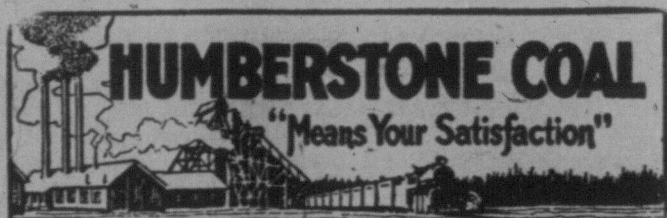


The Farm Page



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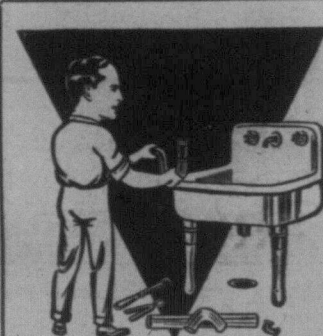
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ALBERTA MAY BE SCENE OF GREAT OIL SQUABBLE

Standard Oil Exploring Vast Ter-
ritory in Northern Part of
Province

The vast possibilities of the province
of Alberta, should its oil fields material-
ize, are outlined in the Magazine of
Wall Street by W. N. Burns, in an ar-
ticle entitled "Scientific Myth or Bil-
lion-Dollar Bonanza—Which?" from
which the following are extracts:

The greatest subterranean reservoir
of petroleum in the world may lie un-
discovered somewhere in Alberta, west-
ern Canada. The present rival efforts to
locate this lake of oil resemble an ex-
citing game of roulette. The little ball
is spinning. Will it drop upon a winning
or a losing number?

The stakes are tremendous. If the
vast oil bed is found, the new bonanza
fields, it is believed, will be a source of
wealth that will rival the gold fields of
the Rand or Klondike or the diamond
mines of Kimberley. If the discovery
proves up to expectations, the oil de-
posits of Pennsylvania, Texas, Okla-
homa or Tampico may seem as bubbling
springs beside a geyser.

The belief in this hidden oil wealth
is not the mere dream of prospectors
seeking sudden wealth. It is based on
careful investigations of expert geolo-
gists. The rock formation of the coun-
try, the abundance of natural gas, a
thousand surface indications lead to the
logical conclusion that deep in the lower
strata of the country lies untold riches
in oil.

The signs are so convincing that great
combinations of capital, including two
of the most powerful oil companies in
the world, are now sinking wells every-
where in a mad race to be the first to
unlock the secret of the treasure. This
feverish activity, which is costing hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars, is a good
indication of the confidence of the mon-
ied interests in the ultimate success of
the search. Capital does not, as a rule,
buy dreams, and usually knows what it
is about when it makes large invest-
ments.

The race between the Standard Oil
Company, with a few billion dollars
behind it, and the Shell Transport Oil
Company, one of the richest of the Eng-
lish oil concerns, is what turfmen would
call a pretty one, and the American
company has jockeyed into the better
position and seems to have the rosier
prospect of winning.

The Shell Transport Company, cap-
italized at \$50,000,000, played for a
monopoly in the field and lost, and has
now been compelled to take its chances
with its rivals in the general sweep-
stakes. It made a proposal to the Can-
adian Government to take over a grant
of 250,000 square miles of territory in
northern Canada, including most of the
oil country, and agreed to pay the Gov-
ernment 50 per cent. of the profits on
all oil struck and in the end to keep as
its own 25,000 square miles after five
years of drilling. The Dominion Gov-
ernment rejected the proposal. To hand
over to a single corporation a monopoly
on such potentially vast riches did not
appeal to Canadian ideas of fair play.

If the proposal had gone through, the
25,000 square miles which the company
wanted as its own, possibly would have
developed into the richest spot in the
British Empire.

The Standard Oil Company, through
its Canadian subsidiary, the Imperial
Oil Company, has gone ahead on the
principle of "may the best man win."
It announced in the spring that it would
spend half a million dollars in prospect-
ing for oil this year. It outfitted for an
extensive campaign at Edmonton, ship-
ping in drilling machinery and organized
expert crews. It now has five expedi-
tions in the field and is sinking its wells
in the districts in which the oil pros-
pects are most abundant and promising.

Its drilling crews are at work in the
prairie country east of Edmonton, along
the Transcontinental line of the Cana-
dian National Railway, in central Sas-
katchewan and Alberta, and in northern
Alberta along the Peace River Valley;
in the tar sands region along the Atha-
basca river; in the district between
Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake;
and along the upper Mackenzie river,
1,000 miles farther north than an oil
well ever was driven before.

