



FOREWORD

THE Publicity Committee of the Manitoba Veteran present herewith the Annual Convention Number of the official organ of the G.W.V.A. in Manitoba.

In addition to publishing the full proceedings of the Convention held in the city of Brandon, March 9th, 10th, and 11th, this issue contains a record of the past achievements of the G.W.V.A. and an outline of its future objective.

A young organization, the work already accomplished by the Association has earned it the premier position among veteran bodies in Canada. In the one word "service" may be summed up all its work in the past, and in "service" lies all its aspirations for the future.

"Service" on behalf of our Great dead, that their dependents may not lift reproachful eyes to Canada. "Service" to our shattered and bewildered living, flung back like noble wreckage to our shores, and yet to be new fashioned by gratitude and care—and, not least, "service" to the community—that Canada's outpouring of willing blood and unbidden tears shall not have been in vain.

Mistakes have been made and will continue to be made—in the complex nature of such an organization as the G.W.V.A. it could not be otherwise—but always the primary principle of unselfish service, as the guiding factor, will appear as a signpost on the journey, so that we will turn back the richer by the benefit of experience.

This special number has only been made possible by the generous response of the business firms whose advertisements appear herein, and to other friends whose contributions, together with the advertising list, will be found on another page.

To these, and to all who have given us their kind assistance the committee extend their grateful acknowledgment and thanks.

> Publicity Committee, The Manitoba Veteran.

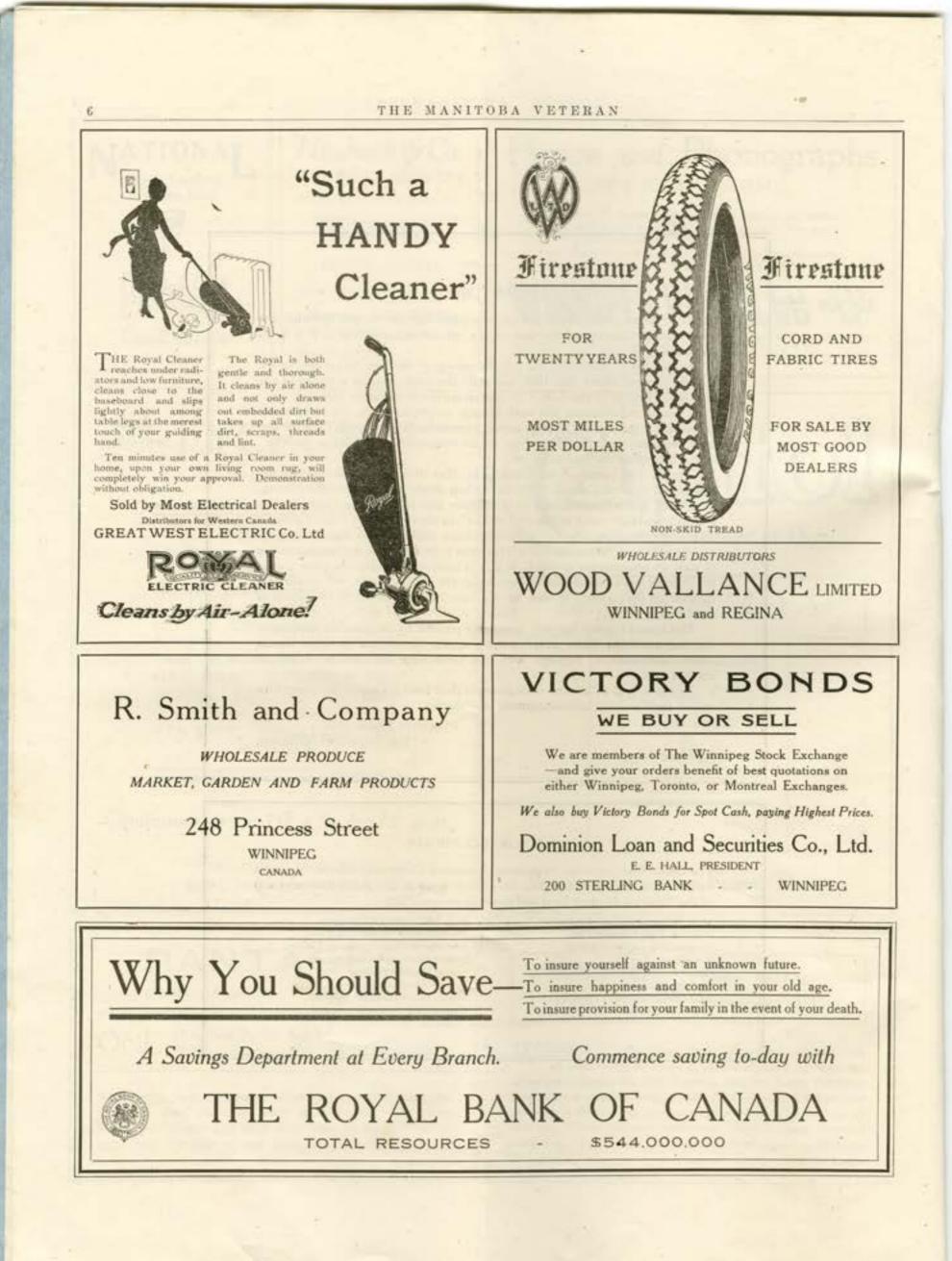
Winnipeg, May, 1921.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Great War Veterans' Association, Manitoba Command, desires to express its thanks to the advertisers who have taken space in this publication and also to the following for their kind and generous co-operation:

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The Manitoba Veteran

Official Organ of and Published by The Great War Veterans' Association (Incorporated) Manitoba Command

THE G.W.V.A.

