



Bread is the Test of Household Skill

How much Bread do you serve with your meals?

We don't mean just by the slice, but in the hundred and one adjuncts and garnishes that help to make a meal truly appetizing.

Bread is the test of household skill.

Your true connoisseur, the housewife who knows, turns back joyfully to—Bread.

Bread means good living and good health at minimum cost.

Bread means unfailing variety in your menus at a great saving of expense.

Eat more Bread, and gain both in health and purse. Edmonton-baked Bread is Bread at its Best—always pure, wholesome and delicious.

Eat—"Two Slices for One."



Edmonton Master Bakers' Assn.

BREAD AS A FOOD FOR HUMAN RACE IS WITHOUT PARALLEL

Bread. What is it? Giving everyone credit for knowing the ingredients used in making the commonly known bread that has a regular place on the average dining room table, the question remains answered in part only.

Bread, as a food for the human race, is without parallel. Since the stone age it has been the mainstay of diet—the very sine of human life. Poverty and famine through centuries have been always heralded by the afflicted persons with the cry, "Give us bread!"—never give us peas, potatoes, or any of the score of other foods known to

the average individual. Without bread the diet of the human race would be set "topsy-turvy." Why is this? The answer is that wheat is the greatest human food. In every grain there is a complete ration of raw food to meet the needs of the human body. Baked into bread it is the most palatable, wholesome and economical food.

CANADA'S DEBT NOW MORE THAN TWO BILLION

Question of Supreme Importance How This Obligation Is To Be Met

The debt of the Dominion has increased from \$136,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, an increase more than six-fold since the war began.

It is a question of supreme importance how this obligation is to be met. In previous wars the debt has fallen wholly on the industrial classes. Very often the men who worked on the farms or in the factories to provide the food and the other supplies, and also the men who actually risked their lives in the field after the war was over, found themselves crushed down beneath the burden of a tremendous debt from which they or their descendants have never been freed, while many of the men who did not make the first sacrifice for the war have continued to enjoy the luxury of living by the toil of their fellow-men.

Is this method to continue for the future? The methods of taxation have been so atrociously bad in the past they have encouraged the extortionate speculator to such a degree, that those who produced all the wealth have been compelled to live in comparative poverty while those who did nothing for production could enjoy all the luxuries of the season year after year without any toil.

It is intimated that the Government propose to continue the method of taxing industry and to leave the specially favored ones the power to take wealth which they have done nothing to produce.

If this proposal is carried out it must have the effect of placing all the taxation, as it has been in the past on the industrial classes and still allow the speculators and the ground lords to continue their extortions. "They that would be free themselves must strike the blow." Every friend of justice must do his utmost to bring these truths before our legislators, so that the tax will be placed in such a manner that it will compel every man to do his fair share of service for the support of government.

A two-fold tax on industry—a tax to support government and a tax to support those who hold the land for extortion—is something so unjust that we would be unworthy citizens of a noble country if we did not contend earnestly for the triumph of righteousness and the establishment of justice.

By petitions, by memorials, by interviews, every agency should be used to remove taxes from the products of industry and to confine them to that value which is caused by the community, and therefore properly belongs to the community.—W. A. Douglas, B.A., in Toronto Industrial Banner.

RUBBER WORKERS AT GUELPH, ONT. STRIKE FOR RECOGNITION

The members of Rubber Workers Union at Guelph, Ont., are on strike as a result of the Partridge Rubber Company refusing to negotiate with a committee by the union. Financial aid is being asked for by this local in order to assist them in carrying on the strike.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One)

rapid advance of science greatly stimulated the interest in education, and led to the modernizing of university courses, the foundation of Technical Schools and Colleges, and the development of such work as Workers' Colleges, the Workers' Educational Association, and many other kindred organizations, at the forefront of which stands the University Extension Movement, or "The University of the People."

About 50 years ago a group of educated men in England were discussing the lack of interest in higher education shown by the young men of England. There was much discussion of ways and means to induce and make possible the attendance of larger numbers of young men at the universities. To one of the men in attendance in the course of the discussion there came an inspiration, when he made the now famous statement: "If it is not possible to bring the people to the university, might it not be possible to take the university to the people?" The latter part of this quotation is the slogan of university extension. It is an effort to take as much as is possible of the university influence and atmosphere out to the people where they work. There are two classes toward whom the effort is specially directed; first, those who have never had, and are not likely to have, the advantage of a college education secured by attendance at a university. It is hoped to bring to those who in many cases are keenly conscious of what they have missed, something of the help in their work, and the inspiration for their lives, which they would have received with such an education. The second class comprises those who have had university training, and who are anxious to keep in touch with the new developments in the life and thought of the world.

The next article will enter upon the discussion of the methods by which an attempt has been, and is being, made to achieve this result.

THE BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page One)

the Labor College will be the more effective of the two. In insuring that Socialism, once established, is maintained in England Ruskin will do the best work.

