

THE ALBERTAN

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1917

STRANGE RELIGION

The Albertan has no wish to embark in its editorial columns upon any religious discussion, or to criticize visiting ministers who occupy Calgary pulpits.

But the remarks of Dr. Matthews, of Seattle, who spoke at Grace church on Sunday night, were so unusual and extreme, that some word of protest is necessary. This gentleman, according to the newspaper reports, named Mrs. Eddy as a false prophet, and as such condemned her to everlasting punishment, with a longer tenancy in everlasting fire than the devil himself.

He placed his condemnation upon Socialism, and apparently deplored the revolution in Russia, and predicted a war of classes, compared to which the present terrible outbreak is an afternoon picnic.

He also damned the Roman Catholic church and all its works from beginning to end. This wholesale condemnation by a visiting minister, however eminent, of a prominent and devout woman, who apparently spent her life in an effort to do good, to heal the sick, to improve conditions about her, and who, we all must admit, did much good to suffering humanity, is somewhat unusual. His wholesale condemnation of earnest and sincere people does little to increase happiness or uplift mankind.

The gospel that Dr. Matthews preached to us on Sunday night is strange to most of us. It is not the gospel of love that most of us associate with the life and message of the Man of Nazareth.

Lafollette seems to be the Pourassa of the United States. There is one thing about the speeches of Roosevelt. One is not in doubt as to the meaning of what he says.

Now that there is to be a Dominion election, let it come quickly, so that we may get it over with and go on about our regular business again.

Now British Columbia has swung into the dry line, which extends from the Pacific ocean to the Ottawa river, and is rapidly capturing Quebec as well.

AT YPRES

The latest British advance at Ypres looks large in relation to the recent fighting and belongs in the class of the attacks of last spring. It gained ground to the depth at which the preparatory artillery fire could clear the way effectually, about one mile. As a piece of pounding, the attack has probably paid for itself in the losses it occasioned to the depleted German battalions and supplies of arms.

Great as the new offensive seems in these respects, it forms but a detail in the general plan of the allies on the western front. The allies have and must prosecute a definite plan looking to the rupture of the German line in some particular part or parts of its extent; otherwise the German defense could be conducted with less tenacity, slighter exposure of troops, fewer counter-attacks and therefore smaller losses. The threat of Haig and Pétain to the German commanders is: "We will press you here and here, forcing you either to expend your lesser forces in order to maintain your position, or else, losing it, to be driven from other parts of your carefully selected and prepared defenses without a struggle."

The latter alternative was exactly what the Germans endured in 1915 on the Somme. They elected to keep the defensive there and use the bulk of their spare forces elsewhere. As a result their trench front sustained a deep dent between Sapume and Peronne, which obliged them to give up the whole damaged line from Arras to Noyon, 50 miles, and fall back proportionately far. The British at Ypres started a similar indentation at the end of July. The French are making yet another northward from Verdun.

The latest blow was prepared with deliberation unusual even in the present fixed style of warfare. It has carried the British a mile or more eastward toward Menin. The next blow may strike northeast of Ypres toward Roulers, along the line of advance that would cut off the Germans eventually from the treasured Flemish coast. In any case, at the present rate of progression, it would take a score of attacks, spread over the course of a year, to carry the advance to the point where it would become strategically crucial, compelling the Germans to

evacuate the Zebrugge U-boat base and escape encirclement at Lille. This much time and effort it would take, provided only that the German force in the field continued a constant quantity. It was a constant quantity for the first two years of the war; steady replenishment from the troop depots kept the units at par until after the great slaughters at Verdun. Scarcity of troops, at first imperceptible, grew obvious in the present year and becomes ever so increasingly. To use her own favorite phrase, that she wrongly applies to France, Germany is being bled white. The inadequacy of her forces grows at an accelerating rate. Now and then she may accomplish a brief rally by introducing Turkish troops to take the place of the Germans at interior guard duty, or by organizing a contingent of immature boys or by stealing away a few divisions at points where the Russians are plainly likely not to do anything for a while. Save for such shifts, she grows less competent to hold her own with each exchange of blows.

