

THE ALBERTAN

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MORNING ALBERTAN
Per Year \$3.00
Per Month .25
Per Copy .05

WEEKLY ALBERTAN
Per Year \$1.00

TELEPHONES
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF 2320
BUSINESS OFFICE 2100
SOCIAL EDITOR 6123
SPORTING EDITOR 2320
NEWS EDITOR 6123

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1912

MR. BORDEN AND THE SUFFRAGETTES

Are women less sympathetic than they used to be? It sounds like a subject for discussion by soft-hearted and soft-headed correspondents in the "Heart Column", but it isn't suggested for that purpose. Yet it is surely incredible that the feminine heart could have hardened itself to the task. If ever there was a statesman who had enough on his hand without being pestered by a deputation of suffragettes that statesman was surely Premier Borden. Racked by the thought that he must soon announce a naval policy different from that of Sir Wilfrid and at the same time acceptable to the people of Canada, the Canadian premier was in no mental condition to be subjected to the strain of that interview. It is true they did not shriek "Votes for Women", into his ear. They did not knock his hat off, shake him, beat him with a stick, strike him with a hatchet, or even set fire to the hotel in which he was staying. But they threatened all these things, covertly but none the less unmistakably. They intimidated him, gently but firmly, that "The Aches of Asquith" and "The Woes of Winston", of which he had read with amusement in the newspapers, might take on that more serious aspect which such stories assume when they become the record of personal experience.

For the moment Canada's premier was on trial. If he had shown the white feather at this moment, not all the attractions of the naval policy which he is engaged in inventing would have restored him to the confidence of the people of Canada. Useless, however, to discuss what we would have done of him under these circumstances because if ever he carried any white feathers he mumbled them at that moment.

King Leonidas with his faithful three hundred in the Pass of Thermopylae, Caesar facing his enemies "at the base of Pompey's statue", Bill Adams at the battle of Waterloo or Colonel Sam Hughes, telling the people of Vancouver what he would do to the Germans in the event of war—not a man of them was "in it" for courage with our own R. L. Borden. He didn't talk to the ladies as some of our Western statesmen might have done, because R. L. was brought up in the East and learned from his youth how wicked it is to use "naughty words". But he talked to them firmly and we are gratified to read that he spoke "with some warmth", as he intimated that they might take by force his hat, his coat, his collar or his life, but they should not induce him to serve by one inch from the path of public duty—or words to that effect.

We tremble to think of the consequences of his rash courage. We anticipate an immediate appeal from the Tory press for the removal of the question of votes for women in Canada from party politics. It will doubtless be difficult for Liberals to resist the temptation to encourage the movement in Canada. Think of the pleasing spectacle that would be presented by "Sweet Christabel" securing a strange hold on George Eulas Foster as he emerges from the house, or Colonel the Honorable Sam trying to look like a hero while at the same time fleeing before a contingent of the shrieking sisters armed with hatchets. With a policy of "Reciprocity and Votes for Women" Sir Wilfrid could sweep the country. We hope, however, that the Liberals will put duty before pleasure, take this question out of party politics and back Mr. Borden to the last gasp.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

The report of the provincial bacteriologist, revealing a condition of the water supply that would appear to make it improbable that the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city can be traced to this source, serves only to emphasize the need for care in avoiding or stopping other channels of infection. It is understood that the report of the health department for this month will show a record of some seventy cases. Making full allowance for the proportion of cases in which the source of infection may be traced to some point outside the city, the number is large enough to indicate the existence of unsanitary conditions somewhere within the city limits. It is unfortunate that no record is available that would show from what part of the city the majority of these cases come. With the water supply eliminated from the possible sources of infection, however, the finger of suspicion is naturally turned to the wells which are to be found in outlying sections, exposed to seepage from stables and open cesspits. Water from wells should be avoided or drunk only after it has been boiled. The accumulation of garbage and other filth that may afford a breeding place for flies should be prevented wherever possible.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the public generally will realize how deadly an enemy it has in the house-fly. People are being awakened to this knowledge but the process is slow and they will need many a vigorous prod

before they cease merely to rub their eyes and grumble at being disturbed. The house-fly should become an insect "so-called because it was at one time to be found in dwellings." The presence of one of these insects in the house should be as hateful as that of a rattlesnake or a meddlesome mother-in-law.

