THE ALBERTAN

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TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1912

LET US BE TOLERANT

It occurs to the Albertan to wonder if the members of the board of trade and others especially denunciatory of the provincial government's management of the telephone system in Calgary have ever reflected upon the very large difficulties confronting the government in its effort to meet the needs of Calgary with respect to telephones.

It would seem unnecessary to point out that nowhere else has the world record for such growth as has taken place in Alberta since the government took over the telephone system. In every part of the province the development has been well nigh inconceivable and nowhere has the measure of progress approached that of Calgary. It must be remembered that Calgary is not all of Alberta and that the demands of other sections are just as insistent as are ours. And, notwithstanding, substantial extensions and improvements have been made in Calgary. It is true they have not been equal to the requirements; many people have had to wait for telephones and the service has not been all that could have been desired, yet to The Albertan the wonder would seem to be that any management, governmental or otherwise, could have been expected to have done better than the government has done, in view of the stupendous growth of the city.

It is quite in order for the board of trade to exert its energies in the direction of procuring betterment of the telephone service but before wholesale condemnation is passed upon the government, The Albertan submits in all fairness, would it not be as well to wait until the government has had time to complete its plans and fulfil the promises it has made?

The Albertan has faith to believe the government will do its utmost to meet the needs of the city and we would bespeak tolerance and consideration of the circumstances, on the part of those who would cavil at the government for the present rather unsatisfactory service.

MR. RATEPAYER PAYS

Even those purists who decry the increasing use of slang on the American continent are sometimes at a loss to find a pat word or phrase to fit an extraordinary situation. Those who feel helpless to condemn, in a sentence, the wrangling discussion at the city hall on lax administration, might with good excuse fall back on an interlocutory form, namely, "Where does the city get off?"

We have had the dance, now who is going to pay the fiddler? There seems to be no disagreement on certain facts, among them that the city has been jobbed in taking over miles of faulty sidewalks and curbing. The importance of seeking out those to blame for this state of affairs, and even meting out condign punishment cannot be denied; but while our investigators are at it, Mr. Ratepayer also would like some definite information on who is going to stand for the loss.

Mr. D. S. Moffat, our city solicitor, is quoted as saying that as the contractors are all under bonds, the city can compel the bad paving to be relaid according to specifications. He goes still farther, declaring that the city can do the work itself and charge it up against careless or cheating contractors.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

Has the statesman or politician at Ottawa—politician seems to fit the case the better—his ear to the ground?

Seemingly he has, if the rumblings emanating from the East through the medium of press dispatches may be taken as an indication.

Evidence the concensus of opinion voiced by all of the leading publications of Eastern Canada as telegraphed to the West following the election; not one but attributes the overwhelming victory of the Scott government, in the main, to the desire of the people of Saskatchewan to give expression to their demand for wider markets as represented by the word reciprocity.

And notwithstanding that no word has ever emanated from the West, as least as far as The Albertan is aware, of any suggestion of a desire on the part of the West to draw away from the East, there is in the undertone of the comment of numerous of the government organs, a hint of a sundering of ties if the West persists in its determination to procure greater liberty in the marketing of its products.

Note the comment of "La Patrie," spokesman for the Nationalist wing of the Borden support:

"The result would not be surprising did it not confirm the view that the West is making the most friendly advances to those at the southern side of the boundary, instead of extending the hand of friendship to the older provinces of the Dominion, who have so generously and effectively contributed to its prosperity.

"Mr. Taft's letter, which caused such profound indignation among us here in Montreal, showing as it did the desire of Americans to make Canada a mere adjunct of the United States, scarcely seems to have troubled the minds of our fellow countrymen in the West. This apparent desire of the electors of Saskatchewan to isolate themselves from the rest of the Dominion and defend a policy prejudicial to their brothers of the East, must inspire Canadians with grave fears for the future.

"The West will shortly exercise in parliament a much increased vote.

"Should the West then continue to exhibit the same desire to serve particular interests without regard to the general prosperity of the Dominion, what must become of the Confederation?"

Generous and effective contribution to the prosperity of the West by the East may well raise a smile on the physiognomy of the West.

In what way, it may be permissable to inquire, has the East contributed to the prosperity of the West aside from reluctantly acquiescing in the emigration to the West of some thousands of good citizens who for the most part have grown affluent in the West and by sending some millions of capital West for investment, where with the rarest of exceptions, it has earned fabulous returns.