A weakening enemy will sooner or later break all at once, or else he will yield gradually and progressively. The allies want him to break, and above all to break at the point most advantageous to them. That is in Belgium; thence he dispatches U-boats; there he holds the most highly developed and densely settled area of any he has conquered, and there the British army must win through in order to cross the German border on an even front with the French after the break has come. Therefore the attack at Ypres, where the Germans suffer vast strategic loss if they yield ground and are pressed on toward the breaking point if they hold fast.

The cost of living has passed beyond the stage of theory. It is a persistent and painful fact. If examinations are a good test and they are not too good a test, the Calgary Collegiate Institutes show up well among the schools of the province.

It is now said that a union government will be announced next week. But what kind of a union government will it be? There are union governments and union governments.

If R. B. Bennett really goes to the senate, it will be a sad day for the western newspaper paragraphs. Mr. Bennett in his days of freedom always was good for a short par. or two.

The city would be much further ahead if it would confine the one-man car to the outside lines, and continue the two-man cars upon the busier lines. It would then be able to give a good test of the two sorts of cars.

The serious part of the case of Rev. Dr. Bland, is that, though it is the public that is challenged and outraged by the despotic action of the Wesley college, Winnipeg, the public seems absolutely helpless and unable to do anything.

The eastern newspapers, and particularly the Toronto Conservative newspapers, are using the axe with great vigor upon Food Controller Hanna. The food controller gets no pay for his work, taking his salary out in commendation from a grateful people.

The people who are nearest to Quebec declare that there will be no trouble over conscription, which is what was anticipated. If all were known, doubtless it would be discovered that a very large majority in the province of Quebec favor conscription.

When John Bull and his best 1,000 aviators sweep down some day upon some of the Rhine cities, merely to return the call of the aviators and Zepplins who have visited London frequently, the kaiser may come to the conclusion that the air raids are somewhat lacking in interest.

The population of Alberta is just a shade less than half a million. The increase during the last five years was not as rapid as many had expected. But by 1925, if we keep up the increase, we shall have well over the million, which is a pretty fairly important province. We should have more than that by that time.

LONDON WELL PROTECTED
London, Oct. 1.—The air raid Sunday night—the fifth within seven days—as far as available details show, accomplished nothing important for the enemy. The claim that the new air barrage acts as a powerful deterrent to the raiders seems to have been justified further in the latest attack. An immense number of guns of various calibres were in action. Indeed, it was they, and not the invaders, who were putting up the show.

EDITORIAL APOLOGIZES
Editor Albertan—Will you kindly allow me, as a member of the Presbyterian church to humbly apologize to the members of the Christian Science, and Roman Catholic churches, and to Socialists, and to others who were so brutally "damned" by Dr. Matthews, of Seattle, in his recent tirades in Grace Presbyterian church.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT
J. O. Trotter, the popular clothing merchant, of Eighth avenue east, has purchased the entire stock in trade of the Murray Bros., Limited, Boy Special Clothing, from the creditors. The store will be closed for the next ten days. Stock taking and readjustment of the store and the stock for an opening, which will be announced later. During this time, which is only a matter of a few days, Mr. Trotter purposes to clean out the entire balance of men's and boys' clothing and furnishings in his present location, 114 Eighth avenue east.

RUSSIAN GENERAL EXPELLED
Petrograd, Oct. 1.—Gen. Gurko, former commander on the southwestern front, has been expelled from Russia by way of Archangel. Because of the letter he wrote to the former emperor, expressing his loyalty. A telegram from Archangel announced the general's arrival and says he boarded a British vessel.

THREE PROSPECTIVE SENATORS
Left: G. H. Bradbury; at right, above: Dr. Schaffner; below: W. H. Bennett.

