R & ROBERTSON LTD.
AL ESTATE
ion Bank Building.
h Calgary
BLOCK 31
lots, facing south, at
ach. One-third cash,
and 12 months.
BLOCK 42
lot, facing south, at
ash.
r & Robertson
Limited
on Bank Building
M3868 and M3570
greements
Of Sale
urchased
ey to Loan
ELD, KIRBY &
GARDNER
3 Maclean Block.
ephone M3192
. O'Brien
reet East. Phone 1213
Three high, level lots
33A. Price $350 each;
will handle these
w—Two lots in block
from car line. Price
This is a snap.
—Two high, level lots
4; price $1,500; $400
balance arranged.
Bungalow, well finish-
g-room paneled, plate
place, fully modern;
ouse, 26x34, lot 40 feet
o corner, two blocks
r line. Price $4,000;
and balance like rent.
llarney
ts, block 4-F, half
n proposed car line.
1450 cash
nnyside
s, block 25, on car
00 pair; 1-3 cash,
ranged.
S & McCALLUM
gheed Bldg.
345. Calgary.
OUNT PLEASANT
d 22, Block 4, corner.
sh or $1,200 Terms.
OUSE BUYS.
-room house, Elbow
oot lot, beautifully
oak floors. And must
be appreciated.
ry Brokers
Limited
n & Lineham Block
hone M3326.
URANCE
FIRE LIFE
IAL MANAGERS
ce Co. of the State of
nia (Firs).
sualty and Boiler In-
o.
ident Assurance Co.
Y AGENTS
on Gresham Guaran-
asualty Co.
yn American Corpor-
(Fire).
Northwestern Fire
Co.
AGENTS
fe Assurance Society.
Liability Assurance
on.
Devenish
d Co.
Limited
IAL BROKERS
RONG BLOCK
hone M3494

WANT AD. PHONE M 2166

# THE MORNING ALBERTAN

WANT AD. PHONE M 2166

TEN PAGES — CALGARY, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913. — TWELFTH YEAR—No. 65

## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ALBERTA UNIVERSITY AND CALGARY UNIVERSITY IS ADVOCATED BY JUSTICE STUART IN EDMONTON ADDRESS

### Opposes the Suggestion That the University of Alberta Should Be Merely a Teaching Body, With a College in Edmonton and Another in Calgary

Edmonton, May 14.—At the commencement exercises of the University of Alberta, held this afternoon, Mr. Justice Stuart, of Calgary, chancellor of the University, favored co-operation between the Provincial University and the Calgary University. At the close of his remarks he said that the views he had expressed were purely personal suggestions and in no way official, though he was speaking as chancellor.

He opposed the suggestion the University of Alberta should be a teaching body, with a college in Edmonton and another in Calgary, describing that policy as out of date and very objectionable. He believed that outside of the 75,000 people of Calgary that the residents of Alberta had little objection to the location of the institution. In Calgary, even, there was no general hostility to the University of Alberta, though there was a difference which was regrettable. He suggested that a professor of the University might, on occasion, give lectures to the students at Calgary college.

After referring to the success of the Provincial University and its relation to the education of the province, he continued as follows:

Perhaps you will think, I am sure, indeed, when you hear the forthcoming report, that you will think that there is little reason for me feeling disappointed. But I wish to speak plainly, as well as carefully. To most of you who live here in Edmonton, and I suppose insofar as visitors are concerned, most of you who are here today do live there, it may seem hard to realize any ground for dissatisfaction. But for those who live in the great and growing city in the south the consciousness that there is a lack of entire unity and unanimity cannot but be voided, and it is a cause to me of the deepest regret.

It is worth while, without opening old sores or indulging in recriminations, to remember the facts and to discern the real reasons for present conditions. I have spoken of this university having been established by the people of the province. There are now, I suppose, over 500,000 people in Alberta. It is they who are sustaining this university as a fulfilment of the duty of the state in regard to education. Within this province with such a population—a population of half a million—there are two leading cities; their united population is, I think, not more than 140,000. The remaining 360,000, the vast majority of the people, were never, and, I venture to say, are not now very deeply concerned with the question as to where the university should be placed. These two cities are the creatures of the growth of the province. The vast wealth accumulating in these two cities, largely a result of the rise in real estate values, has not been created by the people of the cities themselves, but is the direct result of the development of the whole province. If there were no 360,000, there would be no 140,000 at all. And yet the loca-