It may be answered: by insisting upon the maintenance of tariffs to over-burden the Westener and by circumscribing his market. In the mind of the average Westerner this is the principal assistance the East has been to the West and it may well be regarded as a questionable sort of assistance but notwithstanding, The Albertan knows of no sentiment in the West warranting the assumption of the Borden organ that because the West gives expression to a desire for a broadening of her markets she is desirous of making Canada an adjunct of the United States or of isolating herself from the rest of the Dominion. Nor does The Albertan understand why the expression of the desires of the West should inspire grave fears for the future unless it be the fear that the East may not always be able to dominate all the affairs of Canada and maintain the supremacy of her selfishness.

As to what may become of the Confederation, in all likelihood the answer to that is, as "La Patrie" suggests, the West will one day have sufficient representation to be able to enforce a greater measure of justice all round.

Obviously the ear of the statesman, or nearstatesman, commonly designated the politician, is to the ground and it need not be surprising if Mr. Borden, actute politician that he is accredited with being, hears the rumbling and responds with at least some measure of relief. Of course it won't be reciprocity by that name but it may be expected to produce singualrly similar results.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Will you be so kind as to send me a copy of The Albertan," writes a correspondent. "Have just concluded the purchase of some property near Calgary and upon making inquiry, your paper has been recommended to me as a reliable medium through which to kep in touch with conditions there." Such is the fame of The Albertan.

"How many times?" querried the advertising man at The Albertan office, when a patron telephoned in a "Want Ad" last evening. "Oh, only once. I'll get so many applicants I'll be annoyed to death if its in The Albertan more than once," came the reply. All of which affords a very fair illustration of the value of Albertan Want Ads.

* * * *

Even at this distance it is probably not difficult to pass with a good deal of assurance upon the outcome of the suggestion of certain progressives, that both Taft and Roosevelt retire and permit the nomination of a compromise candidate. Taft requires a vindication and Teddy's ambition for power will doubtless be sufficient to eliminate the possibility of such a denouement from consideration.

* * * *

(Chicago Examiner, July 9:) Nominee Wilson sends his first formal message to Tammany Hall commending Tammany's Fourth of July celebration and concluding:

"It is upon hearths like these that the flame of liberty is kept burning."

All of which must bring a "perfectly corking" satisfaction to the bosom of William J. Bryan.

FIFTEEN RULES OF LIFE FOR ENGLISHMEN

Discovered by Herr Herggelet—Has Printed Them in a Pamphlet

Berlin, July 15.—Herr Merriano Herggelet, who spent fifteen years in England in active business, has recorded his impressions of Englishmen in a pamphlet, which has figured prominently for same time past on the Berlin book stalls and in the shop windows. It bears the impressive title: "On the Probability of a War Between England and Germany; and On the Future of the Two Countries, With a Description of the Englishmen of the Present Day."

Herr Herggelet has discovered that apart from what concerns sport, the Englishman has adopted and adheres to the following fifteen rules of life:

1. Don't reflect, meditate or worry.
2. Don't exert yourself unnecessarily.
3. Don't excite yourself over mistakes committed, over things forgotten or neglected.
4. Learn no foreign languages; there are always enough foreigners available when they are needed.
5. Don't change anything unless it is already too late.
6. Don't learn anything from other nations.
7. Don't take precautions, let the trouble come.
8. Don't possess an exaggerated sense of duty, there are other people in the world.
9. Forget everything quickly, recollection only disturbs the peace of the soul.
10. Keep no promise unless pleasure or sport is concerned.
11. Do nothing thoroughly, do only what is absolutely necessary.
12. Don't begin anything too soon; tomorrow is also a day.
13. Indifference and callousness take one quietly through life.
14. Superficiality and ease save trouble and embellish existence.
15. Dream, doze blissfully, indulge in delicious thonghts about riches and sport, sleep long, eat well, work easily and little, abuse for a quarter of an hour each day the political party to which you do not belong, pay your taxes, be contented, believe firmly in the superiority of the British people, and manifest a pleasing exterior and demeanor to every one.

Numerous facts are cited to prove that these rules are observed by "the average Briton, from the highest official in the state, in the army, in the navy and in the whole of business life, down to the youngest apprentice, and in the poorest workshop." He points out, for example, that "there are in London 42,000 and in the whole of England perhaps 100,000 German waiters, attendants, etc. Such hard work is not suitable for Englishmen; they prefer to be waited on."

Again, "The Indian post, with many millions of letters, arrives every Saturday, while the mail leaves England for India every Friday; if the Indian mail arrived on Fridays and left on Saturdays six days would be gained by the correspondents. But what are six days? They will not ruin England."

