

THE ALBERTAN

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WHAT ABOUT RECIPROCITY?

And the question is, are we in the West in favor of wider markets, or to be more specific, are we desirous of having the tariff across the line so adjusted that we can take advantage of the markets for our produce. We are rather of the opinion that we are in favor of wider markets and that we would prefer to have access to the market across the line and that we would like to see an increased preference upon British goods coming into this country.

Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior, scoffs at the idea that we want better markets. He thinks that the present conditions are good enough for us and that we have no serious complaint to make. A certain Mr. Turner, who describes himself as agent-general for British Columbia, writes to The Westminster Gazette denying previous statement of a correspondent that Western people are free traders and declares that British Columbia is for the high tariff and that the workmen, one and all, are sound protectionists.

The Calgary Herald in an editorial last night seems to believe that reciprocity, which is the common expression for the campaign for wider and better markets, is really dead. It says that "Mr. Sifton, taking a leaf out of Walter Scott's book, 'The Political Complexion of Saskatchewan' will in all probability attempt to climb back into power on the reciprocity issue that was in reality killed in the last federal elections."

But The Herald might have added that Walter Scott was returned to power by a very large majority. If the people of Saskatchewan selected him by such a large majority upon the reciprocity issue how can The Herald or any person else say that reciprocity was in reality killed at any time. If the people of Saskatchewan are so enthusiastic about wider markets that they ignore local questions merely to express an opinion upon the tariff subject surely it is very much alive and of very great importance.

And the people of Saskatchewan are no more enthusiastic about wider markets and a change in the fiscal policy than the people of Alberta. And the voters in the rural parts of Manitoba are quite as determined as the electors in the other parts of the prairie. There is some evidence that the free trade sentiment is moving on to British Columbia.

But when the electors of a province like Saskatchewan declare so positively, in a voice more decided than that province ever spoke before, in favor of wider markets, surely no person, not even Robert Rogers can mistake its meaning. The West is as unanimous upon this question as electors ever are. With the West so determined how can any person or newspaper refer to the tariff issue as dead? If the question of wider markets should be submitted to the people of the three prairie provinces, in the form of a plebiscite, the policy for extension would carry by an enormous majority. The vigorous and enterprising people who favor such a policy, will see to it that it does not die.

OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS

Sir Dan Mann in an interview in Winnipeg placed before the Canadian public the attitude of the average railway promoter towards governments.

Sir Dan is in favor of the government ownership of railways under certain conditions. For instance, he believes that the government should take control of the Hudson Bay railway until it is fully determined whether or not, it will pay. If it does pay, the government could hand it over for some railway to operate. If it does not pay, the government should keep control of it.

CHEAPER MONEY

Cheaper money for the farmer is one of the serious problems of Canada today.

German, French, Italian, Danish and even Egyptian and Hindoostan farmers borrow on current account against their crops, their equipment and even their chattels, at a rate of interest of 5 per cent, per annum or less. The Western Canadian farmer pays an average of 8 1/2 to 9 per cent, and sometimes the rate runs up to 10 or even higher.

The difference in interest means a much higher cost of farming. We are paying this difference in the higher cost of living, because our farmers have no organized business-like method of borrowing. Manufacturers on security not as good, can borrow money at about half the rate.

R. F. Yoakum in The World's World for September deals with this problem in an article on the "High Cost of Farming." He estimates that the United States farmer is paying \$510,000,000 interest annually upon mortgages. The total amount of the wheat crop last year was \$343,000,000. He

figures out that the average farmer in the United States has a mortgage of \$500 upon it and a current account of an equal amount against it. In a new country like Western Canada it is probable that the indebtedness of the farmers is somewhat greater. If we have 80,000 farms in Alberta, which may not be a close estimate, with a total debt of \$120,000,000, the interest bill is \$10,000,000 a year, estimating the average interest at 9 per cent, which is not too high. On such an estimate, which we admit, may not be very nearly accurate, the farmers of Alberta are losing between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 by excessive interest.

By means of a telling illustration, that of a money-bag gradually increasing in size, Mr. Yoakum sets forth the increasing rate of interest which different classes of security command. In tabular form his figures are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Security type and Percentage rate. Includes United States government (2.25%), Call loans (2.46%), Bank of England (3.47%), Six months time loans (3.56%), Commercial paper (4.11%), French farms (4.3%), German farms (4.4%), Strong railroad bonds (4.6%), Best public utilities (5%), Mortgages (5.5%), Best industrials (5.5%), Average industrials (6.5%), American farm (8.5%).