The sound of its buzzing, so far from being drowsy, should awaken the spirit of murder in the heart of the hearer. Mothers with young babies in their care should be more afraid of the sight or sound of a house-fly than the Tories are of war with Germany or Premier Asquith of suffragettes. Once aroused this feeling against the little devil—and it can be done—and its doom will have been sounded. Its extermination is not an impossibility but can be accomplished only by the force of a healthy universal hatred.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN

While the naval forces of Germany and Great Britain are being concentrated where their close proximity is most likely to excite the irritation which leads to conflict, while the statesmen of each country are reiterating those assurances of peaceful intention which barely conceal the fear of a breach of the peace and while a large section of the press of each country is loud in the expression of its dread of possible rupture, preparations are being made for a gathering to be held in London in November of special interest in view of these circumstances. For three days towards the end of that month a gathering, composed of prominent advocates from both countries of an Anglo-German understanding, meeting under the presidency of Sir Frank Lascelles, formerly British ambassador to Berlin, will discuss measures for the promotion of a better understanding between the two countries. It is surely significant of the approach of a better day when such a gathering can be held while the governments of the two countries represented are watching each other with a barely concealed suspicion that hostilities may be declared at any moment.

One of the most disturbing elements in the present situation is that the democracy of neither of the two countries concerned is desirous of war. Travel Great Britain or Germany from end to end; you will find many who fear the possibility of war, you will find some who believe it to be inevitable, but you will find none who want it or believe it to be necessary. The great bulk of the people who labor for their daily bread know that then can gain nothing by war while they must lose much. They have no grievance and they entertain no feeling of hatred towards their fellow workers of another nationality. Left to themselves they would be good friends.

Yet we are told that war is inevitable. We are told that the time is coming when the men of each country who do not want to fight, who have nothing to gain by fighting and everything to lose, will arm and go to the foot of the blowing each other's brains out. Thousands of homes will be desolated, the trade of half the world will be dislocated, finally, somebody will be victorious and nobody will be a penny the richer, save the few capitalists who supply the munitions and sinews of war.

Why and at whose bidding are we going to fight? Who are our masters? When the people of each country have fully awakened to the fact that their own desire to avoid war is no stronger than that of the people in the other country, they will turn their attention to these questions. That day will be hastened by such conferences as that to be held in London.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In one month there have been five hundred executions in Canton, China. The new Republic is determined to be in advance of the Western nations in dealing with the problem of overcrowding.

"War is fire," declares The Toronto News in an inflammatory editorial. True enough; and the jingo press is a mischievous child playing with matches.

A girl who stole a preacher's suit case read a sermon which it contained, saw the error of her ways and returned the stolen property. Our opinion of the value of that sermon will be determined by the value of the remaining contents of the suit case, of which unfortunately nothing is said.

Sir Max Aitken has solved the problem of the high cost of living and tells us we need only more trusts to reduce selling costs. It is generally understood that it was for some such service as this that he was knighted and he should therefore now be due for promotion to the house of lords.

The assurance of the provincial bacteriologist that there are no bacilli coli communis in our drinking water will give us little satisfaction at a time when the water is so much mud that even a temperance preacher would prefer to drink whiskey.

Ideas of a Plain Man

By DR. FRANK CRANE

REASON

It is well and good to be rational, and to have reasons for what you do, but the best things we do, those of which we are justly proudest, those indeed for which our friends love us most, are the things we do for no reason at all.

Take love, the greatest thing in the world. It is never so fine as when it defies intelligence, laughs at prudence, mocks at consequences, and gives itself without money and without price.

One reason why women are so much more lovely than men is that they act from the woman's reason, "just because."

It's a poor lover who can tell why he loves. Take heroism. Precisely because it does not foresee nor count the cost it is admirable. The careful, wise man will do for ordinary occasions, but for the splendid deeds it needs a man who is a bit mad. Regulus, Arnold Winkelried, Nathan Hale, and Sergeant Jasper were not wise; they were better they were heroic.