"Shakespeare, the greatest of all great men, whose works make far too serious demands on the mental powers, enjoys only hospitality in England, and can thank Heaven when at least one of his plays is produced annually in London. . . . The English prefer pieces in which there is dancing and singing, or in which the actors appear throughout the evening in dress clothes or sporting costumes. A Theatre Francais, a Hofberg, a Koniglliches Schauspielhous are impossible in England, for these are thinking establishments."

HAIR AND BEARD UNCUT FOR 28 YEARS

Election Bet Causes Access of Strength to Loser

With hair uncut and beard untrimmed since 1884 as the result of an election bet, John B. Crispell, of Old Burley, Ulster county, is preaching the gospel of hair, says a Kingston, N. Y., dispatch to The New York World. A long, flowing beard almost conceals his features, and his hair hangs to his shoulders. He is a believer in the health value of hair, and he would not part with any of it, even though the friend to whom he lost the bet has since died.

Partisan feeling ran high after James G. Blaine had been nominated by the Republicans and Grover Cleveland by the Democrats in 1884 for president, and as a result of the baby christenings following that election the young men whose given names are Grover Cleveland by far outnumber any other name in Christendom.

Squire De Witt's store at Old Hurley was the scene of many an exciting political argument during the '84 campaign. Indian summer came early that year. The nights were too cold for the men to stay out of doors to carry on their arguments, so they gathered around the big wood stove in the squire's store, which also served as a post office, and they smoked big black cigars and chewed unadulterated plug cut until the squire announced that it was 9 o'clock and time for everyone to go home to bed.

Political parades were big and long in those days, and if ever a pension bill is passed for political patriots, Ulster county desires it understood now that she stands first on the list of pension claimants.

Aroused Public Feeling

To offset one of the Republican parades Alton B. Parker, who had just begun to walk alone politically, organized a big Democratic demonstration that was advertised to be "bigger and better than any other that had taken place since Noah led the grand march after the flood."

The parades had the effect of further arousing public feeling and at Old Hurley resulted in louder and more acrimonious debate. Sometimes an entire box of cibars—"two for five"—would be sold by the squire during an evening, while some of the more conservative farmers became so excited that they forget to step out of sight of other tobacco users when helping themselves to a chew of their own plug. Young men bet each other quarters, half dollars and twenty shillings, while the older men wagered their farms, their cattle and even their lives, on the result of the vote the coming Tuesday. Of course, it was not expected that the big bets would ever be paid; they simply formed the foundation for one crowd or the other to base a lot of "I told you so's" later on.

Bets His Hair

It was after one of the most conservative men in the neighborhood had offered to bet his life and his farm, which stood in his wife's name, that John B. Crispell threw his hat in the ring and announced that he was willing to bet on "Jim Blaine," and if Grover Cleveland was elected he would guarantee never again to get shaved or have his hair cut.

"Do you mean it, John?" they gasped.

"Mean it!" shouted Crispell, pounding the counter with his clenched fist until the labels were almost jarred off the canned vegetables on the shelves against the walls; "mean it! I've been a man of truth all my life and I just dare you, any of you Democrats, to take me up."

Three of Crispell's Republican neighbors stepped forward with a like offer, and at 9 o'clock, when the squire put up the shutters, eight of the men of Old Hurley had paired off with a determination never again to allow a hair to be removed from face or head if the other man's candidate was elected.

Stays With It

Cleveland was inaugurated on March 4, 1885. Spring opened a few weeks later, and such of the Old Hurley farmers as had refrained from visiting the Kingston barbers because of fears of "catching cold" began hitching their teams to their spring buggies and driving to town for the purpose of having superfluous hair removed. Then, as warm weather came on, the farmers from the mountainous section known as Lapala began to find burdocks in their hair, and they tramped to Kingston for their annual seance with the barber. One by one the entire male population of the township of Hurley had its hairsute appendages removed except John B. Crispell. By the Fourth of July he had the finest crop of hair of any one in Ulster county. Crispell's neighbors thought he would trim up a bit for Thanksgiving, and again for Christmas, but each time they were mistaken. His hair and beard continued to grow until he was compelled to get a larger size hat and was able to give up wearing a chest protector.

Loses Much Vitality

Crispell says he found that his bodily and mental strength have increased threefold since Cleveland's first election, and he considered much of man's vitality is lost through clipping his hair and shaving his beard. He argues that if strength is required for hair to grow, it follows that when there is a severing of the hair a certain amount of strength escapes.

