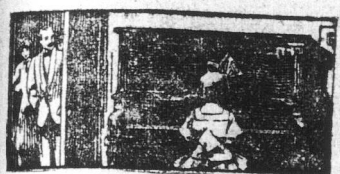


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## MISS YEOMANS TALKS OF THE WORK OF CHILDREN'S AID IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Miss Yeomans, provincial probation officer, arrived in the city Monday from Edmonton. Interviewed by one of The Albertan staff, she outlined briefly the good work being done by the Children's Aid and juvenile courts all over the province.

The idea, originated some five years ago, has grown to a large and important work. Miss Yeomans and where Mr. Chadwick and a few helpers were sufficient for the needs of the societies then, some seventy men are now engaged over the province in seeing to the needs of the children.

Miss Yeomans, who is the provincial officer for Edmonton, as Mrs. Bagnall is for Calgary. Speaking of the work among the girls, Miss Yeomans stated that more and more girls themselves were getting to look on the Aid in the light of a friend, and often brought their troubles there even after they had grown out of the age of control. The Aid has no jurisdiction after a girl reaches 17 years, save in the case of girls who have come under their care previously, but when a girl seeks help she is never refused, no matter what age she may be. The great work among girls is to get these who come from the juvenile courts, and with sympathy and kindness seek to befriend them.

The next step is to get work for them where the employers will be also friends and guardians, every effort being made to secure congenial persons, and to make the girls as happy as possible.

"We try to get women who will be good to our girls, and who will remember that they are children," said Miss Yeomans, "for after all, girls of 17 are only children." Continuing, Miss Yeomans stated the necessity of obtaining sympathetic women also for officers, as it depends so much on the character and sympathy of the officer whether the girls come of their own free will, and could be prevailed upon to look on them as helps, not as persons to be avoided.

Miss Yeomans will speak to the Business Girls' club this evening, after which she leaves again for Edmonton, where she will be for a few days before going back to the city to continue her work of lecturing and writing in the cause of the children.

Miss Yeomans begged it to be made known that she is always willing and eager to address any kind of meeting anywhere with regard to the little ones, and her society is always pleased to send her, all expenses paid, wherever she may be of use to the Aid and to humanity.

## Heart Department

(By Laura Jean Libbey)

UNTIL HE LOVED.

Although most men will deny the assertion, I earnestly believe that no man intends to remain single—to live and die a bachelor. They make up their minds to have their fling of pleasure, though it extend over a score or a decade of years, concluding there will be plenty of time later on to devote to matrimony—just one girl whom they will woo and wed.

He delights in being a free lance—adoring one girl today and worshipping another tomorrow. He always retreats if he finds one girl fitting into his thoughts too much. He laughs at the claims who out the rank and file of single bachelors and laughs still heartier to see them some time after tied to their wives' apron strings, as the phrase goes.

He is the man who all his friends declare never will marry, and that it is useless for a woman to set her cap for him; that it is time wasted entertaining him, and the height of folly going niter and thither with him, to spoil her chances with others of getting a beau.

Thus it is that the bachelor often finds the girls not at home when he calls. If he invites them to a place of amusement he receives the answer that they are sorry on account of a previous engagement. The refusal of half dozen girls to accept his invitations does not cause him a heart pang, for he has many more on his list.

It is not until he is brought in contact with one particular woman that his indifference to the fair sex takes a sudden turn. He realizes all at once that he has met the one woman. This is the world that is necessary to his happiness, and that it is his path to drift apart there always would remain in his heart a secret longing.

All in a single hour, from the moment in which they first met, he feels that love, which he always has spoken of with good natured derision, has come to him.

Love can change even the hardest natures. He whom others found flinty hearted is like wax in the hands of the girl who has captured his affections. Until he loved, he laughed at a sweetheart's mastery over a lover.

Somehow he had it imbedded in his mind that the man should be lord and master. It was he who should dictate as to the friends whom they would associate with. Love taught him that his ideas were entirely at fault. Until he loved he never realized that a lover and his lass should agree amicably on those subjects, one and all, and that when she clung to her opinion it was courteous to let her have her own way.

Until he loved he took but a passing interest in home and home-making; now he is keenly alive to all its beautiful comforting possibilities.

He never was bearable in his own family until he loved. Before, he was selfish. Love changed him completely into a considerate man. The best part of his nature never ripens until love brings it into blossom. Singular as the fact may seem, it is usually the exact opposite from the type of girl he has imagined all these years would awaken love in his breast. Men are broader-minded and more charitable to women when they have loved some woman.

It is not always possible for a man who has been a free lance too long to gain the one woman upon whom he has placed his affections. But having

loved makes him a better and a nobler man, proclaiming the truth of the words of the poet:

"This better to have loved and lost  
Than never to have loved at all."

