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# The Alberta Star

Vol. XI

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1910

No. 45



As well as having a full line of Ladies and Gent's Clothing, the makers represented by these cuts, we are equipped with a complete range of Youths and Childrens Suits--\$3.00 to \$12.00

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FISHING TACKLE, KODAKS and Supplies.  
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The Alberta Star

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Call and inspect our new shipments of

Plows  
Seeders  
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Wagons  
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### The Crop Outlook

The Manitoba Free Press, with its usual enterprise, published on April 15th its first crop report. Some 2250 enquiries were sent out, 2175 replies were received. The deductions made were, that seeding is one month earlier than in 1909, the seed bed is in good condition and only in two points are actually in need of rain. There has been more careful cultivation than usual, tending to conserve moisture in the soil. Some sections show wheat up four inches, while a number of points have wheat well above ground. The increase in wheat acreage will be large.

There will be practically no increase in oat acreage. [There must be a plentiful supply of last year's oats up north yet—Ed.] In fact there may be a slight decrease. Flax is not being sown to such an extent as might have expected, probably due to the difficulty of securing seed.

There has been sufficient rain in many places, a little to much in some and the prognostication that it will be a dry year in this locality is a little early.

### Notice

In pursuance of an order of the Board of Health all householders and persons occupying premises within the Town of Cardston or its additions are hereby required to see that the rear yard of their respective premises (including their portion of any lane) be thoroughly cleaned and made free from all rubbish and refuse, any such householder, or persons failing to comply with this notice after the 1st day of May 1910 will be proceeded against under the Health bylaw of the Town of Cardston.

H. B. Staepoole  
Medical Officer of  
The Town of Cardston.

The marriage of Mr. Emery Wiggil Kimball, and Miss Laura Gibbins recently of Portland, Oregon, took place in Cardston on Friday last. The young couple will reside at Kimball.

### What Became of the Hen

Last week one of our local doctors drove out to a ranch to see a patient. After transacting his business he jumped into the rig and drove home. When the horse was taken out to the barn the doctor went round behind the buggy and lifted up the flap to take something out, when lo! and behold! there was a live hen comfortably ensconced.

However the hen seemed to be on strange ground and did not recognize her surroundings so we may presume it was a ranch hen come to town to listen to the Cardston band. We know what became of the egg as they say it was a good egg, but what became of the hen?

### Case Dismissed

The following is the decision of Justices Barker and Holmes in the case of Lee Follett on the charge of "Cruelty to a Calf," which came up for trial last week: "The case now before the court of alleged cruelty to a calf, has been referred to the Dept. at Edmonton, and the Dept. after reviewing the evidence and citing some cases bearing upon this case has left the decision in this case to the discretion of this court. Now while the Court thinks it hardly necessary to cut so much of an animal's ear off as in this case, it recognizes that it is the custom in this western country for the purpose of identification, would urge the use of every means for the prevention of suffering. And taking the evidence into consideration, we dismiss the case without costs.

### Crops At Cardston

The Winnipeg Free Press' first reports of the crops of the season included the following:

CARDSTON, ALTA.—About 75 per cent. of the seeding is done, 50 per cent. of increase in acreage of grain crop. Seeding can be completed in ten days. Seed bed in good order. Rain would be very acceptable. The season is ahead of last year. The stock is in fine condition, grass green and feed good. Winter wheat on the whole looks well, but would be improved by some rain. Where too many stock were run it is killed by crusting, but not much of this. Some spring wheat up and looks well.

We might suggest that efforts be made to bring them all back whence they have flitted. These stories are too interesting to lose, and for the sake of future ready reference should be inscribed upon our annals so that we may, in the future know how not to do things. It shows, however, that Alberta's credit must be good and when the right people go after money they can get it. Why did we have to go to Kansas City for a rail road builder when two of our prominent citizens have offered to build it cheaper; and the latter know just as much or perhaps more than a juvenile Yale student.

## Natural Gas Discovered

On Van Pelt's Property—Will Mean Considerable For Cardston

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Wright and Fields who are drilling for water on the Van Pelt property which adjoins the town on the south, reached the 160 ft. level and discovered a fine flow of natural gas. When tested, the gas showed considerable strength and there is at present quantity enough to light and heat a dozen residences. Mr. Wright expects to pass the 200 foot level before they reach water which he is confident will be a flowing well. The quantity of gas at present is of commercial value. Mr. Van Pelt, who expects to erect a large residence on this property during the next few months, is assured of heat and light for many years to come. Whether the flow is sufficiently large to supply the town or manufacturing concerns, remains to be seen.

She quietly walked out of the rig and disclosed to view a fresh egg, evidently laid on the journey.

The problem the doctor was face to face with was the hen a Cardston hen that had travelled out and back or was she a ranch hen that had borrowed the buggy for a time in which to lay an egg. This may have been the physiological effect of having a doctor sitting above her that caused the laying of the egg; their ways are devious and powers great.

### M. I. Conference

To the Ward officers of the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. Our annual M. I. Conference for the Alberta Stake will be held in Cardston, Sunday May 1st, 1910. Meetings will be held at 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. in the public school building and a public meeting in the Assembly Hall at 7:30 p. m. Come and bring all your officers with you. W. O. Lee  
Annie Snow  
Stake Sup'ts.

It should be noted, in fairness to all, that members of both political parties are anxious to clean up any mess there may be. Alberta wants clean politics, and if there is any dust in our politics we propose to brush it out and air the house, irrespective of party affiliations.

(Continued on page 4)

### The Meat Boycott and What it Means

(By Ralph D. Paine, in Collier's)

FRED W. SEBELIN is the name of the man who quite casually lighted the fuse of what proved to be a national explosion. He is the general foreman of a Cleveland factory, and during a daily round of inspection on Friday, January 14, he happened to chat with one of his men about the meat business.

Presently Sebelin picked up a scrap of paper and scribbled thereon a resolution, in which he proposed to abstain from eating meat for thirty days.

At noon he went to the shop dining-room armed with his resolution in typewriting. The twenty foremen at his table signed it with a unanimous voice. Before the whistle blew the recall to work, the twenty foremen were organized as a "meat strike committee." Next day 466 signatures were obtained among the employees of this one factory.

The crusade swept up thousands of wage-earners in a twinkling. It moved like a prairie fire. Within a week almost 100,000 people in Cleveland had foregone meat. The Sebelin committee was reinforced by the newspapers and the Mayor, and the agitation soon spread to a hundred or more cities of fifteen states.

It is significant that this peaceable insurrection was not set brewing by men out of work or harassed by starvation wages. It was more like a Boston Tea Party than a "bread riot" or the uprising against the English Corn Laws. Sebelin and his twenty foremen were much above the average, both for intelligence and earning capacity. The great army of industrial toilers who promptly joined their cause were also working full time for good wages.

From Denver to the Atlantic Coast and south to New Orleans, mass meetings were held, labor unions were endorsing the movement, and the meat boycott pledge was being signed by hundreds of thousands of men and women. In Baltimore a campaign button was adopted with the slogan: "I don't eat meat. Do you?" Staid Boston crowded her venerable Faneuil Hall to the doors, while clergymen, educators, and business men of solid station framed a resolution demanding "some action by the State and Nation which shall reduce the price of the necessities of life to a reasonable level."

In the same week the Federal Government was putting the Beef Trust on trial charged with violating the Sherman Law; a grand jury in New York City was investigating the price of the meat and milk supply; the Missouri Legislature was considering similar action, and the National Congress was discussing the need of overhauling the general problem of high prices.

In Rochester an endless chain of postal-cards was started to drum up recruits for the "meat strike." In Pittsburg and throughout the region of iron and steel the men who earn their wages by long hours of the most exhausting bodily toil cheerfully went without meat, which had been the mainstay of their diet. A miner who was seen coming out of a butcher's shop with a package under his arm was set upon by his zealous comrades and soundly thrashed.

The fight against the increased cost of living spread with swiftness from the ranks of the wage-earner to the ranks of the man on salary or in business for himself; and women, who have worried and suffered most because of the problem of the household budget, put herself on record in organized revolt, and petitions, pledges, and resolutions were circulated in a thousand towns and cities by suffragette and anti-suffragette, by the Daughters of Rebecca and the Daughters of the Revolution.

The direct results were soon visible. Prices of fresh meats, of eggs and butter and poultry, both wholesale and retail, suddenly tumbled in Washington, Milwaukee, Omaha, Cleveland, Baltimore, Buffalo, and other widely separated cities. On the other hand, the cattle raisers of the Western States and the farmers of other regions, alarmed by the crusade, with held shipments lest they might be hurt by a falling market.

