

The Farm Page

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JUNE 20 SET AS DATE FOR U.F.A. SUNDAY

Has Become One of Established Institutions of U.F.A. Organization

June 20 is to be U.F.A. Sunday this year. U.F.A. Sunday has become one of the established institutions of the U.F.A. organization and should be made full use of.

It gives Christians ministers an opportunity to examine the movement and measure it by the standard of Christ's social teachings. It is an invitation to the youth to investigate Christ's social teachings, and get what information and inspiration they can therefrom. Many members believe that Christ's social teachings, properly interpreted, give more light on the true laws and ideals of social life than any other authority, but these teachings are not as generally understood and practiced as they should be.

Christianity, as taught by Christ Himself, is either practical or it is impractical. We should face the issue squarely, know the truth, and be guided by the truth.

The U.F.A. believe that it is to the best interests of the organization and of the Church that these teachings be better understood and followed by all, and to this end they ask the most sincere co-operation.

SHIPYARD WORKERS AT PORT ARTHUR, ONT. STRIKE FOR INCREASE

Practically all the unions employed at the Port Arthur, Ont., shipyards are out on strike. Of the 1,000 men on the payroll only about 125 are left. The management says it will give employment to those men as long as they remain but will do nothing, however, to wards a compromise with those who have gone out on strike. The trouble started over a request for an increase in wages, which the company refused to grant.

U.F.A. MAKING GREAT INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

One Hundred New Locals Have Been Organized Since January

During the first four months of 1920 there has been a net increase of 2,405 in the membership of all branches of the United Farmers of Alberta, as compared with the corresponding months of January, February, March and April last year. The increase in the membership of the men's organization is 1,179, of the U.F.W.A. 694, juniors 614, large 2 and life 6. Nineteen life members have been enrolled since the beginning of the year.

One hundred new locals of the U.F.A. have been organized between January 1 and the present date; 37 new locals of the U.F.W.A., and 22 new locals of the junior branch. The junior branch work has shown remarkable expansion. It was formed last year and during the period of 12 months 18 locals were formed, while in four months of 1920 the number of new locals totalled 29.

Final returns for the year 1919 show that the U.F.A. had a total membership during last year of 28,784, of whom 25,299 were men, 2,137 were women and 281 juniors. During the year 183 new locals of the U.F.A. were established and 28 reorganized; 124 locals of the U.F.W.A. were formed. In 1918 the number of new and reorganized locals was 90.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One)

Latin. This first notable attempt to make higher education popular was a great success.

Seventy-five years later William Dell, master of Caius College, urged that colleges should be established widely and generally in the towns and cities throughout Great Britain. He urged the importance of an education derived in part from the study of books and in part from practical work, or to quote his own words, "Colleges being as hath been spoke, dispensed throughout the great cities and towns of the commonwealth, it may be so ordered that the youth may spend some part of the day in some lawful calling, or one day in study and another in business as necessity or occasion shall require, and if this course were taken in the disposal and ordering of Colleges, studies it would come to pass that twenty would learn then where one learns now."

An interval of two hundred years passed following Dell's agitation before another move along the same line was made. In 1850 William Sewell, a tutor at Exeter College, Oxford, proposed to establish local centres where lectures should be given to students so that they might qualify for the Oxford examinations while still living at home. It will be noted that here we have side by side two distinct proposals. The earlier one was a scheme to cheapen university education, and the later one proposed to make university education available to others than the regular students. In England these two schemes have now developed. One has resulted in the foundation of a large number of local colleges, some of which have grown to be great universities.

Such universities as Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool, owe their existence to the movement for establishing Local College Centres. On the other hand the Worker's Educational Association, one of the greatest influences in the movement of organized labor in the Old Land came from the second proposal. Owing to the poor facilities for travelling there was not much development along the line of local lectures until 1870, when the real University Extension Movement of the present day began and from which time it has steadily spread over the whole English-speaking world.

