

## THE ALBERTAN

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THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912

## SHOULD NOT DECIDE QUICKLY

In the judgment of The Albertan, the city authorities will be wise if they do not decide too hastily what action the city will take with reference to a filtration plant. No one will question the need of measures to make the city water better but as to the need of an elaborate filtering plant to cost nearly half a million dollars before it is completed, we are not at all certain as yet. It is quite possible just such a plant as is suggested is needed but we do not believe it has been at all satisfactorily determined as yet, that it is.

The Albertan's point is that if the water is not organically impure but is merely discolored from silt during rainy periods, a much less expensive arrangement will serve all purposes. We have not an analysis of the water at hand and therefore are not in a position to judge with any degree of certainty as to just what extent it is necessary to go to purify the water.

We have, however, always understood that the water, when running clear, is not unhealthful for use. If that be true, it would seem reasonable to suppose that a settling tank with a very simple filter of charcoal and gravel would serve every purpose of an elaborate and expensive plant and the required extension and improvement of the water system could be accomplished at a saving, probably, of anywhere from one to two hundred thousand dollars.

We are doubtful if the city authorities have taken steps to determine with certainty just what is needed. It is possible they have had the water analyzed at different times and under all conditions of the water. If they have they are in a position to judge as to whether an elaborate plant is required and the taxpayers will be prepared to accept their judgment if they demonstrate they know with certainty what they are doing but, as they have given no indication that they have made any investigation with a view to acquiring expert judgment, and until they do it will be but the exercise of common business prudence, if the people who will have the big improvement to pay for, reserve approval.

In the judgment of The Albertan, the people of Calgary are ready to vote, just as they have always done in the past, for expenditures for improvements that are needed. We think they will support any measures necessary to give the city a pure water supply but we are inclined to think they have recently had evidence of so much hasty and ill-considered action by the present administration and so much of wastefulness of the money they have provided that before they endorse another big bond issue they will ask to be shown. We have not a doubt that if they are shown that the elaborate and expensive filtration system is really needed, they will provide the sinews for getting it, but we think they have now reached a point in their judgment upon civic expenditures at which they will require to be shown that it is needed and that a simpler and much less expensive equipment will not suffice.

And the view of The Albertan is, that they will be quite justified if they adopt that course.

## EITHER WILL BE WELCOME

News dispatches and local development of recent date have dealt with a proposal to build a north and south railroad through Alberta along the western side of the province. It was announced from Edmonton a few days ago, by a London financier, just before his departure for England, that capitalists whom he represented had acquired a charter for a road from Coumbs on the international boundary line to Lesser Slave lake and a day or two later it was learned locally that a movement is on foot to revive the old Alberta Pacific proposition.

It is said that both propositions contemplate the building of a railroad north from the international boundary, between the Porcupine Hills and the line range on the way to the north. It is hoped that one or the other of the propositions materializes. Such a road would open up a section of country as rich in natural resources as any in Alberta if indeed, not richer than any other. The country such a line would traverse contains an immense acreage of some of the finest land that lies out of doors in any man's hand. Agriculturally, it is of stupendous value, while the mountain section that would thus be provided with transportation facilities is a veritable mountain-walled treasure house.

It is in coal measures such as have never yet been opened in the province. Iron ore in large bodies is known to exist and there are shales, fire clays and timber in such abundance as only those who have prospected the region have any dream. Industrially, the country in question would, with transportation, add incalculably to the wealth of Alberta.

It is earnestly to be hoped one of the railroad proposals may become a reality.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

That was noble of the outside doctors and nurses who went to the succor of the Regina cyclone sufferers, in refusing to accept remuneration; but then you wouldn't expect anything else in the big-hearted West.

Calgary should be happy from today forward. We have wanted natural gas a long time; today it goes into the mains.

The attitude of the British Columbia government supplies an amusing commentary on the question as to whose ox is gored. During the last federal election the McBride following radically opposed the reciprocity measure, so radically that there was no phase of it that was good. Now there is talk of the American congress repealing the act, and British Columbia does not want to see it because it transpires the government has some wood-pulp lands, from which the timber, or the product of it, can be shipped to the States free of duty under the one operative clause of the act. Funny, isn't it?

There begin to be evidences that the issue in the next city election is likely to be progressiveness versus vindication. If the progressive movement is not made to spell merely: "Turn the rascals out," there will not be much question as to which side the vindication will be on.

