You can make one scuttle of coal do the work of *two* and do it better by installing *the best* range in your kitchen.

206

McClary's Kootenay STEEL Range

WETASKIWIN WILL SELECT A MAYOR THURSDAY

Dr. Dudgeon and Dr. Walker Have Been Placed in Nomination for Chief Executive

Wetaskiwin, Sept. 8—Nominations to fill the vacancies on the aldermanic board caused by the resignations of Mayor Knox and Ald. Dudgeon took place at the city hall this Thursday forenoon, between the hours of 10 and 12. It was thought early in the week that offices would be filled by acclamation, as Ex-Ald. Dudgeon was the only candidate in the field but on Wednesday afternoon Dr. Walker yielded to the wishes of his friends and consented to have his named placed in nomination.

The ratepayers who are endorsing the candidacy of Dr. Dudgeon are: H. L. Higgs, C. D. Enman, W. K. Clark, F. B. Watson, C. E. Compton, D. J. McKitterick, Geo. Francis, John Ochs and H. J. Montgomery.

The names on the nomination papers of Dr. Walker are: S. C. Bailey, Jas. E. Henderson, C. D. Smith, F. L. Cameron, D. C. McLean, O. H. Ronnie, R. M. Angus, H. R. Asp, J. P. Gross, Fred. P. Spencer, Geo. L. Owen and Henry Nelson.

The only name placed in nomination for alderman was that of Findlay B. Watson, and he was therefore accordingly declared elected by acclamation.

The election takes place at the City Hall, on Thursday, Sept. 12, from the hours of 9 to 5 p.m., to decide the seat for mayor.

MANY FARMERS HAVE FINISHED CUTTING

Regina, Sept. 8—A large number of farmers in the vicinity of Regina, especially east and north of the city, have finished cutting their wheat, many being fortunate enough to conclude their operations on Monday just before the present pitiless rainfall set in. Among those who have finished immediately north of the city are the McCusker Bros., A. M. Fields, J. D. McCusker and Hugh Armour.

All day yesterday the farmers were treated to a hotch-potch of rain, mist and drizzle, and for the past twenty-four hours there has been no let-up. Unfortunately the rain appears to have come to stay awhile at any rate, and the general appearance of things is borne out by the prophecy handed in by the weather man last evening: "More rain."

According to a farmer who was interviewed yesterday, the weather is not beneficial at the present moment, with only a little more than fifty per cent. of the crop in the Regina district cut, and he stated that under the circumstances it will be unlikely that threshing will begin for another ten days yet. "If the weather will only clear up soon," said he, "and the sun come out, there will be no danger of the crop sprouting in the stook, and the farmers will have a chance to finish their job and get ready for threshing."

SAYS HE KILLED THREE WOMEN; DISAPPEARS

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 8.—Police in three cities are today searching for the body of Charles Stanhope Calvert, a wealthy land owner, who formerly lived in Saratoga street, Baltimore, and now claims St. Louis as his home, as a result of a letter received by the Springfield police department this morning in which Calvert claims to have murdered three women and to have had designs upon a fourth for the same purpose. The letter in part follows:

"Dear Policeman: I want to make my first and last confession before I enter the naked hell before me. When I talked to one of you fellows the other night I was on my way to kill my niece, Mrs. Henry Bowers, of Pittsfield, Ill.

Last spring I caused Miss Bradley, of Pittsburg, Pa., to join the angels. I shall never forget that terrible night when she became angry at me and I threw her overboard and drowned her. I have been on the jump ever since. I have taken the lives of three women and still hunger for the blood of my niece.

"There is nothing for me but hell, so I am taking the weapon I intended to kill her with to blow out my brains.

"Charles Stanhope Calvert,
"St. Louis, Mo."

Mrs. Henry Bowers, who is the wife of Circuit Clerk Henry Bowers of Pike County, with headquarters at Pittsfield, said this afternoon that Calvert had been appointed administrator of the estate of her grandfather, James Yulee, a Scotchman, who had amassed a fortune of $150,000 at Baltimore. Her grandfather left her $50,000, but she has never received it.

