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All appliances are high
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and guaranteed.

CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPT.

CIVIC BLOCK

The Woman's Page

Personal Naturalization Only

Mrs. Geo. F. Root of Wetaskiwin, Replies to Criticism of Miss
Mary McCallum On Former Article.

Opposed to Miss McCallum's Reasoning
in Favor Of It

As Miss McCallum's article in a previous issue of your paper claimed that the Council of Agriculture agreed with her views on this subject and as she has been the only exponent of those views since the Council recommended, last November, the plank Personal Naturalization Only be added to the Farmers' Platform, it is important that all alien born men, as well as women, thoroughly understand her arguments.

Let us consider first, "Naturalization by operation of law is a special privilege." There are many special privileges incorporated into the laws of every country because they are supposed to be in the interest of the whole people. Women are exempt from poll tax (they are exempt from a call to the trenches, widows may homestead if with minor children, etc.

One of the fundamentals of all Christian countries is the axiom, "The Family is the unit of the Nation, and jurisprudence seeks to solidify and strengthen the unity of the home." Thy people shall be my people and thy country shall be my country is a splendid foundation for citizenship and those who cry for the ultra independence of women are undermining the national strength resulting from homogeneity of thought and strength resulting from homogeneity of thought and political action, and the harmony that comes from sharing responsibility.

But Alberta farm women are seeking and receiving lesser special privileges. Until 1919 they shared with the U.F.A. in a money grant from the government to help finance their organization. Last year, in convention at Edmonton they decided to ask the University to put on a short course of some kind at the University for Farm Boys and Girls only. This was done and it proved such a success that it is being repeated this summer. Surely that is a special privilege. Many members of the U.F.A. belong also to the Women's Institute which receives large money grants from both provincial and Dominion governments. As Daughters of the Empire, Teachers' Ass'n or other women's organizations are not similarly treated, it is a special privilege. In administration of their own order all members of the U.F.A. vote for all the officers of the U.F.A., but no member of the U.F.A. has a vote for any woman officer.

This is the extreme of special privilege.

Special Privilege
The privilege of having her views brought to the attention of organized Labor through this paper, is a special privilege, one not granted by "The Grain Growers' Guide," of which Miss McCallum is associate editor to contributors opposing her views.

If doing away with such measures of allegiance as is involved in naturalization by process of law is of such momentous consideration that it merits a special plank in the Farmers' National Policy, would it not be a logical procedure for the Council of Agriculture to direct its immediate and continuous effort to those special privileges enjoyed by farmers' organizations and which pertain only to the economic farm group and are wholly under their own control rather than to seek a mandate to approach the Dominion government for legislation against the national status of alien-born women, depriving them citizens without a country whenever they venture more than three miles from the boundaries of Canada?

Secondly: "Alien-born wives of British husbands are not given 'the privilege' of personal naturalization." The aim of the law is to provide uniform machinery for the absorption into the body politic of Great Britain, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and other subscribing colonies of the large and varied alien born population of the empire. To bind closer the ties of nationality on the broad basis of Once a Britisher, everywhere a Britisher.

Dealing with the National Status of married women premier consideration is given to wives of British husbands, by the framers of the Naturalization bill.

The first statement of Part III of the bill declares without qualification that: "The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject." Her status in the empire is assured, whereas, the wife of an alien, who is deemed to be an alien may desire British citizenship and her husband be unwilling to change his allegiance. Provision for such contingencies is made, providing that the wife of an alien may be naturalized in like manner and with the same effect as if she were a female sole.

Individual Naturalization.
Again a man either British born or naturalized may during his married life cease to be a British subject and the wife may feel unwilling to renounce her British citizenship. Provision is made for this contingency. It shall be lawful for her to make a declaration that she

desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed a British subject.

Again, where an alien has married a British born wife and he is a subject of a state at war with His Majesty it she desires to resume British nationality she is permitted to do so by declaration.

It appears that this law is just and equitable as among women and comprehensive enough to satisfy the national aspirations of all desiring to become British citizens. But if the ultra independent woman regards herself as merely her husband's chattel, without the privilege of personal naturalization, must we not have consideration for the thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of women who would be automatically naturalized, in comparison with the exceptional woman whose rights to citizenship might be of more value to herself because she had made personal application for naturalization.

Thirdly, We know of no country in any age where manhood or woman suffrage has corresponded with the provisions for naturalization. A large body of ignorant voters is controlled by an educational qualification in the enfranchisement bill. An irresponsible floating vote is checked by a property qualification. Having next of kin overseas is another method of restricting naturalized citizens from voting.

Portion of Facts Omitted.
The provisions for women voting in the by-elections act is not quite fairly presented by Miss McCallum through omission of a portion of the facts. She claims that the by-elections act "provides that all alien-born women who are the wives of naturalized citizens, no matter how long they have resided in the country, and no matter how long they have been naturalized citizens by operation of law, must personally appear before the judge of the district court and secure from him a certificate that such women are qualified to take out personal naturalization papers were machinery and means provided for their doing so." This is a good summary of a part of the truth.

