

The Farm Page

LABOR AND FARMERS SHOULD NOT DIVIDE

Intelligence and Co-operation and Good Will Can Accomplish Much.

Washington, D.C.—"It is not difficult to see why those who stand between the farmer and the worker, taking a toll from both, are interested in preventing relations of understanding and helpfulness," says President Gumpers, writing in American Federationist.

"Between the workers of the farms and the workers of the cities there are those who make it a business to deal unjustly with both. The produce of the farm goes through many hands and thereby suffers many manipulations before it reaches the home of the worker in the city. Prices are multiplied between the point of production and the point of consumption. It is the same the other way around. Plainly the farmers and the industrial workers need to bring to bear their combined intelligence to remedy a great many evils which affect not only their own, but the welfare of the whole nation.

"Workers and farmers must both be alert to distinguish those who come sowing distrust and dissension. Intelligence and good will and co-operation can accomplish much. Blindness to facts, misinterpretation of principles, distrust accomplish nothing.

"If it costs the city worker some 80 per cent more than it did four years ago to get for his table the products of the farm, and if, meanwhile, the wages with which he must buy those products has increased but 55 per cent, the situation is one which is sane both to the worker and to the farmer. If, on the other hand, the farmer is not getting as much as he could four years ago, and if his machinery and materials have increased in cost, the situation is of interest to both the farmers and the workers.

"Obviously, in working out their individual problems they have a good deal of common problems to meet. Just as obviously no common problem was ever solved until the parties thereto learned to work together."

CINCINNATI PAINTERS GET NEW WAGE SCALE ADVANCING RATES

The Master Painters' association at Cincinnati, has signed the new wage scale of the painters' district council. Rates are advanced from 75 cents an hour to 87 1/2 cents.

The ostrich feathers the nest of the owner.

Voting on Money By-Laws

- Notice is hereby given that the questions numbered seven and eight have been withdrawn, and that the other questions, of which due notice has been given, viz: Questions one to six inclusive, and nine and ten, will be submitted to the Burgees of the City of Edmonton on Monday, April 12th at the following places:
1. 12809 123rd Street, Calder and Elm Park.
 2. 9222 118th Avenue (McKeevers Bakery).
 3. Parkdale School, Parkdale and Delton.
 4. 12806 Fort Trail, North Edmonton.
 5. 12119 Jasper Avenue, west of 121st Street and south of 122nd Avenue.
 6. Victoria High School, H.B.R.
 7. Norwood School, Norwood.
 8. McCaskey School, 101st Street to Government.
 9. 1st Street, Cromdale and the Highlands.
 10. 9566 Jasper Avenue, east of 97th, including Fraser Place and Forest Heights.
 11. Market Hall, Dominion Square, 101st Street and 97th Street (including certificates).
 12. Separate School, 103rd Street, 101st to 106th Streets.
 13. Corona Hotel, 105th to 109th Streets.
 14. 114th Street Garage, 105th Street to 121st Street.
 15. 10822 Whyte Avenue, Garneau and Parkdale South.
 16. 8230 Main Street (Pioneer Press), 104th to 107th Streets.
 17. King Edward School, East of 104th Street to Mill Creek, including Galbraith Place and Vye Road.
 18. King Edward Park Store, East of Mill Creek.

The voting will take place between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
CHAS. ED. R. COX, Returning Officer.

Public Announcement

We have at considerable expense, obtained the formulas 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

FARMERS, LABOR AND BUSINESS MEN UNITE IN CO-OP. SCHEME

(By the Federated Press) Olivia, Minn.—Business men, farmers and union labor are uniting in Kenville, near here, to organize a giant co-operative milling company. The enterprise is said to be strongly enough financed by local business interests to be able to compete with the established milling companies.

MARINE WORKERS OF AUSTRALIA ARE SURE OF VICTORY

Ship Owners of Australia Are Having Pretty Rough Time At Present.

(By the Federated Press) Melbourne, Australia.—The nearness of the victory of the striking marine engineers has been indicated by the drastic action of the government in reviving the war precautions set in an effort to compel them to return to work. Recent conferences between owners and men looking to a settlement failed. The engineers have tied up all the shipping around the Australian coast, and as the steamship owners cannot get strikebreakers, it is expected that shortly all the men will be back at work with a substantial increase in wages and better conditions.

Marine cooks, butchers and bakers, engaged in the Australian shipping service, have also demanded an increase in wages. After a little parleying the employers granted them approximately \$9 per month increase in wages as from November, 1919, with 12 cents per hour increase in the overtime rate. The men are also to receive overtime while working in all ports on Sundays and holidays.

Marine stewards and pantrymen have now put in claims for higher rates. Stewards' claims vary from \$115 to \$200 per month; with lesser rates for second stewards and other classes of employees. Substantial rates are also claimed for cadets, ranging from \$225 to \$500 per month.