GETTING A COOK

Does the Household Need a Cook?

Housewives who are in touch with affairs know by experience that a change in domestic servants may be easily accomplished, and at small expense, by making use of the Want Columns.

The dependable kind of home workers—cooks, maids, nurse girls, second girls and others—read the Wants and are alive to opportunity.

The quick and effectual way to secure domestic servants is the Want Ad. way.

Sidney Brooks Writes About The National Insurance Act

SYDNEY BROOKS, writing in The Independent, expresses a "doubt whether there are more than a dozen men in Great Britain at this moment who could score 75 out of a possible 100 marks in an examination paper on the provisions of the National Insurance Act"—the most widely discussed piece of legislation in Great Britain in years. The average man, befogged to begin with by the revolting complexities of the whole project, has found it frankly impossible to keep up with its manifold transformations; and people generally have a feeling that something big and fine and disagreeable has happened without quite knowing what."

15,000,000 People Affected

And yet some 15,000,000 people are likely to be affected by the provisions of the act. Following so closely on the heels of the Old Age Pension Act, it marks one of the most daring advances in the field of social legislation that has ever been attempted by a single parliament. It has been said that the Insurance Act will carry the people up to the pensionable age, while the Old Age Pension Act will take them right up to the gates of heaven. Every workman's life, from the time the act came into force until he closes his eyes in death is provided for by the two acts named, in the sense that they seek to prevent his descent into utter destitution.

Sickness and Unemployment

The National Insurance Act is divided into two parts. Part 1 deals with insurance against sickness and invalidity, and Part 2 with insurance against unemployment. The principle of the act is compulsory, and, with certain exceptions, it includes every man, woman and young person in the kingdom who works for an employer and is over 16 years of age. Whatever be the nature of the employment, all workers who earn less than £160 ($800) a year will be compulsorily insured; whilst in the case of manual workers the provisions of the act will apply, even though their earnings may be three, four or even more pounds per week. The exceptions include (a) such as are already provided for, as pensionable civil servants, etc., and persons who have already a private income, independent of employment, at least equal to the amount of benefits receivable under the act; and (b) seamstresses, charwomen, jobbing gardeners and others working on their own account and employed only casually. The principle of the act renders is necessary that the relation of master and servant shall exist in order to bring persons within its scope. Persons, however, whose income is not more than £160 per year, and who are not working for an employer, will be allowed to join as voluntary contributors, and will receive the same benefits as those in the compulsory section.

Contributed by Three Parties

The weekly contributions of all workers whose earnings are 15 cents per week or over are: men, fourpense, and women, threepence. To this the employer must contribute threepence per week or over are: men, fourpence, while the state contribution is twopence in each case. The total weekly payment is, therefore, ninepence in the case of men and eightpence in the case of women. As tending to discourage sweating, the contributions of persons over 21 years of age, whose earnings do not exceed 2s 6d per day, are fixed at threepence per week, while the employer is required to pay fourpence for each man and threepence for each woman so employed; those whose earnings are 2s or under per day, one penny per week, the employers' contribution being fivepence for men and four pence for women; whilst those earning not more than 1s 6d per day are exempt from payment, th eemployer paying sixpense for men and five pence for women. In the latter two cases the state pays threepence in respect of each worker, thus bringing it up to the required total of ninepence per week for men and eighteen per week for women.

This flat rate system of contribution enables each person, of whatever age, to enter on the same terms as though aged sixteen. Certain reductions in the scale of payments are allowed in cases where employers pay full wages to their employes during not less than six weeks' sickness. All contributions cease at 70, at which age the non-contributory Old Age Pension becomes payable.