Crispell today is as vigorous as a man of 25. He is a building mover and performs as much work as any three of the men in his employ. He wields a hammer that has a head weighing two pounds, and he strikes a blow with it with such force that tenpenny nails are driven to the head in an oak plank with a single blow.

AMERICA A POLITE NATION

Los Angeles, July 15.—"America is a land of courtesy and politeness despite the fact that it stands out as the land of commercialism," said Charles A. Verdickt, a retired business man of Brussels who, with his wife, is registered at the Alexandria after an extended tour of the United States and attendance at the International Navigation Congress at Philadelphia.

"Wherever we have travelled, every possible courtesy has been extended to us, every aid in finding our way about, and after travelling in nearly every land in the universe I would choose the United States as the one in which the traveller is most graciously received.

Verdickt spoke enthusiastically of the opportunities for obtaining wealth in America by application and perseverance and declared that if he were a young man seeking his fortune he would try to secure it in this country. He compared New Mexico and Arizona to portions of Africa, where the topography and the type of buildings are similar, as are the climates.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1670

DURING JULY and AUGUST, STORE CLOSES WEDNESDAY at 1 P. M.

Employees' Excursion to Banff

Tomorrow, July 17th, we will hold our employees' third annual excursion to Banff and for this reason the store will be closed all day. Our patrons are kindly asked to keep this in mind and to make their purchases accordingly. By doing so you will not be inconvenienced by the store's closing, while we will appreciate your co-operation and be able to leave fancy free for a day's outing at this popular resort.

Final Clearance of Shoe Oddments

76 Pairs to March Out at Extraordinary Low Prices

Commencing today sharp at 9 a. m., we will offer all the oddments left over from last week's sale, at prices that will start them marching in short order. Although the prices are greatly lowered, the quality, workmanship, fit and style are just the same as they were when these shoes commanded full prices. The only difference is the oddness of the sizes, which fact accounts for such radical reductions. However, if you can wear any of the sizes that are contained in the assortments, you will get one of the biggest shoe bargains of the season. Better come and see them.

18 PAIRS
Men's Oxfords
Made of patent, tan and vici kid leathers and in smart styles, broken sizes. Regular up to $5.50, for **$1.95**

30 PAIRS
Men's Boots
Made of velour calf, with Goodyear welt soles and in the blucher style; broken sizes. Regular $5.00 $5.50 and $6.00, for **$3.45**

28 PAIRS
Women's Oxfords and Pumps
Made of black suede, patent and gunmetal leathers. The famous sil-kid make; sizes 2 1-2 to 4. Regular $3.75 and $4.00, for **$1.95**

ON SALE TODAY AT 9 a. m.

Glassware Specials

The articles listed below are of a kind that are needed for every-day use. It is this fact that makes the reductions so significant and that should induce you to obtain a good supply while such saving opportunities are available.

Oil Bottles, colonial pattern, regular 25c, for **15¢**

Sauce Nappies, regular 50c dozen. Special 6 for ..... **20¢**

Vases, regular 35c each, for ..... **25¢**

Pickle or Spoon Tray—8-inch, reg. 35c, for **20¢**

Berry Set—7 pieces special, set ..... **40¢**

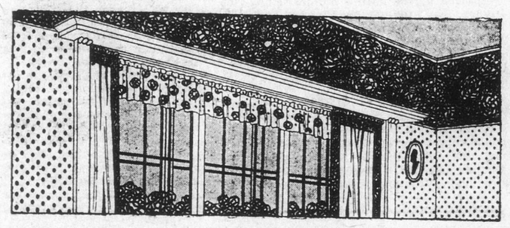
Butter Dish, Spoon Holder and Cream Jugs, 3 pieces. Special ..... **35¢**

Glass Flower Holders. Regular 50c, for ..... **25¢**

Tumblers, tall shaped, full crystal. Regular $3.50 dozen, for **$2.25**

Bell Tumblers—Table sizes. Regular $1.00 dozen, for ..... **75¢**

China Dept., 2nd Floor.



Cretonnes, to Clear at Half Price

If we were offering you $1.00 bills for 50c this sale could hardly be of more importance to you. It does not actually offer you a bargain of this nature, however, but the one that it does offer you is equally good and at the same rate of value-giving.

Here it is: 500 Yards of High Quality Cretonnes and Art Sateens at Half Regular Prices

These fabrics represent the balance of our spring and summer stock and are priced to clear at this great reduction.