Take joy. The happy people are not those who can explain the grounds for their contentment; and when a body proceeds to prove he is happy you may rest assured he is worried.

Take religion. The apostle told his followers to be ready to give a reason for the faith that was in them but my experience has been that those with the sincerest faith were those who were least disposed to least skilled, to reason about it.

No, man, your intellect is not your highest faculty; you are super-human only when you are caught in the fires of the primal instinct.

NOBLE LOVE AFFAIR FINDS WOULD FORCE BACHELORS

WAY TO COURTS

Society Women Offer to Shake Dice for Smiles of Military Heart-Breaker

Physical Encounter Brings Scissors and Hat Pins Into Play With Bad Results

BERLIN, August 28.—The rivalry in love between two society women, the Baroness Cecilia von Schendel and Frau Sybilla von Nordhausen, has just reached the court of first instance at Schöneberg, near Berlin.

They had previously been intimate friends, but both fell in love with young cavalry officer, and from that moment they became the bitterest of foes.

The two ladies frequently met at social functions, and many angry scenes ensued. To put an end to an intolerable situation, Frau von Nordhausen sent a telephone message to the baroness requesting a final interview, at which dice were to be cast for the officer's preference.

The interview was duly arranged at the baroness's residence, but shortly after the two women had met they came to blows.

After a fierce tooth and nail encounter the adversaries had recourse to a hatpin and a pair of scissors, the consequence being that the baroness had an eye put out and her enemy an ear literally torn from her head.

At the hearing of the case, Baroness von Schendel produced a neatly folded paper packet, from which she took a bunch of her adversary's hair, which she flourished before the judge's eyes with the triumphant cry: "I have had my revenge, and have damaged her beauty."

The baroness, who has lost the sight of an eye, was awarded \$100 damages.

CROWDS IN PANIC WHEN CIRCUS TENT BURNS

Spark From Factory Chimney Starts Blaze and There is a Rush for Safety

Fright of Animals Adds to Scare; Prompt Work of Employees Prevents Injuries

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 27.—Lions roaring, tigers snarling, elephants trumpeting and thousands of persons fighting a desperate struggle to escape a possible liberation of all the beasts in Ringling Brothers' circus were the component parts of a panic that followed the burning of the main tent of that show this afternoon.

No one was seriously injured, and prompt action by the circus employees prevented any of the dangerous animals of the menagerie, but the main tent was destroyed, together with poles, seats and other paraphernalia. The animal tent was scorched and the cook tent was also damaged.

The circus men place their loss at \$150,000. It will be impossible for them to fill their date here, but they will hold their regular parade and two performances at Kewanee tomorrow, special tents, seats and other articles already being prepared for shipment to that city from Chicago.

Hundreds in Main Tent

The fire started just as the crowd for the afternoon performance had nearly filled the lot on which the big canvas shelters were pitched. Hundreds had already taken their seats in the main tent and many more were in that reserved for the menagerie.

The fire was caused by a spark blowing from a factory chimney several blocks away, and almost as soon as it was discovered it had enveloped the main tent in flames and had spread to the animal canvas.

Circus employees hastily raised the sides of all the tents and the crowds inside found it a comparatively simple matter to escape. When all the animals were out, a dense crowd was packed about the burning canvas, watching for developments.

Suddenly the gates of the animal tent were thrown open and the huge canvas covered the cages and the beasts raised a veritable pandemonium with their fear-stricken howls and cries. The elephant herd had been moved out of the tent and tethered before the top and sides of the tent were burned.

Crowd in Stampede

Menagerie attendants crawled about under the canvas seeking to quiet their charges. Some started a cry that the animals were loose and the crowd of the police kept the people from injuring themselves as they fought each other to get to the gates of the lot.

Later, when order was restored, the townspeople joined the circus hands in celebrating what was left of the show, and in caring for several of the workmen who had been more or less seriously burned in fighting the spread of the flames.