A significant fact in connection with the incident in the house of commons the other day when Winston Churchill presented the supplementary naval estimates, was the declaration of a labor member that the workingmen of England would join the workmen of Germany in an effort to put a stop to stupendous expenditures for naval construction. If the workmen of England could bring about such a consummation they would do more for England than the government has any hope of doing.

The petition of the taxi-cab people for the passage of a bylaw fixing the charges for taxis in the city, merits attention at the hands of the council, and not altogether on behalf of the drivers of the taxis, as recent happenings are reported which indicate that such a bylaw would be quite as much of a benefit to people who use the taxis as the people who run them.

## SIDEWALK SKETCHES

By HOWARD L. RANN

THE brass band is a collection of able-bodied citizens who are passionately fond of music in its raw state.

It consists of a leader surrounded by instruments of torture which are never in tune with anything except the bass drum.

Some day somebody will invent a brass band in which the alto will keep in the same key with what is going on about them, and then band music will be better thought of by people whose sense of intonation has not been stunted in early youth.

The mission of the brass band is to supply enthusiasm for political speakers who forget to bring any with them.

A stout band, which is liable to explode at any time in several different styles of international pitch, has a very soothing effect when performing in conjunction with a candidate who is explaining Schedule K so that nobody can tell it from a Bach fugue.

The leader of a brass band is always a thorough musician who is at home on any instrument, from a flat cornet to a riding cultivator. His business is to keep the band in the same block with the original tempo without destroying the tune.

All band music is played at a rate of speed which would take it around a mile track in 25 seconds, and leaves the performers in a disheveled and wind-blown condition.

The most versatile band instrument is the bass tuba, which has a range of two notes and leaps from one to the other on the slightest provocation.

When a brass band graduates from "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and begins to mingle with Rossini, Meyerbeer and other deceased musical croakets, it is called an orchestra and is allowed to spray a cultured audience with all of the most popular diminutives.

After a person has been sprayed with the labored utterances of several defunct composers who were not thought much of while they were in the flesh, he will look upon the silver cornet band and its rasping remarks with new respect.

## Ideas of a Plain Man

By DR. FRANK CRANE

WE are informed by the arbiters of fashion, who do most of their arbiting in some foreign land, where they cannot be reached by the ultimate consumer, that the 1912 modish hosiery skirts will make the 1912 style look like a wire-hooped Mother Hubbard of the vintage of 1852.

At present, 2 1/2 yards of sheeting are required to erect a tub skirt which a woman has to drop into from the top of a step-ladder. This voluminous and loose-fitting garment is now to be discarded in favor of one which consumes only 1 1/4 yards and requires the wearer to get along without any hips or waist.

The obtrusive hip will not be in anybody's repertoire next year who does not wish to take other people's dust. The reefering instead of the 20-inch waist will also become a plaintive melody.

It is proposed to start the waist immediately below the chin and allow it to taper gently to the ankles in a neat peg-top effect. This will be a great boon to stout society leaders who have always had more waist than they knew what to do with.

The general effect of this reform will be to give woman the chaste, severe lines of a hoe-handle, without preventing her in the slightest degree from tripping on the top and falling down two flights of stairs in a vivacious parabola.

After a woman has been poured into one of these skirts in a breathless condition, she will not be able to do much of anything except pant in a hurried and ostentatious manner. But she will be in style from all points of the compass.

Some of these 1912 skirt models come in sections, like prepared roofing, and can be put on by anybody who has a plumb line, with the aid of a bottle of liquid glue. The most expensive kinds are guaranteed to fit like an alpaca coat in a stiff breeze.

Women who expect to get in on the 1912 models should fast twice a day, between meals, for a week, around a half-mile track before breakfast and abstain from starched foods.

## UNCLE WALT

THE POET PHILOSOPHER

THE SODA FOUNTAIN

HOW dear to my heart is the big soda fountain that stands in the corner of the pharmacist's store, all gleaming with silver and celluloid mottain' and loaded with syrups and flavors galore! How sweet, when the weather is hotter than hail, to go to the shop of the druggist. It is, and order some suds for yourself and the ladies, from out of that fountain that's loaded with fizz! That big marble fountain, that cold, clammy fountain, that fountain that's loaded with fizz! And equally dear is the clerk who attends it, the beautiful youth with a dignity high; if you are too fussy he speedsily ends it by freezing you up with a glance from his eye. The haughty of kings and the bearing of princes, the frigid reserve of Napoleon are his, while mixing his extracts of lemons and quinine, and working the fountain that turns out the fizz, the tall, stately fountain, the gas inspired fountain, the cold, gleaming fountain that turns out the fizz!