The collection contains a very wide assortment of floral, art and conventional designs and in all colors; width 30 and 31 inches.

6 1-4¢ for 12 1-2c Qualities.
7 1-2¢ for 15c Qualities.
10¢ for 20c Qualities.
12 1-2¢ for 25c Qualities.
15¢ for 30c Qualities
17 1-2¢ for 35c Qualities
20¢ for 40c Qualities.
22 1-2¢ for 45c Qualities.
32 1-2¢ for 65c Qualities.

Three Tuesday Specials

in the Art Needlework Section

With stocks of the following lines above their normal level and with stocktaking only two weeks away we are naturally desirous of reducing their number and quote these prices in order to effect it:

Lady Betty Fleece Wool
Baldwin's famous make, suitable for knitting infants' jackets, women's shawls and for numerous other purposes; colors, sky, pink and black; 1 oz. hanks. Regular 20c for **10c**

Tri-Color Ornamental Crepe
This paper is 21 inches wide and comes in 10-foot lengths. It is suitable for table decorations, for making fancy electric light shades, and other purposes, etc.; wide and narrow stripes. Regular 20c for **10c**

Boys' Suits at Great Savings

If your boy needs a new suit this advertisement tells of an important event by which you can buy it at a great saving.

The suits that will be offered during this sale have been taken from regular stocks and are reduced in price in order to clear them before stock taking. In the ordinary way they were exceptional value—far better in fact than you could expect to secure elsewhere at the same prices. They are made of all-wool tweeds and worsteds—a quality that looks well and wears as well as it looks. They are cut in smart, mannish, two-piece styles and the materials come in a wide selection of grey, brown and fawn, striped, checked and mixture patterns.

These suits are splendidly tailored throughout and trimmed to match material. The coats have three pockets and the knickers four. The latter also have belt loops and are made in the bloomer style.

Now one of these suits will make your boy look smart and well-dressed and will also give excellent service.

Remember this sale is for Today only, so you had better make up your mind right now to come on one of these days and make the big saving that this sale offers you.

Regular $6.00 to $7.50 for **$4.95**
Regular $8.00 to $10.00 for **$6.55**

Some Grocery Savings For Today

Finest French Asparagus Points, regular 35c tin, Today Special, 3 tins ..... **85¢**
Finest French Asparagus, long, regular 45c tin, Today Special, tin ..... **35¢**
Sardines—Broiled Mackerel style, in Tomato sauce, Reg. 50c tin, Today, 3 tins for ..... **85¢**
H. B. Co's Pickled Gherkins, Today Special, bottle ..... **25¢**
Brand's Imported Worcester Sauce, Today Special, bottle ..... **20¢**
Brand's Imported Worcester Sauce, Today Special, bottle ..... **20¢**
Lunch Tongue, 1 lb. tins, Today Special, tin ..... **35¢**

GOODWILLIE'S FRUITS

Including Red Cherries, Black Berries, Red Currants, Peaches, Lombard Plums and Greengage Plums, Today special 2 bottles for ..... **90¢**

GROCERY PHONE 6131

WILSON'S HOME LIFE IDEAL

His Ambitions Find Sympathy in Wife and Three Daughters

Tommie Wilson, 7 years old, was visiting his little cousin, Jessie Bones, down in Rome, Ga. Tommie and Jessie were running a race one day, and Tommie ran into a little girl named Ellen Louise Axson, toddling beside her "old mammy" nurse, who called her "Ellie Lou." Tommie lost the race because he saw little "Ellie Lou" sprawling in the dust, and he stopped and picked her up, tried to brush the dirt from her pretty blue dress, and would have dried her tears, but the old black mammy gave him a back-hand slap and sent him on his way.

The next time Tommie went down to Rome, Ga., to visit Jessie Bones, Tommy was a handsome young man, a lawyer of Atlanta, struggling under a bright new shingle which read "Thomas Woodrow Wilson, Attorney at Law." Nothing was more natural than that Mrs. Bones should mention to young Mr. Wilson that the Rev. Mr. Axson, D. D., a resident of Rome, had a very charming daughter, and her name was Ellen Louise.

Married Ellen Louise Axson in 1885

There was a tea party soon, and it is a matter of record that the young lawyer lengthened his visit from a week to a month, and that his law practice at Atlanta fally suffered during the next year. Two years later, whin Mr. Wilson had quit the law to become a teacher in Bryn Mawr, he married "Ellen Lou." That was in 1885.