Slayer of Seven Escapes

Tulsa, Okla., August 28.—Frank Holloway, safelaborer and bank robber, with a record of having killed seven men, escaped from the Texas state penitentiary at Rusk yesterday, where he was serving a sentence of seven years for the robbery of the Harrold Mercantile Bank at Harrold, Texas, in 1901. With him escaped Arthur Inman, sentenced for thirteen years, and Frank Warner, serving a sentence of eight years.

In Tulsa Holloway killed a gambler named Ford. He admits having killed a companion named Chasler in Panhandle City, and a playmate named Bogota, Colombia, and shooting Ben Reynolds and two men named McCreary and John in St. Louis during the world war.

Holloway told the police he helped to rob the Westminster B. C. bank on 875,000 on 121, and that he got \$85,000 from the New Westminster Bank.

Tragedy at a Christening

Paris, Aug. 28.—The cathedral at Auxerre, in the province of Yonne, was the scene of an accident yesterday. Hundreds of persons were attending a baptism when a playmate of the young child who was to be christened fell from the ledge of the baptismal font into which the infant was about to be dipped. The font, which weighed 200 pounds, toppled over, crushing the chorister to death.

WOULD FORCE BACHELORS

INTO MATHAMONY

Europe Again Wrestling With Problem of Making Mankind Bow to Marital Yoke

Old Rules and Laws Being Resurrected in Effort to Find Effective Solution

LONDON, August 28.—In 1891 the French parliament had before it a bill proposing to divide the whole nation into five classes. In the first were to be the parents of ten children, who were to be honored by wearing a tricolor ribbon in their hats. On the other hand, bachelors were to suffer all kinds of disabilities. No bachelor was to be allowed to dispose of property at death, he was not to be permitted to attend any public meeting, and he was compelled to wear a green and yellow cockade in his hat whenever he went along the streets.

A German Remedy

Germany, too, had the trouble long years ago, and curious measures were put forward as remedies for it. A motion was introduced to make unmarried men pay a yearly tax, but it would be impossible for them to live in the state. Another suggestion was that half the income of childless couples should be taken from them, and that they should be forced to dress in official costume of a drab-brown hue, which would make them the scorn and scoff of all other people.

Germany proposed that all married folk who had more than eight children should live with payment of but a third of the ordinary taxes, while if a courageous husband and wife managed to have more than a dozen children, they were to have a hundred per cent. of the municipality free of all rent and rates.

Bonus for Children

That famous ruler of France, the Grand Monarch, went even further than this in his efforts to mitigate the much-declining birthrate of his time. From an edict issued at Tournay it is found that the state actually offered a decided bonus to all parents who did their duty manfully and womanfully by having their quivers full, as sayeth the Psalmist. Fathers of two children were to be exempt from all taxes and rates whatever, if such men belonged to the peasant class; if they belonged to the aristocratic class they were to receive a yearly pension of \$5,000. Should parents of this class contrive to have a dozen children they were to be given \$10,000 as an annual gift from the state for life.

Sweden in Line

Sweden long ago had to face a similar problem. Her rulers found that if the birthrate did not materially improve, before many more years things would be so serious that the little nation would be in danger of being overwhelmed by fierce rivals and the king would have had long wanted the Baltic coast as their own. So Sweden offered many advantages to parents who managed to have a certain number of little ones, and her benefits were arranged in a regular scale, increasing by something like a geometrical progression in value after the lowest limit of six children was passed.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Lloyd George, has, then, many good examples to work from in his work for a similar tendency in manifesting itself strongly there with respect to the declining number of births.

AUGMENTING FACULTY OF COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Three New Instructors, All Specialists, Have Been Added to Teaching Corps

The opportunities offered to students at the Collegiate Institute wishing to prepare themselves for business pursuits are better than ever before. A specialist in the commercial department, Mr. E. W. Dykes, who now takes charge of the art department but will assist with the business subjects, an experienced commercial specialist, Mr. J. C. McNab, B.A., will be at the head of the department. Mr. McNab is an honor graduate of Queen's university, and is competent to give as good a training for commercial life as is offered by any school in Canada. Larger numbers of students are themselves of this course at the Collegiate institute, and it is expected this year that the department will be crowded. The other new teachers at the Collegiate institute for the present term are Miss E. M. Bigney, M.A., an honor graduate of Mount Allison university, who has had post-graduate study in French and German on the continent, and comes to Calgary from the Halifax high school where she has had great success as a teacher. She will take the classes formerly conducted by Miss M. Davis, teacher of history, who is away on leave of absence.