What can be done about it? How can this money be saved to the farmers of Canada and the cost of farming be reduced?

In New Zealand the government lends directly to the farmer. In Egypt the government guarantees a bank a certain rate of interest on all loans to farmers at a certain rate.

Mr. Yoakum does not discuss these methods but describes the Raiffeisen system started in Germany. It is interesting to note that as this article was being printed a commission appointed by President Taft to investigate this question had recommended the adoption of this system.

Mr. Yoakum refers in some detail to the institutions started by Frederick Raiffeisen sixty years ago. By a co-operative system German farmers secure loans at 4 1/4 per cent.

"At Aulhausen, Raiffeisen founded a society in which the farmers themselves supplied the money, which, in turn was lent out at reasonable rates to people who needed it. From that little beginning the spread of the Raiffeisen banking system across the continent of Europe was one of the marvels of banking history. At the present time, there is a Federation of German Agricultural societies numbering more than 19,000 farmers' banks, and including in its membership more than 1,750,000 farmers. It is an agricultural money trust, the object of which is to see to it that the farmer gets his money when he needs it and at rates that are commensurate with his security."

The problem is being seriously considered in Western Canada. The Alberta Farmers' Union has considered it and the opposition in a weak-hearted manner, without any apparent interest and any sort of understanding of it has brought the question before the legislature. Nothing has been done as yet.

It seems that the farmers must act for themselves. That is the most successful scheme, but at the same time the farmers quite rightly look to the government to make the first move in the matter and to get something started. The province of Saskatchewan has already started some kind of an investigation.

SPONTANEOUS ENTHUSIASM

The city of Regina has created somewhat of an innovation in this Western country by organizing what it describes as a "Spontaneous Enthusiasm" committee to keep the noise going when the Duke of Connaught is in that city. The city fathers recognize that the people in Western Canada have not learned to cheer very well and sometimes they keep silent at the wrong times which is about as inspiring as an ice cold shower bath sprung at the wrong time.

It is true that the people of the West are a little bit shy in expressing themselves in cheers. They are enthusiastic enough but no person wants to start the noise going and no person takes it on himself to start the cheering. Canadian people when school children were not taught to cheer properly and that is part of the reason why Regina finds it necessary to drill in an extra squad of loud-voiced citizens to keep things under way.

But a system of special committee of enthusiasts is rather too much like the paid mourners who are very busy and enthusiastic at funerals in Eastern countries. The Regina people seem to have a strange idea of the meaning of the word "spontaneous".

School teachers and boys' organizations, of which there are very many at present, should teach the boys how to cheer. It might also be remembered that rooting at baseball and football games is not always cheering.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Col. Sam Hughes has announced that aeroplanes are no better as war propositions than church steeples or high hills, but as yet he has not stated that cannons are no better in war than heavy rocks. It is about time that Premier Borden called Sam Hughes home. He is beginning to talk again.

The Calgary Herald says that reciprocity is dead and Hon. Robert Rogers says that there is no such thing as low tariff sentiment in the West, and The Calgary Herald complains that Premier Sifton is likely to use reciprocity to get into office again.

Sir Donald Mann seems inflexibly certain that the chief function of a government is to create conditions enabling railways to secure all the valuable portions of the earth.

There is some satisfaction in walking down the streets these days with the knowledge that the city has a million or so of gold dollars in its jeans and that the day of our stringency is past.

The Englishman to the east of the channel is very much unconcerned about the bloody civil war that is rumbling and roaring and tossing and threatening just to the west of the channel.

VEST-POCKET ESSAYS

(By George Pitch.)
Treaties is an American pastime. It is also Exhibit A in the European effort to prove that all Americans are...

Treaties is the process of drinking a drink which you do not want in order to get another man to drink a drink which you do not want. It is a process which is probably not very profitable to the man who is drinking the drink which he does not want.

After which two other men come in and the treatise buys the treatise another for himself, and then drinks a drink on himself which is as unwelcome as a ninth cousin, at a Thanksgiving dinner.

Then the two other men come in and the treatise buys the treatise another for himself, and then drinks a drink on himself which is as unwelcome as a ninth cousin, at a Thanksgiving dinner.