At both institutions the number of students in residence is no criterion of influence. Each college has about thirty boarders, mostly maintained on scholarships by the supporting trade unions. The Labor College also has about sixty day students and plans to open a dormitory for women boarders. Ruskin has recently opened its Women's Hostel, and the counting the new women trade unionist students, has thereby increased its student roll to forty. The full-time course at each college takes two years.

A large part of the influence of both institutions comes from the correspondence classes conducted by the college faculties with groups of workers in various sections of the country for negligible fees. Over 11,000 men and women have taken advantage of the correspondence classes offered by Ruskin as against the 600 odd graduates of the college. The Labor College has a large number of correspondence classes in operation and in addition assists in the setting up of local labor classes in which its graduates frequently serve as instructors. There are now about 200 of these classes in different parts of Great Britain (mostly in South Wales) with an average membership of thirty to a class. These local classes are endorsed and supported by the local unions of the railwaymen and the Welsh miners in the same manner as the parent Labor College is backed by the national unions. Important work has also been done by the governing council of Ruskin College by summoning conferences at which special industrial problems are discussed from the working class viewpoint. Lectures are given frequently at both colleges by leaders in various phases of the labor movement.

Also of very great importance in British working class education is the organization known as the Workers' Educational Association (W.E.A.), founded by a small group of trades unionists and co-operators in 1903. The W.E.A. consists of about 2500 small groups of workers affiliated into 200 branches. It is under the governance of joint committees of labor men and representatives of the faculties of different English and Scotch universities, and through correspondence and tutorial classes has to some extent thrown open the educational resources of Great Britain to the working classes. A striking feature of the W.E.A. is that the subjects on which instruction is given are those subjects which the working class members decide for themselves they want to study—not on those subjects which educational authorities think the workers ought to study.

The result of this organization has been the formation of adult classes all over England. There are about 11,000 members of the W.E.A., all of them from the working class. While the Association has no official connection with the Labor Movement it is serving not only to educate but to quicken the social consciousness of the working class. The W.E.A., backed by the labor movement, is at present urging state adoption of an advanced educational program of which the first resolution is "that the broad principle of free education through all its stages, including that of the University, be adopted," and including a demand that labor shall have direct representation on all educational governing bodies.

The importance of working class education is now generally recognized by the British Labor Movement, and big developments in this line may be looked for during the next few years. There has been a great revival since the war—a Scottish Labor College on the lines of the London Labor College has been established in Glasgow, and others are in contemplation, as soon as finances permit. In addition, so great is the influence of labor in the British government at present, it is not unlikely that state aid will in the near future be given students who are financially unable to take up studies at Ruskin or the Labor College in London.

Labor seeks, by "due process of law," which the constitution guarantees and safeguards, to prevent the courts from nullifying the wishes of the people as expressed in legislation. In this labor fights in the interest of all the people.

Walk-Over Slater and Leckie's Shoes



All Union Made Goods

When you wear Shoes it pays to wear the best—they are no higher in price than the ordinary kinds. All Shoes guaranteed to give satisfaction.

THE BOSTON CLOTHING HAT AND SHOE STORE

Jasper at 99th Hart Bros.

TENNIS RACKETS

High Grade Rackets at the right price—\$3.25, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50

REACH BASE BALL GOODS

Base Balls .50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.75
Fielders' Gloves, each, \$1.25 to \$12.50
Catchers' Mitts, ea., \$1.75 to \$20.00
Bats, each 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00

FOR SPORTING GOODS CALL ON

SOMMERVILLE HARDWARE CO. LTD.
10154 101st Street

Public Announcement

We have at considerable expense, obtained the formulae of a well known Custard and Egg Powder. These will be shortly on sale under the name of

DEL-I-CO CUSTARD

AND

EGG-O-LENE

THE FINEST SUBSTITUTE FOR EGGS

Look for Special Announcement Next Week, and Boost Home Industry.

Rudder Manufacturing Coy.

EDMONTON

Manufacturers of the well-known Liquid Cedar Wax Polish

Buy IN EDMONTON and from YOUR Advertiser

A Good Kitchen Maid

needs good cooking utensils. That is a most necessary part of the kitchen equipment. Good work cannot be done without good tools. That's a certainty. The cook should be plentifully supplied from our shelves. Enamelware, Aluminum—any kind that strikes your fancy.



REED'S BAZAAR

10321 Jasper Avenue
Phones 4428-4655

FOR SHOO FLIES AND KIDDIE CARS SEE McCLARY'S

SPECIAL PRICES IN SILVERWARE

McCLARY HARDWARE LTD.

10358 101ST STREET

PHONE 2112

If Your Windows Need New Shades Just Phone 9355

Are You Moving This Spring?

IF YOUR FLOORS NEED NEW LINOLEUM JUST PHONE THE SIZE OF THE FLOORS—OR WE WILL SEND A MAN TO MEASURE IT FOR YOU. WHATEVER YOU NEED IN THE HOUSE FURNISHING LINE—JUST CALL 9355

WE HAVE IT.

Blowey-Henry Co.

PHONE 9355

9005 JASPER AVENUE

UNION **GYG** MADE
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
PANTS
"They wear longer because they're made stronger"
THE GREAT WESTERN GARMENT COMPANY, LTD.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA