

## THERE IS WORK FOR THE CLERK IN THE LAST BEST WEST

Charles Stokes, Writing From Calgary to London, Tells of Opportunities

Writes of the Equality That Exists Between the Employer and His Employees

And There is No Prejudice Against the Englishman Who Can Prove His Ability

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The clerk is always discouraged from emigration. The Canadian Government lays emphasis on the fact that the only class which is wanted in Canada is the agriculturalist; and the clerk, imagining that even in the new country he will be overworked and underpaid, is deterred from leaving. A downward-spiraling salary, and a rising scale of living, writes Mr. Charles Stokes of Calgary, in the "Standard."

It should, of course, be understood that no one should emigrate to Canada who possesses only clerical qualifications, without a great amount of adaptability and resource—adaptability, because life in a Western town is essentially different from the precedent established routine at home, resource, because in new surroundings specialism may often go begging. In some of their ways Westerners are attractive but in others repellent; and the same holds good of their business methods. On the other hand, no sort of labor is held to be degrading; nor is the clerk's work regarded as a crime against nature—as Jungoid.

Even if the latter were true, it is only logical that in a new country, which is on the flood tide of an amazing all-round development, the humblest servants of commerce, the ledger-keepers and correspondents, should be in as great demand as shovellers and builders. Villages become towns, and towns cities, with such rapidity in Canada that hardly before the prairie grass has disappeared from the new "towns," large office blocks and stores stand waiting for occupants. The great railway and express companies, the banks (which every day are opening new branches in new towns), the insurance offices, real estate agents, hotels, manufacturers, all are in need of clerical help, and are willing to pay for it a price that has not yet suffered by competition. In all places the demand for, of course, seasonal and subject to fluctuation; but taking this city of Calgary, for instance, no clerk who is not hopelessly incompetent need lack employment.

A Western office has altogether a freer and breezier atmosphere. Between the "boss" and the "boys" there is a spirit of equality and comradeship; the attitude of the big man towards his "stenographer" is more that of a genial seniority towards a junior member of his own club. The tradition of the black coat and bow tie, and no one thinks you are a bricklayer because you go to your office in a cap. Similarly, the hope deferred by the advertisements in the situations vacant column makes a few hearts sick, for

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150 acres—Good mixed farm land, close to railroad; quality of soil and location considered, a bargain, \$17 per acre; cash payment \$300, balance easy terms.

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References—Bank of Montreal, Union Bank of Canada, The M. Rumely Co., The John Deere Co. and those to whom we have sold.

while some vacancies are advertised the greater number are not, and in both cases you apply, not in writing, but in person.

You just go into an office, walk straight into the boss's room—for in Canada, as in the States, there is practically no barrier system—and say "Anything going?" The business man says, "What can you do?" "Book-keeping or correspondence," you may reply. "Well," says the boss, "I'm wanting one at so much a month. When can you start?"

To many who have been accustomed to the etiquette which dolt hedges the City career, this may savor a little of the undignified, yet it saves both time and worry, and no one thinks the worse of you for asking for a job. And it may be said that you should not, in doing this last, assume too humble a demeanor for the first thing that strikes the newcomer in Canada is that if you don't put your own valuation of yourself forcibly in front of a possible employer the latter is not going to wait and find it out for him.

To this add that there is absolutely no prejudice against the Englishman who can prove his ability. In fact, he very soon becomes imbued with the prevailing independence, and realizes the delight of being able to say to a boss who threatens to "fire" him: "Well, if you do, so-and-so over the way will give me ten dollars more a month to start tomorrow."

The biggest obstacle in the way of the English clerk who thinks of coming West is that he must be on the spot to get a job, for jobs occur so quickly and must be filled so urgently that correspondence across some frothy odd miles is out of the question. Simultaneously, letters of introduction are not of much use unless their bearer has something to back him up. Their chief value lies in that they may palliate his shyness and spare him the mental abasement of walking into an office and demanding "Any jobs today?"