And where a surplus began to accumulate, the distributors of the perishable food supply, placed the boycotters' protests in cold storage, to await convenient moments, increased the shipments naturally turned the tide of prices toward the former high levels. The main trend, however, was downward, affording a respite or breathing spell from what has become a struggle for existence in the average American home.

The retail dealer, who was emulating the get-rich-quick spirit of the corporation from which he got his supplies, has been coerced into contenting himself with smaller profits. If he happened to be an honest man, who dealt fairly with his customers, he was caught between the devil and the deep sea and forced to put up his shutters. Hundreds of butchers and shops, sixty of them in Pittsburg alone, have been compelled to quit business because of the ban placed on steaks, chops, and roasts. This phase of the movement has been hard and unjust in many instances, striking at the little fellow instead of the "man higher up." Yet, on the whole, it has helped to fix the responsibility for extortionate prices and to throw some light on a problem hitherto befogged. For example, recent investigation has discovered that the average difference between the wholesale and retail prices of meat is almost 40 per cent. In some cities it is less than 20 per cent, while in others it runs as high as 50 per cent. In case of milk this tax is even larger, amounting to 100 per cent., the farmer receiving only four cents per quart when the consumer is charged eight cents.

Spectacular as the meat boycott has been, its causes, and not its results, are the vital issue. An immense amount of grumbling, of restlessness, of acid suffering, and of a bitter sense of injustice, have been seeking expression, else that bit of paper upon which Foreman Sebelin happened to scribble his resolution would not have been the tinder to kindle so great a blaze. It is now evident that popular opinion has refused to believe that high prices are the result of a mere race with the demands of the consumer, and to national extravagance and waste. Three causes are blamed today by the people and the press: (1) The tariff, (2) the trusts, (3) the greed of the middleman and the retailer.

Other explanations are advanced. The public holds that the American wage-earner family for fresh meat, eggs, butter, and cheese is about \$100. The amount of these staples exported, therefore, would supply throughout the year 1,310,000 households.

What a shortage of live stock is given as the reason for the trend of prices, the Beef Trust has been shipping vast quantities of meat abroad. In 1909 the value of the meat and dairy products exported from this country was \$131,300,043. What this takes away from the home market may be understood if it is explained that the average expenditure of the American wage-earning family for fresh meat, eggs, butter, and cheese is about \$100. The amount of these staples exported, therefore, would supply throughout the year 1,310,000 households.

If one seeks causes for the meat boycott and the sense of wrong that inspires it, let it be further considered that these exported meat and dairy products do not leave America to seek higher prices than can be obtained at home. A trust is not hampered by the natural laws of supply and demand, nor by the markets of London or of the frozen beef of New York or Chicago. In other words, the packer can ship his beef to the Atlantic Coast, send it across the ocean, including all expenses of cooling, handling, and transportation, and sell the kind of meat can be bought for at home. In England he comes into direct competition with the frozen beef of the Argentine. In the United States he has no competition worth the name, because he is doubly protected, both by a tariff and by the machinery of a trust or monopoly.

In 1909 the British markets used 551,748,700 pounds, or, in round numbers, one-half billion pounds of frozen meat from the United States, and about the same amount from the Argentine. In order to hold this market, the Beef Trust was compelled to meet the prices at which South American meat could be laid down in London at a profit. During the height of the present agitation, when the packers were refusing to make any notable reduction in prices, which are higher than this country has ever before known, beef was selling in New York and London as follows:

In London	In New York
Loins . . . . . 15 to 19 cents	23 to 28 cents
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Chuck steak . . . . . 12 to 16 cents	14 to 18 cents

To put it in another way, the retail price of American beef in London was about the same as the wholesale price in New York. The explanation of these singular facts is that offered concerning the sale of American watches, bicycles, and sewing machines abroad for much less than they can be bought in their own country. The consumer now realizes the necessity of seeking some kind of protection for himself and his abundance, as well as for the products of his factories.

As to the question of the shortage of meat at home, as pocketed by the export market, is the part played by the cold-storage warehouse in creating an artificial level of prices. Theoretically, the cold storage warehouse ought to check the exorbitant prices. It is filled during seasons of great abundance, when prices are lowest, and is presumed to be emptied during the unproductive winter months, thus keeping supply and demand in touch with each other. In practice it does nothing of the sort. In 1904 there were 620 cold-storage warehouses in the United States; in 1910 there are 800 of them. Instead of serving the public need and at the same time yielding a fair return on the capital invested, they are employed to create "corners" in perishable foods and to manipulate prices.

For example, from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 cases of eggs, each case containing thirty dozen, are placed in storage during the summer, when they can be bought at wholesale in the country districts for from fourteen to sixteen cents a dozen. Withdrawing this huge quantity of eggs from the open market inevitably increases the price of fresh eggs to the consumer in the season when they ought to be cheapest. During the winter these storage eggs are sold for from fifty to sixty cents per dozen. Within twenty years the total output by the American hen has increased several hundred per cent, faster than the population of this country, yet the average price of eggs has been steadily advanced, and is higher today, even in winter, than before there were cold-storage warehouses.

In the same way more than 100,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$25,000,000, is annually placed in cold storage and sold in winter for forty cents, or more, per pound. Of poultry, more than 120,000,000 pounds are frozen every year. Yet in much higher prices for chicken, turkey, or duck, than when the farmer shipped his fowls to market as the dealer ordered them. The farmer, who is blamed for prevailing high prices, is really robbed of his legitimate profits by the cold-storage warehouse. This is, perhaps, the most conspicuous example of the extortion of the middleman as a factor in the general problem of the cost of living. When the farmer sells his eggs at sixteen cents a dozen, he does little more than pay the cost of feeding his hens. In winter the cold-storage company reaps profits of 200 or 300 per cent. from these same eggs, and the consumer bears the burden.

Legislation has begun to recognize the cold storage business as a menace to the general welfare, since the outbreak of the meat boycott, and several measures have been framed for the purpose of bringing its prices under some kind of regulation. The tendency toward combination and monopoly in restraint of trade has invaded this field of production, and the possibility of a storage warehouse trust, organized for the purpose of "cornering" food supplies, is neither remote nor fantastic. The public has learned by hard experience that no mercy is shown the consumer if dividend can be increased. This was conspicuously shown by the Ice Trust, which advanced its price in New York from twenty-five to sixty cents per hundred weight in the middle of a broiling summer, thereby causing the death of hundreds of babies. It has been illustrated also in the conduct of the various local milk trusts. In New York, whose supply is controlled by two great corporations, one with capital stock of \$30,000,000, the price of milk was recently advanced from eight to nine cents

Federal Court of Chicago. He promptly issued a temporary injunction forbidding these practices, and a few months later, after hearing the trust's defense, made his injunction permanent.

Several years later Secretary Garfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor conducted an investigation of the Beef Trust. His report surprised those familiar with the inside history of the packing industry, inasmuch as most of his energy was focused in proving that these corporations were unable to earn more than two per cent. profit on the total amount of their annual sales. This verdict was welcomed by the Beef Trust, which, since then, has continued to white wash its profits from each animal slaughtered, and so pitifully small that only by means of the very vastness of its operations can it glean even a modest return. The fact of the matter is that for the year ending October 2, 1909, Swift & Company could show net earnings of 13.6 per cent. on a capitalization of \$60,000,000, which capitalization has been increased \$40,000,000 within the last ten years. The first statement made public by Armour & Company, last year, revealed net earnings of 35.6 per cent. on a capitalization of \$20,000,000.

While from time to time the methods have been changed to avoid exposure and punishment, the packing houses have continued to fix prices and check competition by means of "gentlemen's agreements." The Federal prosecution waged under President Roosevelt was futile, not for lack of evidence, but because the famous "immunity bath" granted by Judge Humphreys to the trust officials who appeared as witnesses. Recently agents of the Government have again gathered new evidence which forms the basis of the present proceedings in the Federal Court of Chicago.

In defending high prices, the packers who control the nation's meat supply claim that a shortage of live stock is chiefly responsible. During the decade from 1900 to 1910, while cattle as previously found the Beef Trust kept the price of beef on the hoof as low as possible by wiping out the competitive market for live stock in the stockyards of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, and other selling points. In many instances the rancher turned farmer because he was fairly starved out of the cattle business. In three years, ending January 1, 1905, the value of the beef cattle in the United States declined \$163,000,000, while there was actually a slight increase in the number of cattle raised during these years. Thereafter the supply began to diminish, and quite logically. While this immense shrinkage in value, \$163,000,000, was occurring, and, it, of course, represents the decrease in price of beef on the hoof, the cost of meat to the consumer was steadily advancing.