The Dominion Election Act of 1919 provides:
5. (1) Save as in this Act otherwise provided, every person, male or female shall be qualified to vote at the election of a member, who, not being an Indian, ordinarily resident on an Indian Reservation (a) is a British subject by birth or naturalization; and (b) is of the full age of 21 years; and (c) has ordinarily resided in Canada for at least twelve months and in the electoral district wherein such person seeks to vote for at least two months immediately preceding issue of writ of election.

(2) For the purpose of this Act the allegiance of a person as to whether it was at birth of such person, shall be deemed incapable of being changed, or of having been changed merely by reason or in consequence of marriage or change of allegiance or naturalization of any other person, or otherwise than by personal naturalization of such first mentioned person.

Provided, however, that this subsection shall not apply to any person born on the continent of North America. (This provision disqualifies the statement that all alien-born women, etc.) Nor to any person who in person applies to and obtains from any judge having jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings a certificate under the hand of such judge and the seal, if any, of his court, to the effect following:

This is to certify that from evidence submitted before me, I am satisfied that A.B. of _____ in the province of _____ (occupation) is a person naturalized as a British subject by operation of law, who for such naturalization would be entitled at the date of the issue of this certificate to be personally naturalized in Canada.

This applies, as you will note, not alone to wives of naturalized men, but to sons and daughters naturalized as minors. The act makes it possible for every naturalized woman to obtain a vote with the same qualifications as is required for manhood suffrage.

Women's Vote Restricted.
I hold no brief to defend this measure, which as Miss McCallum prophesied, is being incorporated in the new Enfranchisement bill. Probably the intent of its authors was to restrict the woman's vote, which it certainly will, but it is mild in comparison to the drastic results that would follow Personal Naturalization Only.

The provision relating to persons born on the North American continent is directly in the interest of Labor and Farmers as a large majority from the south are found in the ranks either of Labor or of Agriculture.

Obtaining a certificate from the judge for registration may be accomplished with simple directness, without the handicap of the \$5 fee or the long delay usual in naturalization proceedings. It puts no individual or class of individuals under special disability. Evidently these provisions of the by-

Y. W. CAMPAIGN OPENED MONDAY AT M'DOUGALL

Four Speakers Address Audience
On Subject of Importance
To the City

The Y.W.C.A. campaign to raise \$150,000 for a new building was officially opened with a big mass meeting at McDougall Auditorium, Monday evening in the interests of the campaign. Four speakers addressed the audience. They were, Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, Mrs. Murphy, James Ramsey and Hon. Geo. P. Smith.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. G. H. V. Bulyea, who has for some years been president of the Y.W.C.A. in this city. Mrs. Bulyea told of the first quarters of the "Y" on Rice street, which accommodated only seven girls at a time. Then of the acquiring of the property on Third street which had been built and used for some other purpose before the "Y" obtained it. She said that they had never built anything new but had always annexed some house or barn as they found they needed them. Now they are tired of annexation and also their present quarters are inadequate, hence this campaign to raise money to put up a building to meet their needs.

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung as the first speaker, told the audience that during the past year over one thousand girls had been turned away from the Y.W.C.A. because there was no room for them. She spoke of the mental, spiritual and physical benefits to be derived by the girls from such a building as the building committee has planned. The gymnasium and swimming pool of themselves were irreplaceable.

Mrs. McClung emphasized the point that there was no better way to make our women loyal to Edmonton than to give them something to be loyal to. James Ramsey was the next speaker. He said that the campaign had been instituted for a good cause and that it was on a level with the Patriotic Fund. He expressed his firm belief that the campaign would be a success and that he felt sure the objective would be reached. The speaker threw out a broad hint that the workers in the campaign go after the "Bachelors" of the city, who have no responsibility and have not given a home for any special "her." Mr. Ramsey paid tribute to the matter in which Miss Bradshaw has managed the institution, and closed by saying that he heartily endorsed the campaign.

Next on the programme was Mrs. Emily Murphy, who as police magistrate was in a position to give the audience a few of the facts pertaining to the night life of the city. The incidents of which she spoke, revealed more than anything else, the need of proper housing for young and innocent girls in the city who have no homes and for those coming as strangers to our city. Her statements were appalling.

Mrs. Murphy expressed a desire to see the different labor unions of the city wake up to the fact that a lot of the working girls in the factories were in need of a "Y." She said she would like to see a "Y" in every factory of the city, and expressed her amazement at the callousness of the labor unions in this respect. She expressed her desire to have the new building named the "Anne Bulyea Building" in honor of the President of the Y.W.C.A. who has given so much of her time and energy to the cause.

Hon. Geo. P. Smith in the closing address of the meeting, heartily endorsed the campaign, and said Edmonton could not expect prosperity if she did not do her duty in this respect. The necessity was greater today than ever before, the cost of living was greater, the housing problem was vital, and provision must be made for the young women of the province.

A house to house canvass was begun the 12th which will last until the 21st of this month. The objective is \$150,000, which amount it is hoped will more than be reached by the close of the campaign.

**HON. WALTER ROLLO
INTRODUCES MINIMUM
WAGE BILL IN ONT.**
The minimum wage bill was introduced into the Ontario Legislature on Monday, by Hon. Walter Rollo, minister of labor. The bill provides for the appointment of five persons, including two women, who will form the minimum wage board.