Method of Collection

The method of collection of contributions has been carefully worked out. Each insured person will be required to join some "approved society," and will be supplied with an insurance card. The workmen's share of the contribution will be deducted from his wages by his employer each pay day, and will be attache dto the card, along with the employer's contribution, in the form of stamps, which the employer is required to obtain from the post office. The "approved society" to which the workman belongs will then be credited with the amount affixed. The employer is forbidden to deduct his own share of the contribution from the workman's wages. So long, therefore, as a man or woman is in employment, his or her contribution will be regularly paid.

When a member is ill, whether from ordinary sickness or from accident, no contributions will be required, nor will such unpaid contributions be counted against him as arrears of payment. Arrears can only accrue when he is out of employment, whilst three weeks' arrears due to this cause will be disregarded for every year a person is insured.

The Benefits Provided

The sickness, disablement and maternity benefits will be administered by "approved societies," i. e., friendly societies, trades unions, sick societies and others which have been approved by the insurance commissioners for the purpose. The conditions of approval are that the societies must have absolute self-government, and must not be carried on for profit. Security must also be given against misappropriation of funds, whilst the accounts must be audited periodically by government auditors, and an actuarial valuation must be carried out every three years in order that the solvency of the societies may be preserved.

A point of importance, however, is the amount of benefits that will be insured under the act for the contributions which must be paid. Every insured man who has paid 26 weeks' contributions will be entitled to sick pay at the rate of 10s per week, and every insured woman at the rate of 7s 6d per week, for a period of 26 weeks in each case. After being insured for two years, all insured persons, whether men or women, will be entitled to disablement benefit at the rate of 5s per week, which they will receive, if necessary, until death, or until they reach the age of 70, when the Old Age Pension becomes payable. An insured person will thus be provided for throughout life. Every insured woman, and the wife of every insured man, will be entitled to the maternity benefit of 30s for each child to which she gives birth. Every insured woman confined of a child will also be entitled to sick pay for four weeks after confinement, the amount of benefit in these cases thus amounting to 60s.

A panel of doctors willing to work under the scheme is provided in each district, from which the patient may select any medical man he chooses, who will prescribe for him, and give him an order on a local chemist for such medicines as his case requires.

If an insured person be certified as requiring treatment in a sanatorium, such treatment will be provided, and while he is resident in the institution his dependents at home will receive the 10s per week to which he would be entitled in case of ordinary sickness. For the purpose of this benefit sums of money amounting in the aggregate to £1,000,000 a year will be granted to the various insurance committees; in addition, one and a half millions sterling will be provided by parliament for the building of sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, and about £50,000 per year for the purpose of devising improved methods of preventing and treating the disease.

Voluntary Contributors

A society is not required to accept indiscriminately all who offer for membership. There is sure to be a certain proportion of applicants suffering from bad health, or of bad character, whom societies will feel bound, in their own interests, to reject. These will be placed in a special class, known as post office cointributors. Their contributions will be the same as those who are members of "approved societies," and they will receive the same subsidy from the employer and the state. These contributions being credited in each case to the insured persons' special account in the post office, the benefits will also be the same as in the case of "approved societies," but will cease as soon as the amount credited in any particular case is exhausted. On the death of a depositor, an ybalance remaining will b epaid over to his personal representatives. The existence of this class of persons is an admitted difficulty. The expedient, however, is only an temporary one, and will cease on January 1, 1915, the experience gained in the meantime forming the basis of an amending bill which will be passed prior to that date.

This is still another class, viz., voluntary contributors. This class will be insured through the "approved societies," and will consist of persons wholly or chiefly dependent on their own earnings, whose income is less than £160 per annum, but who are employed, not for a master, but on their own account. Persons in this class will contribute the same amount per week as those working for an employer, plus the share of the latter. Thye will, in addition, be credited in each case with the State contribution, as in the compulsory section, and will receive the same benefits.

Special arrangements are made in the case of soldiers and sailors, clerks, state and municipal employes, domestic servants, aliens, fishermen, agricultural laborers, outworkers and others who are employed under exceptional and varying conditions.

