who have too many.

6 dozen only pure White Linen Centre Pieces, 18 inches, with stamped designs for working. A wide range of particularly pretty patterns is selected from. Special.....20c

New York Footwear  
 Exquisite Types of Shoe Beauty as Worn on  
 Fifth Avenue of The Big City

ON fashionable Fifth Avenue, New York City, this afternoon many of the most fashionably dressed women will be wearing the same make of shoe that the best dressed women in up-to-date Calgary will be wearing this fall—The Edwin C. Burt Shoe for women!

It is sufficient, then, for us to say that these dressy creations in footwear are of the leading New York make, and that we consider them good enough to offer our most particular clientele. For the coming season we are now showing the most perfect models in Burt Shoes. To the woman of refinement and good taste these will appeal strongly. They come in high 10-button tans and browns, 12-button suede as well as blacks; gunmetal in high and low cuts. The "Bachelor Girl" is a popular style in gunmetal and tan, button, ankle height, with fancy stitching in newest lasts.

The Shoe Section invites you to call and inspect these models just opened.

New Arrivals of Real Parisian Hair Goods

Women all over the city have been waiting for these. We know, and are taking this opportunity of letting all know that they are now on display at our Hair Goods Section. You have probably had difficulty elsewhere in perfectly matching your hair, both in shade and a texture. There will be no trouble in finding an extra effect here now.

We have recently engaged the services of a lady who has many years' experience in this particular department and those who are exacting in this important part of ladies' wear will find it a pleasure to consult her.

Parisian Hair Switches, 20 inches long, any shade desired. Special.....	\$1.50
Parisian Hair Switch made with three stems, 22 inches, all shades. Special.....	\$2.75
Parisian Hair Switches, fine quality, 22 to 24 inches, all shades. Price.....	\$3.00
Parisian Hair Switch extra long, and fine quality, 30 inches, all shades. Very Special.....	\$5.50
Parisian Hair Switch, finest quality of real human hair procurable, 30 inches long in all shades. Prices.....	\$10.50 and \$12.50
Special lines in all shades of gray hair switches. A most complete range. Prices from	\$2.25 to \$13.50

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

WEALTHY HERMIT LIVED IN PENURY AND GOES INSANE

Lived on Honey and Fruit and Hoarded Valuable Relics and Antiques

Burlington, N. J., August 10.—From a ramshackle, old country house set far back behind a gauntlet of trees from the highway that runs through this town between Philadelphia and New York, down a roadway so overgrown with weeds and bushes that it is a roadway no longer, they have carried Asa Schooley to the county asylum at New Lebanon.

All that was left of one of Burlington county's oldest families, he had lived there year in and year out—a hermit life of no communication with the outer world save on his annual trips into Burlington to pay his taxes. Many newcomers to this part of the country did not even know he existed, but a few days ago, a woman passing along the road heard groans from the direction of the Schooley house, and there found the old man stretched upon the ground. He had been ill for days, and had fallen as he tried to make his way to the high road.

What Cow

As now, as well as an early prairie creature, roams over the unimproved acres, and the big house that in former generations was thrown into the courtyard is all but fallen apart with age and neglect. Yet a commission appointed by the court to consider what property there might be left cash for the old man's support, has found the place a treasure house of rare old furniture and plate, of colonial furnishings and of ancient bric-a-brac, which would have brought in any market enough for Asa Schooley to have ended his days in luxury.

Yet he had lived in penury, never drawing on the limited stores, but clinging, as it seemed, to hardship. He slept amid the feathers of an old mattress after the ticking had worn away, while chests and bureaus in the finest of bed linen, quilts and coverlets, and nine mattresses in perfect condition were found stored in a room on the second floor, where the old man apparently never entered.

Winds Evidence of Wealth.

When Schooley was removed to the county asylum Judge Horner appointed Attorney Reginald Branch of Burlington, to settle up the estate, which included the Schooley farm, on the Columbus-Burlington road, about three miles from the latter city. The outlook was unpromising enough from the general appearance of the place. The old house, built from rough-hewn boards, was almost falling apart. Only one end and part of the roof of the barn had fallen away, disclosing heaps of farm machinery and the bodies of an old coach and high-back sleighs that must have belonged to the family when Asa Schooley was one of the Beau Brummets of the township.

At a glance the only thing of value on the place was an immense colony of bees—a hundred or more hives—Schooley lived almost entirely on honey from these hives, and fruit from the trees in his farm, the soil which had been untilled for years. The wild goose, roaming the forty acres and adjoining woods, defied pursuers.

Treasure Chest.

Most of the furniture has been removed to Burlington, where it will be disposed of at public sale. The men were lifting an old chest from a window to the express wagon when the heavy box slipped and the lid fell off. Several coins rattled to the ground, and a quantity of old gold and silver, scores of old coins of copper, silver and gold, many of them very valuable. Another smaller box, containing an even more valuable collection, was later uncovered under a pile of trash. There were many copper cents and half cents, coined in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; silver coins, both of early American, Spanish and foreign coinage; gold dollars, old bank notes and "skin plaster."

Old dishes found in the hermit's mode are said to be worth a small fortune in themselves. Remnants of apparently every set of old dishes used by the family in the last two centuries were preserved in two barrels. Two sets were of a famous old willow ware design, with only a few pieces missing, and of great value. In one room was a veritable arsenal of old muskets. None of the merchants of the town can remember when he purchased anything at their stores.

Asa Schooley, so the neighborhood story goes, and a brother Joseph, who died about ten years ago, withdrew from mankind following disappointments in love affairs. They farmed the old homestead, and many believed that up a fortune, the hiding place of which, many neighbors imagine, is in some of the old buildings around the farm.

Sometimes a girl misses a good thing by pretending she doesn't want to be kissed.

VISIT OF THE CANADIAN MINISTERS IS CLOSED

Premier Will Spend Week-End With Lord Roberts; to Receive Freedom of Glasgow

Doherty and Pelletier Will Sail for Home Friday; Hazen Leaves Aug. 21

The Canadian ministers' visit to Britain may now be regarded as closed. Hon. C. J. Doherty, who leaves London today for good, will spend a few days in Ireland and sail for home on Friday; Hon. L. P. Pelletier will accompany him. Hon. J. D. Hazen has decided to sail on August 21; Premier Borden, according to present arrangements, following two days later. The Premier will spend the week-end with Lord Roberts, and attending the launching of the two public engagements will be the receiving of the freedom of the city of Glasgow, in recognition of his services to the Dominion, and attending the launching of the Australia on Friday. It is hoped Mrs. Borden will be able to perform the christening ceremony on this latter occasion.