When demand increased with the growth of population and the rising price of corn made it more costly to fatten cattle, the wholesale price of beef was naturally pushed up

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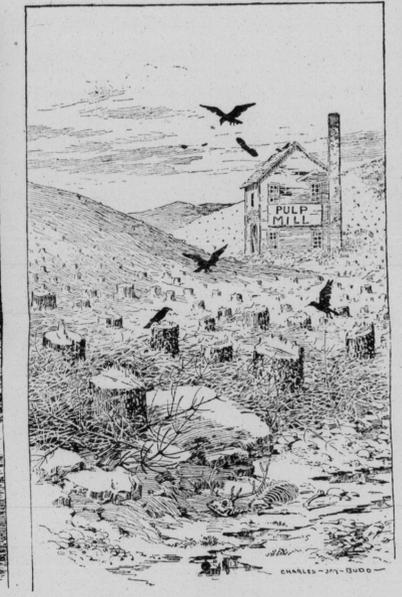
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### THE PRICE THE FORESTS PAY FOR YELLOW JOURNALISM



IS IT WISE TO CHANGE THIS



INTO THIS

ward, but the packer was largely responsible for the fact that fewer cattle were raised. With every increase in the cost of live stock, the consumer has been squeezed in an exorbitant ratio. For instance, the increase in the price of hogs, from 1907 to 1910, was from \$7 to \$8.50 per hundred pounds, or 21.4 per cent., while salt pork, by the barrel, jumped from \$18.50 to \$24.50, or almost 33 per cent., and ham cost 50 per cent. more.

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per quart. Popular protest was so violent, and the District-Attorney so promptly began to investigate the alleged monopoly, that the price went back to eight cents within a fortnight. It costs 100 per cent. to carry the milk from the dairy to the consumer, of which more than 25 per cent. is profit for the middleman. The American dairyman today who sends his milk to the city is barely able to make both ends meet and has found none of the joyous prosperity popularly credited to the farmer.

On the one hand, the retailer is told that he must combine in order to cut down the excessive cost of handling and distribution; on the other, every combination of dealers in food supplies thus far undertaken has resulted in higher prices to the consumer, because of the shameful fact that greed is so prevalent and the doctrine of the square deal so little heeded in corporation control wherever competition can be diminished or eliminated. The cry is that the country needs more farmers and better farmers, else there can be no escape from the grip of advancing prices, and that population has far outstripped the nation's production of staple foods. This is not true. In fifteen years the population has increased no more than 15 per cent., while in the same time the cost of many staple foods has risen more than 100 per cent., such, for example, as the following:

Wheat, 100 per cent.; corn, 106 per cent.; flour, 66 per cent.; eggs, 204 per cent.; butter, 153 per cent.; potatoes, 100 per cent.; beans, 147 per cent.

Where the shoe pinches worst is among the people who receive, not wages, but salaries which have not been appreciably increased during the last fifteen years. This is why the meat boycott gained such incredibly rapid headway, as an issue of moral protest, among what may be called the "middle class" of supposedly well-to-do Americans. Unless one faces the facts as coldly set forth in figures and percentages, it is difficult to realize that the average cost of living has increased 60 per cent. in a little more than twenty years, and that to come out as well at the end of the year, the man who received a salary of \$1,200 in 1896 must today be paid \$1,920. If \$5,000 a year was a handsome income in professional business life then, its equivalent today is \$8,000.

After laying the blame at the doors of the trusts, the tariff, the distributor, and the ratio between supply and demand, there remains a large reckoning with national waste and extravagance. This year, as one item in a long list, \$250,000,000 worth of automobiles will be manufactured and sold in the United States. The purchaser will think he is paying for it in the final issue. The American consumer pays for it in the final issue. The money comes out of your pockets and mine as profits taxed on the necessities of life somewhere in the chain of links between the farm, the forest, and the mine, and the household budget necessities must be levied upon to pay for luxuries as inevitably as for necessities. When newspapers announce an "unprecedented rash" of tourists to Europe, larger profits are demanded than the preceding generation was contented with, and a little more profit is taken here and a little more there until the total tax becomes a staggering burden for the average man to carry.

### FAMOUS FAKES IN HISTORY OF WORLD

A SICKLY 7-year-old boy, Thomas Chatterton, was expelled from the charity school at Bristol, England, in 1759 because he was so stupid he could not learn to read or write. He was the only son of his widowed mother, a poor

It was while he was idle after leaving school that Chatterton found some discolored fifteenth century parchments in the

Redcliffe Church, where his uncle was sexton. The child was seized with a wild longing to know what these old documents were about. With such parchments as for text books and his mother for teacher he quickly learned to read. After that his craze for education was as great as had been his former stupidity. He went to another charity school, but there he could learn little. All he cared for was to pore over ancient manuscripts and to study the history of half forgotten bygone days. A plan of making new ones of the same sort.

He invented a character—Thomas Rowley, a fifteenth century monk—and began to write poems and bits of history which he pretended were by Rowley. He scribbled these writings on scraps of parchment, imitating the queer old-time spelling and setting forth in verse and prose the literary work of the imaginary Rowley. Then he would discolor the parchments to give them the look of extreme age. And he found he had the faculty of providing himself with "handwritten" ancient manuscripts. It was all a beautiful and wonderful game that the lonely, dreary lad had devised as a joke.

Meanwhile Chatterton had been apprenticed to a lawyer and had met numbers of the richer Bristol folk. He wanted to mingle with such people on equal terms. Also, he was tired of playing his "manuscript game" by himself. When, in 1768, a new bridge was opened with much ceremony at Bristol he set to work writing a description ("by Rowley") of a medieval fair's impressions of a fifteenth century bridge that crossed the same river. He turned this manuscript over to a local paper, saying he had found it in an aged chest at Redcliffe Church. So perfect was the imitation of ancient spelling, phrasing and obsolete words and so yellow was the crackling parchment that he was believed. The "discovery" made a great stir.

All this encouraged Chatterton to "find" a number of Rowley's poems and historic anecdotes. These were received with full belief. The fame of the "discoveries" spread throughout England. Next Chatterton pretended to unearth a history of Bristol's earliest churches and from stained scrolls traced heraldic ancestries for self-made men of wealth. The whole thing was part of his "manuscript game." But everyone was deceived. The "Rowley" poems especially were hailed as veritable gems of literature. They were quoted, copied, praised. None suspected that these masterpieces of verse were the work of a half-educated fifteen-year-old boy.

But Chatterton was not content with local fame. He sent a batch of the "Rowley" poems to London to Sir Horace Walpole, one of the foremost statesmen and literary lights of his time. Walpole read the poems with amazement. He praised them to the skies and was ready to proclaim himself a joint discoverer of rare manuscripts from bygone centuries.

Walpole was ready to follow where Chatterton led. But the poet Gray (author of the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard") examined the "Rowley" poems and declared them frauds. Walpole, in fury, denounced the lad whose praises he had just been singing. Too vain and pompously self-complacent to forgive the hoax and to see the real genius in Chatterton, he wrote most insultingly to him. Chatterton replied with a stinging satire.

The boy was not discouraged. He went to London to try his luck as a writer. There he starved. He could get no employment that would pay. He lived in a garret on bread and water, and often had nothing to eat at all. Yet so proud was he that he let no one know how poor he was. He wrote letters to his mother and two sisters in Bristol, telling them he was making a fortune and that great men were his dear friends. He spent the few shillings of his literary earnings on buying presents for his mother instead of getting food and clothes for himself. Once his landlady, knowing he had nothing to eat for three days, invited him to dine with her. The proud youth refused, saying he had just eaten heavily.

All night he wrote and all day tried in vain to sell his poems or satires to one editor after another. He said the moon inspired him, so he usually wrote by moonlight. Wonderful literary works he created in his bare garret, but nowhere could he find recognition.

Finally, in August, 1770, when he was only seventeen, Chatterton spent his last penny on a dose of arsenic. Next morning he was found dead in his attic, all his unsold manuscripts lying, torn to fragments, about his body. He was buried in a pauper's graveyard.