For the Unemployed.

So much for Part I. of the Act, or so much, rather, for a bare outline of what Part I. contains. Part II. is taken up with a scheme of compulsory insurance against unemployment in the following seven trades: Building, mechanical engineering, iron founding, constructio nof vehicles, saw milling. The Board of Trade, which will administer this part of the act, has power to include other trades in the scheme, but for the present it will be confined to the seven mentioned. It is estimated that some 2,400,000 workpeople of eighteen and upward will come within its provisions at the outset. The unempmyonleshr eta shrdc set. The unemployment insurance fund will be raised by weekly contributions from employer and employee of five cents each for each period of a week or less; but where the period of employment is two days or less the contributions of workman and employer are two cents a day each.

Discourages Irregular Employment.

In order to discourage irregular employment, it is provided that an employer who has employed a man continuously throughout a period of twelve months may recover one-third of his own contributions paid for that man. The State contribution to the fund will be one-third of the total contributions from workmen and employers. No contribution is required while the workman is unemployed for any cause. The benefits provided consists of weekly payments to the workingmen while unemployed of $1.75 a week up to a maximum of fifteen weeks in any twelve months. No benefit will be paid for the first week of any period of unemployment, and not more than one week of benefit can be drawn by any man for every five weekly contributions paid by him. A workman will receive this benefit only if he (a) has been employed in an insured trade for twenty-six weeks during the preceding five years, (b) has made proper application for the benefit, and has been continuously unemployed since his application, (c) is capable of work and unable to get it, and (d) has not exhausted his right to benefit. Even if he has fulfilled these conditions a workman will not receive benefit if he has lost employment through a strike or lockout, or through misconduct, or has voluntarily thrown up his job without just cause, or is in receipt of sickness benefit. This scheme is to be worked principally through the labor exchanges.

AN HOUR BEFORE WEDDING HARDISTY MAN DIES

Camrose, Sept. 8.—An hour previous to the time appointed for his wedding, A. S. Landwik of Hardisty was suddenly taken ill. His brother-in-law, fortunately, was in the house and sent out a hurry call for help. The bride and Landwik's sister were brought in and Dr. Calbeck was speedily in attendance, but all efforts proved in vain, for at the hour appointed for the wedding Landwik passed away. Mr. Landwik had at three o'clock taken his sister to the home of the bride, and various guests were in attendance. The news was a shock to all.

Write your needs in a Want Ad and your success will be written in dollar signs.

Royal Welsh Tea Rooms

Breakfast—Served (a la carte) from 9 to 10 a.m.

Luncheon—Served from 11.30 to 2 o'clock—**40c**

Afternoon Tea—Served from 3.30 to 5.30 daily, a delicious cup of tea with biscuits, cake or bread and butter **10c**

"Pryjo" Tea served in the tea room, try a sample packet.

Supper (Saturday's only) — From 6 to 8 p.m.—**40c.**

Store Opens 8.45 a.m. Closes 6 p.m. Saturdays 9.30 p.m.

PRYCE JONES (CANADA) LIMITED

GROCERY PHONE 1492 PHONE EXCHANGE 1191

STORE CLOSES EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 1 P.M.

Free Demonstration McLaren's and Durkee's Specialties

THE NEW THINGS FOR AUTUMN

The emergence of Fall's favored fashions is rapidly progressing throughout the entire store. Some idea of the wonderful scope of the movements of our buying organization during the past months in the leading producing centres of the world can be gathered from the vast quantities of merchandise now being opened. In almost every section the reception of these "new things for Autumn" has resulted in a complete transformation.

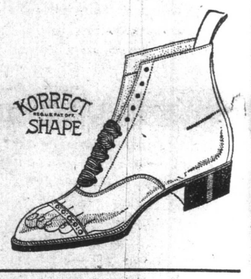
We Have Secured the Sole Agency for Burt & Packard's "Korrect" Shape Shoes for Men

In offering "Korrect Shape" shoes to the men of Calgary we have the satisfaction of knowing that we are offering the finest footwear that skilled shoe makers can produce. The styles are numerous, each one is calculated to gratify some particular fancy, and each style is based on a last that is anatomically perfect.