## VICIOUS ATTACK CURES PATIENT, BUT OPERATION AFFECTS INDIVIDUAL, CAUSING LOSS OF PERSONALITY

Chicago, July 24.—Transformed from an illiterate person into a refined, apparently educated man by a blow from the chest operated upon and again reduced to a state of illiteracy in which he reverted to thieves' lingo, which he was accustomed in his youth before the attack.

Such are the startling features of aphasia, a lost personality, related to the case of M. G. Sturges, of Seattle, Wash., in the issue of a medical journal out today.

Dr. Sturges' patient, whose identity he hides under the initials "S. C. R.," apparently passed through an even more wonderful experience in some respects than did George A. Kimmel, the Miles, Mich. banker, whose recent restoration drew nation-wide attention.

In one respect only the cases of the two men are identical. Both suffered a complete loss of their personalities for 14 years. In Seattle "S. C. R." was known as George Kelly.

In the 14 years "S. C. R." had crossed the continent from New York to Seattle had married and was living with his wife in peace and happiness. After his real personality was restored, he denied his marriage and refused to recognize his wife.

The man was brought to Dr. Sturges, the physician says, October 13, 1911. "S. C. R." had been working in a saw mill at Port Blakely, not far from Seattle, for six months. Nine weeks before he was taken to the hospital he was married.

On October 11, 1911, he complained of not feeling well, and returned to his home at 10 o'clock in the morning. He ate lunch with his wife and then walked to a store, where he left an order. He was not seen again until 9 p.m. on the 15th, Dr. Sturges says, when a man living near the village was attracted by the barking of a dog.

"He took a lantern and followed the dog into some brush," says Dr. Sturges, "where he discovered the man lying on the ground, moving about on his hands and

feet. He was seized, handcuffed and removed to the hospital, where he snapped at the attendants and gnawed at the chains until his teeth crumbled and broke."

An operation for depression of the skull was made on October 15, and on the 16th "S. C. R." appeared much better. He was able to talk for the first time since his reception at the hospital, but when his wife called to see him that day did not recognize her, and denied that he was married.

"He related the call of the woman to the doctor next day as a humorous incident."

On the 18th he again denied his marriage and objected to being addressed as "Kelly." He called for newspapers, and on learning that he was in Seattle burst into tears, crying: "How in the world did I get there? I know I was not in New York, but thought I was in Yonkers or New Rochelle."

Then he said he lived in New York with "Granny" and a sister. He remembered that on May 1, 1897, he was held up, sandbagged and cast into the river. He swam to some piling, and some men who heard his cries let down a rope and drew him up. From that time he remembered no more until he awoke in the hospital in Seattle.

Friends and neighbors called to see the man marked the difference in his language. Before the operation he used correct language. After it he talked after the manner of an East Side-New York gamin.

Dr. Sturges also relates that "S. C. R." was hypnotized by Dr. B. L. Parker, of Seattle, and while in that state talked the entire story of his adventures between 1897 and 1911, showing that he had been in the navy and been subject to fits of apoplexy. There also that he had been an inmate of a hospital in Kansas City in 1902.

After being awakened, however, the victim could remember nothing of his adventures, but drew from his mind a picture of a man in New York in 1897.

## TURKISH MINISTER WHO WOULD MAKE PEACE BETWEEN ALBANIA AND MACEDONIA

Put in Several Months in the Wilds of the Interior in an Effort to Solve the Problems With Which His Government Must Treat

(By W. B. Middleton)

Constantinople, July 27.—Stives the days of the old Pasha no Turkish Minister has undertaken a journey such as that from which Hadji Adil Bey has just returned. He was absent for the capital for one hundred and two days, forty of which were spent in travelling, often in wild and uncivilized regions. The escort of his mission was twice attacked by the Diksha region, and the main body fell into a most dangerous ambush at Ura Vizir (Vizier's bridge), between Prizren and the Maritima borders.

Neither of these attacks was successful, but the energy of the ministers and his Ottoman and European companies, whose record of achievement during the three and a half months of their tour of inspection is an eminently creditable one.