FROM DAY TO DAY

WHAT CANADA NEEDS

Very Able Booklet Written By Calgary Man on Current Political Affairs.

"What Canada Wants" is the name of a carefully thought out, well written arrangement of conditions as they are, with some vision of what they may be. It is a pamphlet written by Herbert E. Tuttle, a labor man of this city, dealing with the present crisis and is exactly what it professes to be, "a plea for the common people."

The booklet is for sale at all book stands in the city, and every person who desires to contemplate fully the meaning of the events which we are passing should read it very carefully. They may not agree with it all, but they will recognize behind it a fearless man of experience and ability who is doing his part to place our country on the right path.

Mr. Tuttle sees clearly the weak spots in our national life, but nevertheless he is an optimist. "We have witnessed an equally important revolution in Britain, less spectacular, but of far greater significance, which we in Canada have not felt the effects. We are now witnessing a revolution in the United States of which we cannot foresee the end."

He believes that the capitalist system is doomed, and that it is apparently more fixed than ever in practical economics of western civilization.

"That after the war there must be changes, changes which will astonish most of us who now expect them, is closed, the future is opening before us. What will happen depends upon our attitude. The masses of our people, have faith enough in ourselves, we can remake the world to our own desire and secure the future for our children so that equality of opportunity, the product of his or her labor, the right of each to live his own life, can be secured to each and every one."

Mr. Tuttle sees little difference in the political parties in the Dominion. The labor unions by annual resolution decided by large majorities to take no part in politics. The Conservatives, conducted in Canada the most unprogressive policy of their part in every country. The Liberals were hardly to be distinguished from their opponents. There have sprung up weekly journals throughout the continent, full of criticism of the powers that be. He sees in the organization of semi-political organizations sure evidence of better things.

His criticism of the Borden government in the war is strong. "The crime of the Borden government—for it is a crime, a crime against the Canadian people, against the cause of liberty, against the common cause of the liberty of mankind—is that they have conducted their share of the war as an adjunct of the patronage committee. It is a matter of common knowledge that those who stood in well with the interests of the country, whether they had any military knowledge or not—while capable men without political influence, or political influence of the wrong kind, enlisted in the ranks and were often promoted in England. ... Supplies were taken from the common cause of the liberty of mankind, and the price was not an object."

The writer suggests the machinations of the wealthy ring that is in control of the country. "There are those, among the factious of Canada and their friends who are more afraid of democracy than they are of the German who have less animosity to the kaiser than they have to the cause of freedom; who would rather see a German victory if they could retain their wealth than a triumph of the common people. They are not pro-German. They desire an empire which will put all the wealth and all the power into the hands of an aristocracy of servile and intellectual who will lead a servile people into the paths of imperial splendor."

"It is a solemn fact," the author in a different place says, "that labor has fought all previous wars, and when, and if, they come back, it has had to do with a national outgrowth and is paid for by labor performed and in no other way."

"What of the Future?" is the heading of the last chapter. The answer comes, not as clearly as some might have hoped after the vigorous opening preceding it.

"Let us win the war, by all means, but we can cut the same rope as shall make Canada a better country for the boys when they come back to 'boycott' Bishop Fallon. We have enjoyed it for so long that we do not realize its value, we let the privileged classes and the politicians take it away from us. They tell us that if we have the vote it is not true, it is true, more true than they would have us believe. Because if we have the vote and use it in the cause of liberty the world is ours for the taking."

The little pamphlet is a very interesting one. It should be in the hands of all who are interested in the proper development of this country.

PRESBYTERIAN APOLOGIZES
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CONFERENCE OF ANGLICAN DIVINES

Dignitaries of the Canadian Anglican church have been meeting in Toronto to consider the revision of the church hymnal. Among those in attendance are those pictured herewith, reading from left to right: Matheson, primate of all Canada; Bishop Bidwell, of Kingston; Bishop Fashling, of Montreal; Archbishop Gosselin, of Quebec; Bishop Roper, of Ottawa; Archbishop Thorpe, of Algona; and Bishop Williams, of Huron.