Once you wear them, you will appreciate their distinctive style, and comfort giving qualities.

All "Korrect Shape" shoes are equipped with "Tite oke" soles, and those with patent uppers are guaranteed; if uppers break before first sole is worn through they will be cheerfully replaced. Prices.

$6.00—$6.50—$7.00



PATON'S YARNS

Every lady should look upon knitting as an occupation both pleasurable and profitable.

We have a full line of yarns, etc., suitable for knitting any article, in all colors, plain or heather mixtures. We carry only the very best Scotch yarns, fast dye, perfect shades.

Paton's Super Fingering, black, white, gray, natural; ounce **12¢**; per pound **$1.90**

Heather mixtures and colors, per ounce **13¢**; per lb. **$2.00**

N. B.—This is the very best quality stocked.

2-ply, 12 colors, 3-ply, 15 colors, 4-ply, 30 colors, 5-ply, 15 colors.

Paton's 4-ply "Rose" Quality Fingering—20 useful colors, black white, gray, natural; per ounze **9¢**; per pound **$1.35**

Heather mixtures and colors, per ounce **10¢**; per lb. **$1.50**

Paton's Oceana Fingering—Black, white, gray, natural, per ounce **7 1-2¢**; per lb. **$1.20**

Heathers and colors, ounce **8 1-2¢**; per pound ...**$1.30**

Paton's Super Petticoat Yarn—4-ply, white, natural, pink and cardinal, oz. **12¢**; per lb. **$1.90**

Paton's Super Vest Wool, 3-ply and 4-ply, white, pink and cardinal; oz. **12¢**; per lb. **$1.90**

Paton's "Ben Nevis" Vest Wool, 4-ply, white, pink; per oz. **11¢**; per pound **$1.65**

Paton's Lady Betty—The softest of all knitting yarns, 3 and 4-ply, black and white, per oz. **15¢** per pound **$2.30**

Paton's "Alloa" Quality, 3-ply wheeling yarn, 25 best colors, in 2 ounce skeins, black, white, gray, natural, 2 oz. **16¢**; per pound **$1.20**

Heathers and Art Shades, for sports' coats, etc., pound **$1.35**

"Pryjo" special 3-ply wheeling yarn, made exclusively for Pryce Jones (Canada) Limited, beautifully soft, 20 best colors. Our exceptional contract enables us to offer all shades at one price: 2 ounce skein **12 1-2¢**; per lb. **$1**

Shetland Floss, in 12 best colors. This quality is made exclusively for Pryce Jones Limited. Skein **9¢**; 3 skeins for ....**25¢**

Berlin Wools—2 folds or zephyrs, 4-fold or single Berlin, 8-fold or double Berlin stock, in all colors. Skein **9¢**; 3 for **25¢**

"Eiderdown" Wool, black, white sky, navy, cardinal, tan, brown, gray; per skein .....**12 1-2¢**

Andalusian, black, white, gray, pink; skein **9¢**; 3 for .....**25¢**

20c and 25c Flannelettes for 14c Yard

To be able to buy 20c and 25c qualities in flannnelettes at about half price, just at the beginning of the Fall sewing season is a piece of good luck that every woman will appreciate and gladly take advantage of.

5000 yards when the sale started—every yard of English manufacture thick, well napped, and full 36 inches wide, all the newest stripes and colorings, guaranteed to give satisfactory wea r, genuine 20c and 25c qualities, our price, yard **14c**

Autumn Styles Still Hurrying Into the Ready-to-Wear Section

Daily arrivals are making our women's section on the first floor, more and more attractive. The styles are so varied, and there are so many new materials and effects that the finding of a style to suit each individual tast is surprisingly simple.