After making enquiries the board is empowered to fix minimum wages for any trade in the province. Apprentices, part-time employees or employees otherwise handicapped, may be paid less than the minimum wage. Where it appears that the wage paid any class of female employees is unfair the board may direct a conference between representatives of the employees and employers with a disinterested person to act as chairman of the conference.

**AUSTRALIA WOULD
ABOLISH SATURDAY
MORNING SHIFT**
SYDNEY, N.S.W.—A movement for the abolition of the Saturday morning shift is in full swing in Australia. Most of the unions have taken up the agitation for a 44 hour week, worked on five days, and about a score of the unions have already adopted the five-day week.

Some opposition is being shown by employers but it is of a spasmodic nature and not likely to deter the men. It is thought that the five-day week will be an accomplished fact within the next month or two in Australia. The men threaten to strike if any deduction is made in their rates of pay for not working the Saturday morning shift. Miners are agitating for a 30-hour week to be worked on five days of six hours each.

MRS. GEO. F. ROOT.

Men's & Young Men's Smartly Tailored Suits Minus the Usual Price Penalty



We wish there were some method whereby the points of excellence in Men's Clothing could be standardized, graded and tested as physical and mental tests are made of men in schools and in public service.

We are certain these Johnstone-Walker Suits would register 100 per cent in every essential—in fabrics, in fashion, in tailoring, in real value at the prices.

When we went into the Men's Clothing business we set a standard that safeguards every man who relies upon this store for his clothes. Come in tomorrow and let us prove to you there's no occasion to wear overalls if you buy your clothes at Johnstone Walker's.

At \$32.50—

There are some real snappy Suits for young men, in plain and fancy check tweeds. New waist seam or plain models, with or without belts. The pants are well shaped and finished with a cuff. Best of linings throughout. Sizes 34 to 37. Price.....\$32.50

At \$35.00—

Young men may choose from some of the very latest models at \$35.00 that are full of pep! Tailored in fine imported tweeds and worsteds, in pleasing patterns and plain shades. Suits 34 to 37. Priced at.....\$35.00

At \$45.00—

We are specializing in some dressy and serviceable Suits in plain grey worsted or navy blue serge, tailored in a smart three-button sack in the new "Saxon" model, with hand-built shoulders and perfect fitting collar; nicely lined with plain alpaca. Five-button vest and well shaped trousers. Sizes 36 to 44, at.....\$45.00
Other styles and qualities up to.....\$65.00

At \$37.50—

There are some new arrivals for young men and those of more mature years, in plain shades and neat check patterns, etc. Coats smartly tailored in 2-button, D.B. styles, with nice long lapels, with the waist seam, with or without the belt. Also S.B. Saeque models. Well lined and finished. Sizes 35 to 42. Price.....\$37.50

Men's \$40.00 Leatherette Coats, \$20.50

An ideal Coat for motoring, etc., at a saving of \$10.50 on the regular price. Made of brown leatherette with convertible collar, belt and buckle well shaped and finished. Sizes 36 to 42. Regularly \$40.00. On Sale \$29.50
Friday

**Men's Spring-weight Combinations
at \$2.95. Regularly \$3.50 to \$5.00**
Just such weights as will meet the needs of many. Combination garments only in fine mixed cotton and wool yarns and fine merino in flat knit or spring needle rib. Well proportioned and nicely finished. Sizes 34 to 44, except size 38. Regularly \$3.50 to \$5.00. Special \$2.95
Friday

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shipped.

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**Carpets and Furniture
Most Important in a Home**

TORONTO CAPMAKERS GO ON STRIKE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Last week, following instructions from union headquarters, Toronto, a number of women cap makers went on strike from the Hamilton Uniform and Cap Company. The strikers were earning from \$18 to \$23 per week. The women say that since the union secured for them a pay increase some weeks ago, the firm has made things very unpleasant. They also say the firm won't recognize the union. Recently the male cap makers union, vacated their jobs to go to work elsewhere.

PATTERNMAKERS AT HAMILTON SECURE WAGE INCREASE

Negotiations between the Hamilton branch of the Patternmakers' League of America and employers resulted in a wage increase to 90 cents straight per hour, retroactive to April 1. Job shop journeymen work eight hours daily, while patternmakers writing in industrial plants vary from eight to nine hours per day. Time and one-half is paid for overtime after eight hours. The Dundas patternmakers' wages were increased to 80 cents hourly. They work nine hours daily.

The Union Label affords protection. It is an instrument of progress, a lever by which the laborer may hope to raise himself if they will but exercise a little effort and self-denial.

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See our windows for special
cuts of Front Quarter Meats.

Our prices will induce you
to buy from us.

Note the quality we are
offering.

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Jasper Market Phone 1317
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"Labor," the New York World says, "enjoys many exemptions today which are denied to other people." This, perhaps is true. It is exempt from paying income tax on the results of profiteering. It is exempt from the burden of caring for steam yachts and it doesn't have to worry much about winter vacations in Florida or the Bermudas. It has little need to fret about the safest way to draw a will.



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