In 1855 the principal demand for university lectures had come from working men through the Mechanics' Institute. The revival of interest began with the teachers, closely followed by the working men again. Professor Stuart of Cambridge University was asked by the North of England Council for the Education of Women to give them a course of lectures on the art of teaching. This he declined to do, but said he would describe the art of teaching by showing a bit of it. He accordingly gave a course of lectures in his own subject, Astronomy. So popular did these lectures prove that a circuit was formed and they were repeated at several centres. The working men of Crewe, an important railway centre, applied to Professor Stuart for a similar course of lectures. He consented to meet their request and announced the subject, "Metaphysics." Curiously enough, we are told the night before his lecture there was a wonderful meteor shower at Crewe, which resulted in his having an audience of fifteen hundred for his lecture. With this start the University Extension Movement was firmly established among the working men of Crewe.

Growing out of these lectures came the Extension Class, and accidental development. On one occasion Professor Stuart, being a few minutes late for a lecture, found a number of men examining the charts which hung on the wall of the lecture room. This gave him an idea, and after the lecture those who were interested were invited to remain and ask questions. In this accidental way the form of the tutorial class, at present, most popular among the working men of England, was established, consisting of a lecture followed by a discussion group.

As a result of Professor Stuart's work, in 1873, Cambridge University definitely recognized University Extension Work and was closely followed by Oxford and by the founding of the London University Extension Society. At present nearly all the universities of England and Scotland carry on some form of extension. Among those which issue full reports to be had on request are Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Manchester, and London.

As might be expected, difficulties soon presented themselves. The first one was that of securing satisfactory instructors. It is still the greatest difficulty in University Extension Work. According to a great authority, the successful extension lecturer "should be able to speak fluently in public, and have the power of putting the principles of his subject clearly and attractively before his audience. He must also be a man of tact and sympathy, and should possess the art of conducting a class so as to induce the students to ask questions and put their difficulties freely to him." A high standard is set in this quotation, and those who can

CIGAR MAKERS AT DETROIT ARE WINNING

DETROIT.—Several of the large cigar manufacturers who were strike-bound have agreed to the demands of their employees and signed a contract with the union.

Several hundred men and women cigar makers are still out pending the adjustment of their grievances. The rash, however, for union made cigars is so great that the manufacturers who fell in line expect to be able to employ all strikers within a few weeks.

Measure up to it are not often met with. It soon became clear that there were several groups to whom the Extension work especially appealed. These might be divided as follows: First—Women and others who had leisure during the day time. Second—Clerks and others engaged in business who had only the evening at their disposal. Third—Artisans.

It is interesting to note that from the first the first and third classes were most keenly interested and that condition has prevailed up to the present.

The second difficulty arose from the question as to whether credit should be given for work done by the Extension Method. This has been a burning question ever since wherever University Extension work is carried on. Step by step universities have conceded the privilege of work being done by correspondence teaching and local classes and lectures for which credit would be granted towards a university degree.

Today several universities in Britain and the United States, as well as in Canada, permit extra-mural students to do at least one half of the work required for a degree without attending classes at the university itself.

The opposition to granting such credit arose from a fear that the standard of work would be low, but experience has shown that men and women who are willing to study during their spare time while still working for their livelihood appreciate education to such an extent that they often do better work than many students who have the privilege of attending a university through no particular effort of their own.

The next article will deal with the machinery of University Extension Work in England; its methods, organization and cost.

YOUNG FARM PEOPLE'S WEEK AT UNIVERSITY

June 14th to 19th Inclusive Dates Set For Junior Convention

Arrangements for the Young Farm People's Week at the University are completed. The dates are definitely set for June 14th to 19th inclusive. Farm young people between the ages of 15 and 25, inclusive, are invited. The price of board and room at the University from Sunday evening supper, June 13th to Sunday morning breakfast, June 20th, is \$10.50. If possible special convention rates will be secured on the railways, particulars of which will be given to all who register.

One of the features of the Convention will be a business session for the junior members of the organization, after the manner of the big Conventions held in Edmonton and Calgary each year. The young people will be given a share in the conduct of this Convention, thus training for leadership in their own community. The U.F.A. executive has passed a resolution, approving the idea of a business session being held by the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Junior Branch delegates, and the University Extension Department has arranged the program accordingly.