## DISARMAMENT IS ONLY A BEAUTIFUL DREAM

So Says German Minister of Foreign Affairs in Dealing With Subject

Claims France is Peaceful But Erratic, and Difficulties Make it Impossible

Berlin, September 2.—An enterprising French journalist has taken advantage of the quiet holiday season to beard the German minister of foreign affairs in his forest lair and has succeeded in making that most cautious of diplomats make some very interesting statements in regard to relations between Germany and France.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter said that he was quite convinced France desired nothing more than peace, but that she was erratic like a woman, and nobody knew what she would do next.

**Difficulties of Disarmament.**—In regard to disarmament the minister said that it was at present merely a beautiful dream.

"Do you think," he asked, "that in order to realize a general disarmament it would be sufficient for two or three states to proclaim it? And if a fourth, for one reason or another, should refuse its consent, how could compulsion be exercised unless a force sufficient to impose it had been kept in reserve? Thus we come back by a roundabout way, to the idea of a force organized not for war, but for peace. Again, think of this: I suppose that we should both agree to disarm. I say to you: 'You are forty millions of people; we are sixty-three. You shall have 200,000 men, and we shall have 300,000.' Would you agree to this? However, we agreed that each shall have 250,000. Only you have two years' service and we three years. Thus in the end you will have more trained men than we, or vice versa. You see how many practical difficulties arise as soon as one examines the problem."

## SPRAYS MAN, APOLOGIZES, AND THEN MARRIES HIM

Present, Ont. Sept. 3.—A month ago Miss Nellie Theresa Carroll accidentally drenched William Joseph Corra, while she was spraying the front lawn of her home. She apologized very prettily and a mutual friend, passing, the two were introduced to one another. A week later their engagement was announced and yesterday word was received at St. Mary's church, Dundalk, N. Y.

## PRINCESS WHO DESIRES TO BECOME A VOTER

Blood Relative of Napoleon May Become a Citizen of the United States

Hopes for Restoration of Napoleonic Dynasty When Present President Dies

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 3.—Princess Estelle Gabrielle Bonaparte, Harcourt, Le Moine-de-Leon, granddaughter of Prince Joseph Alexander Bonaparte, blood relative of the great Napoleon, emperor of the French, and daughter of the Count Le Moine-de-Leon, would be an American citizen.

United States Attorney W. G. McLaren, to whom she broached the matter yesterday, promised her he would look into the proposition and see whether it would be possible for her to take out her first papers at this time, there being a slightly perplexing difficulty in the way.

It seems that the princess would like to have the deputy clerk of the federal court, who issues first papers, bring them to her at her hotel, inasmuch as a painful injury to her foot prevents her from entering the building where the federal offices are situated; and upon the opinion of the district attorney as to the legality of that proceeding depends the princess' chances of voting in the sovereign state of Washington, for the present, at least.

In her suite of rooms—Incidentally the most elaborate and elaborate at the Raleigh hotel—Princess Bonaparte yesterday explained just why she wanted to be a citizen of this country just why she intended to make Seattle her home, and numerous other things.

## Known Merely as "Countess"

In the first place, it should be known that to ordinary persons she is not known as the "princess," merely as the "countess." Her mail comes to her at the hotel directed to that title. She says that she finds the title of "princess" attracts too much attention in America, and that of "countess," to which she is entitled through her father, is eminently satisfactory. To some persons, indeed, including certain officials at the Pantheons theatre, to whom she has submitted a vauclouville sketch for approval, she is merely known as "Miss Bonaparte."

When the princess received a representative of The Times yesterday she was seated at her desk busily at work on an opera which she is composing, founded on the Biblical story of Joseph and Jacob.

Her brilliant bronze hair, bobbed in girlish fashion, formed an aureole round her head, while her large, serious eyes illuminated a face saddened by many sorrows. Beside her desk stood a pair of crutches; the only indication of an injury she received while walking with a friend on a muddy street, confining her almost entirely to her rooms. "Yes," she said quietly, "I am trying to become an American citizen. Why? Oh," she continued, with a gesture, "gladly because I cannot become a citizen otherwise. I have so many documents to sign, so many legal papers to handle, that I have simply decided to become a citizen myself."

That will save me lots of bother? Princess Bonaparte was very reluctant to discuss any details of her personal or family history. Her mother, she said, died at the birth of the daughter, and her father, fleeing shortly afterwards upon the confiscation of his estates, committed suicide when she was but 5 years old. Since that time she has been a wanderer in America.