The circumstances in which the Ministers of Interior left Constantinople, invested with extraordinary powers, and accompanied by high officials of all the departments, who would afterwards be responsible for the execution of such reforms as he might order, are well known. He had not only to carry out a programme of material reforms, but he was also charged with the task of examining the political and moral grievances of a large part of the population of Albania and Macedonia, and of reporting on the state of the country.

The second aim of the mission was to find a remedy for the increasingly unsatisfactory condition of those regions. The main features of the Minister's present and future policy are no secret. With all the unpopularity of his reforms, he will make the Albania and Macedonia vilayets more first of all, improved security, secondly, better communications, and thirdly, education.

Hadji Adil Bey had ample opportunities of studying not only the Albanian question as a whole, but also the important and difficult problems presented respectively by North and South Albania. (North Albania is the mountainous region, and the South (Southern) Albanians have different grievances and offer much in their expression of them.)

The Northern is less accessible, at the present time, and the Albanians who inhabit the Toska and the people of Central Albania. His outlook does not extend beyond the borders of his clan or his mountain range.

He has seen the Montenegrins and the Serbs and is in touch with Austrian and Italian influences, making the solution of which may be called the Gheg problem a matter of urgent necessity for the Turkish government.

Gheg hostility to the new regime may be described as the resentment felt by a primitive people towards a government which has deprived it of its ancient privileges and attempts to impose new duties upon it without granting it any compensatory advantages. When the revolution of 1908 broke out, the majority of the Ghegs, whether mountaineers or plainmen, were wholly or partially exempted, by law or by custom, from military service and taxation. Every Gheg from the Servian border to the Montenegrin and the Serb and is in touch with Austrian and Italian influences, making the solution of which may be called the Gheg problem a matter of urgent necessity for the Turkish government.

Another important measure which has been carried into effect by the minister is the creation of "nahies" (the smallest Turkish administrative unit) in North Albania, with the object of gradually establishing contact between the government and the population. Under the old system the central government was represented in most of the mountain kazas (districts) in the Gheg country by a "kaimakam," who was as often as not compelled by his subjects, over whom he had no control, to be an absentee, a "kadil," a finance clerk, who intermittently collected odd "midehles" from the less close-fisted inhabitants and a "gendarme" or police officer, who in the many districts where a blue uniform was regarded as an ideal target, seldom left his house. Under the new disposition 45 "nahies" are to be created in the Sandjaks of Dibra, Ipek, Prishtina and Skutari, and in the vilayets of Tchechenik, northeastern Elbasan, who are akin to the Hat and Dibra Malesors, will be grouped in a special "nahie." In the "nahies" the "kaimakams" will be replaced by "nahie" officers, who will be based on the existing clan system and the "nahies" in accordance with the convention between the insurgents and the government, elected from among the "baktraks" of the tribes. At present the jealousies between the different clans and the suspicious of their followers have made it necessary for the government to nominate "Bak-

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Today 15c will buy a very dainty Cushion Top. In such pretty designs, too, that if 25c was their price it would better denote their value. These cushion tops are made of fine materials and decorated with handsome floral and quaint Japanese designs; size 18 inches; plain borders of navy, cardinal and green. Special 15c  
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## Extraordinary Sale of WASH FABRICS REG. 25c, 35c &amp; 50c YARD, FOR 12 1-2c

These materials will make you a splendid dress, waist, etc., yet the total cost for a length will be only about 40c for a waist, and from 65c to 85c for a dress.

In view of this inexpensiveness, of their beauty and utility we look forward to a big demand as soon as we place them on sale today. Now, this is an opportunity that does not occur often and it is a case of making the most of it. It would not have occurred now were we not determined to clear these fabrics out before inventory. There are about 1,300 yards in the lot, comprising beautiful silk-like foulards, sheer Swiss muslins, floral muslins, cotton voiles, plain and check gingham, etc. There are also dozens of pretty designs and color combinations from which you can choose, and you should not have any difficulty in selecting a pattern that will please your eye as well as the price pleases your pocketbook. Be here at 9 o'clock for best choice. Regular 25c, 35c and 50c yard. Today, 9 a. m., not before 12 1-2c

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Golden West Soap, reg. 25c carton, Today, 2 cartons.....45c  
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Comfort Soap, reg. 25c carton, Today 3 cartons.....65c  
Dingman's Electric Soap, reg. 4 bars 25c, Today, 5 bars.....25c

SUNLIGHT SOAP SPECIAL  
100 Cases Only  
Today.....25 bars for \$1.00  
No phone or C.O.D. orders, not more than 25 bars to one customer.

