

THE ALBERTAN

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PRIZE FIGHTING

Prize fighting is neither better nor worse because of the terrible ending of the encounter in Calgary on Saturday. The result was not from deliberate intent on the part of any one but was more in the nature of an accident. Neither the victim nor the victor violated any of the rules of the game.

But there is a vast difference between the games mentioned and prize fighting. In other games the rough work is the object. In prize fighting the object is to win. A fatal accident in a hockey game is of advantage or disadvantage to neither team. But in the prize fight the accident, fatal or otherwise, counts, and the man who is injured is defeated and the man who administers the injury is the victor.

The objection to the prize fight is that under the present conditions, the decisive way for a man to win is to beat his opponent into insensibility, that is the object of the bout. We see by the sporting pages that any other victory is indecisive. As long as that is the object aimed at, the game cannot help but be brutal and degrading. It is possible that it is no rougher than the other athletic games mentioned, but it surely is much more brutal and demoralizing.

Another objection to prize fighting is that it is usually conducted by a bad element, and that no city is the haven of the tough people, not so much the prize fighters themselves, who as a rule are not evil living, but their camp followers. That objection cannot be raised to the events which have been conducted in Calgary during the last few months. They have been as well managed as events of that kind could be managed.

Without doubt events which have been held in Calgary, Edmonton and other western cities, under the name of boxing bouts, are illegal. We have been eluding ourselves into the belief that events of this kind, if governed by "straight rules," which means hitting in the clinches, are prize fights, at it governed by the "clean break" rules, are boxing bouts. The encounter on Saturday was under the latter rules. Both are prize fights.

The boxing game is one of the best that there is, it is Anglo-Saxon. It is stalwart and manly. The sense of self protection is admirable, and has much to influence the character of the Anglo-Saxon, who despises stiletos and pistols and goes in to the open to meet his opponent with no other weapons than those which nature provided. Every boy should learn to box. The school should encourage it. The church organizations should help it along.

But we can get along without professional prize fighting. It is illegal now. The law should be enforced.

GOVERNMENT AND WEEKLY NEWS-PAPERS

The High River Times and The Magrath Post complain that the provincial government has cut off their usual advertising patronage since the provincial election, presumably because they supported opposition candidates in the recent elections. Of course, that is the fortune of war in Canadian politics and these papers have no cause to complain as long as conditions remain as they are at the present time. They should complain of the system rather than of the government. The latter government is no worse in this respect than other governments in Canada. In fact it is not as vindictive as some administrations and right here in Calgary for years has been furnishing advertising to newspapers which oppose it. But that is the exception rather than the rule.

There is one satisfaction that these papers may have and that is that in losing the government advertising they are losing but little. The Alberta government is less liberal with the weekly papers of Alberta, particularly with the weekly press, than any other provincial government in Canada. That is not right. The government should spend more money in advertising than it has been doing. It places in The Alberta Gazette, a government paper without circulation, which is read by very few, advertising which should be placed in the different papers throughout the province. Now that we have adopted direct legislation,

the government should give wide publicity to all the acts of the legislature. How will the people know whether they desire a referendum or not unless they know what legislation the government has adopted? How will the people know unless they find the enactments in the newspapers? The Albertan believes that the government should place all acts of reasonable length and summaries of others in all the newspapers of the province, regardless of the party politics of the different papers. In that way direct legislation will be brought somewhat nearer.

A RECKLESS MONARCH

An incident reported by an Athens correspondent has provoked, it is stated, much comment in Greece, and the ministers of Constantine I. are already apprehensive of "rocks ahead." The other day, it seems, a deputation of the Greek parliament presented itself to convey to the new king the condolences of the legislature on the tragic death of his royal father. The Speaker, who was the deputation's spokesman, took the opportunity of reminding King Constantine of the great respect King George had always manifested for the constitution. His Majesty rejoined: "I will never forget my duties, but I shall also be mindful of my rights." It may be added that Queen Sophia, since ascending the throne, has lost no time in asserting herself; one of her first acts having been to close the palace doors against all her consort's opponents of 1909. She even gave orders that no replies were to be made to letters of condolence on the murder of the late king.