As a young bride on the Bryn Mawr campus, as wife of Princeton's president, and finally as wife of New Jersey's governor, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has been the same sweet, quiet Southern woman. Like other wives of the great she has been interviewed and interviewed, and the family life of the Wilsons has been made an open book. It is often more trite than true to say of women who have famous husbands, "They are happiest in their home," but in the case of Mrs. Wilson such is preeminently the truth. She is truly a home body, the confidante of her three charming daughters and, to quote her own words, the "chum" of her husband. The Wilson home life has ever been ideal. The ambitions of the husband and father have had full sympathy in the home circle. Mrs. Wilson was asked once to speak in public in connection with some woman's work. "No indeed," she protested. "My woman's work is at home with my daughters and my husband."

Mother and Daughters Artistic

The Misses Wilson, like their mother, have sunny disopositions and reflect the romantic old South. The mother and her three daughters have artistic temperaments exemplified in several directions. Mrs. Wilson is an artist of exceptional skill. Miss Margaret, eldest of the three daughters, has a pleasing voice and devotes much of her time to music. The second daughter, Miss Jessie, gives her time largely to socilological work and is active in social settlement projects in both New York and Philadelphia. Miss Ellen, the youngest daughter, inherits from her mother ability as an artist and occupies her leisure time wielding the brush. Miss Ellen is a pronounced suffragist, but her sisters and Mrs. Wilson, at last report, were still in the doubtful column. Mr. Wilson is credited with a leaning toward giving women any rights they want.

The Governor is Devoted to Golf

For many years the Wilson family has spent its summers at Seagirt. All have made it a point to have the family circle complete during those two short months. The ladies are splendid equestriennes and Mr. Wilson likes the game of golf, though he confesses that he plays "miserably."

A little incident gives a bit of an insight into the Wilson household. A lady called at the Seagirt home. Suddenly there was the "honk-hink" of a motor car outside the window and the merry laugh of women's voices.

"Callers" remarked the visitor.

"No," said Mrs. Wilson, "it's just the maids going for a ride. We've had company all week and they've been so busy—so I just sent them all off on a long joy ride."

Later Mrs. Wilson went to the kitchen and prepared the lunch, Governor Wilson come in with the tea things and the three daughters served. The visitor could not refrain a remark.

"Oh, we are just all chums out here," smiled Mrs. Wilson. "Mr. Wilson, the girls and I. I don't know what we would do without each other," and she beamed upon the happy circle around the table.

The summer home of the Wilson family at Seagirt was originally the New Jersey building at the St. Louis world's fair, and is known as New Jersey's "Little White House." It is the state's only executive mansion, there being no official home for the governor at Trenton. Last winter the Wilsons had apartments in Princeton Inn.

Received News of Nomination at Home

The news of his nomination was received by Governor Wilson as he sat on the broad veranda of the "Little White House." It is a delightful place, this seaside residence—a low, broad, white frame cottage, from whose wide porches and great open windows one looks across the sand runes to the sea. The Wilsons have filled it full of literary and art treasures. There are books and flowers everywhere, an open piano, work baskets overflowing with needlework, easy chairs—just solid comfort. No state residence this—it's just home.

LIGHT READING NOT A REST

How often one who is disposed to "heavy reading" has promised himself a rest mentally by taking up "light reading" during the summer months or while on a vacation! It is more or less of a delusion. Try turning from some work on psychology when you have a genuine taste for such a study to "Alice in Wonderland." Ten to one the latter book will tire you more than the one of science. What pleasure of exercise would one who is accustomed to handling twenty-five-pound dumb-bells derive from swinging five-pound ones? It is the same way with the mind that has become accustomed to substantial reading.

The fatigue of reading comes from overindulgence in it same as overwork is the cause of one's becoming tired in any pursuit. It is only necessary to follow it in a reasonable and orderly manner. People break down in study because they try to accomplish too much in a given time. They try to absorb everything there is in the biggest encyclopedias in a month or so, whereas it is doubtful if they could commit its contents to memory if they lived to be as old as Methuselah. The average individual is just learning how to read, to get the most good out of it and retain its truth, after he has been at it about twenty years. Then he knows the kind of information he needs most in his business, how to get it quickly and also by that time he has learned the character of reading whether for mere entertainment or instruction, that pleases him most. And, best of all, he has learned the way that brings the most satisfaction.

So light reading really would be heavy reading to one who has cultivated a taste only for the substantial.