Grandstand Stuff

Out at Sarcee where lived chief-lains brave.
Out where physical jerks make you rave—
That's where the war begins.
Out where they teach a soldier to live just—
That's where the war begins ...

Out where your shirt-tail flaps to the breeze.
Out where the winter frost makes you wheeze—
That's where the war begins.
Out where the purple frost belt resides.
Out where the expeditionary force abides—
That's where the war begins ...

Out where the hand-clasp's a little stronger.
Out where the smile dwells a little longer.
That's where the war begins.
Out where the sun is a little brighter.
Where the snows that fall are a little whiter—
That's where the war begins ...

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer.
Out where friendship is a little truer—
That's where the war begins.
Out where the fresher breeze is blowing.
Where there's more of drilling and less of sowing—
That's where the war begins ...

Out where the war is in the making.
Where the hearts have ceased their aching—
That's where the war begins.
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing.
Where there's more of giving and less of buying—
And where a man makes friends with out half trying—
That's where the war begins ...

BOYCOTT CATHOLIC BISHOP

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 1.—Following their threats last week, four thousand persons from the surrounding districts met yesterday and decided to "boycott" Bishop Fallon. Resolutions passed announced a decision not to allow his lordship to confer their children nor attend any services where Bishop Fallon was present. Severin Ducharme, M.P.P., told the meeting that he would do all within his power to assure the withdrawal of Bishop Fallon from the London diocese. The final meeting ended with a resolution condemning Bishop Fallon, which will be sent to Rome.

BACK FROM THE ARCTIC

Capt. J. E. Bernier, the Canadian Arctic explorer, who has just returned to Quebec after three years in the land of the Eskimo.

CLAIMS PAPA

PEACE FAVORS FRENCH NATION

French Press, However, Fail to See It in That Light, and Are Opposed to Pope's Efforts

Paris, Oct. 1.—The Belair publishes a letter from Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, to Bishop de Giberieux, of Valence, concerning the reception accorded the papal peace note, in which the papal secretary expresses the satisfaction of Pope Benedict at the sentiments of the Catholic clergy of France, which the letter says "is all the more agreeable to his holiness since the contrary attitude of the French press in general is inexplicable. If there are nations especially favored in the papal note, they are France and Belgium."

The letter, which is dated September 10, remarks that France certainly cannot take exception to the first two points of the papal note concerning disarmament and obligatory arbitration; and continues:

Reciprocal Remission
"As to the damages to be replaced and the outlays for the war, the holy

father proposes in the third place as a general principle reciprocal remission. He adds, however, that if in any case particular reasons are opposed to that view, which is verified in the case of Belgium, they can be weighed with justice and equity." The letter then refers to the statement of former Premier Ribot that he is in accord with the provisional government of Russia, admitting that in eventual peace negotiations war indemnities should not be claimed, but reserving for France the right to require reparation for damages sustained by the "malevolence caused by the military commanders outside the necessity of war." The letter concludes by stating that the papal note is couched in general terms, and does not exclude reparation for such damages caused needlessly by the fault of military commanders. It is for France to judge if it is suitable for it, even in the hypothesis of victory, to prolong the war, were it only for one year, to require of the enemy reparation for the damages with due regard to the loss of lives in money and men, and the heaps of ruins in which the war would leave the Belgian and French territory now occupied.

Cardinal Gasparri's letter lays stress upon the fact that the papal note desires the French territory be immediately evacuated completely. It then says that the pope does not, and could not propose any solution concerning Alsace-Lorraine, and adds that he expresses the hope that France and Germany will examine in a conciliatory spirit the aspirations of peoples, taking into account what is just and possible.

Finally the letters contend that the pope's note favors France in different points, and offends it in none.