After Chatterton's death Walpole wrote too late in glowing terms of the lad's genius and tried to excuse his own behavior toward him. Wordsworth named Chatterton "The Marvellous Boy." Other great poets delighted to do honor to the memory of the young genius who had been allowed to starve in obscurity and disgrace. At Bristol a monument was erected to him, bearing this epitaph, which he himself had written:

"To the memory of Thomas Chatterton. Reader, judge not! If thou art a Christian, believe that he shall be judged by a Higher Power."

### A NEW USE FOR BLOTTING PAPER

IN GENERAL blotting-paper is used to clean machinery. Towels, woollen refuse, sponge cloths, and jute waste are the materials usually employed for the cleaning of machines and parts of engines which are soiled by dust and lubricating substances. The better varieties of cotton waste are very good for scouring purposes, but the cheaper grades are charged with dust, and in using them a sponge cloth, specially manufactured for the purpose, is employed.

In using blotting-paper for scouring purposes the use of cotton waste is decreased, and the sponge cloths are entirely dispensed with. On an average the German workman receives, under the former system, two hundred and fifty grams of cotton waste, one new sponge cloth, and one or two renovating ones every week. Now he is supplied with one hundred and fifty grams of cotton waste, and about eight or ten sheets of blotting paper, at a cost of two and a half cents, or one-third the cost of the cotton waste.

The paper is not only cheaper, but it does not soil machinery with fibres and dust, as do the woollen refuse and sponge cloths. It is also less combustible than the cleaning materials, and if it should be caught in the machinery while engines in motion are being cleaned it tears easily and the workmen run no risk of having their hands drawn into the machinery.

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**The Alberta Star**

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature, the Presentation of Current News and the Diffusion of Useful Information.

Published every Friday at  
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

FRED BURTON  
EDITOR AND MANAGER

SUBSCRIPTION:  
\$1.50 per annum in advance.  
Six months 75 cts in advance.

ADVERTISING:  
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Half-column..... 7.50 " "  
Quarter-column. 5.00 " "

Special reading notices in local column 10c. per line in advance.

TRANSIENT ADS.  
\$1.00 per inch per month

Contract advertising paid for monthly.

The Alberta Star Job Department is well stocked with all the latest and newest designs in plain and fancy type, first-class presses, and will be supplied with the finest stationery and printing material of all descriptions.

APRIL 22, 1910.

**CLEAN UP**

In this issue appears a notice over the signature of H. B. Staepoole, Medical Officer of The Town of Cardston, asking the citizens to see that the rear yard of their respective premises (including their portion of any lane) be thoroughly cleaned and made free from all rubbish and refuse. The appeal of the Board of Health should be promptly heeded. From the standpoint of health alone such an appeal ought not to be necessary, as all will readily agree that carelessness in this regard is an invitation to disease. From the standpoint of civic pride all should be interested, as nothing will add more to the beauty of a town than cleanliness. Every citizen should take pride in assisting to make his home town clean and beautiful. The appeal of the Board of Health should be heeded because it is in accordance with the law. The Board of Health is supposed to execute the law. Evidently there has been a laxity in this regard in the past, and they are calling for a strict observance of the law which is just and right. Better have fewer laws and live up to them, than to have many laws and break them. But it is better still to have just enough laws and obey them. The citizenship of our community is sufficiently advanced, and ought to have sufficient consideration for self and others to comply cheerfully with all laws guarding health and in the interests of sanitation. Let us join with the health board and make Cardston clean.

Now that a flow of natural gas has been discovered, let the business men get together and see what can be done to develop the same. Donations of ten to twenty dollars would soon ensure a sum to enable the drilling of the well to the three or four hundred foot level. This would then practically demonstrate whether the gas is of sufficient quantity to place us on a footing with Medicine Hat and other manufacturing centres. Let us not remain in doubt but go ahead and investigate.

The discovery of natural gas in sufficient quantity would mean much for Cardston. Her future as a commercial city would be assured, while her real estate and property would double in value.

Mr. Van Pelt is to be congratulated on his valuable discovery. He is now a gas as well as a copper-mine king.

There is one point we can safely count on, that is if the well lacks in quantity of gas, the supply will be made up by the real estate men.

We wonder if Medicine Hat has felt a decrease in her supply of gas.

Real estate in the vicinity of the Van Pelt property will now likely go up a hundred per cent. in price.

The discovery of gas causes real estate men to rejoice.

It is more than likely Mr. Wright will now have a rush of orders for drilling wells.

**Comments**

(Continued from 1st page)

The Optimist has been very airy these days and does us out a little soothing syrup in suggesting that the same company that was to have built the Great Waterways railroad, would also run a spur down this way and take us in. Possibly his conscience pricks him somewhat when he remembers the taffy he threw into us at election time last year. He knows this is a good country and he couldn't be better employed than in throwing something this way just to square himself. We went ask for \$20,000 per mile; \$12,000 will do us at a pinch. Some of the northern papers say the A. & G. W. issue was before the people at last election. They did not say anything about it down here. The Optimist editor was the chief spokesman as to what was coming our way, whereas the railway signals were set the other way and locked in position. Then some northerners say the turnover of the A. & G. W. R. R. was caused by the jealousy of the South!!

And we were roped in by a bunch of tenderfeet and swallowed the dose whole. Then they wanted to lead the old stags out of the party, but the bronchos started to buck and a lot of riders got fired just as in round-up times—history repeateth itself in most regular fashion. "He's alright when you know him but you've got to know him fust." We are slow to anger but when roused we make things move. When a broncho starts bucking he does not always know himself in which direction he is likely to go. He just goes on until something happens. There are still some bronchos in the south, but we would feign live in peace with our northern brethren. There are good people in all localities and many of the stiffest insurgents are up north. From this most southerly position we may say we do not encourage antagonism between north and south, but the North must remember, i. e., the government end of it, that we all vote at elections and the icy exclusiveness that has pervaded the government buildings; the absence of all knowledge by the man on the street, of what was going on in his own country, coupled with the fact that only certain people born in a certain locality are admitted into secret conclaves; and that many or most Albertans of longtime standing have been practically shut out of any participation in their own affairs have all tended to cause friction. This might have been worse than it is and when the air clears and we reorganize it is up to those in power to pull the ends of the province together and inaugurate a policy that makes Albertans of all of us, not Northerners and Southerners.

The gas well was set afire three times yesterday for demonstration purposes and each time was more difficult to subdue.

As gas and coal usually lie together, a syndicate should be formed to develop same.

Brick buildings seem to go up faster than frame buildings when they start, judging by present operations. We cannot have too many of these brick buildings and anyone that erects one is a public benefactor.

Edmonton and Lethbridge are hammering each other in an effort to secure the the annual meet of the Alberta Amateur Athletic Association. Whichever place obtains the honor will have to go some to beat the way it was managed and run off at Calgary last year.

The American congress is now wondering if it is good politics to hand Alaska over to Morgan and Guggenheim. Of course such a procedure will be profitable to certain politicians, but it will be rough on the people. The people don't seem to have any more to do with the affairs of their country in the United States than they do in Canada.—Grain Grower's Guide.

**BURTON'S VARIETY STORE**

"Cash Goods at Cash Prices"

**CARPET TACKS**  
4 packages for 5 cents

**White CUPS & SAUCERS**  
best quality 50c. set.

**SHOE LACES**  
long or short 3 prs. for 5c.

**LEATHER GLOVES**  
best calf skin 85c. pair.

**Gents NECK TIES** large  
assortment 20c. each.

**BLANKETS**  
Flannelette \$1.10 pair

Large quantity of childrens, misses, and ladies  
vests with long sleeves from 15 c. up.

**BUILDING PAPER**  
Anchor Brand 85c. roll.

**Jones' best steel SHOVELS**  
\$1.00

**Clothes Wringers**  
Galvanized iron frame  
\$2.75

**Boys STRAW HATS**  
with black band 2 for 25c.

**Ladies Underskirts**  
black sateen, 60c.

**Boys Wash Suits 65  
and 75 c.**

**Burton's Variety Store**

**Are You Looking?**

For a Home. If so let me  
show you my list of properties  
for sale in Cardston.

**Now Is The  
Time To Buy**

Prices are going up steadily for  
all property. My prices will remain  
as they are, for some time yet, to en-  
able those who wish to buy a home to  
have a chance to do so.

**E. N. BARKER**

CARDSTON ALBERTA

A  
Dance  
Without  
Programs  
Is Not Complete

They not only serve a useful purpose  
at the time but also constitute a delightful  
moment of the occasion.  
The ALBERTA STAR will be only too  
pleased to submit samples and quote prices.

Dressed and Plain

**LUMBER**

FOR SALE

\$13.00 to \$28.00 per M.