To few, if any, organizations in the history of the Dominion of Canada has it fallen to play such a difficult yet spectacular part as that performed by the G.W.V.A. during the last few years. It is doubtful whether any one of that foresighted group of men who laid the foundation of the Association in the City of Winnipeg, visualized even in his most hopeful dreams, the future mightiness of his creation, and the manifold and comprehensive nature of its task. The chivalrous and unselfish principles laid down at that time have since been accepted throughout Canada as the sacred creed of the returned soldier, that upon that creed the Association has grown from a mere handful of men to a mighty organization extending from coast to coast, embracing many hundreds of branches in city, town, village and hamlet, and numbering in its ranks hundreds of thousands of ex-service men. By its spectacular growth has the demand for such an Association been proven, and by the results obtained through its consistent and persistent efforts towards the attainment of its objectives has its creation been justified.

The creed of the G.W.V.A., though set out at length in its constitution, may be summed up in one word-a word insignificant in itself, yet pregnant with possibilities-"Service." Service first of all, to the widows, the orphans, the bereaved mothers, and to all those dependents whose loved ones sleep beneath the poppies in Flanders' Fields. Service to those men who, although their lives have been spared, will bear forever the brand of the furnace of war, and who have come back twisted and maimed, no longer possessing that splendid physical manhood which stepped forward at the call of duty. And lastly, individual and collective service to all veterans, irrespective of station or calling, and whether members of the G.W.V.A. or otherwise.

That the Association has striven earnestly to fulfil its ideal of service cannot be denied by those who take the trouble to learn the facts. It has constituted itself the watchdog of the widows and dependents and has unfalteringly fought for the interests of the ex-service men at every turn. It has established its headquarters in the City of Ottawa, the seat of Government, and by the appointment of officials and staff of the highest efficiency, has been able to press its claims to the greatest possible advantage. The results of its activities are everywhere manifest. It was in the main responsible for the extension of the three months' post discharge pay. It

MAY, 1921

played a prominent part in the inauguration, though not in the administration, of the Soldier Settlement Scheme. It was directly responsible for the formation of the Parliamentary Committee,



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALKS.

which, after hearing the evidence presented to it, doubled the pension rates. It fought for and obtained an increase in clothing allowance upon discharge, from \$7.00 to \$35.00. It succeeded in obtaining the equalization of gratuities to Imperials. It secured refund of passage money for those dependents who returned prior to the Armistice. It

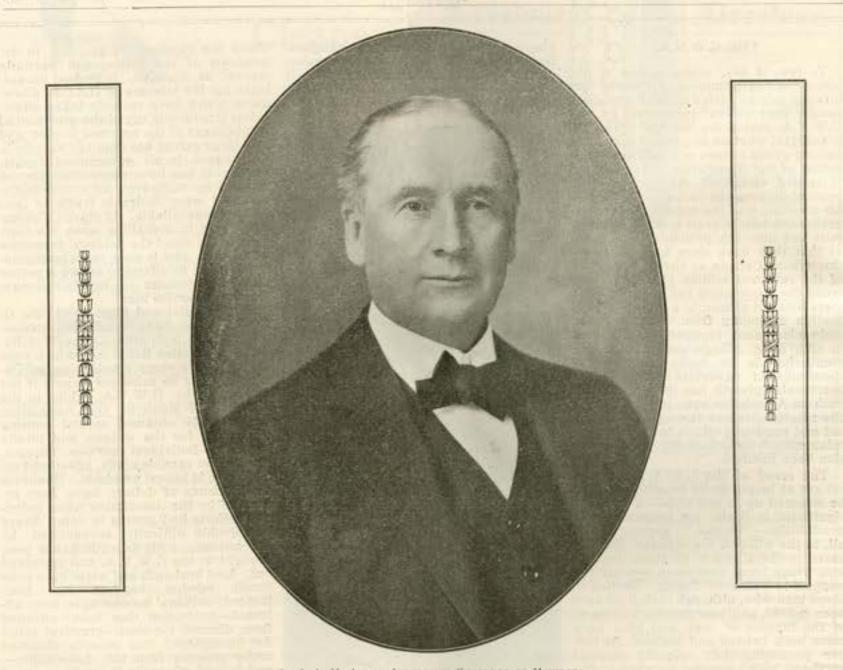
urged the payment of gratuity to dependents of the fallen, and partially secured its objective. It pressed unceasingly for the increase in D.S.C.R. allowances which have recently taken effect. It has strenuously urged the preferential employment of the returned soldier, and to a large extent has obtained success in this regard in all government departments. It has been responsible for the opening up, exclusively for soldier settlement, of many desirable tracts of land hitherto unavailable. It played a prom-inent part in prevailing upon the Government to enact the Soldiers' Insurance Legislation, and is even yet laboring unceasingly in its efforts to secure a proper and just measure of re-establishment for the ex-service man.

In provincial and local fields, the G. W. V. A. has been equally industrious. Such soldier legislation as the War Re-lief and Taxation Relief Act, which exist in practically every province in the Do-minion, owes its existence largely if not wholly to the G.W.V.A., while in the Province of Manitoba the Association has recently obtained special housing legislation for the widows and totally disabled. Individual service bureaus, manned by capable staffs, have been established in every province. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been recovered by the Association when individual efforts had proven in vain. Every conceivable difficulty encountered by the veteran, or his dependent, has been brought to the G.W.V.A. and smoothed out. Lost husbands and wives have been found, missing baggage has been located; soldiers' estates have been adjusted-protection has been afforded from distress for rent-practical relief for unemployed was recently obtained under pressure from this Associationand indeed wherever it has been found possible to extend a helping hand to those in need, the G.W.V.A. has con-

stantly stood ready. These are some of the accomplishments of the G.W.V.A. The list is not complete, but it will serve to demonstrate at least that the Association can safely claim to be the greatest veteran's service organization in Canada today. It does not claim the sole credit for all that has been done, indeed it gladly pays its tribute to those other veteran bodies which have been equally staunch in their efforts and without whose support its own efforts would undoubtedly have been of less avail, but it can and does claim to have led the van and borne the brunt.