TREACHEROUS HUNS EVERYWHERE

New York, Oct. 1.—Newspapers here today publish the following dispatch from Washington: "Agents of the German government, posing as neutrals, have been placed on board American merchant vessels for the purpose of betraying them in the submarine zone, according to unofficial reports here. These agents are said to use small wireless telegraph sets which flash signals from port holes to warn submarines of the approach of vessels. These agents are employed as stokers stoke the fires in such a manner that a long trail of heavy smoke hangs behind the ship for some distance and makes it easily seen by the crew of the unperceivable boats. Naval officials claim that the danger from men sent to the system of hiring crews for merchant vessels, which is the same today as in time of peace. They declare themselves in favor of a plan which would provide for the manning of such ships by men of the naval reserve force who are necessarily loyal Americans."

FRENCH RETALIATE

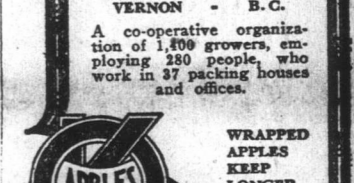
Paris, Oct. 1.—Violent artillery fighting is in progress in the Ypres sector. French aviators dropped half a ton of projectiles on the city of Valenciennes in reprisal for the bombardment by the Germans of Bar le Duc. Stuttgart, capital of the kingdom of Wurttemberg is a city of nearly 200,000, about 100 miles from the French border.



KIDDIES LIKE "O.K." APPLES

Do you remember how Mother used to give you an apple to eat at recess? Remember? And didn't it taste good? Your kiddies are just like you—they like apples, too. But they'll like "O.K." apples from the Okanagan Valley best.

Okanagan United Growers, Limited
A co-operative organization of 1,000 growers, employing 180 people, who work in 37 packing houses and offices.



WRAPPED APPLES KEEP LONGER

TAMPERING WITH SHIPS

At Atlantic Seaport, Oct. 1.—An attempt to wreck the machinery of a United States transport was discovered yesterday, when the engines of the ship which had been undergoing alterations were started for a trial, according to the commander, who caused the arrest of one of the ship's mechanics pending an investigation.

ACCOUNTED FOR SOME PLANES

London, Oct. 1.—British naval air patrols destroyed two enemy machines and brought down another, says an official announcement. A Gotha also was brought down and is believed to have been damaged. All the British machines are safe.

DEAF PEOPLE

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD can now be almost entirely cured by the newly discovered "French Cure." This new remedy gives relief to the actual seat of the trouble, and offers a complete and lasting cure in a few days.

One box is ample to cure any ordinary case, and has given almost immediate relief in hundreds of cases which had been considered "hopeless." Mr. D. Borthwick, of Dalbeattie, N.B., writes: "Your new remedy, which I received from you some time ago, has COMPLETED MY HEARING. I AM AFTER MORE THAN 25 YEARS DEAFNESS. I will be glad to recommend it to all my friends. Scores of other equally good results have been given almost immediately. Try one box today, which has been forwarded securely packed, and send to any address upon the receipt of a money order for \$1.00. It is nothing better at any price."

"FRENCH" CO., H. T. RICHARDS, WATLING STREET, DARTFORTH, ENGLAND. Please mention this paper.



Advertisement for Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes. Text includes: 'The Universal Demand is for Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES', 'GET THE ORIGINAL—made from carefully selected southern sweet corn—by a strictly Canadian Company—in their up-to-date plant at London, Ontario.', 'Ask for the red, white and green package and refuse all substitutes of the "just-as-good" variety.', 'The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Limited. Head Office and Factory: London, Ont.'

STACKS OF BOMBS ARE PILED BACK

Following official report from the front was issued...

proved Sunday and Monday and photographed by our airplanes, without people day after day...

Two of these machines which were damaged, and recon-structed all three machines...

There were not very many of these large formations...

planes were downed from out of control...

very fighting by artillery fighting in the air tonight on Sunday night...

There were quite a number of these formations in the region...

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