Fels Naptha Soap, reg. 3 bars for 25c, Today, 4 bars.....25c  
Lifebuoy Soap, reg. 5 bars for 25c, Today 6 bars.....25c  
Golden West Wash Powder, reg. 25c carton, Today, 2 cartons.....45c  
Royal Crown Wash Powder, reg. 25c carton, Today, 2 cartons.....45c  
Pearline Wash Powder, reg. 10c pct., Today, 3 pct.....25c  
Gold Dust Wash Powder, reg. 25c pct., Today, 2 pct.....25c  
Royal Crown Cleanser, reg. 3 tins 25c, Today, 4 tins.....25c  
Electric Sulfon Silver Polish, reg. 3 for 25c, Today, per box.....10c  
Bon Ami, reg. 15c cake, Today, 2 for.....25c  
Sapolia, reg. 2 for 25c, Today, 3 for.....25c  
Ammonia Powder ("Star"), reg. 15c pct., Today, 4 for.....25c  
Raspberries, Red and Black Colfax, reg. 3 for 25c, Today, per box.....15c  
Toilet Soaps—Old Brown Windsor, Glycerine and Cucumber and Gaiumet, reg. 50c dozen, Today, a dozen.....40c  
Castile Cakes, reg. 35c doz., Today, per doz.....30c  
Castile Bar (Hind Brand), reg. 50c bar, Today, per bar.....40c  
Snap Hand Cleaner, Today, 2 tins for.....25c

## PRESERVING FRUIT SPECIALS FOR TODAY.

These are great preserving fruit opportunities. Make the most of them.  
Apricots, choice 4 bas, crates, Special crate.....\$1.65  
Peaches, early varieties, Special crate.....\$1.25  
Cherries—Royal Anna and Ben's fancy, 4 bas, crates, special crate.....\$2.45  
Raspberries, Red and Black Colfax, reg. 3 for 25c, Today, per box.....15c  
Apples—Early varieties, box about 40 lbs, box.....\$2.75  
Choice B. C. Potatoes, special 14 bushel.....\$1.25

NEW GEM FRUIT SEALERS.....\$1.35  
Pints, Special, 2 dozen for.....\$1.55  
Quarts, Special, 2 dozen for.....\$1.55  
Half Gallon, special, 1 dozen for.....\$1.05

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## FAMINE OF BINDER TWINE THREATENS WEST

The Agents of Binder Twine Monopolies Admit Serious Shortage

Winnipeg, Man., July 24.—Careful inquiry shows that the Canadian Prairie west on the eve of harvest is confronted by what may develop into a serious binder twine famine. Local agents of the two great concerns which practically control the twine industry in the United States and Canada, the International Harvester Co. and the Plymouth Cordage Co., admit the shortage which they put down to the altogether unprecedented demand of the western and southern states, which has not been anticipated and to the wonderful expansion of production in the Canadian west. The situation is such that all the available twine is engaged and the demand is far from being filled—indeed many districts in Canada have practically no supply in sight. The McMahon Co. is refusing to fill any more American orders and to concentrate on Canadian requirements.

A local department store which handles a great deal of twine refused orders for twenty carloads of binder twine during exhibition alone. Southwest Alberta suffered somewhat from a slight famine last year and is now well stocked up but this is an exception. The independent American manufacturers refuse to ship to Canada because of the stringent Dominion government inspection for quality at the port of entry as they say "they cannot take the risk of having their shipments turned back on them. It is suggested that the Dominion government be asked to remedy this either by relaxing the inspection or sending inspectors to the mills of the independent."

The International Harvester controls the Deering and McCormick binder twine plants and the Canadian Cordage Company, of Peterborough, Ont. The Plymouth Cordage Company, of Massachusetts, have a Canadian plant at Welland, Ont. There are several other small Canadian plants but all are sold out.

The reason "They say that Eden was a swell place," said Mrs. Galt. "Why did you leave it?" "Oh," replied Eve, "the house was so damn that it was afraid we would have sickness."

Our ships. Our ships will all come in some day. Though some will bring a cargo. But Charon will not charge us fee To take us on the long, long way.