If Constantine and Sophia propose to revert to the autocratic rule attempted by King Otho and Queen Amelia half a century ago, it is surprising that they have not laid to heart the lesson of the revolution of 1862, when Otho was deposed and expelled and the crown awarded to the present king's late father; it is an omission which may bring about another revolution in Greece ere many years roll away. The Greeks are in spirit the most democratic of all European peoples. Aristocratic pretensions are ridiculed. In social life there is no artificial distinction of classes; all titles of nobility are forbidden by the constitution; and though a few families, descended from the heroes of the War of Independence of ninety years ago, enjoy a certain pre-eminence, nevertheless wealth, and still more—political or literary celebrity constitute the principal claim to social consideration in the ancient land of Harmodius and Aristogiton and Pelopidas and Epaminondas. Constantine I., it would seem, might study both ancient and modern Greek history with advantage. Once the myrtle veiled the sword.

PRE-ELECTION PROMISES

The time has come, it seems, when the public look upon the political party to make good the promises which it made. There are some evidences that the party platform must be the party policy and become the foundation of party enactments.

Across the line in the past, it seems that the party platform was for use on the hustings only, to be forgotten as soon as the election was over.

Unfortunately in Canada our political parties have not fulfilled their promises. The Liberal party adopted a platform in 1893, which it only partially lived up to during its long term of office. The Conservative party policy, as announced by Mr. Borden, has been fulfilled in practically no respect. Canadian people are beginning to be very dubious about the good faith in election promises.

President Wilson, however, is startling the people of the United States by making some definite effort to fulfill the promises which he or his party made before the election time.

Even more pronounced is the conduct of the Progressive party in the state of California. The party had an elaborate program of reforms, and it has kept faith with the public. The legislation is not entirely wise or always progressive, but the legislature is carrying to completion the promises which it made before the election, which is a very healthy sign.

A summary of the laws passed by the Progressive legislature under the urging of Gov. Hiram Johnson includes a workmen's compensation act; teachers' pension act; mothers' pension act; a rural credits commission to study the European systems of handling farm loans; a minimum wage law; the creation of a corporation commission to regulate investment securities; a non-partisan primary law; state civil service commission to control practically all non-elective positions; state water commission, to control power and irrigation supplies; the red light abatement law, which brings responsibility for the housing of vice squarely to the property owner and threatens him with confiscation of his property by the state for a year as a penalty for violation; provision for the aiding of discharged convicts and for the payment of a wage to convicts set at labor while in prison; direct election of United States senators; the addition of health requirements to safeguard marriage; and the extension of a sort of Mann act to inter-county traffic in white slaves.

Editorial Notes

The Commons should be supreme without doubt, and the very existence of a Senate such as ours, is a reflection upon popular administration. But while we have a second chamber of this kind our Senate would not be doing its duty if it were to wait for such ill-considered measures as the Borden Naval bill, and such partial legislation as the Highways bill.

Canadians celebrate with wisdom and discretion. They took their holiday half way seriously, but there were few fatalities throughout the entire Dominion on Saturday.

R. E. Bennett is sending out to all Albertans the famous bonfire speech he made in the Commons, but publishes no appendix showing the only bonfire of a political nature remembered in modern times, which was the burning in effigy the same R. E. Bennett by the enraged people of Cardston whom he slandered.

Miss Wylie, the suffragette, was greeted with eggs and rocks and hoots on her return to Britain. She delivered in modern times, which was in her burning in effigy the same R. E. Bennett by the enraged people of Cardston whom he slandered.

Last week, the binder twine industry expanded very rapidly during the last ten years, perhaps more rapidly than any other industry in Canada, and it has no protection at all.

The difference between the Senate and the Commons on the Highways bill is that the Commons insists upon getting the maximum of party advantage at the expense of some of the provinces out of it, and the Senate insists upon the maintenance of party advantage and the maximum of benefit for all the people. In this instance the Senate has the better of it.

No reasonable objection or any other objection has been made to the passing of the bylaw providing for locations for incoming manufacturing establishments, except that the season is bad and that we cannot sell our bonds to advantage. If we cannot sell our bonds to advantage we need not sell them, but that is not a reason that we should reject the entire proposition.

The Olds Gazette is urging the people of Olds to make a worthy exhibit at the Calgary fair, which is very excellent advice, not only for Olds, but for every other city and town in Alberta.

If Mr. Borden had submitted the whole naval question to the people in the form of a plebiscite, we would have had the result which we see and much trouble would have been saved.

The farm implement men are not leaving the country at any very rapid rate, but instead have hit upon a way by which they seem to believe they have dodged the serious effects of the elevator bill, which is quite different.