Some men are so mean and lost-to all sense of honor or decency that they will sneak away and drink by themselves in a closet, or in a room where they are not expected. They can be told by their pale complexions and almost painful sobriety.

The Wants are an index of things that are wanted. Things that must be accomplished at once.

PLANTED DYNAMITE TO DISCREET STRIKERS

That is the Charge Against William H. Rice, Wealthy Boston Quarryman

Pitman, Connected With Conspiracy and Regretting It, Killed Himself.

Boston, Sept. 25.—William H. Rice, wealthy quarryman of East-Milton, today was indicted, in connection with the alleged dynamite "planting" in the Lawrence textile strike. The grand jury, in returning the bill against Rice, reported to the court that it had completed the investigation.

It is charged that Rice sold dynamite to Ernest Pitman, the mill builder who committed suicide weeks ago after being served with a grand jury indictment. The grand jury had indicted three other quarrymen who were instrumental in "planting" dynamite to discredit the Lawrence textile strikers as follows:

William M. Wood, president of the American Wool trust; Frederick E. Atteaux, head of the textile mills supplies company; Daniel Collins, the Cambridge dog fancier.

The indictment was secret but Rice was soon taken into custody on a capias. He said he was very much surprised and refused to discuss his arrest.

Pitman, who was a contractor and who built the new wool mill at Lawrence, went to the rear of his garage in Andover, Mass., August 27, and shot himself. It was learned later the District Attorney Pelletier had caused a grand jury summons to be issued for the builder.

It is now alleged that Rice sold the dynamite to Pitman, who placed it in the hands of J. H. Breen, Lawrence superintendent of schools, who was hired to do the actual planting. Breen was arrested, but failed to take the stand and was fined \$600. Shortly after the death of Pitman, the head of the Wool trust, Millionaire Wood, who came to this country as an immigrant, was indicted and arrested. He pleaded not guilty, vigorously protesting the fact of murder in the first degree, the prosecution alleging that they incited riot, which resulted in the death of the woman. The men, on the other hand, alleged the authorities stirred up the trouble.

It was announced tonight that counsel for the accused men plan to open their fight Monday in the superior court by asking for a bill of particulars. District Attorney Atteaux, it was said, will vigorously oppose the request. The principal complaint to be filed by the district attorney is that the strike leaders have been kept in jail for eight months without hearing.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS

There was once a man who went to Paris. He was a Tourist. He was asked what he considered the most important event in the history of Paris. "Well," he replied, "so far as financial prosperity is concerned, I should say the discovery of America was the making of this town."

UNITED STATES MUST GET BUSY IF IT GETS SOUTH AMERICA TRADE

European Nations Making Big Bid for Oversea Commerce

Prepared to Take Advantage of Opening of Panama Canal

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Pan-American Union (formerly the Bureau of American Republics), being a strictly official and international organization maintained by the United States and the twenty Latin-American republics for the express purpose of developing the exchange of trade among them, has issued a memorandum which says:

"Only about a year and a half remains before the Panama canal will be open to commercial traffic. Unless the manufacturing, exporting, importing and shipping interests of the United States exert themselves to the limit during the next eighteen months they will find that they will be displaced from the continent of the Americas by the European nations which are rapidly developing their trade with Latin America."

Other Nations Are Busy
"1. Every important port of Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, Spain, Italy and Austria is being improved to the highest degree of efficiency for overseas commerce."

European shipbuilding yards of recognized standing is busy to its capacity constructing ocean-going merchant vessels. Old established steamship lines are adding up-to-date vessels to their fleet, and new companies are being formed and ordering ships.

European governments are instructing their diplomatic and consular agents to study and report upon every available trade opportunity expected to result from the canal. Their chambers of commerce and their business schools are educating trained men for the field. Government officials are representative men in private life are showing particular hospitality and courtesies to the visiting representative men of Latin America.

Japan is Quite Active
"4. In Japan three steamship companies are building vessels for the canal. Japanese banks are considering the opening of branches in Latin America. A score of Japanese manufacturing and trading companies have numerous agents in Central and South America. One Chinese-owned steamship company is planning to operate a line from Shanghai and Hong Kong and Central and South America. Australia's commercial organizations are sending men to South America to develop trade, while Australia and New Zealand are planning to establish a canal steamship line of their own. A new line of freight vessels is to run from Calcutta or Bombay to South America. Canada will see a new direct line respectively from Vancouver and Montreal to corresponding coasts of Latin America."