## Hopes for Restoration

"I believe the Bonapartes are coming into their own again in France," she declared, with a prophetic far-away look in her eyes. "I believe when the

## Are You Six? Or Sixty?

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Everyone, of every age, enjoys this refreshing juice of mint leaves.

## BUY IT BY THE BOX

It costs less—of any dealer

## decided to become a citizen myself.

That will save me lots of bother? Princess Bonaparte was very reluctant to discuss any details of her personal or family history. Her mother, she said, died at the birth of the daughter, and her father, fleeing shortly afterwards upon the confiscation of his estates, committed suicide when she was but 5 years old. Since that time she has been a wanderer in America.

Have you noticed how, during the recent uprisings they have resembled the people of the French revolution? They are being driven to it. The moneyed men of France today are as oppressive as the kings of old were, and when the next uprising comes there will be a Bonaparte called in as there was in the day of the great Napoleon."

## princess president dies Victor Napoleon

will get into control—possibly as president first. Among the poorer people he is very popular."

Victor Napoleon, the princess asserted, is her cousin.

"Take the French people of today. Have you noticed how, during the recent uprisings they have resembled the people of the French revolution? They are being driven to it. The moneyed men of France today are as

oppressive as the kings of old were, and when the next uprising comes there will be a Bonaparte called in as there was in the day of the great Napoleon."

Princess Bonaparte speaks English faultlessly. She explains this through the fact that she has spent practically all of her life among English people. She has resolved, she says, to make Seattle her home.

Princess Bonaparte is highly connected with persons of wealth in America, her foster relatives being persons of affluence in the East. Practically all of her life has been devoted to her literary and art work. She is the author of several sketches, many poems, and at the present time has a book under way. The walls of her suite are decorated with drawings she has made.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—A band of music and a delegation of labor leaders met Clarence S. Darrow here today on his arrival by steamer from Los Angeles. Darrow will speak at Shell Mound park on Labor day.

## CARTIER STATION BURNS

North Bay, Ont., Sept. 2.—The Canadian Pacific Railway station at Cartier was totally destroyed by fire which started at two o'clock this morning and spread so quickly that the occupants barely escaped with their lives. The family of the station agent and restaurant keeper resided in the upper portion of the building.

**Braze Band for Darrow.**—San Francisco, Sept. 3.—A band of music and a delegation of labor leaders met Clarence S. Darrow here today on his arrival by steamer from Los Angeles. Darrow will speak at Shell Mound park on Labor day.

# Advice to Stamped Visitors

## Just Think a Little

LOTS BOUGHT IN FORT GEORGE in 1911 for \$250 each are now worth \$900.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN RIVERS in 1911 for \$75 each are now worth \$300.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN MOOSE JAW in 1907 for \$150 each are now worth \$3000.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN PRINCE ALBERT in 1905 for \$50 each are now worth \$7500.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN EDMONTON in 1905 for \$400 each are now worth \$5000.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN WATROUS in 1909 for \$50 each are now worth \$350.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN REGINA in 1903 for \$300 each are now worth \$10,000.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN SASKATOON in 1908 for \$400 each are now worth \$2500.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN WEYBURN in 1907 for \$150 each are now worth \$1000.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN STETTLE in 1908 for \$100 each are now worth \$1000.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN YORKTON in 1908 for \$100 each are now worth \$1250.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN CAMROSE in 1907 for \$200 each are now worth \$5000.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN RED DEER in 1909 for \$150 each are now worth \$5000.  
LOTS BOUGHT IN ATHABASCA LANDING in 1909 for \$100 each are now worth \$5000.

Lots in all of these towns could have been bought at an original price of \$50 each

## BASSANO

"Little Giant" City of the Canadian West

Population 1909, 38 people; 1910, 400 people; 1911, 1200 people; 1912, 2000 people

## \$50 LOTS

In Bassano are the best speculative investment in the Canadian West. Payable \$10 cash and \$10 per month

## Advice:

Instead of going back home jingling fifty dollars in your pocket which would soon be spent or put back in the bank at 3 per cent., buy a FIFTY DOLLAR lot in BASSANO and keep it for a couple of years. It will never be worth less and may be worth a good many hundred dollars.

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