Shiplath Flooring  
Drop Siding Common Lumber  
Size Dimension

**MOUNTAIN VIEW SAW MILL**

## Local and General.

A large bell is being installed in the belfry of the school.

A Post Office has been opened at Raley.

Read the ad. of E. N. Barker's in this issue.

H. A. Willis arrived from Utah on Monday.

D. A. Bruce, P. O. Inspector, Calgary, was in town on Monday.

The Mutual Associations are preparing to give a concert on Saturday evening, May 21st.

Dr. Mewburn, Lethbridge, was in town on Wednesday evening. He came over in his auto.

A bunch of horses belonging to Jack Galbraith passed through town yesterday.

A. M. Heppler and family have moved into the Dr. Stacpoole Terrace for the summer.

Don't lose sight of the fact that Cardston is growing steadily every day.

The Calgary Turf Club is considering the question of holding a race meeting on Victoria Day.

Apostle John Henry Smith has succeeded John R. Winder in the first presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints.

A. C. Drake, of the O. W. Kerr Co. is in town today with a company of men. They are looking over the Bar K 2 land.

The crossing across Daines Street at the Bank of Montreal corner has been repaired this week.

Wright & Fields, well drillers, have had a very successful season the past year. Out of 47 wells they have only had six failures.

Miss Mary Harker, who has been teaching school at Magrath for the past few years, returned to Cardston on Saturday.

Brown's Moving Picture Show in the Assembly Hall, Saturday evening. A splendid program will be given. Don't miss it.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Christie, who have been residing at Twin Lakes have moved into the residence lately owned by A. M. Heppler.

The Basket Ball given by the Young Ladies Association on Friday evening last was a grand success and netted them the nice sum of \$35.00.

William L. Woolf, son of John W. Woolf, member of the provincial legislature of Alberta, underwent an operation last Saturday at L. D. S. hospital at Salt Lake for appendicitis.—Logan Republican, April 13th.

It seems that all that Edmonton has got out of its publicity campaign up to the present is a large immigration of colored people, and the Edmontonians are not quite satisfied with them.

E. Hagell, of Stochett, Mont., and E. Hagell, of Mountain View, Alberta, who have been visiting their brother, E. Hagell, proprietor of the Lethbridge News, returned to their respective homes this morning.—Leth. Herald, April 20.

After an absence of some ten days, Mr. H. D. Folsom, returned today from Salt Lake City. He reports a very enjoyable trip but is pleased to be back in Cardston again. His niece Miss Madge Folsom accompanied him.

The old land office, occupied by W. O. & Co. real estate agents, has been painted afresh and like Joseph's coat, is of many colors. Still it looks fresh and cheery and is an advance in the right direction.

A specially interesting and instructive lecture, illustrated by over fifty limelight views on the Bible, was delivered by the Rev. C. D. Campbell, B. D., District Secretary of the Alberta Auxiliary of the Canadian Bible Society, at the Assembly Hall last evening. A large audience was present. At the close of the lecture, a collection in aid of the Bible Society was taken.

We have just received the new Official Telephone Directory containing the full list of the local phones and the rural subscribers. There are at present 83 local phones, and 11 rural, making a total of 94 phones.

Among the settlers arriving here this week were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ney, Mr. George Ney, of New Hampshire, and Joseph B. Chamberlain, Boston. They have purchased land east of Kimball and intend moving on immediately. They have brought with them from the states several carloads of household effects and live stock.

Don't forget Brown's Moving Picture show tomorrow evening.

Mayor Brown has returned from Utah.

Halley's comet was seen here Monday morning about 4:30 by a number of people. The weather since that date has been cloudy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cleveland left on Wednesday for Utah, where they will make their future residence. Miss Agnes May accompanied them.

Mr. Jas. Jensen, of Kimball, had to pay a visit to the Justice of the Peace at Cardston at the instigation of Constable Rawson R. N. W. M. P. on Monday for letting out a prairie fire near Twin Lakes. Mr. Jensen pleaded guilty and was sorry for the accident but had to pay the minimum fine of \$25 and costs which he did promptly and we hope others will profit by his experience.

Miss Marv Harker, teacher of the Kindergarten department of the public school has resigned from the school staff and will return to her home in Cardston. This is to be much regretted as Miss Harker is a most efficient teacher and is a great favourite with her pupils as well as her many friends outside of school who will be sorry to see her leave. Mrs. Florence Mercer will succeed Miss Harker.—Magrath Pioneer.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mrs. John Turner entertained the lady teachers of the public school staff in honor of Miss Harker. Dinner was served and a good time reported by all.—Magrath Pioneer.

The Raymond Military Band under the leadership of Mr. S. S. Newton will take part in the Musical Contest to be held at Edmonton during the coming month. We wish them every success, and hope they will share in the prizes.

S. L. Eversfield, of Cardston, president of the Alberta Drug and Book Co., of that place and Lethbridge, will be in the city this evening on his way to High River, where another business has been purchased by the company. Mr. Eversfield and family will reside in High River for some time. It is the intention of the Alberta Drug and Book Co. to go extensively into handling drugs wholesale, and in large quantities, making Lethbridge their distributing point.—Leth. Herald April 19th.

For Sale—Good Early Rose Potatoes, Seed Wheat and Oats, Turkey eggs.—Jas. Blackmore (2 miles west of Cardston.) 4-M6

You can't beat us for farm lands or town property. Our prices are right.—W. O. Lee & Co.

Two cars of lumber and cement arrived this week at the Stacy Lumber Co.

STRAYED—on the Coolis Ranch on or about the 10th of April, one red shorthorn cow, coming 4 years, branded—R R on left ribs. Apply to T. Adams.

Why send to T. Eaton's for lumber, when the Stacy Lumber Co. will duplicate their orders on the same terms.

Summer will soon be here. Have you seen the new line of refrigerators at The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

A new line of ladies wear just received including dress goods, petticoats, etc. etc. The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Ladies coats are going fast. Have you made your selection The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Furniture, carpet squares, linoleums, paints, stains and alabastine. Everything needed for spring cleaning.—The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Our grocery department is always filled with the best that can be purchased. Come and let us prove it. Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

The famous McPherson shoe sold by The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Just arrived at the Layne-Henson Co., a shipment of violins.

All the latest styles in visiting Cards at The Alberta Star office. Let us do your printing.

Fresh tomatoes, bananas, orange lemons and apples. Phipps.

Why pay \$15 for a collapsible baby carriage when you can get the same line at Burtons for \$7.00.

SPECIAL OFFER—The Family Herald and Weekly Star and The Alberta Star for the balance of 1910 for seventy-five cents.

Baled hay sold and delivered by W. O. Lee and Sons.

If your gasoline engine needs repairing, call on Robert Dreux. He can attend to your wants.

The MASSEY-HARRIS "PERFECTION" SEPARATOR leads.

Dressed and plain lumber for sale, \$13 to \$28 a M.—Mountain View Saw Mill.

See the MASSEY-HARRIS MOWER before buying elsewhere.

We are expecting in today fresh onions, radishes, lettuce etc. Phipps.

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER, the world's favourite, has a frame built like a bridge.

The greatest blood purifier is Bliss Native Herbs sold in \$1.00 boxes or in small quantities. Phipps.

WANTED—Girl for general household work. Good wages. Apply R. J. Brown.

An irrigated farm near Raymond, which was bought a few years ago for \$8 an acre, was sold the other day for \$50 an acre. A non-irrigated farm in the same vicinity, bought at \$7 per acre sold at \$36 per acre.

You can get those large juicy oranges at Burtons for 40c. dozen. The MASSEY-HARRIS CREAM SEPARATOR has a self-balancing bowl, which runs lighter, works better and cleans easier than any other.

Largest and best lemons at 35c. dozen at Burtons.

MASSEY-HARRIS FLEXIBLE DISC HARROW, WITH COIL SPRING PRESSURE, is easy on the man and on the horses, but cuts where others skip.

Tents 10 by 12 at Burtons for \$15.00.

If you love your horses, and want an easy running wagon, you will buy the MASSEY-HARRIS "BAIN."

Solid Brass Coal Oil Cooking Stoves burn without wick, only \$3.25 at Burtons.

High grade bon bons, candies, Chocolates of all kinds. We make a specialty of Nut Milk Chocolate. Large 5 ct. packet at Phipps.

Diarrhoea should be cured without loss of time and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Colic, Colera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all dealers.

To harvest Alberta's heavy crops the MASSEY-HARRIS FLOATING ELEVATOR BINDER is the best.