What South America is Doing
"5. The west or Pacific coast of South America, extending 4,000 miles south from Panama, is showing great preliminary activity. Chile, Peru and Bolivia are spending fifty million dollars in opening up the interior with railways. Chile is building, at Valparaiso, a new artificial harbor to cost fifteen million dollars. Guayaquil, the principal port of Ecuador and one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast, is to be made sanitary at a large expense. Callao, the chief port of Peru, is being improved. On the east coast the activity is even greater, for both Argentina and Uruguay will spend nearly thirty million dollars in port improvements at Buenos Aires and Montevideo, respectively. Brazil is putting in first-class condition every port along her 3,000 miles of coast line from Rio Grande do Sul in the south to Para at the mouth of the Amazon. One hundred million dollars are being expended in constructing new railways into the interior of Brazil. Venezuela and Colombia, Central America, Mexico, Cuba and the other West Indian countries are awakening to the significance and possibilities of the canal, and sending agents and appraisers to study the situation as it affects them."

States Must Do Its Part
"The conclusion of Director-General Barrett, after this review, is summed up in the statement that, while the United States government and some of its commercial organizations and interests are doing much to get ready for the canal and to develop Pan-American trade, and deserve great credit for what they are doing, they must in view of the facts redoubled and extend their efforts. Otherwise they will fall the international race for the trade of the Panama canal and Latin America. They must make their slogan from now on without any let up: 'Get ready for the Panama canal and go after Pan-American commerce.'"

Chronicles of the Khan

THE AWKWARD PAUSE
I'll tell you! What is the biggest thing on this continent? The P. R. If you're not in a hurry I will tell you why.

When I was a little bit of a shaver an awkward pause. Let us fill it in and go through sixty miles an hour. "Another side of Galt there is a tree—another awkward pause. Brothers of mine, let us fill it in."—Carried unanimously.

That's what made the P. R. I have just got home, and there is not an Awkward Pause between here and Vancouver. Last night at the gate there was an awkward pause. Modesty forbade that beautiful and sacred thing to fill in the pause. That pause was a chasm in our lives. She and I were shaking on a ramshackle trestle. Why not fill it in? I am afraid of the Awkward Pause. In the Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan would have made a double classic of it if he had put in an Awkward Pause somewhere.

Seems to me that the Awkward Pause is frequent. In my breakfast, and I run into it every day. A lovely girl is going around under the impression that I am a great big glob. We were getting along swimmingly till we came to the Awkward Pause. I started to fill it in too late—she made connections with the Y. The C. P. R. is a great railway because they have cut out the Awkward Pause. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's record stutters with Elegant Pauses, but nary an Awkward Pause. There is a Pause just now. Shall it be an Awkward Pause? By the way, did you kiss her this morning? THE KHAN, in Toronto Star.

You'll Take Off Your Hat Mr. Man, to This Sale Of New Ones



WE'VE given some mighty sensational bargain news from this big men's store of ours, but never to our recollection have we announced news of such interesting character as this Three Days' Sale of Fall Hats which is to commence today.

\$1.50 Thursday, Friday \$1.50 and Saturday

We'll Glove An Army Of Men During This Three Day Sale

A BIG special purchase by our English buyer brings these splendid gloves to the Calgary men at exactly half what they have been accustomed to paying. Another instance of the value-supremacy of this store and the generous treatment extended its patrons. Of course many men are sure to buy two pairs and more for a full season's wear. But that would be only natural when you consider the value these represent. The most important part to you is that you get well supplied.