Beyond doubt this is the finest opportunity for young farm people that has ever been offered.

A 44-hour work week and 90 cents an hour is the decision of Machinists' lodge No. 414 of Hamilton, Ont. Press rates range from 60 to 75 cents.

CHINESE LABOR ON BRITISH SHIPS CAUSE UNREST AMONG SAILORS

The employment of Chinese labor on British ships is causing a great deal of unrest among the members of the Maritime Sailors' and Firemen's Union. The question was also raised by the deputation from the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the N.S. and F.U. to the president of the Board of Trade.

It was pointed out by them that the number of Chinese seamen on British vessels increased from 8,182 in 1914 to 14,224 in 1915. It is estimated that somewhere between 12,000 and 20,000 seamen of all grades are out of employment at the present moment.

The Seamen's union urge that if shipowners were compelled to pay the same rates to the Chinese workers as are paid to the British, there would be a considerable reduction in the number of Chinese employed. The shipowners' contention that a Chinaman's standard of life is lower than that of an Englishman, and that they are, therefore, justified in paying them a sweated wage, will not satisfy the Seamen's Union. They realize quite well that it is not for love of the Chinese sailors, but in order to fill their own pockets that ship owners give them preference over British sailors in so many cases.

Sir Auckland Geddes expressed surprise that the net passed last session which laid it down that no alien should be employed on any capacity on a British ship at a rate of pay less than the rate paid to British subjects had not yet become effective.

One-half the effort and money expended on strikes if directed, along lines of political activity would bring twice the results attained by strikes. Oregon Labor Press.

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OPEN LETTER TO Beverly, Alberta Ratepayers and Others

The Town of Beverly, Alberta, situated immediately to the east of Edmonton, and which must share in Edmonton's prosperity, will shortly hold a Tax Sale. This Sale will be held by public auction within the next three or four weeks in the Beverly Town Hall. The Town holds a clear Torrens Title to the property and is therefore in a position to give Transfer free of all liens, mortgages and encumbrances immediately. There is no redemption period, and the purchaser becomes the absolute owner on payment of the purchase price. This Sale will give you an opportunity to increase your holdings at a very low cost as compared with prices paid before the war, and thus reduce the average cost per lot very considerably below that of the original properties purchased by you. This will be the last occasion on which the Town will be able to sell properties under tax sale and to give absolute Title without any right of redemption on the part of the ratepayer, as under recent legislation future tax sales will be conducted in a different manner and subject to the right of redemption on the part of the original owner.

A number of citizens of Edmonton have recently purchased property in Beverly, and some are arranging to build on account of the scarcity of housing accommodation and high rents in the City. We understand that certain parties are publishing statements detracting from the value of real estate in the Town, but we pass these over, as there is no doubt that recent private transactions in Beverly real estate have shown a decidedly stiffening tendency.

Particulars as to the exact date of sale, procedure and list of properties will be published later. Free autos will meet the Highlands cars on the dates of sale. It is suggested that all who are able to do so, should endeavor to look over the properties prior to the sale, in order that they may get an idea as to location.

Arrangements will be made whereby properties will be bid on for any non-residents who notify the undersigned prior to the sale, of their desire to purchase provided a draft or money order for a sufficient amount to cover purchase price is remitted with application. Applications and inquiries will receive immediate attention and should be made at the earliest possible date. A list of all properties for sale will be mailed on application being made for same.

Kindly address all such to

E. W. DUNN

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Suit Overstock Sale

Saturday May 22 last day of Sale

Our Suit Sale so far has been a success, and we want to make Saturday the best day of all, and we believe the prices below will do it

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\$30 and \$35 for

\$24.50

Suits

\$37.50 for

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Gentlemen: On all Clothing not on sale, we will give one-tenth of purchase price in Furnishings, Hats or Caps only during the period of this sale.

(Signed) A. E. AITKEN.

Suits

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Suits

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**\$45.00 Suits, \$36.00; \$47.50 Suits, \$38.00
\$52.50 Suits, \$43.00; \$57.50 Suits, \$46.00**

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