Your tongue is coated. Your breath is foul. Headaches come and go.

These symptoms show that your stomach is the trouble. To remove the cause is the first thing, and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will do that. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

MASSEY-HARRIS GREAT WEST and IMPERIAL GANG PLOWS are what the farmer needs.

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by all dealers.

The Binder that works the best, pleases the most and lasts the longest, is the MASSEY-HARRIS.

Every family and especially those who reside in the country should be provided at all times with a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment. There is no telling when it may be wanted in case of an accident or emergency. It is most excellent in all cases of rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all dealers.

High grade Bon Bons, also a large supply of fresh chocolates and confectionery always on hand. Phipps.

The MASSEY-HARRIS ALBERTA MOWER saves your horses, saves your time and out lasts two ordinary machines.

Call and see our new shipment of buggies, wagons, drills, etc.—Cardston Implement Co. Ltd.

Wall Burlaps, Burlap Papers, Sonatas, Cork Velours, Engraved Varnish Titles, Crepe, Harmony Crepe, Moldings and all kinds of Wall Decorations. Best and largest Variety in Southern Alberta

Preston Young  
Phone 36.

MASSEY-HARRIS have the best Forecarriage for Disc Harrow, and the best Harrow Cart ever offered the farmer.

The Percheron Stallion, Leader [31257047, will stand for season 1910, in Cardston at the O. K. Barn, every ninth day after April 20th, (Sunday omitted) For terms apply to—

Arthur Pitcher, Cardston.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE  
Government of the Province of Alberta  
Department of Agriculture.  
No. 903. Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion.  
The Horse Breeders' Ordinance, N. W. Territories, Chapter 23, 1903.  
The pedigree of the Stallion LEADER, (31257047, described as follows:  
BRED—Percheron.  
COLOUR—Dark Gray.  
MARKS—Black points, off hind foot white.  
FOALED in the year 1906.  
Has been examined in the department and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding and is registered in a stud book by the department.  
Dated at Edmonton this fourteenth day of April 1910.  
GEO. HAF COURT  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

## Photos

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please  
at

The  
Henson Studio  
Phone 18

3,000 ROLLS 3,000

HIGH GRADE

## Wall Paper

We are continually receiving large shipments of Wall paper and are prepared to supply the wants of our customers and the general public.

Prospective buyers will do well to see our stock before ordering elsewhere as our prices are right and our goods unexcelled.

Singer  
Sewing  
Machines

Sold on easy terms

For Up-to-date  
Stationery  
Phone 18.

Layne Henson  
MUSIC CO.

## HATS! HATS! HATS!

Men's, Ladies and Childrens Hats We have the largest range to select from in town.

## Ladies Spring Coats

Are going fast, but there are some left yet.

Come and make your selection while they last.

We endeavor to please. Give us a call and let us show you our stock

IT IS NO TROUBLE FOR US TO SHOW GOODS

Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

## The Business Man's Printing

Shows how progressive he is. He must use the neatest, most up-to-date Stationery he can get if he would impress his business forcibly upon his fellowmen.

We are in a position to give you stylish, serviceable, business bringing Printed Matter—just the kind you are looking for.

If you want to be Missouried just drop in or phone 4.

## The Alberta Star

Advertise in The  
Alberta Star

BOYS  
CANVAS  
SUITS!  
\$1.85 & 2.85!

See them ladies—just the thing for the boys to romp around and go to school in.

MEN'S  
WHIP-CORD  
PANTS!  
\$2.50 - \$3.00!

We also have the genuine English bedford cord pants; and, Gentlemen, it will pay you to buy a pair of these for all-round use.

LADIE'S  
BELIEVE  
US!

We have the nicest line of waists that have ever been in your town in black, champagne, brown, drab, old rose and white all net.

## Fancy Net Waists

Yes that's it; do see them before they all go.

Spencer & Stoddard

—LIMITED—

DEPARTMENT STORE

"That store next to post office you know"

# Storyettes

**A**T a Highland gathering one Donald McLean had entered for a number of events. The first of these was the quarter mile. Donald certainly didn't distinguish himself in the quarter mile. Of eight runners he was the last.

"Donald! Donald!" cried a partisan. "Why did ye no run faster?" Donald sneered. "Run faster!" he said contemptuously. "And me reservin' myself for the bagpipe competition!"

**M**UCH Indian service has caused the temperament of Major Huffer to partake of the national curry; much horse-riding has induced his legs to curve gracefully outwards; but, alas! much practice at golf has not yet made an expert of him.

Indeed, on one occasion of which we write he was well within fifty yards of the first green, and was playing his fifth stroke. The new member who was waiting to play could wait no longer.

"Fore!" he cried, and drove off. But his impatience was his undoing. The ball merely ran along the ground, and rolled gently between the major's gracefully curved legs.

"Here, you, sir, confound you!" he shrieked. "That is not golf." "No, perhaps not," answered the new member reflectively; "but, by Jove, sir, I tell you what—it's jolly good croquet."

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for every young man and young woman  
THE BUSINESS WORLD DEMANDS IT  
YOU NEED IT  
WE CAN SUPPLY IT

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WE HAVE SECOND-HAND CARS ALSO MOTOR SUNDRIES  
CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO.  
144 Princess St., Winnipeg

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**The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd.**  
Factory Branch  
Calgary, Alta.

**O**F course," said the lady with the steel-bound glasses, "I expected to be called 'strong-minded' after making a speech three hours long in favor of our sex, but to have it printed 'strong-winded' was too, too much."

**S**HE was just three years old, and it was her first visit to the Zoo. When the towering form of the elephant appeared in sight she drew back, clutching at her father's hand.

"I won't go too close, daddy," she whispered. "I might frighten him."

**W**ILLIE: "Father, a man is a bachelor until he gets married, isn't he?"  
Father: "Yes, my son."  
Willie: "And what does he call himself afterwards?"  
Father: "I wouldn't like to tell you, my son."

**A** DOCTOR prescribed rest and change for a small boy who had disorganized his system by over-indulgence in college pudding. After he had gone the little boy said:—  
"I knew I was upset, mamma, because my foot's asleep, and things must be pretty bad when you go to sleep at the wrong end."

**N**OW, Harry," said the inspector, "which would you rather write about? All you know about William the Conqueror or all about your queror," said Harry.

"All I know about William the Conqueror," said Harry.  
"Why," said the inspector, surprised.  
"Well, you see," said Harry, "I could write all I know about William the Conqueror in a few minutes, whereas it would take me a couple of hours to write about my last holiday."

**T**HE German chief of staff shook his head.  
"No," he replied to the brilliant assemblage about the council table, "we are not prepared to invade England."

"The veteran General Kleinschnapke looked amazed.  
"But we have the fleet!" he cried.  
"Yes."  
"And the grand army."  
"Yes."  
"And the submarines and the air-ships?"  
"True."

**T**HE ANTIQUITY OF HATS  
JUST now, when a well-known New York pulpit orator has been inveighing against unwieldy monstrosities of female headwear, and when the very law itself steps in and says "let there be light," it may not prove uninteresting to trace very briefly the evolution of the hat.

**AN AMERICAN SUFFRAGETTE**  
**A**FTER serving a month's sentence in the Holloway jail, outside of London, Miss Alice Paul, the militant American suffragette, has returned to this country and to her home at Moorestown, New Jersey. She declares that she will not return to England, but will strive to promote the woman-suffrage movement over here.

In 1908 Miss Paul went to London to study economics at the London University, and soon became deeply interested in the campaign of the suffragettes and allied herself with them. She took an active part in the cause. She was arrested in London in 1910, and spent three days in jail, because she refused to eat.

The Women's Social and Political Union, of which Miss Paul was a member, determined to make a demonstration before Premier Asquith during a political banquet at the Guildhall. Miss Paul and another suffragette, disguised as scrub-women, gained entrance to the hall and hid themselves in a balcony. When the Premier was in the midst of an eloquent speech in the midst of two young women shouted at the top of their voices, "Votes for women!" For this disturbance both were arrested, tried, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. While in Her Majesty's jail Miss Paul refused to wear the regulation garb and therefore had to remain in bed. She also refused to eat, but this time the authorities were prepared for such resistance, and three times a day forcibly administered liquid food by means of a rubber tube inserted in her nose. In spite of the painful treatment Miss Paul persisted in her refusal to eat voluntarily, and had to be fed during the entire period of her imprisonment.