No individual or organization ever achieved greatness without receiving a measure of criticism and the G.W.V.A. membered also, that its course has lain across a sea of experience hitherto uncharted, and that the compass and maps of precedent have not been available.

With all its faults, however, it has tried to serve, and the knowledge that it has succeeded even in a partial measure carries its own encouragement for the future. The Association will still endeavor to serve, and it is the hope and ambition of those who have been privileged to play even a small part in its great work, that when the historian of the future indelibly records the momentous happenings of the present times, he will inscribe in fair characters upon the scroll of the G.W.V.A., the words "Well Done."—J. R. B.



SIR J. A. M. ADRINS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF MANITORN

The Work of Our Women

No account of the activities of the G.W.V.A. would be complete without reference to the work of the Ladies' Auxiliaries. They are the same faithful bands of women who did so much to carry comfort into dark places during the war, and who spent so much time and loving care in preparing the comforts that went so far to ease the intolerable conditions of the strife. We hear very little of their present work, and it would come as a surprise to people generally to know the amount of silent, unobtrusive social amelioration carried out under their auspices. Whatever may be said from the seats of the mighty as to what has been done for the returned

man, and of the successful replacement of the soldier into civil life, the fact remains that, but for the aid of the Auxiliary, to speak of Winnipeg alone, many a soldier's family would have gone hungry. Their work, of course, cannot function to the extent of permanent improvement, except to draw the attention of the proper authorities to cases, but they do step in where unforeseen misfortune has struck a home, or keep the home flag flying while red tape is leisurely unravelling itself. There are many families where the man, not too proud to fight for his country, is yet too proud to advertise his condition by appealing to official charity; many such cases have been quietly assisted by the Ladies' Auxiliary, and in such a manner as to leave no taint of charity. Rather in the spirit of an honored service for a duty well done and not forgotten. That is one branch of their work ; there is another, and one to which they are dedicated as long as one sick soldier remains in hospital suffering from war disability. Every week the hospitals and convalescent institutions are visited by a committee of the Auxiliary, and they do not go empty handed. It is not hard to imagine what a comfort and cheering influence these visits must have on the patients, many of whom, having no relatives in town, would, but for the kindly inspiration of these women, be in danger of being wholly neglected. Indeed it is no unusual experience for the ladies to come across some country lad, in with a recur-

rence of his war disability, whose relatives and friends are too far removed to make a visit possible, and who but for their kindly ministrations, would be left with the lonely reflection that perhaps it was not worth while. The importance of this phase of the ladies' labor of love cannot be underestimated. Now that the shouting has died down and the problems of peace have succeeded the war in place of importance, these shattered remnants of Armageddon, still groping for health, would be in danger of being forgotten but for the motherly adoption of these good ladies. Theirs has been a consistent care, needing not to be fed by appeals to patriotism, or stirred by the excitements of war news (else the inspiration, like the artificial fire of political war speeches, would have died with the Armistice); but rather expressing through womanly sympathy the true gratitude of our country.

The following compise the standard bearers of the Winnipeg Ladies' Auxiliary: President-Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A. 1st Vice-President-Mrs. G. W. Andrews, 2nd Vice-President-Mrs. N. Bowman, Treasurer-Miss H. Holloway, Secretary-Mrs. P. G. Rumer,

Executive

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Mrs. A. McMillan, Mrs. W. Bruce, Mrs. A. Mac-Donald, Mrs. D. W. Buchanan, Mrs. A. Woods.

Hospital Conveners St. Boniface-Mrs. C. W. Martin, General-Mrs. M. Elliott, Tuxedo-Mrs. N. Bowman, King Edward-Mrs. F. Ostrander,



T. C. NORRIS, PREMIER OF MANIFORM

The Canadian Battlefields Memorials

"Upon the wreckage of thy yesterday, Design thy structure of to-morrow."

An exhibition unique in the history of art attracted a large number of visitors to the Railway Commission Rooms, in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, last week. There were shown the seventeen designs selected from one hundred and sixty submitted in an open competition for Canadian Battlefields Memorials. They were, indeed, worthy of attention and study. The Federal Government promoted this competition, which was open to all Canadian architects, sculptors and other artists, and a Commission was appointed to represent the Government in all matters referring to the competition. Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A., of Montreal, is acting as Architectural Adviser to the Commission, and the judges, or "Professional Assessors," who have made the preliminary selection of seventeen designers, were: Professor C. H. Reilly, Liverpool, nominated by the Royal Institute of British Architects; Professor Paul Cret, Paris, nominated by the Societe Centrale des Architects, and Professor Frank Darling, nominated by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

The conditions were few and simple. All drawings were required to be sent anonymously, and were judged before the name of the competitor was made known. It was understood that they were designed for the following sites, in France and Belgium—St. Julien (near Ypres), Passchendaele (near Ypres), Observatory Ridge (near Ypres), Vimy Ridge (near Lens), Dury Crossroads (Arras-Cambrai), Bourlon Wood (near



Cambrai), Courcelette (Bapaume-Albert), Hospital Wood (near Amiens), and that the anticipated expenditure on each of the eight monuments is to be one hundred and twenty thousand dollars (\$120,000).

The aim of the Commission is "the erection of a series of monuments having a cumulative effect due to similarity in scale and general form in landmarks. Each monument should, however, be individual in character as to its base and the composition of its immediate pre-

concluded on April 15th. The drawings of the seventeen successful competitors hang in the House of Commons Building; the balance of the one hundred and sixty submitted make a truly imposing exhibit in the National Art Gallery at the Victoria Memorial Museum.