(Continued on Page Nine)

## RAIN

Winnipeg, May 14—The Canadian meteorological service weather observations taken at 7 o'clock last evening:

Light showers have been general today in Manitoba and local in Saskatchewan and Alberta, while snow is falling tonight in parts of southeastern Saskatchewan.

| | Min. | Max. |
|---|---|---|
| Vancouver | 44 | 48 |
| Kamloops | 44 | 62 |
| Edmonton | 38 | 56 |
| **Calgary** | **32** | **60** |
| Battleford | 36 | 50 |
| Moose Jaw | 32 | 39 |
| Winnipeg | 30 | 54 |
| Port Arthur | 24 | 40 |
| London | 45 | 66 |
| Toronto | 41 | 55 |
| Kingston | 52 | 60 |
| Ottawa | 36 | 54 |
| Montreal | 56 | 56 |
| Quebec | 40 | 48 |
| St. John | 44 | 46 |
| Halifax | 40 | 62 |

**Forecast:** All west, showers in many localities, about the same temperatures.

## HOUSEWIVES DISCUSS LOCAL MARKET WITH OFFICIALS OF CITY

### After Exhaustive Discussion of Market Problems of Housewife, Meeting Resolves Itself Into a Consumers' League—Mrs. Newhall President

### LEAGUE WILL TAKE UP HOUSEWIVES' PROBLEMS

### And Meeting Will Be Held Some Time Next Week at Which Organization of the League Will Be Perfected; Mayor and Aldermen Talk

As a net result of the market meeting between Calgary housewives and representatives of the city council, held in the public library yesterday afternoon, and which was very generally attended, a consumers' league was formed and the purpose of the league will be to work out the market problems of the housewives. Mrs. E. P. Newhall, who has taken a prominent aptr in the movement, was elected president, and Mrs. McGregor secretary, and a mass meeting will be held some evening next week, at which the organization will be perfected.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the economics committee of the Local Council of Women, and Mrs. Newhall, in calling the meeting to order, stated that the women had caused a splash that had rippled farther than they knew or dreamed. This question of the high cost of living and the idea of a public market to reduce the present high rates brought the mayor and aldermen from the city hall to meet with the women, as well as Mr. Woodbridge, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, and Mr. Saunders of the Farmers' league of Strathmore, besides many market gardening men, from all round the country.

That the women had touched a definite need was agreed by all the speakers, and on behalf of the farmers, Mr. Woodbridge stated that the women had their hearty co-operation, and if the proposed market could be got, and the women would promise to patronize it as consumers, they, the farmers, would agree to supply it and patronize its as producers. That trackage facilities were absolutely necessary, he thought, must be understood by all, and the closer to the line that such a market could be put, the better for all concerned. The market, he felt sure, could be run on a five per cent or ten per cent basis, and must reduce the present cost of living.

**Present Market Discussed.**

On a question as to why, if the farmers needed a market so much, they had not patronized the present market, Mr. Sanderson stated that it was in a bad place and that the drayage cost was too great. Mrs. Porter said that from the consumer's standpoint it was

(Continued on Page Four)

## RUMOR OF DISAGREEMENT IN BEEF COMBINE; CHICAGO FIRM SAID TO BE TRYING TO CRUSH SMALLER CONCERNS; PACKERS DENY THE STORY

London, May 14.—The present crisis in Argentina's meat trade on the London markets is caused, it is learned, by the refusal of Messrs. Armour to make their agreement with the other shippers.

In view of the recent development of their resources and their plant in Argentina, Messrs. Armour applied to their partners in the agreement to permit them to ship to England fifty per cent more beef than hitherto. This permission was not granted, and rumors of war between the American element and other elements in the London market then were printed in the English press.

These were renewed last week, when shipments of beef to England became heavier than usual.

Complaints of the cheapness of the beef also were voiced even by the free trade newspapers, which say in the increased shipments a sinister attempt on the part of Chicago firms to crush the smaller packers is made.

American packing interests deride the idea of the existence of a state of war, and explain the increased figures in the beef shipments by the facts that many new refrigerating plants have been built in Argentina, and that with the approach of the Argentine winter the breeders are taking the cattle off the grass and sending them to market.