The Suits—The most radical difference in the Fall suits are the longer coats in the plain tailored styles and slightly wider skirts. The long coats are loose fitting of heavy, rough surface materials, chinchilla and diagonals being the two leading materials.

Linen Department

Special Concessions Monday only on Real Irish Embroidered Linen

Table cloths, table centres, d'oyleys, sideboard runners, bureau scarfs, bedspreads, sheets, pillow shams, pillow cases, huckaback towels, lunch sets, cushion covers, etc., etc.

Substantial Reduction on Each Item.

Newest Styles in Suits and Overcoats at Popular Prices

We are specialists in men's suits and overcoats and in our ready-to-wear department you will find displayed a large assortment of smart suits and overcoats, fashioned in the most becoming styles at popular prices. It is a range to which we are paying particular attention, and the garments included are guaranteed to be the best procurable for the money.

There are suits in handsome fancy tweeds and worsteds in the latest Fall and winter shades of brown, tan, grey and the new blue mixture, with best of trimming and making, perfect fitting and guaranteed to give full satisfaction or money refunded.

Suit Prices $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00

Fall and Winter Overcoats at .....$10.00 to $30.00

Favorites Among the First New Fall Hats

Are smart shapes in moire and corded silks. They come in white and colors, and in very fetching white and black effects. On most of them the sole trimming consists of a band around the crown and pump bows of velvet in contrast shades.

Men's Fall Furnishings

If you are particular about your furnishing needs we invite you to examine our stock of men's furnishings, today and this coming week.

There are furnishing needs for men with little purses and with big purses—but no matter what price you pay, you may feel assured of getting biggest value for your money.

Men's "Pryjo" elastic ribbed underwear, pure wool, guaranteed unshrinkable, heavy weight, "Pryjo," special, garment **$1.00**

Men's English heather mixture, 1-2 hose, seamless, assorted shades, "Pryjo" special, 5 prs. for ..**$1.00**

Men's Pure Wool Elastic Rib Sweaters with turn-down military collar, will not stretch or shrink, "Pryjo" special **$3.75**

SWORDFISH FIGHT TO DEATH WITH SHARKS

Steamship Caledonia Arrives in New York Bringing Story of Sanguinary Battle

New York, Sept. 8.—Tales of a desperate battle between sharks and swordfish were told when the steamship Caledonia came in from Glasgow. This battle, about sixty miles east of Montauk Point, was witnessed by many of the passengers and officers of the Caledonia, including her captain, F. H. Wadsworth.

Marine naturalists have frequently asserted that the swordfish and a certain kind of shark were on the most friendly terms, the fighting fish taking the man-eater under his protection. Just what sort of a shark bears this fabled relation to the swordfish has not been made known to the sailors of the North Atlantic. At any rate, that is not the kind of a shark that this yarn is about.

A commotion in the waters about the bow gave the first notice of the combat. Then scores of swordfish and sharks were seen playfully bounding over each other and racing from end to end of the vessel. The swordfish averaged 20 feet in length, and the sharks, not so large, were no less agile and playful. The swordfish ran their swords beneath the sharks and tossed them high in the air, then deftly caught them and repeated the performance. The sharks, in turn, took playful nips at the swordfish and chased them all around the ship.

Shark's Career Ended

This continued for an hour, when one of the swordfish erred in his judgment of distance and caught a shark on the point of his bony nose, the weapon piercing the shark and ending his career then and there.

This started a "rough house." Every shark seemed immediate to become the bitter enemy of every swordfish. The water boiled with the movements of the sharks and fish, and the pale green changed to crimson as the bodies of the sharks were pierced by the sword-fish and the razor-like teeth of the man-eaters bit chunks out of the armed knights of the deep. Round and round the ship the angry throng raced, the water becoming redder with every passing moment, and bodies of sharks and swordfish floating here and there.