The final stage is now being prepared, and the seventeen eligible contestants will be asked to send models conforming to certain conditions imposed by the Commission. The Commission holds itself quite free in the selection of Cecil Burgess; from Hamilton, Lester B. Husband and Paul Domville; from Regina, F. Chapman Clemesha; from Iberville, George E. Tremblay; and from Vancouver, Richard T. Perry.

It has been suggested that the notably large number of entries from Montreal is due to the flourishing condition of its architectural schools, upon which our sister city is to be sincerely congratulated.

Altogether, Canada was congratulated by the distinguished visiting judges



MAJOR-GENERAL H. D. B. KETCHEN, C.B., C.M.G.

cincts. Thus the visitor to the battlefields would readily recognize the characteristic Canadian monuments among the many to be erected. Their value as landmarks is to be kept in view. Some will be within sight of one another.

"Whether an obelisk, a column, a tower, an arch, mausoleum, or other form, will be recommended for the final competition, will depend on the success of the designs submitted in this preliminary competition, in which no type is prescribed."

This preliminary competition was

the final designers; there may be one artist awarded the great honor of undertaking the whole eight memorials, or there may be any number, up to eight.

Seven Canadian cities are represented in the preliminary stage. How many will there be in the final?

Montreal's successful competitors are: A. V. King, S. D. Ritchie, J. E. Vanier, P. R. Wilson, Ramsay Traquair, Kenneth E. Reay, W. A. Gagnon; G. W. Hill. Those from Toronto are: Walter S. Allward, Frederick Lessore, Charles S. Cobb and Duke W. Rowat; from Ottawa, upon the high standard of excellence that marked the contributions as a whole. There were amazingly few in the entire number that failed to show a conspicuous degree of merit. In some cases, the conception was finer than the execution, but although this may result in the forfeiture of financial reward and considerable national glory to the individual, Canada herself is richer for having called that spirit of idealism into concrete expression. Many times individual failure is national success!

-Toronto Saturday Night.

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RESOLUTIONS

PENSIONS

Whereas many ex-service men suffering from War Disabilities are unable to secure pensions to which they are justly entitled; And whereas the present pensions are not permanent, owing to the bonus system introduced therein;

And whereas deductions of pension bonuses are made under certain con-

ditions;

Therefore be it resolved.

That we, the G.W.V.A. of Manitoba, in annual convention assembled this 10th day of March, 1921, all pensions should be paid in full without regard to the pensioner's income from any other source;
 That Pension Bonuses should be paid to all pensioners irrespective of their place of residence.
 That all Pension Bonuses at present paid to pensioners should be come a permanent part of the pension.
 That all ex-members of H.M. Forces domiciled in Canada suffering from Shell Shock or other nervous disorders directly attributable to War Service should now be reclassified according to disabilities with a view to bringing these cases directly under the Pensions Act of Canada.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT

We, the members of the Manitoba Command, of the Great War Veterans' Association in Annual Convention assembled, this 16th day of March, 1931, re-affirm our endorsation and approval of the Great War Veterans' Association's scheme of 100% re-establishment as submitted to Parliament by the Dominion Executive following the Montreal Convention, and urge that every effort be put forward to secure its adoption by the government of Canada.

LAND SETTLEMENT

Whereas, in our opinion, it is in the best interests of the Soldier Settle-ment Board and Soldier Settlers generally that certain amendments to the Soldier Settlement Act and changes in the administrative policy of the Board

Idier Settlement Act and changes in the administrative pointy of the bond enacted and inaugurated. Therefore, be it resolved that we petition. That a sufficient staff of Veterinary Surgeons be employed by the Soldier Settlement Board, and that each settler, under the Soldier Settlement Board, be visited at least annually by the representative of the veterinary staff, and all stock inspected and treatment administered where necessary. All expenses in this connection to be borne by the Soldier Settlement Board: 2. That the benefits of the Soldier Settlement Board should be extended to all bonerably discharged men, regardless of place of service;

2. That the benefits of the Solder Settlement Board smooth be extended to all honorably discharged men, regardless of place of service; 3. That the Soldier Settlement Board make arrangements for the breaking of wild land in any locality where there are a number of Soldier Settlers, the cost of such work to be charged to the settlers receiving the benefit;

breaking of whe and in any norms have be charged to the settlers Soldier Settlers, the cost of such work to be charged to the settlers receiving the benefits;
4. That settlers, under the Act, be classified according to abilities and qualifications as farmers, and that the age of a settler shall not be allowed to interfere with his receipt of an "A" Class Certificate and the extra privileges available to settlers of this class:
5. That all applicants for ionas be supplied at time of qualification with literature, giving full particulars of liabilities that may be assumed, and outlining the regulations of the Soldier Settlement Board;
6. That all Soldier Settlers should be in possession of a copy of all agreements existing between the Soldier Settlement Board;
7. That the loan for perminent improvements be increased from \$1,000.00 to \$2,500.00;
8. That settlers under the Soldier Settlement Act be relieved of the obligation of permanently residing on their land until it is ready for crop;

the obligation of permanently residing on their land until it is ready for crop: 9. That in view of the large areas of arable land, held in Canada by speculators, a tax be placed on idle lands without delay; 10. That where a Settler has suffered a reverse through no fault of his own, and is, in the opinion of the supervisors of the Board, doing all in his power to promote his success, it is in the best interests of the Board and the Settler that the Board should grant such further assist-ance as is necessary, regardless of the amount of existing liabilities, until such time as the Settler has succeeded or has proven the' he has no chance of success:

chance of success; 11. That the Board circularize all soldier settlers as to the desira-bility of creating a fund for the purpose of insuring against loss by hall and on Soldier Settlers' fama, crops to be insured to the value of \$20.00 per acre for each acre in crop, and that the cost of payments of losses be assessed, by Provinces, against the Settlers pro ratio on their crop

acreage; 12. That the date of payment falling due to the Soldier Settlement 12. That the date of payment failing due to the Soldier Settlemant Board be changed from Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st in each year, this change to apply to all agreements now in existence and to all new agreements, the object being to five a settler an opportunity of disposing of his crop before the due date of payment. 13. That all Settlers on unimproved lands be granted two years exemption from payments on account of lands and permanent improve-ment.