### C.P.R.'s ATTITUDE

**When interviewed last night with regard to the statement made by Mr. Fee of the Vernon Fruit company that the C. P. R. were considering the question of a public market along its line, Mr. C. S. Maharg of the C.P.R. said that Mr. Fee had approached the company with a proposition, which the company had agreed to consider.**

**The proposition out forward by Mr. Fee had dealt only with the fruit question, and Mr. Maharg was of the opinion that more fruit men would have to become interested in the matter before anything could be done.**

**In any case, though the question had been considered, nothing definite had been done, and Mr. Maharg had written Mr. Fee but a few days ago, stating that the C. P. R. did not feel justified in moving in the matter.**

**Mr. Maharg added that the time was not yet ripe for such a market. With regard to a market for farm produce, Mr. Maharg was of opinion that that would be a very large undertaking, and must of necessity be dealt with by the city council.**

## THE KING AND QUEEN ESCAPE DANGER BY PROGRAM CHANGE

### Queen Was to Have Fired Mine Which Blew Debris All Over Spot Chosen for Her

London, May 14.—Owing to a change in yesterday's program, says The Daily Mirror, the king and queen escaped an alarming and possibly dangerous experience at Aldershot.

The queen was to fire a mine consisting of 160 pounds of gunpowder by means of an electric button from an iron shed fifty yards away. The charge was too dangerous to leave unexploded, so when it was known that their majesties would be unable to carry out that part of the program, an order was given to fire it. The danger zone, it was understood, was a circle of about fifty yards diameter with the mine as its centre.

Owing, it is said, to the strong wind and other causes, the exploston caused dense masses of clay to rise high in the air, and to fall mainly in the high road a distance of more than a hundred yards. Quantities of earth fell near the shed where the queen would have been, and on the roadway where the king would almost certainly have been watching the explosion, probably on horseback. One piece of clay that fell near the shed weighed over half a hundredweight.

The sky was black with the clay for a few seconds. About 100 spectators and fifty sappers, who were watching the explosion, made a wild dash for cover. A large lump of clay was carried through the wind screen of the nearest motor car, which was covered with clay and sand.

Many telegraph wires on the side of the road were brought down. A press photographer was the nearest person to the mine, and was covered with clay from head to foot, and his camera was hardly recognizable.

**Greeks and Bulgarians**

Salonika, May 14.—The fighting between the Greeks and Bulgarians in the Anchusta and Leftera neighborhood has stopped. The Greeks had sixty casualties, besides some prisoners who were taken. The lss to the Bulgarians was heavier.

## DEVELOPMENT TO THE NORTH OF CAPITAL WILL BE BIG

### Railroads Are Opening Up Many Miles of New Country Hitherto Inaccessible

"Edmonton, and the country north and west of the capital, will have a bigger development this year than any other section of the Dominion. The railroad construction has opened up miles of country hitherto regarded as being more or less inaccessible; settlers are pouring in at the rate of hundreds a week, and the rush to the north country, which has only just started, promises to break all records."

Robert McDonald, of Edmonton, owner of the Yale Hotel there, and one of the best known hotelmen in Alberta, made the above statement yesterday. Mr. McDonald is in the city on a business visit, and is registered at the King George Hotel.

"We will break all records in building construction in Edmonton this year," said Mr. McDonald, "and I look for more development in our section of the province than in any other part of Canada. No one not fully in touch with the situation can form an idea of the immigration rush that is on, or the number of homesteaders who are pouring into Edmonton every day to take up land north and west of the city. All the towns along the lines of the G. T. P. and the C. N. R. and along the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. country, will have a big development this year, and the whole country will make remarkable progress. The change in even a few short weeks has been remarkable, and every day the Dominion Lands office at Edmonton is crowded to capacity with people who have crossed the line and are desirous of taking up land in the district around Edmonton."

## RUSSIA LOST 60 MILLIONS BY THE BALKAN WAR

St. Petersburg, May 14—The budget committee of the duma estimates that the Balkan war has entailed upon Russian trade financial losses amounting to nearly $60,000,000.

## NEBRASKA TORNADO KILLS 10

### Sweeps Over Seward, Neb., Takes Toll of Ten Lives, Injures 30; Destroys 22 Residences, and Partially Wrecks Many More Places

### FOUR PERSONS REPORTED KILLED AT TOMARO TOWN

### Several Said to Have Perished at McCool Junction; Before Telephone Wires Go Down Appeal Sent to Lincoln for Physicians and Surgeons

Seward, Neb., May 14.—A tornado which took a toll of ten lives, injuring thirty odd persons and destroyed more than a third of the town, occurred shortly before six o'clock this evening. Twenty-two residences, including several of the best, were destroyed and more were partly wrecked. The business portion of the place did not suffer greatly.

The tornado struck the western or residential section of Seward and swept everything in its path. Those killed were mostly caught in the wreck of their homes.

The tornado, after passing through Seward, veered to the northeast. Reports tonight say that the towns of Tomaro, Lushton, Grafton and McCool Junction were wiped out. Four persons were reported killed at Tomaro, and several at McCool Junction. Utica was in the path of the twister.

Before the telephone wires went down an appeal was sent to Lincoln to send physicians and undertakers.

Reports from surrounding sections indicate that the effects of the tornado were felt over a wide range of territory.

The tornado was followed in Seward by a hail and rain storm. Tonight the town is without lights and search of the ruins is being made with lanterns.

## GOVERNMENT OUT FOR RESTRAINT OF THE FRUIT TRADE

### Sam Savage, of Calgary, Says the Rigid Enforcement of Packing Regulations Against Fruit from U. S. Tends to Many Anomalies Which Are Useless to Consumer.

### AMERICAN GRADES ARE HIGHER THAN CANADIAN

### B. C. Fruit Growers, Though They Already Have Much Protection, Desire to See the Importation of Fruit Brought to an End

Undue restraint of trade through its natural channels is the way in which Sam Savage, the local fruit dealer, characterizes the move on the part of the governmental authorities at Ottawa to enforce certain methods of packing fruit from the other side of the line. Mr. Savage says that this scheme is but a reinforcement of the conditions which were stipulated in the amendments to the inspection and sales act of 1909.

The aim of the people behind this move is to prevent the importation of fruit from the United States and thus give the British Columbia growers a practical monopoly of the market for their products. The British Columbia people are already well protected in this line. For instance in the case of apples they have the protective duty of 13 1-2 cents and in addition the preferential transportation rates make the preference about 25 cents a box.

**Better Packing in States.**

As to the matter of packing, Mr. Savage says that the British Columbia people have much to learn. The growers to the south have a great advantage in this matter and send out their products much better and more carefully marked than do the farmers on this side of the line. The grade in the

(Continued on Page Seven)

### What The Big West Did Yesterday

**In CALGARY:**

The school attendance for April shows a total registration of 6,181 pupils, an increase of 1,093 amounting to 21.5 per cent over April last year. Teachers numbered 159, compared with 128 last year. Tenders are called for a school costing between $190,000 and $225,000. Thomas H. Mawson, celebrated city planner, arrived to undertake the work of city planning in Calgary.

**In MEDICINE HAT:**

The new issue of the directory places the population of Medicine Hat at 16,000.

**In EDMONTON:**

Edmonton will have a street railway connection with St. Albert, nine miles northwest. Gasolene cars are to be run, costing from $12,000 to $25,000.

## EXPERIENCED AGRICULTURISTS ARRIVE HERE TO SETTLE DOWN

### Fifty Men From the Old Country Passed Through Calgary Early Yesterday and Brought $300,000 to Invest in Farm Lands in Central Alberta

### BEST BAND OF SETTLERS TO ARRIVE THIS YEAR

### One Man Will Go North to Grande Prairie and Most of the Others Will Stop Off Between Calgary and Edmonton

Of greater interest almost to the people of Alberta than all the thousands who came here at the beginning of the week was a party of 50 which arrived at Calgary early yesterday morning from the Old Country. Every member of the party, which was not organized as such in any direct way, was a born and trained farmer, and every one brought with him a considerable amount of capital. In point of fact, it was estimated that they brought with them capital to be invested in farms here to the value of $300,000.

The party stopped off here for only a few hours, and arriving just before daybreak were gone before breakfast-time. The majority went north and will settle on farms there, one man purposing to go as far north as Grand Prairie. Of the others, the majority intended to settle in the district between here and Edmonton. They will all be scattered far and wide, and they are mostly going into farms which are improved land.

This party was in no sense organized, and the men merely came out to Canada for two reasons. The one was the good things that they had heard of Canada, and the other the unsatisfactory nature of conditions at home. All were men of good experience in the work of farming, and the reports from the railway offices are that this was the most desirable batch of immigrants that has reached here this year.

## BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS SIT IN CALGARY MAY 26

That the board of railway commissioners will sit in Calgary on May 26 to consider matters of importance in connection with the new railroads entering the city and other matters of business is the statement of George Zimmerman, local legal adviser for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, who has just returned from Ottawa.

The commission will come to the city from the west, having sittings in Vancouver on May 19 and 20. After leaving here, sittings will be held in Edmonton on May 27, and in Regina on May 29.

According to Mr. Zimmerman, the weather in Eastern Canada at the present time is anything but desirable, being cold and wintery. However, all through the prairies the farmers appear to be well satisfied with conditions. Seeding, especially in Alberta, is almost over, and the moisture that this province is getting at the present time appears to be just what the farmers desire.

**Damage Statue of "Rupert of Debate"**

London, May 14.—Another suffragette outrage is reported from Preston, Lancashire, where a white marble statue of the fourteen th Earl of Derby, in Miller Park, has been smirched with liquid tar.

## MAYOR'S SUGGESTION FOR TWO YEAR TERM ADOPTED; WARD SYSTEM FAVORED

In the opinion of Ald. Crichton, Ramsay and Carson, the ward system in Calgary is working out all right and no change should be made at present in the system of aldermanic representation.

Ald. Tregillus, Ald. Frost and Ald. Freeze are very strongly in favor of a general election; and the two opposing trios clashed on the subject yesterday at a meeting of the legislative committee, and a tie vote resulted. Ald. Garden, who at first refused to declare himself until he had more time to investigate the matter, was finally induced to come down off the fence and vote one way or another to bring a definite recommendation before the council. Ald. Garden voted in favor of abolishing the system, on the distinct understanding that he might change his mind without criticism when recommendation was brought before the council.

The legislative committee is considering a revision of the city charter; and at the first meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. George Ross, the chairman, began at page 4 of the ordinances and statutes, where clause 3 provides that the city of Calgary shall be divided into four wards.

"Gentlemen, what do you think of that?" said the chairman.

Ald. Crichton had his mind made up. "I am opposed to it" he said, "but I think the concensus of opinion is the other way and if we try to change this, there is going to be a great big uproar!"

**Labor Men Against the System.**

L. T. English, secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor, disagreed with Ald. Crichton. The labor men he said, favored the abolition of the system as they found it difficult to get representative men elected under present conditions. At present the vote of the Labor men was scattered over two wards and it was impossible to get men of their choice nominated or elected.

Ald. Tregillus pointed out that under the present system, many men voted four times, while others others with equal interests at stake voted once. He favored the principle of one vote for one man, and he thought that a council of uniform strength and quality would be elected in a general competition. As it was now, it sometimes happened that strong men who would be elected in a general contest were defeated in one particular ward, while men of mediocre ability were elected with little or no opposition in another ward.

Ald. Carson wanted a plebiscite, but Ald. Frost assured him that this was a sign of weakness and lack of conviction.

Ald. Crichton contended that the defects of the ward system as they existed in Chicago, New York and other American centres where the people were divided along party lines, and elections were controlled by party machines, were absent from Calgary; and the ward system provided for a better form of representation. Under another system several districts would never get a look in, in the city council.

**Would Make Election Expensive.**

Ald. Garden hesitated to endorse a change which would make an election campaign more expensive.

"It costs enough to run a campaign in one ward. What would it be in a whole city?" he asked in alarm. Ald. Freeze thought this could be overcome by restricting a candidate's campaign expenditures to a limited specified amount.

A proposal by Ald. Geo. Ross to have a council composed of two representatives from each, and eight at large was criticized all around the board.

The mayor's recommendation that the term of office be extended to two years was generally approved. But the committee could not agree on the number of aldermen.

L. T. English suggested that with a two-year term sixteen was none too many, as many of the aldermen were likely to be absent at various times, and Ald. Geo. Ross welcomed this suggestion, to reduce the committee week, devolving on the aldermen at present. Each alderman is a member of four committees and the attendance at these meetings involves a very great loss of time to the average man. Ald. William Ross and Ald. Crichton were the only supporters of this, however, and the committee decided to leave this clause as it stands.

## NO DEMAND FOR MINISTERS IN COUNCIL, SAYS ROSS; GARDEN WOULD LIKE SOME WOMEN ALDERMEN

The city charter at present disqualifies any person being in holy orders or the minister of any religious denomination, for the office of mayor or alderman. The legislative committee will not ask to have this condition altered, although there was a lively debate on the question.

