

THE ALBERTAN

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MONDAY, JULY 1, 1912
DOMINION DAY

Today this youthful but vigorous member of the great Imperial family celebrates another birthday. The people of the Dominion may well feel thankful for the astonishing progress that has marked a brief but none the less glorious past.

The past is rich in achievement, the future bright with the promise of greater things. Sons of the Land of the Maple Leaf may well feel proud of their country, for no pride of citizenship ever rested on ground less open to challenge.

The future holds its problems which will call for solution, for no nation can grow great in ease. Progress such as that with which Canada has been blessed will test with the utmost severity the soundness of the nation's heart. The very rapidity with which our population is increasing, by drawing upon all the countries of the world, in itself presents a problem which demands the most careful treatment.

Met in the spirit of courage directed by high intelligence, this and all other problems may be solved in a manner that will serve only to contribute to the greatness of the Canadian people.

THE EVILS OF THE BONUS

The Toronto Star enters a strenuous protest against the practice of bonusing industries, suggested by the decision of the city of Berlin, Ontario, to submit to the ratepayers a bylaw granting \$25,000 and a fixed assessment to the rubber factory.

No language can be used that will be too strong in condemnation of this evil. While the cash bonus fortunately does not exist in this province, other forms of the evil scarcely less objectionable, are to be found. Nothing can be said in defence of the practice and there is a crying need for such legislation as will make it impossible.

The new industry which is intelligently directed will be established in the town or city where conditions are most favorable to its growth. It may be questioned whether the heads of such a concern are ever much influenced when seeking a site by the inducements offered by the competing municipalities. While choosing the most suitable location, however, it cannot be expected that they will neglect the opportunity, afforded by the eagerness of competing cities, to secure valuable concessions from the one which they have chosen.

Their negotiations with the various municipalities constitute a game of skill in which they are certain winners. The amount of their gains is determined only by the limit of their skill. The competing centres are the victims of their own greed for growth. The merest suggestion that time to cause a stampee in the city which conanother site may be chosen is sufficient at any time the site actually selected, and to draw from it every concession the law will allow.

What is needed is such legislation as will pro-

tect the towns and cities from themselves. Let manufacturers seek the location most suitable to the growth of their business. In the conditions where they are under no temptation to go elsewhere the results will be better for themselves, for the city in which they establish their business, and for the consumers of their goods. There are too many "pap fed" industries living under the protection of the Dominion government to make it advisable to allow each of the municipalities to undertake the duties of wet nurse to others.

THE FRENCH IN CANADA

Speeches delivered at the recent congress of French-Canadians in Quebec were rich with declarations of love for Canada and appreciations of the liberties enjoyed under the aegis of the Union Jack, but there were nevertheless utterances not a few which breathed a spirit not altogether consistent with these professions.

One speaker suggested the formation of an organization to include all the French speaking peoples on the continent with the view to guarding their interests against encroachment by the English speaking peoples. If correctly reported, this speaker was unnecessarily belligerent in his attitude, declaring that if the English speaking peoples did not like it they could themselves form a similar alliance, and adding that the best way to ensure peace was to prepare for war.

One French speaking bishop at the gathering exhorted the French-Canadians who left Quebec for the purpose of settling in the West, to isolate themselves as much as possible from the English speaking peoples and to preserve both their language and religion from the touch of any foreign influence. No one will quarrel with the French-Canadians for their desire to preserve either their language or their religion. Any effort, however, to line them up in opposition to their fellow countrymen who speak the English tongue is to be deprecated, no matter by what motive it may be dictated. Such utterances as that of the Bishop of Regina suggest that the declarations of loyalty to the British flag and love for Canada are merely rhetorical flourishes which serve the purpose of distracting attention from an underlying race hostility. We want in Canada not two nations but one. Unity results from understanding and understanding from communion. For any one section to deliberately isolate itself from all contact with the other would be fatal to unity, and it is the emptiest insincerity to say "We are all one happy family" while saying to one section, of the other, "Hold no converse with them."

A WORD OF WARNING

Upon the organization of a National Housing association for Canada, The Toronto Star has the following comment, which is not without significance in view of the fact that a few days ago the same paper published photographs of children from Toronto's slums, with an appeal for money to enable them to breathe for a short time, and for the first time in their lives, the fresh, pure air of the country.