The Poet Philosopher

By Walt Mason

WHEN LANGUAGE FAILS.

The English language, as taught in schools, and governed by grammatical rules, is good enough for Scott and Pope when they produced their brilliant dode, their stories and their rhymes. 'Twas good enough for Shakespeare, too, who wrote "The Taming of the Shrew," and all of Bacon's plays; and Coleridge found it good hot stuff, and Wordsworth thought it fine enough in which to frame his lays. It's good enough for those who teach, and for the gifted men who preach, for jurists of renown; but when the sporting writers fall to work to write up games of ball, the tongue goes out and down. They borrow some thing from the Greek, and from the tongue of the Choctaw, and from the Eskimos; they draw some symbols from the Slavs and ancient tombs are split in halves. I read the daily baseball and then go out behind the barn where I can swear in peace, cannot tell when all is done, which team's ahead and which has won a string of eggs of goose. I wish Johnson could appear here, that Edward Gibbon could appear, a pencil in his hand! Such men as these, with steady phrase, would write about the divers plays so men could understand.

YOUTH AND AGE.

Youth goes to bed and ere his head has fairly hit the linen, he falls asleep, his slumber's deep, and Morpheus is grinning. Throughout the night this happy youth is slumbering and snoring, though thunders crash and lightning flash and waterspouts be pouring. He leaves his couch without a groan when morning light has kissed him, refreshed and braced his sleep. He chases all worries from his system. The old man goes to his repose with troubles beyond number, for hours must pass, he knows, ere he gets next to slumber. He'll thrash around and ever sound will wake him if he does, the tomcat's yowl, the watchdog's howl, the rooster's "Holy Moses!" He hears the feast of pilgrims' feet along the pave go bounding; he hears the clocks in distant blocks the leaden hours announcing. The cricket seems to let out screams as loud as horns or whistles, the pillow-fair, he'd promptly sweep, is stuffed with brick and tiles. He bats his eyes and kicks and sighs, the sweat from off him drips, and when he wakes as morning breaks he feels like forty fizzes. Oh, youth, glad youth, you have, in truth, the snap of all the ages! He who can reap the joys of sleep is drawing princely wages.

Watch Repairs of All Kinds—American, English and Swiss. Moderate charges; work legally guaranteed. Dickson, watchmaker, 231 Eighth avenue east, "Just below the Queen's." Phone 2440. Open till nine every night. Issued of marriage license.

Blood Humors

Commonly cause pimples, boils, hives, eczema, or salt rheum, or some other form of eruption, but sometimes they exist in the system, indicated by feelings of weakness, languor, loss of appetite, or general debility, without causing any breaking out.

They are expelled and the whole system renovated, strengthened and toned by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

SAMSON.

Samson, the strongest man in history, was born in the tribe of Dan so long ago that the reporting facilities in his time were very crude and uncertain. He was destined from birth to break all the strength test records in his tribe and grew up from babyhood without punishment. At an early age he married a daughter of the Philistines. Little is known of his domestic career except that soon after marriage Samson went out and killed thirty Philistines simply, though they were not even remotely related to his wife.

This caused great indignation among the Philistines and it was voted to kill Samson. Just for this Samson caught 300 foxes, tied them together by the tails with firebrands between and set them loose in the Philistines' wheat

fields. To punish him his own people turned him over to the Philistines. However, he slew 1,000 of them with the jawbone of an ass, which remained an international record until people began making speeches recently against child labor and pure food and drug laws.

By this time Samson had become such a pest to the Philistines that they let him severely alone and took small-pox whenever they could to discourage him from associating with them. Samson served as one of the judges of Israel for twenty years, never indulging in a hair cut and becoming stronger all the time. When they shut the gates of Gaza on him and prepared to exterminate him, he took the gates off their hinges and carried them twenty miles—the earliest instance of Hall-o'-e'en pranks on record.

About this time Samson met with Delilah, a beautiful daughter of Philistine, and a love affair ensued, which caused a great deal of remark. Delilah loved Samson, but objected to his appearing as a human mattress, and one night she sheared his hair off. Then she called in her relatives to admire him, and when Samson arose to knock their heads together he found that his strength had departed with his hair.

After this the Philistines took Samson and put out his eyes, harnessed him up to a corn mill and treated him like a Democratic majority comforting the Republican party. Samson was a slave for many years, and in time his captors carelessly economized by depriving him a barber. One day they led him out to make fun at him at their national convention, and Samson, who was now quite shaggy, pulled the great pillars of the hall out from under the roof and died happily amid the general ruin.