Mr. J. M. Hutchinson, B.A., an honor graduate in mathematics and physics of the University of Toronto, comes from the Ottawa collegiate institute, and is competent to give as good a training for commercial life as is offered by any school in Canada.

Many Willing to Kill Man
Reno, Nevada, Aug. 28.—The death sentence of Andrew Mirovitch, the Austrian who murdered a prominent business man of Tonah, which was to have been executed at the Carson City prison today by shooting, has been suspended pending an appeal to the supreme court.

The method of death was chosen by the condemned man under the new law. There were a number of men in the United States who are willing to take a human life for a few dollars' pay has been demonstrated since Warden Cowley announced that he was ready to shoot Mirovitch. He has received more than 100 communications from men who said they were willing to take the life of the man who had killed a writer taking the shooting of this man being as if he were nothing more than a jack rabbit. Some even go so far as to offer of their ability in taking human life.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



The Latest Fashion Notes in Women's and Misses' FALL SUITS

ALL the newest and most fashionable ideas in novelty suits for fall are now on exhibition in our ready-to-wear salon. These suits are featured in corduroy, two-toned velvets, illuminated broadcloths and whippocrads, and in new autumn shades. You are cordially invited to inspect them. A more detailed description is given below:

The coats are somewhat shorter than the regular 32 to 34 inch length, and are cut in both double and single breasted styles. Some show the cutaway effect; while in others the lower front edge is cut straight. A new feature in trimming is the use of the effective cream suetlets with black points. This is used on collar and cuffs and greatly resembles Royal ermine.

Most of these novelty suits button close to the throat and the collar turns down. Others have the new Robespierre and Directoire collars, while many have the conventional "V" opening at neck with regular collar and revers. Norfolk suits featuring the belted waist line popular this fall are also shown amongst these novelty suits.

The skirts are quite plain, with or without side pleats, and are only slightly trimmed to correspond with coat. These suits are shown in the popular shades of navy, blue, brown, taupe, tan, garnet and black combinations. Misses' and women's sizes.

Prices: \$29, \$35, \$45, \$59

Embroidered Silk Lisle Hose, Special 65c pair

If these hose had arrived according to schedule they would command a much higher price. But, because they didn't, they are offered for quick disposal at 65c.

About 12 dozen pairs, made of superior silk lisle and embroidered with floral spray. They also have double garter tops, are fall fashioned, and give splendid service. All sizes; black only.

Special 65c

Children's Handkerchiefs

The handkerchiefs that please the children are to be found here in wide assortment and at prices that are sure to please mothers. In most cases they have printed pictures on fancy borders, therefore combine amusement with utility.

Children's Cotton Handkerchiefs
Have printed pictures on the borders, assorted designs, price, 6 for \$1.00, 25c.

Children's Handkerchiefs
Pure linen with colored borders, assorted designs, price, 6 for \$1.00, 25c.

Children's Handkerchiefs
Famous Excelsa make. Look like silk, will retain lustre, colored pin dot borders.

Prices: 2 for 15c

Dry Goods Section—Main Floor

Sanitaire Tooth Brushes New Shipment Just in

THIS special make of Tooth Brush has made such a favorable impression amongst our patrons that our first shipment sold out long before we expected.

We have had many inquiries for it since the former supply ran out, but have not been able to announce the arrival of a new one until this date.

This make is the product of E. Dupont, Paris, and is sold only in sealed containers. Made from select bristles and in styles to suit all users.

Prices 25c and 30c

New Fabrics for Fall Suits

Some of the smartest women's suits that will be worn in Calgary this fall season will be those made from these splendid materials.

Not only are they smart and stylish in appearance but are all wool and embody a high quality which assures long service.