"A National Housing association for Canada was inaugurated at a meeting held in Hamilton this week. There will be a conference in the autumn, at which experts on housing in Great Britain, Germany and the United States will deliver addresses.

It is well that Canada should take up this question at this comparatively early stage of its career. We have now a small population, yet we have some cities in which slums exist, and in which the housing problem demands solution. It has been predicted that Canada may have eighty million people before the close of another century. Such a prediction ought to make us think rather than boast. It suggests a tremendous responsibility. Excuses may be offered for older countries, which have drifted into slums and congestion for lack of experience and warning. No excuse will be available for Canada, which has the map of the world and the pages of history under its eyes, and which can draw upon experience and benefit from expert advice.

"At the close of the century there will be a score of Canadian cities like Toronto and Montreal, may be centres of thought and examples of free and noble living, or they may be collections of human being living together under conditions of anarchy. We are making the choice now.

"House-building has not kept pace with the other arts of civilization. Those who can afford to engage architects and spend money on fancies may be comfortably and even luxuriously housed, but a large part of the house-building, especially of houses intended to be rented, is haphazard and unscientific. Civilization should concentrate its brains and its heart on this question."

MORE POOR TO WATCH THE RICH ENJOY THEMSELVES

That is Statement of Mallock, the Well-known Authority on Labor Questions

Labor Unrest Has Its Origin in Exaggerated Expectations of the Mind

Increased Travelling Facilities Also Have Their Disturbing Effect

London, June 28.—Mr. W. H. Mallock, the well known authority on labor questions, says that the universal labor unrest is like an optical illusion similar to that experienced by the traveller, who imagines his train is moving when another train starts from a neighboring line. Put briefly, his argument is this:

In proportion, there are no more rich than there used to be, and no more poor. But as the numbers of both have increased absolutely, there are more poor to watch the rich enjoying themselves, and therefore more discontent.

Or, to quote one of Mr. Mallock's own examples: If the Bishop of Birmingham, (who has been advocating the labor claims) has a shilling, while eleven other men have sixpence, the Bishop might be regarded as robbing them each of halfpenny; but if, while the Bishop has a shilling, there are twenty-three men with only sixpence, the number of contrasts between him and the rest is double, though the maximum of which he could be regarded as robbing each of them would be in this case no more than a farthing.

Modern labor unrest, according to Mr. Mallock, has its origin in "exaggerated expectations of the mind," in "illusory conceptions of the mind," in "play by the labor of the average man in the productive process of today."

One point to remember in particular is the fact that many of the rich who live in this country do not derive their wealth from English labor, but from foreign investments.

Of the income produced in the United Kingdom, 87 per cent are under \$4,000 a year and only 4 per cent exceed \$25,000.

If the entire income of the nation were divided equally among all, the majority of the colliers lately on strike (even allowing only two wage-earners per household) would find that their earnings at the time of the strike were 30 to 100 per cent higher than they would get under the equal division.

Two other causes of unrest, according to Mr. Mallock, are increased travelling facilities, with their disturbing effect, and a system of popular education, based, not on what will enable men to do their work better, but on what would get under the equal division.

"In the case of an ambassador, a knowledge of French has a direct bearing on the performance by him of his distinctive functions. But a similar knowledge would have no similar effect in the case of a coal hewer, a tiller of a field, or a dairymaid, or a laborer engaged in totally different occupations."

"Of course, it may be argued, that any kind of general culture, by widening the minds of such persons, increases their capacities of enjoyment, and that it would do nothing toward so developing the coal hewer's special efficiency that, from earning seven shillings a day he may rise to earning fourteen."

"But although education results in no such advantage to the laborer, the productive efficiency, it tends to produce in his mind an illusory consciousness that it does so; that hence he desires a corresponding reward, and that, failing to get it, he suffers some correspondingly increasing wrong."