One particular shark and swordfish were watched by Purser Johnston, who said that the sword of the great fish broke off when he ran into the side of the Caledonia after missing a vicious rush at his enemy. Before he could save himself by flight the shark had killed and began to devour him. Soon after this the fighting moss began to sag astern and was lost to view.

AN ACTIVE MARKET

An active realty market is reflected in the Want Columns.

If you are interested in residential or business property, if you would like to know what suburban places are in the market, if you seek a profitable investment or a home, if you want to acquire well-located vacant land or income-earning realty—the Want Columns are at your command in gaining the facts you seek.

The Want Columns bring realty owners and agents in touch with purchasers. If you seek to buy or sell or rent realty, use the Wants.

MAD SHERIFF TERRORIZED MISSOURI TOWN

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 8.—Patrolling the streets from 2 o'clock Monday morning until daylight armed with a double-barrelled shotgun and with a magazine rifle close at hand, Lafayeet ("Fate") Dyer, a deputy sheriff at Ash Grove, twenty-five miles west of here, terrorized Ash Grove for four hours and threatened to kill all who approached him. It is believed he is temporarily insane.

Dyer went to his home about 10 o'clock Sunday night. He drove his family out of the house and then left for town, where he entered his store and obtained the shotgun. Friends who had followed him, attempting to remonstrate over his treatment to his family, were hastily driven away. The man left the store carrying the gun and thereatened to kill everyone who approached. Then Dyer walked up one side of the main street and down the other.

At daylight he entered the store and replaced the gun. A clerk in his employ entered by a rear door and obtained the weapons. When Dyer again went inside fifteen men entered the building and held him. He was brought into Springfield tonight and placed in a hospital, where he is being treated.

Dyer is a publican and was four years ago defeated in the primary election for sheriff. He then threw his support to the democratic nominee and defeated the republican candidate in a county republican by eight hundred.

MASS MEETING CALLED 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT AT PAGET HALL

(Continued from Page 1).

ferent departments of the city, and make such recommendations in the way of improving on the present system as he may think advisable.

5. The time for voting at elections and on all bylaws should be in each and every case until 8 p.m. A day, preferably the first Monday, be set apart in each month, to be known as a voting day, and that printed circulars explaining the objects of each money bylaw, be submitted to the voters, be sent to every voter in the city.

6. We would establish a labor bureau.

7. We believe that a working day for city employees should be eight hours.

8. We are opposed to tax exemptions on all property excepting property devoted solely to the welfare of the city.

9. That the city charter should be amended to provide as follows:

(a) Four commissioners to be the head of a department, and mayor as a commissioner ex-officio, to have general supervision.

(b) That an election to decide whether the office of any elected officer shall be vacated, may be called upon a petition signed by voters equal in number to 25 per cent of the number of voters voting for such officer at his election, being left with the city clerk. But such officer may run for re-election.

(c) That if electors equal in number of five per cent of the total number of votes cast for mayor in the last election by petition demand that any measure be submitted to a direct vote of the electors, then that must be done and if a majority vote "yes", the measures becomes law, no matter what the council may or may not do.

(d) That ten per cent of the tot vote cast for mayor at the last election may by petition compel a popular vote on any measure passed by the council before it is fully enacted into law, and if the majority of the electors vote "no", the measure shall not become law.

(e) That the term of office for mayor shall be three years unless sooner recalled.

(f) The ward system should be abolished.

(g) Aldermen should be elected for two years, one-half eleceted each year, with pay for attendance at each meeting of the council. Those receiving the lowest vote retiring at the end of the first year.

(h) That the comptroller be appointed and removed by the city council.

(i) That all taxes be levied on the naked land value.

(j) That the commissioners be appointed by the city council.

(k) That broader legislative powers be given cities in purely local affairs.

(l) All reports of the commissioners should be signed by all commissioners concurring with the reports. In the event of a disagreement, a minority report should be submitted.

(m) A majority of the council should be sufficient to reject a report of the commissioners which is not unanimous.