ment. Whereas many Veterans are desirous of securing Homesteads or Soldier Grants in the Sprague district of Manitoba; and Mereas private interests control, by timber lease, thousands of acres of desirable land on which there is no timber, and an equally large number of acres of land on which there is no timber, and an equally large number of acres of land on which there is no timber, and an equally large number of acres of land on which there is no timber of merchantable value, said land being situated in Township 1, Ranges 15 and 16 East of the first principal meridian in Manitoba; and Whereas this land is all very desirable land for mixed farming and is situated on the main line of the Canadian National Rallway, with sidings, and stations already constructed, and an excellent train service to and from Winnipeg, thus giving an unexcelled market within easy reach; and Whereas land appraisers sent to inspect these Townships for the Soldier Settlement Board have, we believe after careful inspection, recommended the opening of portions of these Townships for Soldier Settlement;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Manitoba Command, G.W.V.A., in Annual Convention assembled, request the Dominion Command, G.W.V.A., to put forth every effort to have the Federal Government, through the medium of the Soldier Settlement Act, declare the desirable lands in these Townships, a Settlement Area under the Act, and we request that they be thrown open for Soldier Settlement without further delay.

Whereas there are a very large number of Soldier Settlers resident in the area between Amaranth and Winnipegosis who are entirely without Railway Service.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the G.W.V.A. of Manitoba, in Annual Con-vention Assembled, this 16th day of March, 1921, petition the proper authorities requesting that they push to completion, during he coming summer, the exten-sion of the Canadian National Railway fromm Amaranth to Winnipegosis.

Whereas the Dominion Government, through legislation, permits home-stoaders, who homesteaded previous to enlistment, to have their time Overseas counted as readent duties on said homesteads, this Convention is of the opinion that such legislation should be so amended as to include boys who went Over-seas under the age of 18 and who have homesteaded subsequent to enlistment, or who may now desire to homestead.

Whereas much desirable land, suitable for settlement is to be found in the Turtle Mountain Reserve and parts of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve in Manitoba, therefore, be if resolved that we, the G.W.V.A. of Manitoba in Annual Convention assembled, this 10th day of March, 1921, petition the proper authorities, requesting that all arable lands including tp. 23, R. 18, 19, 20, W.I. P.M., situated in the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, and that all of the Turtle Mountain Reserve be declared settlement areas under the Soldier Settlement Act at as early a date as possible. Act at us early a date as possible.

RE LIFE INSURANCE.

Whereas the Soldiers Insurance Act at present contains certain sections which render policies issued under the Act inferior to the standard policies issued by Life Insurance Companies; therefore, be it resolved:-whield

1. That Section 10 of the Act be amended so that should a pensioner, whose dependents are eligible for pension, die within 3 months after the issue of an Insurance Polley no Insurance shall be paid, but the premium shall be returned with interest thereon, or should the pensioner die after 3 months, and within 6 months after date of the issue of the policy 1-5 of the Insurance shall be paid, and 4-5 of the premium returned, or should the pensioner die after 6 months and within 1 year of the date of issue 2-5 of the insurance shall be paid and 3-5 of the premium returned, and so on until at two and one half years after the date of issue the full insurance shall be paid.

2. That the persons eligible to become beneficiaries under the Act not restricted as at present. tie not r

3. That Endowment Insurance be provided as well as ordinary life policies.

4. That assignment of policies for business purposes be permitted.

5. That in the event of persons eligible to become beneficiaries remaining restricted in number as at present, full insurance shall be paid in case the insured dies without a beneficiary eligible under the present Act.

HOUSING

Whereas the benefits of the Federal Housing Scheme are so narrow that only citizens who are fortunate enough to live in municipalities passing the necessary by-laws are eligible for loans under the Act; and

Whereas many municipalities who have passed the necessary by-laws hav placed such monetary restriction upon prospective borrowers that the Ac is useless to the large majority of returned men and citizens in general; and

Whereas the great scarcity of houses throughout Canada to-day prevents usunds of voterans being adequately re-established in security and tho happiness:

Therefore be it resolved:

That we, the G.W.V.A. of Manitoba in Annual Convention assembled, this 16th day of March, are of the opinion that a Dominion Housing Com-mission should be established to permit of loans being made upon city, town or village properties to returned citizens and war widows who have not remarried, for the purpose of building or buying homes or for the purpose of paying off present liabilities and making improvements to present homes. The rate of interest, terms of repayment, etc., to be the same in principle as pertaining to farm loans for returned men under the Soldier Settlement Act.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Whereas it would appear that there are a large number of former mem-bers of H.M. forces who have been disabled during the Great War, and who, by reason of their disabilities and lack of sufficient re-training are unable to obtain stability of employment, and,

Whereas it would appear they suffer great hardahips by reason of their disabilities, and

Whereas it would appear that a thorough re-training of these disabled in would very materially reduce the distress amongst disabled ex-members H.M. Forres;

Therefore be it resolved that we, the G.W.V.A. of Manitoba in Annual Con-cention assembled, urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of opening up schools under competent instructors or placing in industrial works or businesses all disabled former members of H.M. forces who are unable, because of their disabilities, to obtain stability of employment. The Government to bear the cost of their maintenance. The disabled men to attend such school or busi-ness unil a Board of Examiners are satisfied that such disabled memn are in a position to earn a livelihood in the calling in which they have been re-trained

THANKSOIVING DAY

Whereas the people of Canada have much to be thankful for as a result of the successful termination of the War; and,

Whereas we have no set Thanksgiving Day,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Manitoba Command, Great War Veterans' Association of Manitoba in Convention Assembled, this 19th day of March, 1921, do petition the Dominion Government, requesting that they, by act of Parliament, set aside the 11th day of November in each year as a National Mediday and Therebender day. Holiday and Thanksgiving day.