**SEVEN YEARS OF ECZEMA**  
Then After \$500 Had Been Spent in Vain, Two Bottles of D.D.D. Cured

Mrs. Horace Martin, of Sharbot Lake, Ont., writes:  
"My husband had eczema for seven years. He spent hundreds of dollars but could not get cured. He was almost wild with the pain and itching."

"I saw D. D. D. Prescription advertised in the paper. I sent and got a bottle and it gave my husband relief at once. He has used a second bottle and is entirely well."

"The two bottles of D. D. D. which my husband used have done him more good than the \$500 he spent before."  
"Do you suffer the torments of skin disease, or do any of your family or friends? What's the use? D. D. D. Prescription will do for anyone that is did for Mr. Martin."  
For free trial bottle of D. D. D. Prescription write to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Department R. P., 23 Jordan St., Toronto.  
For sale by all druggists.

## WAS VERY SORRY—AFTERWARDS

In a town not fifty miles from here a lady went into a store and asked for a box of Zamb-Buk. She was told that it would cost fifty cents, and that a larger box of another ointment could be bought cheaper. In a moment of weakness she took the cheaper box. When she had used it she still needed the Zamb-Buk as badly as before, and bought a box.

The Zamb-Buk did what she needed, but as she had bought the useless ointment, too, she paid just as much again for the benefit she derived as if she had bought Zamb-Buk in the first instance. Strange kind of economy, isn't it? She was sorry—afterwards.

Zamb-Buk has years of honest recommendation behind it. People have proved that it cures. Imitation food contains no nourishment, and imitations of Zamb-Buk fail in the one essential feature—they never work Zamb-Buk cures. When you ask for Zamb-Buk don't take anything else. The name is protected by law, and is clearly shown on each package. It costs you a little extra, but the benefit derived amounts to a great deal more.

Of course, we owe to Asia all our manufactures, not omitting the discovery of producing felt. The hats which are so constantly alluded to in Scripture were genuine ones adorned with turban cloths, and not mere turbans, as, for instance, those which were bound upon the heads of Soudra, Meshach, and Abednego when they were cast into the Assyrian furnace.

Today, upon the heads of Asiatic Jews, you will see tall, narrow cylinders of grey felt surrounded by a colored handkerchief.

The Nestorian Christians of Kurdistan wear felt hats very similar to the Irish caubehen, while, throughout the Orient, dervishes and fakirs affect tall, light-hued, felt head-coverings.

During the Wars of the Roses, fair dames wore hideous, steep-crowned fabrics, and the progress of the hat in Europe was not wholly of a peaceful character. There were cities in which heads were punished to die for Red Hats. White-capped heaves fell on "hats" and "cap" were fought strenuously for the supremacy of one or the other party.

The pulpit of those days, too, was most unfriendly to the hat. Broad brims were preached against, and plumes and jewelled clasps were roughly handled by clerical orators. And behold! The steep-crowned hat became the mark and sign of the Puritan party, while its hat was very unheavenly.

At the court of Louis XVI., so very wonderful in the eyes of the Parisians, was that modern cylinder.

**THE HORSEMAN**  
**B**REEDING classic winners according to what is shown in colored charts is one of the latest fads of the turf abroad just now, and from a scientific standpoint it has attracted the attention of the men interested in the production of the thoroughbred. This chart plan is the invention of W. Southall, who was for many years agent for Sir Tatton Sykes, and though he has started on his own for some time for his own personal guidance it is only lately that others have recognized the utility of the scheme.

What directed attention mostly to the Southall chart was the case of the colt who made the present record of two minutes 36 3/4 seconds for the course. As a two-year-old he was not figured even in the mediocre class, but the Southall charts showed him to be far and away the best of the young stars in training. The charts were the best indication of the animal's true form was emphasized the following season when the big Epsom race came around.

To describe these charts on paper is not an easy task, because the colors they show are the essential feature. The charts are fan shaped, and each generation is set down in a semi-circle, of which there are seven, so that in the outermost there are the names of sixty-four sires and sixty-four dams. All these tracing in tail male from Whalebone through Camel and Touchstone are colored in canary yellow, through Birdcatcher and Stockwell pale pink, through Birdcatcher and Isonomy, together with all other descendants of Whalebone and Whisker, deep pink. The lines from King Fergus through Blackstock are dark blue, through Grille green, from Tramp red, from Gossard and Cotton brown, and from Salt-ram and all other lines of Eclipse chrome yellow.

The members of the Woodpecker branch of the Herod family are colored pale blue, while the descendants of Matchem are light oak. By this means it is possible to tell at a glance what blood predominates in a pedigree, and also whether the chief strain in a mare has its complement in the sire. Southall has only to color the pedigree of any given mare and place it alongside those of the sires in order to find out very quickly which will make the best mate for her; that is leaving all other considerations aside.

How far it will be possible to bring those charts into general use cannot be determined, but the only objection that might be in the way is the expense. A practical solution of the difficulty would be to publish a volume giving the colored charts of all available sires, bound in such a manner that additions and removals could be easily effected, and in that way it could be kept up to date. Were the charts arranged in that way it would be quite a simple matter for an owner to get his mare colored, and then he could quickly decide which sire would be the most suitable mate, that is so far as the best strains of blood would be concerned.

In case of the failure of this plan only other method would be for owners to put themselves in communication with Southall, who would, doubt, supply all the material necessary. One English breeder who has mated his colts over the result, and a string of youngsters which have classic engagements will be closely watched for the next year or two. Speaking of his charts Southall says:

"In the centre of Minoru's pedigree there are four conveying lines of Touchstone, strongly supported by Stockwell and Sterling, with a dash of Highflyer, and Dark Ronald again comes out well, for the Blacklock, Touchstone, Stockwell, and Melbourne touch on the dam's side

# The Horseman

our brood mares, if judiciously mated, are capable of producing distinguished winners instead of offspring destined to finish at the tail end of selling races—of £50, or something under, and dear at that. Our best sires are frequently visited by unsuitable mares, with results that might readily be expected. In 1908, nine of the value of the year started in thirty-two races without scoring a win between them, and, similarly, there were twenty by St. Frusquin who by Gallinule 87 times, and nine by Volodyovten 87 times, and nine by Cylski, 41 times. One doctrine that is of course, as a two-year-old he was not figured even in the mediocre class, but the Southall charts showed him to be far and away the best of the young stars in training. The charts were the best indication of the animal's true form was emphasized the following season when the big Epsom race came around.

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"Before long it may be necessary to declaim against the expatriation of our best or most promising stallions. Foreign breeders are each year making breeding of our sires more alluring. Matters have got to such a pass that a \$30,000 transaction is almost commonplace. Ten years hence an offer of such a sum as that for a Derby winner will be spurned and sneered at as being altogether beneath consideration. How, in the face of this appreciation of value, can it be maintained that there is a manifest deterioration? Regarded as a whole, the breeding of race horses is nowadays conducted on surer and more ordered lines than ever before. The theory that like produces like is true enough so far as it goes, but a very little experience best results we must go a little deeper than that.

"Even if one had the necessary qualifications to pose as an expounder of ascertained truths it would be impossible to do justice to such a subject as breeding. And I would say here that it is surely high time some generally recognized authority set to work to collate and present for our instruction the results of the last twenty or thirty years, and point out the lessons to be drawn therefrom."

"As to the case of Spearmin, whose chart is worked out to the seventh race, a peculiar interest attaches to it, because when Spearmin was a yearling and still at Sledmere it was possible to pronounce him the best yearling bred and reared by Sir Tatton Sykes for many a long year; that is to say, the best of his generation. The chart showed you at a glance that the predominant lines of blood—those of Touchstone, Stockwell and Melbourne—are ideally balanced in sire and dam. Bayardo's chart is also splendidly balanced, and that of Minoru likewise. Lemberg's does not strike one quite so favorably, because Cyllene there is no response to the feature in Galicia's pedigree. Of course, there is Galopin again. Mother Seigel, the dam of Minoru, but it is not in the top line, as in the case of Gallicia's."

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"Before long it may be necessary to declaim against the expatriation of our best or most promising stallions. Foreign breeders are each year making breeding of our sires more alluring. Matters have got to such a pass that a \$30,000 transaction is almost commonplace. Ten years hence an offer of such a sum as that for a Derby winner will be spurned and sneered at as being altogether beneath consideration. How, in the face of this appreciation of value, can it be maintained that there is a manifest deterioration? Regarded as a whole, the breeding of race horses is nowadays conducted on surer and more ordered lines than ever before. The theory that like produces like is true enough so far as it goes, but a very little experience best results we must go a little deeper than that.