In addition to these two big corpo-
rations, several Canadian companies are
at work. The Consolidated Oil Company
has set up its drills along Peace River.
Captain James Anderson represents a
group of British capitalists who are
operating in the tar sands region.
Smaller companies and individuals con-
trol half a hundred drills in the tar
sands district and along Peace River.

While scientists have said for years
that northern Alberta was rich in oil, no
such extensive prospecting ever has
been undertaken before. If these efforts
should result in tapping some wonderful
oil reservoir, such as is supposed to
exist, the rush to the oil fields undoubt-
edly would rival the stampede to the
Klondike gold fields of a few years
ago. It is predicted, too, if oil is found
in great quantities that the fight be-

SPOKANE PLAN OF RECREATION FOR LABORERS

Organized labor in Spokane has
evolved an idea that is new, in the
Pacific Northwest at all events, and is
taking vigorous action to put the plan
into effect.

A social organization has been formed
with membership confined to union men,
for the purpose of raising funds to pur-
chase 15 or 20 acres at one of the nearby
resort lakes to constitute a summer
camp for organized workmen and
their families.

Within a couple of hours' run of
Spokane there are no fewer than 60
beautiful lakes ranging in size from
mountain tarns to Lake Pend Oreille,
one of the largest inland bodies of
water in the United States. On the
banks of one of these bodies of water
the union men will find a community
camp, erect summer cottages, have a
fair ground and prepare for a summer's
outing which it is believed will have a
far-reaching effect in bringing the fam-
ilies of union members of all crafts to-
gether effectively. Spokane has been
remarkably free from labor disputes of
every description.

SEVENTH SEMI MONTHLY CROP REPORT OF ALTA.

Month of Favorable Weather
Makes Decided Improvement
of Crop Conditions.

The condition of grain, fodder and
root crops in Alberta is very distinctly
improved at the present time on ac-
count of a month of favorable weather
over practically the entire province.

In the Peace River country the crops
are generally quite heavy and the cut-
ting period is beginning in the case of
barley and early wheat and will be well
advanced with respect to these two
grains by the 25th of August. Root
crops are excellent, cattle and horses are
looking well and there are great im-
provements in cattle stock due to the offer-
ings from the south.

In central Alberta extending right to
the eastern boundary, which was very
dry earlier in the season, crops of all
kinds are conceded to be at present
quite beyond expectations of a month
ago. Briefly the situation in central Al-
berta is this. Early grain crops are not
heavy, this applies particularly to
wheat. Early oats are not heavy but
where not too heavy they have shown
greater recuperation than was expected
and barley is a good crop in most places
and the late oat crop is going to be
quite heavy. Roots are excellent. Pas-
tures are improved very greatly. Tame
hay is a light crop but the rains are
going to do more than simply improve
the pastures. There will be considerable
late hay cut as a result of rains during
the past three or four weeks. Cutting
of all kinds of crop is general in central
Alberta.

In southern Alberta there is not much
new to report with respect to grain
crops. There will be some feed on fields
that have failed and the pastures are
freshening. Flax is now doing well but
is not sufficiently advanced for this time
of year. The potato crop is considerably
improved. Most of the south country
has received about four inches of rain
within the past three or four weeks. The
soil is now in condition for cultivation
in preparation for next year.

The chief value of the rain at the
present time is to relieve the anxiety
among people who have cattle and to
strengthen prices for cattle that are
being put on the market to reduce
stocks. Good stockers on the Calgary
market have risen from six and a half
to eight cents over the past fortnight
and the demand is satisfactory at this
price. It has been generally recognized
that the surplus of hay in central and
northern Alberta is not as great as it
was last year. On the other hand the
selling services at the central markets
are particularly active and the demand
for stocker she stuff by farmers in cen-
tral and northern Alberta is very keen.
The absorption of this stock is going to
be a much greater factor in the relieving
of the feed shortage in the south
than the movement of stock north was
last year. At the present time owners
of surplus beef bred heifers in the south
are able to do good business.

There has been no great damage by
hail. The only heavy hail reported in
the province since last report was in
the Edmonton district. A stretch of hail
varying from two to five miles wide ran
from Volmer Station eastward for a dis-
tance of about ten miles. Small patches
have been visited by hail in the Peace
River country and Spruce Grove.

The man who says it can't be done
has a brain that has stopped working,
which prevents him from trying.

Between the Standard Oil Company and
the Shell Transport Company to gain
control of the fields, will be one of the
most tremendous battles between vast
financial interests in economic history.