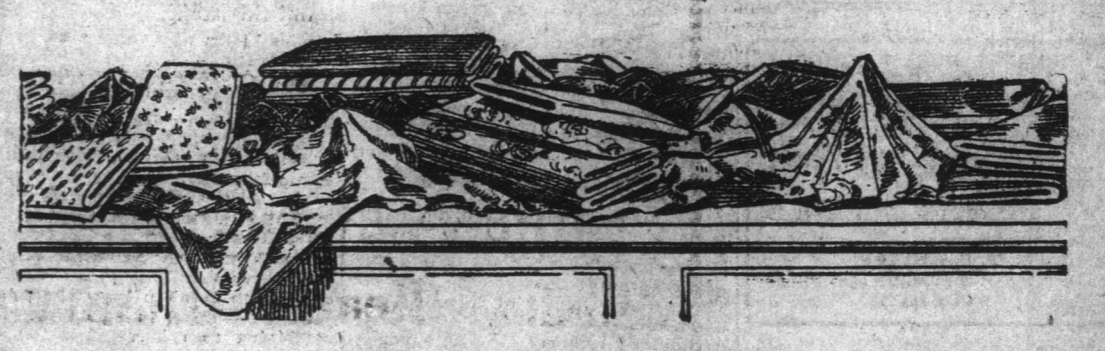
Thursday, Friday & Saturday 75c

A Ribbon Saving Worth While

Women have learned to look to this store for best values always, and especially so in ribbons. Stocks here are so plentiful, qualities so high and prices so reasonable. Immense direct buying is responsible. Today we are offering hundreds of yards of bright crisp 'Affairs' Ribbons, in all the leading and most popular shades, together with a quantity of pretty Satin de Soie Ribbon, in six charming color combinations, and smart stripe effects. Reg. values up to 35c per yard. THURSDAY 20c

Scribblers For School Youngsters

Mothers who have children to send to school know that a scribbler doesn't last them very long and that they soon run into money when you buy them separately as needed. Thursday you can lay in a goodly supply and save considerably on the bargain. The quantity is not large—only 250 all told. Morning shopping is important. They are ruled off plain, good quality stock, with an assortment of bright and instructive pictorial covers. Regularly sold at 5c each. THURSDAY 3 FOR 10c



The New Dress Goods For Fall Are Here

WE PROMISE a very pleasant and interesting exhibition of the new dress materials. It's a showing of the most desirable productions from several countries for the gratification of Calgary's most fashionably dressed women—the most particular clientele in the west. Overlooking the counters and filling the fixtures are hundreds of pieces of fabrics chosen for especial merit in pattern, in color or in weave. It eclipses any previous showing by this store, or we believe in the west.

Reversible Whipcords—An extremely handsome suiting of finest wool. One that will make up into soft, attractive garments with Dame Fashion's stamp of approval on every line. Comes in grey, tan, navy and black. 52 inches wide, per yard \$3.50. French Coating Serges—These are pure wool, strongly woven into a serge that will make up into a smart and serviceable suit. One of the most popular lines for fall. All the most desirable colorings. 48 ins. wide, per yard \$1.00. Scotch Tweeds—For long and cozy winter coats, these sturdy tweeds in grey and heather mixtures are hard to equal. Very serviceable and extremely dressy. Per yard \$1.25. French Repps and Armures—Women know how popular these fine all-wool materials are. For the much favored one-piece dresses for fall these are ideal and most correct. We have them in a wide range of the season's best shades.

Have Your New Gown Fashioned At "The Bay"

The most fashionably gowned women about Calgary are those who make it a point to study the fashion and the establishments showing the newest and most favored materials.

And it is just such women as these, who have learned that the smartest creations are those which come from the Dressmaking Department of "The Bay." Make an appointment now, before the season is too far advanced.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

make the road pay dividends they would have to cut out the Awkward Pauses. But how? He hitched his chair up a little closer and wet his lips. "Our line runs through Rushdale farm. As soon as we get in sight of the lamprace we whistle for brakes—an awkward pause. Let us fill it in and go through sixty miles an hour. "Another side of Galt there is a tree—another awkward pause. Brothers of mine, let us fill it in."—Carried unanimously. That's what made the P. R. I have just got home, and there is not an Awkward Pause between here and Vancouver. Last night at the gate there was an awkward pause. Modesty forbade that beautiful and sacred thing to fill in the pause. That pause was a chasm in our lives. She and I were shaking on a ramshackle trestle. Why not fill it in? I am afraid of the Awkward Pause. In the Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan would have made a double classic of it if he had put in an Awkward Pause somewhere. Seems to me that the Awkward Pause is frequent. In my breakfast, and I run into it every day. A lovely girl is going around under the impression that I am a great big glob. We were getting along swimmingly till we came to the Awkward Pause. I started to fill it in too late—she made connections with the Y. The C. P. R. is a great railway because they have cut out the Awkward Pause. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's record stutters with Elegant Pauses, but nary an Awkward Pause. There is a Pause just now. Shall it be an Awkward Pause? By the way, did you kiss her this morning? THE KHAN, in Toronto Star.

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