SENIORITY OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Whereas persons without War Service, securing employment after the outbreak of hostilities, now hold advantage over ex-service men in matters of seniority; and

Whereas, during periods of depression, those employees who have least service are dispensed with first; and

Whereas, in our opinion, ex-service men are entitled to seniority dating from the date of enlistment provided they have remained in the position first secured upon discharge;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Manitoba Command, Great War Veterans' Association, in Annual Convention assembled, this 19th day of March, 1921, do appeal to all employers of labor to grant seniority to the ex-service men in their employ as at the date of their enlistment, providing such ex-service men have held the same employment since-the date of their discharge.

CIVIL SERVICE RESOLUTION

Whereas it appears that the wives and dependents of returned soldiers in employ of Provincial Government have never received Dependents' portion of War Service Gratuity, and Whereas it appears that the Federal Government deny responsibility for same on the ground that such wives and dependents were never in receipt of Separation Allowance, owing to the fact that a corresponding amount was paid by Provincial Government to such wives and dependents during the service of such enlisted employees, and

Whereas the Provincial Government deny responsibility on the ground that their obligation ended on discharge, and,

Whereas we are of opinion that for the reasons aforesaid a great injustice has been done to such wives and dependents. Now, therefore, be it resolved that we, the G.W.V.A. of Manitoba, in Annual convention assembled, this 10th day of March 1921, urge that proper represen-tations in respect thereto be made to Provincial and Federal Governments, with a view to obtaining an equitable adjustment. a view to obtaining an equitable adjustment.

STATE MEDICAL SERVICES

Whereas it has been found that certain citizens cannot obtain proper medi-

Whereas it has been found that certain citizens cannot obtain proper medi-cal services through lack of funds; and Whereas we find that the fear of hardship and poverty and the knowledge of accumulating debt prevents many citizens from obtaining proper medical services for themselves or their children; Therefore be it Resolved, that we, the Manitoba Command, Great War Veterans' Association, in Annual Convention assembled, this 10th day of March, 1921, request the proper authorities to take this matter under consideration with a view to having State, Provincial or Municipal Hospitals established free to all such citizens the synemic to be been by sevent travelue. to all such citizens, the expense to be borne by general taxation.

LADIES' AUXILIARIES

"Whereas, the work of the Ladies' Auxiliaries has been, and is, of vital importance to the Great War Veterane' Association; and Whereas, the suggested formation of a Provincial Command of the Ladies' Auxiliary will result in a better understanding and co-ordination of our work, aims and principles; Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Manitoba Command, G.W.V.A., in Annual Convention assembled, do instruct the incoming Executive to, in con-junction with the Ladies' Auxiliary, proceed with the formation of a Provincial Command thereof. Command thereof.

REFORESTATION

Whereas, we have come to note with alarm the growing shortage of both fuel and lumber in the Province; and Whereas, we consider that the time has come for the Governments, both Provincial and Dominion, to make a greater effort towards the reforestation of all timber berths cut upon and the replanting of the timber lands, and that a still closer protection against forest fires be urged, by making the punish-ment for starting fires in our lands and woods greater, as we believe that the adoption of such a policy will not only be a great asset to the State, but at the same time will be a means of re-establishing the returned men if the Government will do as France has done in the past years—use her ex-soldiers in the Forestry Service; in the Forestry Service;

In the Porcentry Service, Therefore be it Resolved, that we, the G.W.V.A. of Manitoba in Annual Convention assembled, this 10th day of March, 1921, urge upon the Provincial and Federal Governments the necessity for a broad and comprehensive policy of reforestation.

The Following Resolutions and General Business Referred to the Incoming Executive for Action Was Dealt With as Follows:

LADIES' AUXILIARIES

Resolved: "That the secretary write the Dominion Command, requesting information as to what action has been taken by the Dominion Command to carry into effect the provisions of the resolutions re Ladies' Auxiliaries, passed at the last Dominion Convention at Montreal." Carried. And further, "That Comrades Rumer, Callede and Scrase be constituted a committee to deal with the organization of the Provincial Command of Ladies' Auxiliaries, and that Mrs. Bogers, with a committee of ladies from the Winni-peg Branch Auxiliary, be requested to co-operate." Carried.

a medical examination fee. Resolved: "That the Secretary investigate the alleged charge, and that the Secretary be given power to act." Carried.

CIVIL SERVICE SENIORITY OF POSITION

The Secretary read a resolution from the Winnipeg Branch, with reference

to seniority and pay increases in the Civil Service. Resolved: "That this Executive go on record as endorsing this resolution, and that the same be transmitted to the Dominion Command." Carried.

MANITOBA VETERAN WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

Resolved: "That the following resolution be endorsed and that Branches

Resolved: "That the following resolution be endorsed and that Branches be requested to carry it into effect: Whereas, the Manitoba Veteran, the official organ of this Command, has a fund known as "The War Widows' and Orphans' Christmas Cheer Fund," and whereas it would seem expedient to widen the scope and activities of this fund. Therefore, be it resolved by this Convention that we recommend to each branch within the Command, that at least once a year they hold some function, the proceeds from which will be devoted to the Manitoba Veteran War Widows' and Orphans' Christmas Cheer Fund.

MULVIHILL LANDS

A resolution from the Mulvihill Branch of the G.W.V.A. was read and re-ferred to the Agricultural Committee.

RE PAYMENTS ON STOCK AND EQUIPMENT, S.S.B.