Eleven Years His Senior.

"Dear Miss Libbey: Would it be proper or congenial for a young man of 21 to join in holy wedlock with a lady 11 years his senior, if they have true love for each other? TOM."

A young man makes a serious mistake in marrying a woman so many years his senior. I think it better that the husband be the older of the two, but I do know of many who have turned out happily where the wife is the older.

## CHAIRMAN BLONDIN IS CENSURED BY MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION

(Continued From Page One)

except in the matter of the naval bill. The government never had a shadow of an excuse for bringing in this closure. Speaker Sproule pointed out that the member was not discussing the motion.

Mr. Oliver said that he did not want to infringe on the rules but he wished to show that it was through a violation of the rules of parliament not through the maintenance of them that all the delay occurred. This was not a mere matter of whether the deputy speaker saw one man or the other in question of the rights of the minority.

This was only the climax of a series of violations of the rules. Apparently the government was prepared to interpret the rules just as it pleased them. This was the fault of these broken rules that there had been objection to the deputy speaker's action in the history of the famous Saturday night row when he was called to order.

Mr. Oliver said that the closure had been introduced to protect the government from going to the country. There was no parallel between the closure rules of Great Britain and Canada. If there was to be decorum there must be observance of the rules. If the majority could not secure protection in parliament then they must have recourse to the people.

Premier Defends Blondin

Premier Borden said that there were two questions at issue: first, that as to how far Mr. Carroll had been prevented from expressing his views; second, as to whether there was a breach of the rules under the circumstances alluded to.

The premier paid a tribute to the deputy speaker, who, he said, had had an unusually trying experience this session. He felt that the deputy speaker had been at all times impartial. Mr. Borden contended that Mr. Carroll had every possible opportunity of expressing his views and moving his amendment. The bill had been in committee from 13 to 20 days and he could have moved an amendment at any time during that period. Further, all the opposition had to do was to permit the sub-amendment

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to clause two to be voted upon when Mr. Carroll could have moved his amendment as a sub-amendment. He had the opportunity yesterday to move that the bill be reported back to committee for amendment and he could do so today so that the charge of hardship was rather difficult to appreciate.

With regard to the second contention, that Mr. Pugsley had suffered under a breach of the rules, Mr. Borden declared that it was the desire and intention of the government. He quoted from many parliamentary authorities to show that the motion which Mr. Pugsley wished to make could not properly be made under such circumstances. He had himself arisen to move that the bill be reported and he took full and absolute responsibility for that. He had not conceded the right of Mr. Carroll to make his motion after 2 o'clock and the motion to report the bill was not debatable.

In conclusion, Mr. Borden declared that the course pursued by Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Carroll was wrong and that Deputy Speaker Blondin deserved commendation rather than censure for the dignified course he had pursued under trying circumstances.

Mr. Pugsley (St. John) who replied, said that the opposition had been condemned for proposing this vote of censure. The opposition, however, could pursue no other course in view of the fact that when the matter was brought up last night Speaker Sproule would not allow any reference to be made to the action taken by the chairman when they endeavored to describe the occurrence in the house Saturday morning. The motion before the house was not even one of censure of Mr. Blondin for his personal conduct, but was simply designed to show that his action was a violation of the rules of the house. Mr. Pugsley said that, in view of the way in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been treated, the opposition amendments to the closure resolution, the new rules could not be regarded as a breach of the ordinary sense. They were the rules of the majority. He submitted that Mr. Carroll had a perfect right under the rules to move his proposed amendment and that he had been unjustly deprived of the right by the chairman. Mr. Pugsley also contended that his own motion was in order because rule 15 of the house says that such a motion shall take precedence over all other motions. He quoted from the journals of the British house to show that this was the practice in the British parliament.

The rule was made, he said, in order that the voice of the minority might be given expression on such an occasion.

Like a Kangaroo.

Dr. Pugsley moved the new rules to a kangaroo by the strength of its hind legs jumping the bill through at a rate.

"It was a case then of the fox fighting the kangaroo," remarked Hon. L. P. Pelletier.

"Yes it was a case of intellect versus brute force," retorted Mr. Pugsley amidst laughter from both sides. "We on this side, have fought side by side in the heartiest comradeship for the good of Canada. Even though we may be powerless to prevent this bill becoming law let us hope that the government will find itself unable to make the bill law. Then let us dissolve parliament and go to the people."

Question of Courtesy.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice followed. He referred to the complaints made by opposition speakers to the fact that Mr. Carroll had not been allowed to move his amendment. The prime minister had extended him the utmost courtesy and had consented to write the amendment on his behalf.