The moral of Samson's life has been written often, but the sad lack of such a man with such a forearm development is every day evident in this coun-

try. If Samson could pull up a few tracks in front of the street cars which try to run past him and could arrange to have himself assaulted by a few wrecking gangs in a New York municipal election, the results would be a great blessing to the country.

DOUBLE TRACKING AS FAR AS REGINA THIS WEEK

Construction Gang as Far as Chaplin—Will Reach Swift Current This Year.

Moose Jaw, May 24.—By the end of next week double tracking on the C. P. R. from here will reach Regina. Today the construction gang reached Chaplin, 2 miles west. The intention is to have the main line double-tracked between Broadview and Swift Current by the time the crop starts to move. This will give the company a double track between Fort William and Swift Current with the exception of the gap between Brandon and Broadview.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

Free Victor Victrola Records daily from 2 to 4 p.m. You are cordially invited to attend. MASON & RISCH, LTD., 507 8th Ave. W.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

The "Hudsonia" a Guaranteed Glove. NEW AND LOVELY LACE TUNICS. These lovely lace tunics are the mind pictures of the cleverest European designs, beautifully executed by the cleverest looms and most painstaking workers. They are strong in fashion's favor this season for both street and afternoon wear and add immeasurably to a silk or muslin dress or with colored slip dresses.

Dainty New Neckwear-- Will You Choose Early? THOSE ladies who like daintiness in the little finishing details of their summer dress will appreciate the careful attention given to those points in this popular neckwear store. Every new and dainty idea created for this season is here in a wide diversity of choice. We hint at early inspection because we are anxious you should see the collection while it is fresh and complete. Here are a few of the new things: Pretty Dutch collars of filet net, satin lined, and beautifully embroidered in Bulgarian and Futurist colorings. These also come in white and cream. Priced \$1.50 to \$3.75. Dainty Dutch collars in Bulgarian and self colors with jabot attached, edged with heavy lace. The very newest ideas in neckwear. Priced \$1.00 to \$3.00. Gimpes in fancy, plain and shadow effects, and in garian shades, and finished plain nets, in the new Bull with dainty buttons. They also come in plain net foundations, with fancy collar and side jabots, and in point d'esprit turn-down collars with heavy insert and shadow lace. Priced \$1.75 and \$5.00. Dainty dress sets of cream embroidered with fancy edge, crepe de chine collars with point d'esprit jabot in white, cream and black. Pretty crepe de chine sets trimmed with Bulgarian silk. Also sets in beautiful hand embroidered collars in fine filet net in the newest shades and colorings of the season. Priced \$1.50 to \$3.00. The newest effects in neck ruffles in the season's most favored shades \$1.25 to \$2.00.

"The Bay" Hosiery

Of Course, here are Splendid Values. EVEN ladies with the pleased recollection of the splendid value they are accustomed to from this store, look forward with expectant anticipation. All the most dependable and satisfactory makes of ladies' and children's hosiery are here in complete assortment, representing the best values this store can give. All the new things are here, as well, including the new shade of gray which matches the new shade in shoes. Our range of Children's Hosiery is now complete and ready to satisfy the most-exacting mothers. One particularly popular line comes in child's cotton socks, in white with blue and tan, black and pink check tops; in sizes 4 to 7. Pair \$1.15.

Season's Newest Footwear at 'The Bay'

NEW ARRIVALS of the better makes in both Canadian and American makes. Footwear that has more of the fine elements of style and comfort incorporated into its make-up than has ever distinguished footwear of former seasons, either in this store or elsewhere. These are shoes of character shoes that give one the idea of not merely being satisfied, but distinctly well fitted, a sensation that is often lacking, even in wearing the highest priced footwear on account of these many excellencies of style and fine workmanship. We have been called upon this season to shoe Calgary's particular dressers in larger and larger numbers, for the world has gone around. Button Oxfords are to be fashion's favorites this season, and whether your fancy runs to patents, gun metals, tan calf, white buck, Champagne, or red vic kid or grey buck, you will find them here in your particular size and width. Pumps are again in strong favor for this season, for they are cool and extremely dressy. They come in the same range of popular leathers and colors as the button Oxfords. The new button boots are here in a most complete range of styles in the newest colors, including red and Champagne, vic kid, white buck, pearl grey buck, etc. All priced in the popular way.