A resolution from the Mulvihill Branch was read proposing that re-pay-ments for stock and equipment be spread over a period of ten years instead of six years.

Resolved, "That this Executive do not concur in this resolution, and that the Secretary be instructed to inform the Mulvihill Branch to this effect." Carried.

RE APPOINTMENT, SUPERINTENDENT, S.S.B.

"Resolved, that this Convention reaffirm its previous stand on the equali-ration of pensions regardless of the military or naval rank of the pensioner, and that the scale of pensions for disabled persons be fixed at the monthly rate of \$1.60 per 1 per cent. of disability." Carried.

TRUSTEE SYSTEM

The following resolution was submitted by the Dauphin Branch: "Resolved, that the Constitution and Character of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, Incorporated, he so amended as to enable local branches to hold title of real property in the name of the Branch, thereby dispensing with the "Trustee System."

On motion it was decided to instruct the Legislative and Resolutions Com-mittee to review the Constitution and By-laws of the Association with a view to bringing amendments before the next meeting of this Executive."

MEMBERSHIP OF VETERANS' SONS

The Secretary read a resolution from the St. James Branch recommending that sons of Veterans be eligible for membership at eighteen years of age. Resolved, "That this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion Command." Carried.

DEDUCTION OF PENSION FROM VOCATIONAL TRAINING ALLOWANCE

The Secretary read a resolution from the St. James Branch protesting deductions of pensions from vocational training pay. Resolved, "That this Convention do not concur in this resolution," Carried. the d

HUTTERITES AND MENNONITES

The Secretary read a resolution re immigration of Hutterites and Menne-

The Secretary read a resolution re immigration of futterities and atenno-nites from the U.S.A. Resolved, "That this Convention of the Manitoba Command, G.W.V.A., en-dorse the above resolution re Hutterites and Mennonites, and go on record as opposed to the Department of Immigration admitting any such persons,"

BURIAL EXPENSES OF PENSIONERS' DEPENDENTS

The Secretary read a resolution calling for probation of burial expenses for pensioned widows and pensioned widowed mothers. Resolved, "That this Convention go on record as endorsing the above rego-listion." Carried.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' INCOME TAX

The Secretary read a resolution from the Newdale Branch, requesting relief. from Income Tax for returned soldiers. Resolved. "That this Convention do not concur in the above resolution."

HOUSING

Resolved, "That the resolution of the St. James Branch re housing be filed, the gist of this resolution being already included in the resolution on housing." Carried.

CONFERENCE OF BRANCH SECRETARIES

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FEES. The Secretary read a resolution from the Winnipeg Branch, with reference to a fee of \$2.60 alleged to be charged applicants for Civil Service positions, as Carried.

And further, "That the Publicity Committee draft the agenda for the Con-ference of Secretaries," Carried,

A Message to the Membership (From PRESIDENT J. MARTINSON)

14

I N addressing the comrades for the first time, as president of our association in this province; I want to thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me to this position of trust.

I shall endeavour at all times to be deserving of your confidence. My aim as president will be to make our association bigger and better than ever.

Less of self and more of service, should be the motto of each and every member of the organization. With this for our slogan, exemplified in our daily lives, we will become the greatest factor in the national life of this dominion; which is our heritage by right of service and sacrifice, in the field of battle. All that we do to maintain that heritage is to continue the same unselfish service in civil life.

I believe the year on which we are just entering, will test the metal of our organization as it has never before been tested. With the need for 100 per cent. re-establishment more apparent than ever, and with the problems of the pensioners, the soldier settlers, unemployment, the homeless families of returned citizens, etc., we have a momentous task before us. We can accomplish this task, only by the united efforts of all returned citizens; coupled with the support and cooperation of citizens generally.

The Provincial Executive of the G.W.V.A. have a great responsibility. They must always have the best interests of the association uppermost in their minds; and be diligent in the performance of their duties; jealously guarding against dissention in our ranks; ever remembering that in union alone there is strength.

The enrolment of every returned citizen into our organiza-

tion, should be the objective of our association, and to accomplish this every branch must put forth its best efforts.

Much of the success of the local branch, depends on the ability and reliability of its president and secretary. Do not permit interest to lag; uninteresting meetings are the funeral services than consign your branches to their last resting places. It should be the aim of the members to have meetings interspersed with bright, wholesome, social evenings. Avoid contentious subjects which are not of importance to the association. In all discussions avoid personalities, and weigh your words well that they may not give offence. Above all do not permit your organization to become the football of aspiring politicians.

The formation of Ladies' Auxiliaries should be undertaken by each local branch. The ladies are the backbone of

THE MANITOBA VETERAN

the social life of the community. Their influence and co-operation will lift the association to a higher plane and promote the best interests of the organization. At the convention recently held in Brandon, it was decided to organize a Provincial Command of Ladies' Auxiliaries, affiliated with the G.W.V.A. Drop a card to the provincial secretary without delay, and he will help you to get your Ladies' Auxiliary under way.

The Manitoba Veteran is the mouthpiece of your organization in this province, give it your hearty support. The



COMPADE J. MARTINSON, PRESIDENT MANITORA COMMAND

splendid management of this paper is largely responsible for its high standard of efficiency as a veteran publication, and its editorial policy is conducted on broad, unselfish, and democratic lines. The editor and management invite your co-operation; constructive criticism is always welcome. Make full use of the paper, and each month, see to it that the doings of your branch are recorded in its columns.

Your provincial command can only function properly when it has the moral and financial support of the local branches under its jurisdiction; and it rests with you to see that it is not lacking in this respect. Is your per capita tax paid? Do not feel that your branch is out in the cold simply because one of its members was not elected to the provincial executive at the last convention. Always bear in mind that when a comrade enters the provincial executive, he is there, not as a representative of any particular branch, but of the province as a whole. Consult any executive member if you have problems you are unable to solve, it is his duty, it is more his pleasure, to help you to the best of his ability.