Dr. Fegen, the medical officer of the Croydon rural district, in his annual report, states that he has given much attention to water-cress beds, "as the typhoid bacillus almost invariably gains access to the human body by the drinking of water-cress. The water supply to these beds," he says, "has from time to time been bacteriologically examined with a view to ascertaining the presence or otherwise of abnormal quantities of the bacillus coli. It is possible that some cases of typhoid fever have originated among the workers in the water-cress beds, and it is as well to point out that possible infection may not be actually derived from the water supplying these beds, which may or may not be sewage polluted, but where the beds are in the vicinity of roads and footpaths, it is possible that material may be washed therefrom into the beds themselves or into the water supplying the beds. A more important point is the possible contamination of the beds owing to the habits of the workers on them, or of the persons, generally of the hawker class, who hang about the beds while the watercress is being gathered for them to take away in bunches and sell in the poorer streets of the locality or of London. If one of these gatherers or hawkers is suffering from a mild or ambulatory attack of typhoid fever, it is extremely possible for him to contaminate the water supplying these beds, through what may be deposited in the vicinity. It should be clearly understood that it is extremely advisable that any persons buying water-cress should not

only have some idea as to where it was grown and through whose hands it may have passed, but should assure themselves before eating it that it has been thoroughly washed in running water."

The list of guests for the Royal Garden party at Windsor on July 13, will not be so large as at first expected. The visitors for the most part will be confined to the personal friends of their majesties, together with the members of the official and diplomatic service. Their majesties will receive their guests on the terrace, two of the Guards' bands will be on duty and there will be a variety of entertainment provided for the guests.

The grumbler insists that the busiest part of the London season is always supposed for taking the streets up, and he finds little consolation in the country, for the same rule seems to prevail with regard to the roads, which appear to be always most under repair at Easter, Whitsuntide, and during August and September, the periods when there is most traffic. There are road improvements going on all over the country, and in the course of time the taxation of motorists will provide smoother roadways and less dust. Until that is done the motorist who raises dust storms can only console himself for being a nuisance by the reflection that he pays the money and it is not his fault if it be not effectively applied. But if the road authorities could manage to get the new metal down and rolled in the intervals between the holiday seasons it would be a great boon.

ATTACK \$10,000,000 WILL

A Son of Charles Clark of St. Louis Dissatisfied With \$6,000 Annuity

St. Louis, June 26.—Louis Vaughan Clark, New York broker and son of the late multi-millionaire, Charles Clark, is in St. Louis to consider plans for contesting his father's will. The will out-Vaughan Clark off with \$6,000 a year annuity provided that unless the son restores certain pictures to Mrs. Grace Wilson Clark, his wife, within sixty days after the father's death, the first year's \$6,000 is to be turned to the wife.

Letters to the Editor

Excludes Questionable Shows Editor, Albertan.—

In view of the excellent general arrangements made regarding the exhibition, it certainly seems a pity that more care was not taken to exclude all each penny feature and side shows of a questionable character from the grounds. It is required that in addition to the ordinary attractions in connection with the agricultural, industrial and animal exhibits, it is necessary to provide a certain amount of fun and amusement; but there seems no reason why these amusements should not have some educational or other value aside from profit to the manipulator. The attention of the management is called in particular to a certain "show" where dating and disgusting pictorial advertisements, not to speak of the exhibit, should not be tolerated in any decent community. There is no need of being either Puritanical or profane in regard to exhibition attractions, but the price paid is a prayer meeting compared with this thing. A. D. McDONALD. June 29, 1912.

UNCLE WALT

The Past Philosopher.

HUMAN NATURE

"When I am well I 'osh the doc, and say his pills are vain. 'You have no dope,' so runs my talk, 'that cures an ache or pain. When I am loaded down with ills and feel extremely punk, you give me plaster paris pills, or try to heal with bunk. Your boasted silence is a fake and in the dark you grope; you never stopped a duk man ache by handing out poultice. And as I talk I really think that what ails my right leg, that pills are classed with writing ink when one is in a plight. For skepticism is the stuff in life made up below; we think we cannot knock enough to show how much we know. As when in health we skip and jump, and life is full of fun, we send religion to the dump and say all creeds are dreams. But when Old Death comes round to chew the rag, with fears increased we raise a painful howdydo, and clamor for a priest. And thus, when I am taken sick, I lean upon the doc, and take his pills, nor make a kick should all those pills be chalk. Ah, then he seems to lose strength, his science something fine; but when I'm on my feet at length, I wind these lumps of mine, and ridicle his based-on pills in all the haunts of men, and kick about his modest bills—until I'm sick again."

IDEAS OF A PLAIN MAN

By Dr. Frank Crane

HENRY VIII.

"This is the birthday of Henry the Eighth of England, who rose to fame and got a permanent place in history by being one of the most versatile and restless husbands on record."