We are showing them in the new autumn shades, including grey, green, light, dark, mid, and golden brown, rose, reddish brown, deep buff, and Royal blue at the moderate

Price of \$1.00

Width—46 inches.

Coiffure Accessories

The newest accessories for beautifying milady's coiffure arrived a few days ago. They take the form of cluster curls and the latest style. They are made of real human hair and can be recombed whenever they need it. We have them in shades of light, mid and dark brown.

Price \$1.00

Larger Size \$1.25

Blankets For Stampede Visitors' Accommodation

THE unusual influx of visitors to Calgary for the Stampede will cause a scarcity of hotel accommodation. Thrifty housekeepers who can accommodate several visitors can profit by this condition and make quite a tidy sum. If you are thinking along these lines we wish to draw your attention to our splendid assortment of blankets, some of which you will no doubt need for this occasion.

Hudson's Bay Blankets

When one thinks of blankets the Hudson's Bay make usually springs to mind. This is only natural, for they have been the staple of fame in the blanket world and are a recognized standard.

Hudson's Bay blankets are lined up with history of Western Canada, also with such surroundings and scenes as will be depicted during Stampede week. They have provided warmth and comfort for the trapper, trader, cowboy, rancher and ranger, and for the dusky neighbors, the Indians.

In these days, however, they have also reached a higher plane and you will now find them forming part of the bedcovering of business men and people of refined tastes. The fact that they suit all tastes and classes is a splendid tribute to their goodness, and genuine character.

Hudson's Bay blankets are made of the finest wool and give an abundance of warmth and service that is not excelled by any other make. We have them in colors of grey, green, red, white, khaki, blue, and white.

3 pt. 8 lbs.	3 1/2 pt. 10 lbs.	4 pt. 12 lbs.
\$6.00 per pair	\$7.50 per pair	\$8.50 per pair

Special Blanket Offer for Stampede week—grey, union blankets, full 6 lbs. wt. pr. \$3.00

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN SUNNY ITALY

In the Old Days Strikes Were Considered as Crimes and Treated Accordingly

Premier Golitti Proclaimed Right of Workman to Protest When He So Desired

Rome, Aug. 31.—Italy has been for the last dozen years a good field for strike experiments, and should be a salutary example for the working classes in other countries. Until the end of the last century strikes, although not contemplated by any article of the penal code, were practically considered crimes, and were treated accordingly. That was an exaggeration which led to most unpleasant results. Signor Golitti, the premier, with that common sense and balance of mind which distinguishes him, changed all this, proclaiming entire liberty on the part of the workmen, together, however, with the most energetic protection of the workmen who do not wish to join the movement. He realized that the agitation for better conditions for

the workmen cannot be suppressed, and that any attempt in this direction might have brought about riots of a revolutionary character. The results have been most interesting. There was at first an absolute epidemic of strikes. The workmen could hardly believe in their new-found liberty, and struck for any and every reason, and, in some cases, for no reason at all.

The disease, however, cured itself, as had happened a few years before in the turbulent and republican province of Romagna, where the people were on the verge of revolution because they insisted on playing the "Hymn of Garibaldi", which the government authorities considered a "seditious music" which they put down with such violence as to cause daily imprisonment, rebellions, and loss of life. Still, the law prohibited playing of the "Hymn of Garibaldi." Finally a wise prefect was sent to rule Romagna, whose first proclamation on assuming office was that no band, whether military or municipal, whether governmental or private, could play either in public or private without beginning and ending with the "Hymn of Garibaldi." The effect was magical. In a few days the indignation of the "Hymn of Garibaldi" was such that another proclamation was called for in order to stop it.

Almost the same thing has taken place in the case of strikes, which reached their climax in 1907, after which year they gradually decreased as appears from the statistics of last year just issued, in which the greatest opposition occurred last night, but her condition is critical.

A Kansas Girl Shot in Play

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 28.—Miss Edith Kirby, daughter of S. P. Kirby, a wealthy cattleman of Butler county, was shot through the left shoulder at her home today and probably will die. The wound was inflicted by a small rifle with which she and a neighbor boy were playing. The girl was brought to a Wichita hospital and an operation performed last night, but her condition is critical.