

League Baseball Game--Raymond vs Cardston--Friday Afternoon, June 18th.

The Alberta Star

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CARDSTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909.

No. 1

ARE WOMEN JUDGED
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who did two ordinary mens work received \$3.00 while the masons received 60c per hour. It is a true saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

In order to avoid trouble with unions is to remove the cause, every cause has certain effects, and in order to prevent the future organization of unions, Cardston (as we are in a worse situation than Salt Lake was, to come in contact with the ways of the world when the railroads come here) is to continue to treat the laborer with due consideration, by not brow-beating or robbing him of his just dues.

Respectfully,
An Observer.

Examinations, 1909

Standard V.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION

Wednesday June 23
8.50 to 9 Reading Regulations,
9 to 11 Grammar.
11.10 to 12.10 Orthopy and Spelling
1.45 to 4.15 Literature
Thursday June 24
9 to 11 30 Arithmetic and Mensuration.
1.00 to 3.00 Geography
3.10 to 5.10 History
Friday June 25
9 to 11 Algebra
11.05 to 12.35 Drawing
2 to 4 Composition
Saturday June 26
9 to 11.00 Geometry
1.00 to 3.00 Nature Study and Agriculture

Candidates must provide themselves with a graduated ruler, a pair of compasses, and a protractor.

Life and Death Rate of New York City

The past twenty-five or thirty years have seen a most remarkable decrease of the death rate and a corresponding improvement in the health of New York. For instance the year 1881 was marked by a death rate of 31.04 per thousand inhabitants, which rate steadily decreased until in 1907 the official figures showed a mortality of only 18.76 per thousand, while in 1908 it had fallen to only 16.52 per thousand. The conditions existing in a great city like New York bring about many strange results, when life and death statistics are summarized. Thus, for instance, it is said that there is a death in Greater New York every seven minutes, and that a child is born every six minutes. The difference of one minute between each birth and death results in a balance in favor of the births which is responsible for the growth of the city, augmented by immigration.

Every Town's Opportunity

Boards of trade in many of the western towns profess to be anxious to advertise the advantages of their particular locations as manufacturing and distributing centres and the surrounding country for its wonderful fertility. Unofficially these boards appear to be willing to contribute as much to such an enterprise as Andrew Carnegie bestows upon a town that consumes a given amount of steel, but officially, the actions of our boards are not so liberal. As far as advertising the natural advantages, or the public accomplishments of a district are concerned, boards of trade are quite unanimous, so unanimous, in fact, that the literature used for one would practically do for all by changing the proper names and slightly altering references to maps.

What practically all boards of trade overlook is the development of their town by fostering home industries, with particular emphasis upon agriculture. We have frequently witnessed, during this winter, boards of trade neglecting or refusing to lend a hand to give publicity to a seed fair or farmers' institute meeting, while bemoaning the lack of interest the general public outside appeared to be taking in the enterprises of the town. On the other hand, some boards of trade taking every advantage of farmers gatherings and shows to bring publicity to the town, and these are the towns that are regarded by outsiders as the most enterprising. In this matter of co-operation between town and country there is no limit. There is no better way to gain a favorable reputation for a town and district than for the board of trade to advertise agricultural events and accomplishments, and to exert every effort to create an interest in advanced and natural methods of farming. In fact, incalculable benefit would accrue to the town if the townsfolk made special efforts to get up meetings for the discussion of farming operations and fairs for the display of farm produce. No town can be prosperous unless the farmers of the district are intelligent and progressive, and the farming community cannot be prosperous without sharing their prosperity with the town. Every farming district is a Cobalt to the town that takes the trouble to develop it.—Farmers' Advocate.

1st.—Bain Wagons are best for Alberta.

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An Important Meeting

A meeting of great importance to the people of Cardston was held last Tuesday evening in the Assembly Hall. The preparations for a proper celebration of Dominion Day were first considered. Mayor J. T. Brown was chosen chairman and Mark A. Coombs, secretary, after which it was moved and carried that the Mayor appoint the Chairmen of the several committees. After the several chairmen were appointed they were called upon to choose their aids, as a result of which the following committees were selected:—
Finance—Thomas Duce, Frank Brown, L. A. Wilson.
Sports—Mark Spencer, W. M. Wolsey, Arvin Stoddard, H. D. Folsom, Ed. Anderson, James Hansen.
Decoration—D. S. Beach, D. E. Wilcox, C. T. Marsden, Arthur Henson, R. C. Beck.
Reception—Mark A. Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Laurie, Mrs. D. E. Wilcox, Josiah A. Hammer, Programme—J. Walter Low, Sterling Williams, S. S. Newton, Frank Layne, S. L. Eversfield.
Refreshments—J. C. Cahoon, Wm. Burton, Adam Gedleman, Frank May, William Thorpe.

other improvement the Town Council may order the same constructed, and may issue debentures to be paid by assessments against the abutting property during the life of the improvement. The relative merit of plank and cement sidewalks was next discussed and it was found that because of the longer life of a cement sidewalk, the cost by the year would be but little more than that for a plank walk. The first requirement of the town was thought to be a cement sidewalk to the railway station. The next subject taken up was the possibility of striking oil or gas or coal by boring. Mr. Sykes, a native of the Pennsylvania coal district, explained that he was tired of paying \$13.50 for a load of dirt, and that he would help to finance a company for the purpose of exploring the sub-soil of Cardston if local capital could be induced to go into the undertaking. Pres. E. J. Wood offered to donate to such a company a piece of land adjoining town upon which coal had already been discovered and to help finance such an enterprise. The proposition was received with enthusiasm, and another meeting called for Tuesday evening, the 15th inst, to perfect an organization.

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Strikes, and How To Prevent Them

Cardston, June 8th 1909. Strikes are the result of unions, demands for concessions, or for rights that they have been denied. And when they cannot obtain, their only alternative is to strike. Unions are the outcome of aggressive capital, and if the employer can keep his hired men divided he can then force them to take less pay, thereby making a greater per cent. on their labor. When a man hires and will not join the union he is looked upon by union men as a common enemy. To receive the benefit of their long struggle, and at the same time undermine them in their future struggles to obtain their own. Before the unions were organized in Salt Lake, Masons were receiving \$3.00 and \$3.50 and the laborer \$1.25 and \$1.50 for ten hours while farmers were paying \$1.00. After the unions the time was dropped to 9 hours, then to 8 hours, when ordinary laborers received \$2.00 a good union man

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