"Even if one had the necessary qualifications to pose as an expounder of ascertained truths it would be impossible to do justice to such a subject as breeding. And I would say here that it is surely high time some generally recognized authority set to work to collate and present for our instruction the results of the last twenty or thirty years, and point out the lessons to be drawn therefrom."

"As to the case of Spearmin, whose chart is worked out to the seventh race, a peculiar interest attaches to it, because when Spearmin was a yearling and still at Sledmere it was possible to pronounce him the best yearling bred and reared by Sir Tatton Sykes for many a long year; that is to say, the best of his generation. The chart showed you at a glance that the predominant lines of blood—those of Touchstone, Stockwell and Melbourne—are ideally balanced in sire and dam. Bayardo's chart is also splendidly balanced, and that of Minoru likewise. Lemberg's does not strike one quite so favorably, because Cyllene there is no response to the feature in Galicia's pedigree. Of course, there is Galopin again. Mother Seigel, the dam of Minoru, but it is not in the top line, as in the case of Gallicia's."

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### Pure Bred Stock Breeders Directory

The Branch of the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa has issued a revised edition of the Directory of Breeders of pure bred live stock in Canada. According to the preface page the work is a compilation of information received through correspondence from breeders in all the provinces in regard to the size of their breeding herds, and the number of males and females of the several breeds they have for sale. The directory is prepared to assist persons in locating herd studs and flocks in their respective neighborhoods, or in distant provinces from which pure bred animals may be procured. It is stated in the Directory that copies will be sent to ranchmen, stock breeder secretaries of farmers' institutes, agricultural societies, live stock associations and others who may apply for them.

### Alberta Rangers Will Camp In Calgary In June

The 23rd Alberta Rangers will participate in the big camp to be held at Calgary, for a 12 day's training, on June 14th. The other units to encamp will be the:

15th Light Horse, 19th Mounted Rifles, 21st Hussars, Independent Squadron Light Horse, 25th Battery C. F. A. Corps of Guides (M. D. No. 13), Signalling Corps No. XVII Cavalry Field Ambulance Canadian Ordinance Corps No. 13 detachment.

Among the official appointments announced from Ottawa is the following:

19th Alberta Mounted Rifles to be quartermaster with honorary rank of captain, William Herring-Cooper, Vice Honorary Captain, J. Cermichael who is permitted to resign his commission. Paymaster and Honorary Captain C. R. Palmer is permitted to resign his commission.

### Farming Notes

"The object of good farming is not primarily to make money, but to make a home and develop character in the children who are to carry on the business after their parents have been laid in their last resting place. Therefore, the life of the farmer and his wife who fail to educate their children properly is a failure, no matter how much money they have in the bank."

Many accidents, both to human beings and animals, are preventable. Pitchforks left lying about cause some of them, boards with upturned nails in them cause others, sharp axes and knives left in the way of enterprising unwarned children cause still more and so on the list goes. On some farms it seems as though the owners must keep up a constant campaign against careless methods on the part of hired men and boys, but it is worth while to do so. With the latter, especially, a good example and constant careful training will work wonders.

### What a Hustler Can Do

The reason why some towns grow is because there are men of push and energy in it who were not afraid to spend time and money to boom their town. They erect substantial buildings, organize stock companies and establish factories, secure railroads, work for public improvements and use every means in their power to induce people to locate in their city. Wherever they go they tell of the advantages of their town, they write about them in every letter, they send circulars and newspapers; to all whom they can get to visit the city, and when anyone visits them treats him so kindly that he falls in love with them and their city at once. It is enterprise and everyone pulling together that makes a progressive town, and don't let the fact escape your memory.—Galt Reporter.

### Alberta Fairs, 1910

- Circuit No. 1.  
Calgary—July 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.  
Okotoks—July 12, 13.  
Innisfail—July 14, 15.  
Circuit No. 2.  
MacLeod—August 3, 4, 5.  
Lethbridge—August 9, 10, 11.  
Clareholm—August 15, 16.  
Medicine Hat—August 17, 18, 19.  
Edmonton—August 23, 24, 25, 26.  
Circuit No. 3.  
Raymond—Sept. 19, 20, 21.  
Magrath—September 22, 23.  
Pincher Creek—September 27.  
Taber—September 28.  
Cardston—September 29, 30.  
Lloydminster—October 4.  
Vermilion—October 5.  
Innisfree—October 6, 7.  
Mannville—October 11.  
Vegreville—October 12.  
Circuit No. 4.  
St. Albert—September 16.  
Daysland—September 20.  
Sedgewick—September 21.  
Camrose—September 22, 23.  
Wetaskiwin—Sept. 27, 28.  
Bowden—September 29.  
Lacombe—September 29, 30.  
Red Deer—October 4, 5.  
Stettler—October 5, 6.  
Alix—October 7.  
Milnerton—October 11.  
Circuit No. 5.  
Leduc—September 13.  
Olds—September 14, 15.  
Grand Valley—September 16.  
Three Hills—September 20.  
Wabamun—September 22, 23.  
Rexboro—September 27, 28.  
Holden—September 28.  
Viking—September 30.  
Fort Saskatchewan—October 4.  
Ponoka—October 5, 6.  
Didsbury—October 6, 7.  
Gleichen—October 11, 12.  
Prides—October 12.  
High River—October 13, 14.

### Parisian Sage Cures Dandruff

If it don't The Alberta Drug & Book Co. Will Give You Your Money Back.

Yes, Parisian Sage, the most invigorating hair restorer, cures dandruff and grows hair. The women of Canada, who have luxuriant hair, know it does, and that is why thousands of attractive women throughout the land are regularly using it.

For years this almost marvelous grower of lustrous and beautiful hair was confined to the elite of Europe and New York City, but about two years ago it was given to a select list of druggists, and today can be obtained in any city or town in America where society women of refinement dwell.

Parisian Sage is the most delightful hair tonic in the world. It makes the hair soft, lustrous and luxuriant in a few days. It is perfumed most daintily and is not sticky or greasy. It stops itching hair, cures dandruff and itching scalp in two weeks or money back.

Cardston Drug and Book Co. sells it for 50 cents a large bottle and guarantees it, or direct, all charges prepaid, by Canadian makers, Giroux Mfg. Co., Fort Erie, Ont.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets assist nature in driving all impurities out of the system, insuring a free and regular condition and restoring the organs of the body to health and strength, sold by all dealers.

At Zion City, Wilbur Glenn Voliva, successor to the late John Alexander Dowie has won back most of the power he lost at the election a year ago.

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My Lady of the North  
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—Meredith Nicholson

The Builder —N. G. Emerson

The Hound of the Baskervilles  
—A. Conan Doyle

Where the Trail Divides  
Ben Blair —Will Lillibridge

A Chance Acquaintance  
—W. D. Howells.

A Dash for a Throne  
By Wit of Woman,  
—A. Marchmont.

Constance Trescot  
—S. Weir Mitchell

The Sea Wolf—Jack London

The Claim Jumpers—S. E. White

The Lady of the Mount  
The Strollers—F. S. Isham.

Satan Sarderson—H. E. Rivers  
The Colonel of the Red Hussars  
—J. K. Scott.

The Masquerader  
The Gambler—C. C. Thurston.

The Gentleman from Indiana  
—Booth Tarkington.

The Jungle—U. Sinclair

The Kindred of the Wild,  
The Hunters of the Silences  
Red Fox—C. G. D. Roberts.

Checkers—Henry M. Blossom

The Garden of Allah—R. Hichens

The Leopard's Spots—T. Dixon

The Spoilers. —Rex Beach.

The Idlers. —Morley Roberts.

Lavender and Old Lace.  
—Myrtle Reed.

When Patty Went to College,  
—Jesse Webster.

Hilma. —Wm. T. Eldridge

A Six Cylinder Courtship.  
—Ed. S. Field.

The Rose of Old St. Louis,  
—Mary Dillon

Beautiful Joe's Paradise.  
—Marshall Saunders.

The Wheel of Life—Ellen Glasgow

In the Bishop's Carriage,  
—Miriam Nicholson.

The Midnight Guest,  
—Fred M. White.

God's Good Man —Marie Corelli.

The Fifth String —J. P. Sousa

The Circular Staircase  
—Mary R. Richart.

A Soldier of Virginia,  
—B. E. Stevenson

The Halo. —B. V. Hutton

Black Motor Car—Harris Burland.

The Lunatic at Large,  
—J. S. Clouston.

The Sign of the Cross,  
—Wilson Barrett.

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm,  
—H. D. Wiggin.

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