On the 11th of the month, said Mr. Macdonald of Pictou.

And by courtesy added Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "That is just the point. We do not want courtesy in that regard. We simply want our rights under the rules as they exist."

"What was there to complain of when the courtesy was granted?" asked Mr. Doherty. "They decree courtesy and want the rules and when the rules are enforced they cry 'unfairness.'"

Mr. Doherty went into a technical explanation of the rules under which the chairman had decided. Despite the fact that rule 15 stated that a motion to amend the chairman's motion was always in order that rule insofar as it was inconsistent with the provision of the new rules was superseded by it. It was the evident intention of the new rules to bring debate to a conclusion at a fixed time.

Mr. Doherty said that the scene of Saturday morning was caused by opposition members making interjections they had no right to make. He said that there was absolutely no foundation for the imputation that a false report had been presented to the speaker.

Sir Wilfrid's Argument.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was sure that the majority of the members of the house would agree that Mr. Macdonald had presented his motion in a fair, temperate manner. He regretted to be able to say that a member for Portage La Prairie in making his reply was not fair, temperate or judicious. The speeches by Mr. Meighen were generally closely occasioned and full of argument but in this instance his speech had been replete with invective and short of argument.

Reviewing the proceedings in the house Friday, Sir Wilfrid said that when Mr. Carroll first moved his amendment Premier Borden had taken the view that he was not in order. This objection was not taken because under the form of the premier's motion it had been decided that clauses two to six of the bill should be the first business before the house. Chairman Blondin then advised Mr. Carroll to defer his amendment until all the clauses had been disposed of. Sir Wilfrid agreed that the amendment might have been germane to some of the clauses of the bill but that having decided to make it an additional clause it was not within the right of the member to move it until he did. All members of the house would agree that such an amendment could not be moved before the application of the closure rule at 2 o'clock. The question was whether it could be moved after that hour. Mr. Borden had expressed doubt as to Mr. Carroll's right to move it after 2 o'clock, but he (Sir Wilfrid) had not agreed.

Sir Wilfrid next contended that the chairman gave the floor not to Mr. Borden but to Mr. Carroll. This was proved by the fact that the records show Mr. Meighen immediately rose to a point of order as to whether Mr. Carroll could speak. He thought if there were circumstances under which the floor can be taken from the leader of the opposition there should be circumstances under which it might be taken from the premier.

"But the house decided," interjected Mr. Meighen.

Blondin Violates Rights.

"Yes, but the chairman gives his ruling first," replied Sir Wilfrid. Sir

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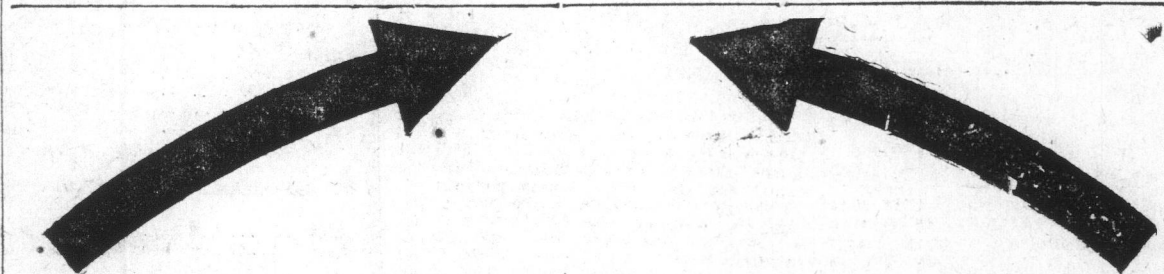
Food baked with alum baking powders is found to contain a portion of the alum unchanged.

Read the ingredient clause of label on the can. Unless it shows cream of tartar don't use the powder.

Wilfrid thought that the chairman gave the floor to Mr. Carroll because he had given his pledge to the Cape Breton opportunity to move his amendment. Under the circumstances he could well have said to Mr. Borden, "You have the right to speak, but I gave my word to Mr. Carroll that I would hear him and I will hear him now."

The prime minister, Sir Wilfrid said, has no more privileges on the floor of the house than the most humble member. If other members did not possess this right to make a motion after 2 o'clock, the prime minister had not that right. Chairman Blondin had clearly violated the rights of every member in this respect.

Sir Wilfrid then discussed briefly the ministerial view that Mr. Pugsley's motion that the chairman leave the chair was out of order. He quoted rule 15 of the house to prove that such a motion was always in order. Had the motion been adopted the effect would have been to kill the bill for the time being. Were the majority prepared to say that this could be done. In closing Sir Wilfrid said the rules had undoubtedly been violated.



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