NEW YORK CITY MAY PROVIDE FOR OPERATION OF BUSESSES

The municipal board of estimates of New York City recommends that \$1,000,000 be appropriated to provide for the city operating 200 busses.

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF FEED BUT UNAVAILABLE

The Great Hay Lakes of the North Produce Enormous Quantities of Hay.

The scarcity of hay and feed for stock in various parts of the province brings to the attention of those interested in livestock, the need for developing the great Hay Lakes of the North, where hundreds of thousands of tons of hay is yearly going to waste, and the possibility of obtaining this valuable product for the promotion of the great livestock industry of the province. The Peace River Record contains a description in detail of this district known as the Great Hay Lakes, which is as follows:

In this season of scarce hay and famished livestock any region or district within reach that is known to produce hay in abundance and with certainty attracts unusual interest. Time was, and not so very long ago, when marsh or hay lands were avoided by prospective settlers. But in recent years, with increasing herds of cattle and decreasing rainfall, hay producing marsh lands are at a premium. The hay marshes along the south shore, and at the west end of Lesser Slave lake have been a godsend to the stockmen of the south during the past two years. But they are not enough to fill the gap in seasons of scarcity; and the northern map is anxiously searched for other likely and large tracts of hay marsh.

An Indian Story For many years there has been a tradition that great hay marshes existed on the Hay river, which rises somewhere between the Peace and the Nelson and flowing northerly enters Great Slave lake at the most southerly point of its shores. Until very recently the maps of the north country indicated that the Hay river was unexplored. Its course had not been surveyed. Only the location of its outlet had been accurately defined, and the lower forty miles of its course from the Alexandra falls to the lake, above the falls the location of the river, and of its famous Hay lakes was sketched in by guess, and as it turned out, inaccurately. A trail from Fort Vermilion on Peace river reached the Hay river at a point about 100 miles northwesterly from Fort Vermilion. The famed Hay lakes were somewhere upstream from this point—a Hudson's Bay trading post—but no one knew just where.

The Hay River. The Hay river is an important stream, about 450 feet wide at the trading post, which is about 150 miles south of its outlet in Great Slave lake. It is very favorable for canoe navigation. The trading post known in earlier days as the "Torse Trade," was a meeting place for trade purposes of Indians from the Great Slave lake—even Yellow Knives from the east end of the lake—who came upstream from the lake, and Indians from Nelson river who came down stream. These latter say that one of the sources of the Hay is so near the Nelson that the spruce along both rivers can be seen from one certain point.

The Story Verified. The mystery of the Hay lakes was finally solved by the visit in the summer of 1917 of F. H. Kitto, D.L.S., of the Natural Resources branch of the Department of Interior, Ottawa, whose report on the Peace River district was published in 1919. The survey of the 6th principal meridian and of the 29th base line has made it possible to accurately locate the hitherto elusive Hay lakes. They are found to be about thirty-five miles northwesterly of where Hay lake was marked on the earlier maps. To be exact, they are in townships 111 to 113 in ranges 5 to 9 west of the 6th meridian.

Hundreds of Thousands of Tons of Hay. The situation is very peculiar. The lakes are three in number. The river passes north of the most westerly one and south of the other two, not entering either of them. Of the hay conditions Mr. Kitto says: "About these lakes lies an extensive plain, level and fertile, and producing yearly hundreds of thousands of tons of hay. Much of this area, however, is low and wet and subject to annual flooding, which renders it unfit for grazing the year round."

Mr. Kitto found the most easterly lake about half a township in extent. The other two were each a little larger than a township. Mr. Kitto's visit settled the question of the existence, location and hay producing possibilities of the lakes. He reached them by Indian pack trail which followed the Hay river 75 miles southwesterly and upstream from the Hay river post.

Excellent Summer Grazing. Speaking of the country along the trail from Fort Vermilion on the Peace to the post on the Hay river, Mr. Kitto says: "Along the wagon road from Fort Vermilion to Hay river post for the first 50 miles, is found the finest wheat land one could wish to see, Buffalo prairie being a particularly beautiful stretch of country. The divide between the Peace and Hay watersheds is high and stony, and stony land is also found

PRES. WILSON'S COAL COMMISSION GRANTS INCREASE

History of Contest Which Has Resulted in 25 Per Cent Increase for Miners

President Wilson's Coal Commission has given the bituminous coal miners a wage increase of 27 per cent. The miners declare that this includes 25 cents a ton average increased expense. The operators say that the wage increase will mean an advance in the price of coal at the pit mouth of 65 cents to \$1.25 a ton. Both are probably correct.