"I don't think there is any very great demand for ministers in the council," remarked Alderman William Ross, drily.

"Hotelkeepers and ministers are both barred out," observed Alderman Freeze. "It seems to be working very well, so let's keep them out!"

**Alderman Frost Reformed!**

Alderman Tregillus was strongly for the ministers. So was Alderman T. A. P. Frost. It is known to old-timers in Calgary that Alderman "Tappy" went through seven strenuous Baptist pastorates in Ontario, where he built and opened seven new churches, and that he came to Calgary as pastor of the First Baptist church in 1906—hence his enthusiasm for the cloth! Alderman Tregillus and Alderman Frost urged strongly that ministers were among the best citizens in the community, were leaders of thought, and most exemplary citizens generally.

Alderman Crichton challenged their contention. He had found many ministers to be narrow, bigoted and most impractical; many of them were unused to business and were not successful business men. He questioned their ability to handle the affairs of a municipal-ownership city such as this with with any degree of success. Ministers, he said, were representative of and stood for certain distinct factions which had no place in municipal affairs; their interests were sectarian; they were imbued with extreme religious prejudices which laymen generally laid aside.

**Some Women, Too!**

Alderman Garden wanted some ministers and a few women in the council.

"There must be some deeper reason than all this for the presence of that disqualification clause in the present charter," said Alderman William Ross. "What is it?"

None of the aldermen could tell.

L. T. English, secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor, told them.

**The Real Reason.**

"Where a municipality is strongly of one religion, as are some Mormon communities and some Roman Catholic communities in this province, it is not wise to have civic bodies composed of church heads, who might easily dominate the municipality for the undue advantage of the church. This disqualification clause in the charter of a city such as Calgary is a good precedent for smaller communities where a religious problem exists, and makes for the welfare of other communities where there is greater need of restriction of ministerial or priestly authority."

Then the committee voted unanimously to leave that clause as it stands.

The clause also disqualifies any judge, sheriff, clerk or deputy clerk of the court, any salaried officer of the Dominion, territories or city, any license commissioner or inspector, any person holding a liquor license, any person accountable for the revenues of the city, any person having a claim against the city, any person presiding at elections as returning officer, poll clerk, etc., or any person having any interest in any city contract.

## LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE WOULD EXTEND FRANCHISE TO WOMEN TENANTS AND TO MEN PAYING POLL TAX

The legislative committee will recommend to the city council an amendment to the city charter making women eligible to any office in the gift of the electors, on the same terms and conditions as men, and to exchange the tenant's franchise to women, married or single, on the same basis as men.

The suggestion was made by Ald. Garden and was strongly supported by Ald. George Ross, Ald. Tregillus and Ald. Crichton and Ald. Frost.

Ald. Garden believes that the intelligence with which the women of Calgary have exercised the municipal franchise for the past 10 or 15 years is sufficient to justify this extension of rights. Ald. Frost has known any number of women mayors in towns in the old country, where it is a common thing for women to stand for municipal elections.

The suggestion was opposed by one man—Ald. Ramsay. Usually mild and agreeable, Ald. Ramsay became very belligerent at the idea.

"Get women back in the kitchen where they belong," he said crossly. "Women have no business running for office."

"Oh, tut! tut!" said Ald. Frost soothingly.

A little later the suggestion was put in the form of a motion to eliminate the word "males" from section 2 of clause 4.

"Let the women stay home and clean up their kitchens. They have their hands full doing that," said Ald. Ramsay again.

"Whose kitchens are dirty? Why, man, you don't mean to say that women must have dirty kitchens on account of this!" exclaimed Ald. Crichton pacifically.

"Yes I do. I say that the majority of the women who are running around to these meetings lately, have houses that aren't fit to live in. They should be home shovelling the filth out of their kitchens."

The motion carried.

If the poll tax is to be continued, Ald. William Ross thinks the men who pay it have an equal right to vote, with the man who pays a tax on a $400 assessment.

Ald. Garden suggested that the qualification clause restricting the franchise to owners of property to the value of $200, and tenants of property to the value of $400, be eliminated and the franchise extended to all taxpayers or owners or tenants of assessed property. There are not over 100 people on the role at present assessed at under $200. If this clause were struck out it would simplify the voters' list without materi-

(Continued on Page Seven)