OBJECTS OF U.F.A. AS SET FORTH IN CONSTITUTION

Co-operative Effort and Further-
ance of All Interests of Farmer
and Rancher

The following are the objects of the
United Farmers of Alberta as set forth
in Section 3 of the Constitution:

- The objects of the association shall be:
1. The fostering and encouragement
of co-operative effort to the end:
(a) That the moral, intellectual and
financial status of the farmer may be
improved thereby;
 - (b) That the rural home may receive
more of the necessities, comforts and
conveniences of modern times, and rural
life be enriched and improved thereby.
 - (c) That the business of agriculture
may receive the proper recognition that
its importance in Provincial and Na-
tional affairs justifies;
 - (d) That the Dominion may perform
to the best advantage the functions in
the Empire which in the economy of
nature it is best fitted to perform.

2. To further the interests of farm-
ers and ranchers in all branches of agri-
culture; to promote the best methods of
farming business; to seek to enlarge and
increase markets; to gather market in-
formation; to obtain by united efforts
profitable and equitable prices for farm
produce, and to secure the best and
cheapest transportation.

3. To watch, influence and promote
legislation relative to the objects speci-
fied in the preceding sub-sections (1)

and (2) and to any other matter affect-
ing the farmers' business, and to take
any legitimate action necessary for this
purpose.

4. To promote social intercourse, a
higher standard of community life, and
the study of economic and social ques-
tions bearing on our interests as farm-
ers and citizens.

5. To settle disputes between mem-
bers without recourse to law whenever
possible.

6. To take into consideration any
member's case of grievance, hardship or
litigation, and to defend our members
as far as it may be possible and just.

WISCONSIN IS
GOING BACKWARD
INTO REACTIONISM

"The Wisconsin Industrial Commis-
sion has set a minimum wage rate of
22 cents an hour for experienced women
workers which, figuring a 55-hour week,
amounts to \$12.10, and a rate of 18
cents an hour for learners for a six-
months' period, amounting to \$9.90 a
week," so reads a news item.

Wisconsin seems to be a bit out of
date, when it comes to wage regulation
and the shortening of hours. And the
Wisconsin legislature has killed every
eight-hour bill introduced, among which
is an eight hour bill for women in com-
mercial establishments. Apparently
Wisconsin has gone back into the con-
trol of reactionism.

Register at the Civic Block.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR OFFICES PROVE SUCCESS

The Employment Service of the De-
partment of Labor reports that the em-
ployment offices established co-operat-
ively by the Dominion and Provincial
Governments eclipsed all past records
during the week ending June 21. The
88 offices reported that 6,315 persons
were referred to regular positions dur-
ing the week, and that 5,544 had re-
ceived regular employment. This is an
increase of 644 over the preceding week
when regular work was found for 4,900
persons. In addition 473 casual jobs
were supplied, as compared with 406
during the previous week.

During the week ending June 21,
7,823 applicants were registered, of
whom 583 were women and 7,040 were
men. The number of vacancies notified
by employers totalled 9,635 of which
1,496 were for women and 8,139 for
men. Of the placements in regular em-
ployment 492 or 8.87 per cent were
women and 5,052 or 91.1 per cent were
men. The male placements included sol-
diers to the number of 2,299.

Of the regular placements, 37 were
reported by Prince Edward Island, an
increase of 7; 205 by Nova Scotia, an
increase of 58; 274 by New Brunswick,
an increase of 70; 477 by Quebec, a de-
crease of 22; 2,293 by Ontario, an in-
crease of 418; 425 by Manitoba, an in-
crease of 40; 638 by Saskatchewan, a
decrease of 57; 585 by Alberta, an in-
crease of 15; and 610 by British Colum-
bia, an increase of 115.

No man was ever really great who
was not at it every hour in the day, and
every day in the year.

SASK. FARMERS ARE UNITED FOR POLITICAL ACTION

At the final meeting of chairmen of
Grain Growers' federal constituency ex-
ecutives and members of the executive
of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers'
association, held in Regina, the follow-
ing resolution was passed:

"Whereas, at all the constituency
conventions held under the auspices of
the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' as-
sociation, the delegates assembled ex-
pressed in no uncertain terms their con-
viction that it would not be possible to
secure through any of them legislation
which will give effect to the new na-
tional policy laid down in the platform
of the Canadian Council of Agriculture;

"Resolved, that we proceed immedi-
ately to perfect a provincial organiza-
tion for the purpose of nominating and
electing representatives to parliament
free from allegiance to any existing
political parties and who stand for the
enacting of legislation that will give
effect to the new National policy; and
further that this organization shall co-
operate with similar bodies in the other
provinces for the purpose of creating a
national organization for the further-
ance of the principles enunciated by the
Canadian Council of Agriculture."

Mr. Pratt, of the United Farmers of
Alberta, stated that in Alberta the
farmers would raise a political fighting
fund of \$250,000.

Register at the Civic Block.

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