The original demand of the miners was for a 60 per cent advance in wages to meet the increased cost of living. To enforce this demand a strike began November 1, in spite of a restraining order issued by Judge Anderson on the headquarters officials U.F.M., Friday, October 31.

Tuesday morning, November 4, the officials obeyed the order. The strike went on. Saturday, November 8—The order was made permanent. The strike went on. Friday, November 14—Secretary of Labor Wilson went into conference with operators and union officers. The strike went on.

Friday, November 21—This conference resulted in a suggestion by Wilson of 31.61 per cent increase; accepted by the union officials an offer of 20 per cent. increase by the operators. No compromise was effected, the operators calling in Fuel Administrator Garfield as representing the cabinet.

Tuesday, 26th, the cabinet met for six hours in discussing the position. On the evening of the 26th, Fuel Administrator Garfield presented the ultimatum of the U.S. Government to the union officials.

Wednesday, December 3—Eighty-four leaders of the U.M.W. were indicted for contempt, capias were returnable December 9.

December 6—President Wilson made his appeal to the U.M.W.

December 9—Contempt cases continued, pending consideration of president's appeal.

December 10—Strike settled on president's appeal to miners.

The President's Appeal. President Wilson appealed to President Lewis and Secretary Green to use their influence to have the miners return to work upon a temporary advance of 14 per cent, with an immediate commission to investigate the circumstances of production and redistribution and the cost of living for a final settlement. A wage advance was promised as soon as coal prices could be adjusted to meet the advance. The basis of the president's appeal to return to work upon such an advance as the operators would grant without raising prices was that it tended to avert a national calamity.

The present award represents the result of the president's undertaking.

AMBLE GRAZING COUNTRY

From Mr. Kitto's report, it would appear that there is ample summer grazing in the basin of the Hay river between the trading post and the lakes, and that the hay of the lake region would furnish winter feed for countless herds of cattle if means were taken to cut, cure and protect it, in the proper season.

As to climate. The latitude of the lakes is 20 to 25 miles further north than Fort Vermilion, but being over 100 miles further west it is probably that any difference there may be in the climate would be in favor of Hay lakes.

Although it has nothing to do with hay, it may be mentioned that Hay river harbor, where the river enters Great Slave lake on its south shore, is about 225 miles north from Keg river post, following the Chinichaga and Hay rivers. It is to be presumed that at some time not too far distant settlement in the Fort Vermilion district will demand the construction of a railway from Peace River town by way of Keg river.

If at any time in the future numerous or other developments in the Great Slave lake or Mackenzie river regions demand improved means of communication, it is worth knowing that 225 miles of railway construction from Keg river following the Chinichaga and Hay rivers will give the 1,400 miles of unbroken waterways from Fort Smith to Fort McPherson rail connection with the outside world. There are no impediments to railway construction along the river, and the harbor on Great Slave lake is excellent. There are Hudson's Bay Co., Northern Trading and Lamson & Hubbard posts at Hay river harbor. The Church of England has a mission and school there.

There has been successful gardening and field cultivation on a small scale for a number of years. Windy Point, where the Imperial Oil company have one of their drilling rigs at work, is just across the lake from the harbor. A lead, or silver-lead, deposit exists near the lake shore forty or fifty miles further east. If and when a railway is built it would be a convenient point at which to centre the fishing trade of the lake, which should be very valuable, as the lake is nearly 300 miles in length, with a north arm 125 miles long. The Indians of the east end of the lake are called Yellow Knives because in the old days they used knives made of native copper found in their country and worked up by themselves.

Compared With Grouse. The great hay marsh at Grouse and at the western end of Lesser Slave lake is less than a township in extent, and yet it has furnished enough hay during the past two seasons to carry a large part of the cattle of Southern Alberta through the winter. Mr. Kitto's report indicates that there are several townships of hay at Hay lakes. With summer grazing in the basin of the Hay river below the lakes, and with unlimited quantities of hay at the lakes there seems to be an ideal opportunity for cattle raising awaiting the united effort of enterprise, capital and labor.

MEMBERS BRITISH PRINTING INDUSTRY DEMAND 44-HOUR WEEK

The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation is demanding a 44-hour week for the British printing industry.

CARL JENSEN FOR INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT OF TYPOS.

In connection with the forthcoming election of officers of the International Typographical Union, the Progressive Campaign Club of Winnipeg, No. 191, has just issued the election circular of Mr. Carl Jensen, of Winnipeg, candidate for second vice-president. Mr. Jensen's qualifications for the office are tersely set forth, and an appeal is made for support for the full progressive ticket as a means of securing recognition of Canada's claim for representation on the executive board. Progressives in every state and province are lined up for the campaign. The contest will be keen.

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If the entente will pass the salt, Germany will again attempt to swallow Russia.