Henry the Eighth was the son of old man Henry, the Seventh, and lived in the 16th century when facilities for getting divorced were no scarce and crude, that common men had to worry through an entire lifetime with the same wife, and even Kings preferred an axe to divorce, although the former method was much more messy and disagreeable.

Henry VIII began his matrimonial career early and was married to Catherine of Aragon by the government. For eighteen years he enjoyed life without noting that he was married, and it was only called to his attention when he fell in love with Anne Boleyn. He then applied to the Pope for a divorce by return mail, but continued married to his distressed. However, Henry was a determined monarch, and finding that the Catholic religion wanted to confine him to one wife for the rest of his days, he rejected it from England and founded a new church which is still giving good satisfaction, though not in the matter of divorces.

Henry got his divorce and married Anne Boleyn, which was as fatal to her as a case of spinal meningitis. For in a short time he fell in love with Jane Seymour, and shuddering at the idea of dragging poor Anne into the divorce court, he had her beheaded quietly and painlessly.

Henry then indulged in a great variety of wives and used the divorce court and the axe alternately with great impartiality in getting rid of them. He was a methodical monarch and nothing irritated him so much as to discover that the court headman was having his day off at the precise time when it was necessary for him to become a widower again. In a few years almost every day he got to sending god-fine presents and memorial flowers in the same package. Finally Henry married Catherine Howard and just as he was looking

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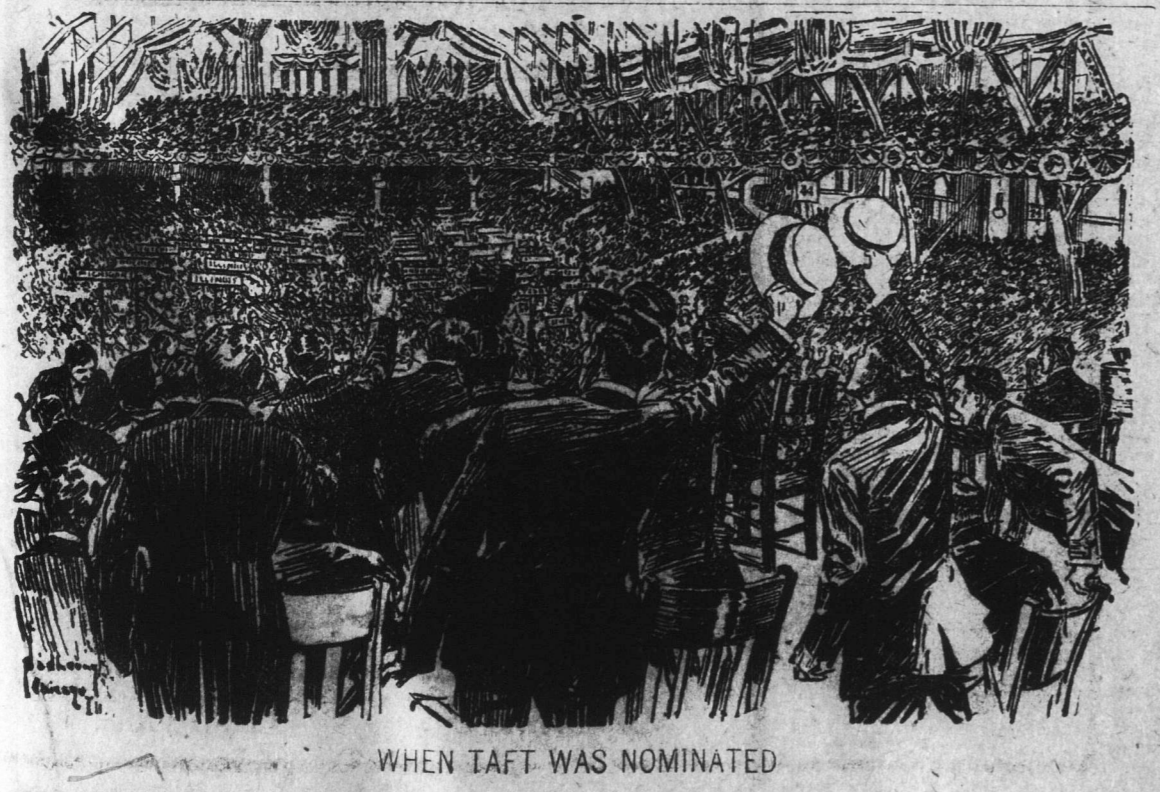
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