It is the intention of your executive to add 10,000 new members to our association in this province, during the coming year. The first step in this direction will be the conference of branch secretaries, to take place at Portage la Prairie on June 16th. For this drive to be success-

ful, it is absolutely necessary that each member get behind the executive and exert every effort to gain our objective. The executive can only be successful insofar as they have the support of the members. Let us all work together and success will be ours.

"We Who Can Claim Small Fields"

Comrade Martinson's address at Minneapolis.

The provincial president and 2nd vice-president represented the G.W.V.A. of Manitoba at the commemorative parade and service for the Second Battle of Ypres, held in Minneapolis, April 22nd. At the reunion banquet at the Lemington, Comrade Martinson spoke as follows: Mr.Chairman, Your Worship,

Ladies and Gentlemen :---

It is a pleasure to me to be with you tonight, as a representative of the Veterans of Canada, and I am proud of this opportunity of assuring you of the steadfast friendship of the people of Canada and the British Empire.

We are all of the same flesh and blood, speaking the same language, living the same life, enjoying the same rights and liberties, and believing in the same democratic principles. We live harmoniously one with the other, and perhaps the strongest witness of our friendship for you, and yours

for us, and the faith and trust we have each in the other, lies in the 4,000 miles of undefended boundary line between your great nation and ours. That boundary, is unique in the history of the world, in that you can traverse its entire length without encountering a single fort or the least token of mistrust of the neighbor on either side.

The sort of friendship exemplified by this is going to continue for all time, despite those who would endeavor to spread mistrust and suspicion one against the other.

As I look at the seat of honor tonight, the thought occurs to me how easily it might have represented one of us; and I am reminded of the words of one of the gallant dead, whom it seems to me must have forseen his own immortality when he wrote: "Take up our quarrel with the foe To you from failing hands we throw the torch. Be yours to lift it high.

- If ye break faith with us who die,
- We shall not sleep, though popples blow
- In Flanders Fields"

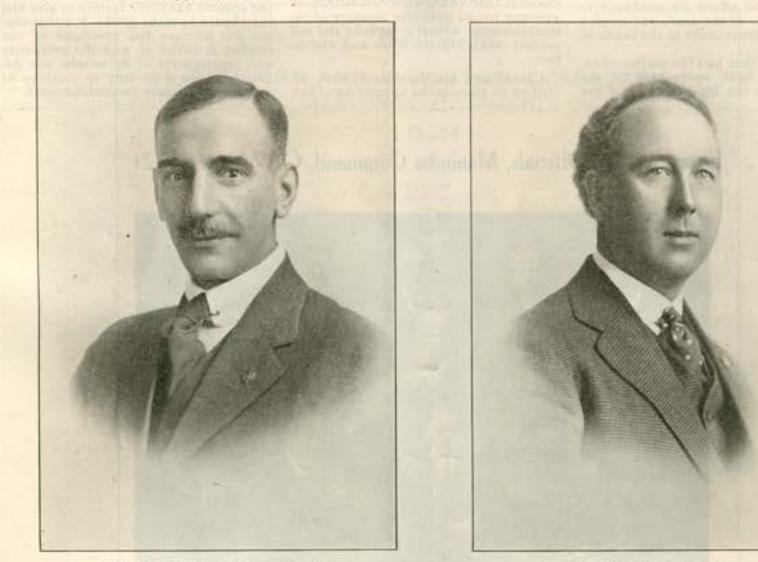
The P CLARENCE P PERSON

I would particularly impress on you that line "If ye break faith with us who die." We of the Allied Forces carried on until the guns of the enemy were silenced. Possibly we stopped too soon;

ganda is being circulated, with a view to destroying the confidence you have in our great commonwealth of nations, the British Empire.

But we who have stood side by side facing the common foe, we who have stood by the open grave and seen our comrades placed in their last resting place, we who can claim for our countries small fields in all the corners of the world, made sacred by our dead, shall campaign to establish new branches in the country and to strengthen the city memberships will be undertaken during the present year.

At no time since its inception has the Association lost sight of the fact that it was organized for service and always, at all times it has made this plain. It has held up as an ideal of relationship, the comradely spirit of the trenches; where the reward for helpful service to



Comrade P. G. RUMER, 187 VICE-PRESIDENT MANITORA COMMAND

possibly we should have carried devastation far into the land of the hun. I believe that should have been our course; nevertheless we stayed with the game, we did not break faith so long as there was a gun to be quietened.

The big question today is, are we breaking faith now by permitting, without protest or opposition from us, the spreading of war in its most insidious form among the nations of the Allies. The hun is a master of the craft of falsehood, he understands fully how to undermine the confidence of the people of one nation towards another; and today hun brains, and hun money are being used to the limit for the purpose of fomenting hatred, distrust and suspicion among the nations of the Allies.

In Canada and in the British Empire there is a definite effort being made to destroy faith and confidence in your great republic; and in your republic a most damnable and insidious propanot break faith; but carry on the fight against the common foe, destroying the power of his propaganda by educating the people to the truth concerning the allied nations. We shall be the great factor standing for peace on earth; the Veterans shall be the cement that binds the structure made up of the Englishspeaking peoples; and so bound, your nation and ours can bring about that era of peace and goodwill when "All men shall brothers be."

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

Our Association in Manitoba

THE number of branches of the G.W. V.A. throughout the Province, in

good standing at present date is 109. This in view of the fact that very little in the nature of organization work has been possible during the past year is a very good showing. A vigorous

COMRADE A. IEWIN, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT MANIFORA COMMAND

a comrade was all in the nature of a duty, giving an inward satisfaction that nothing material could equal.

This is a hard ideal to uphold in the hurly burly of a competitive life, so unlike the new world we pictured would succeed the welter of indiscriminate slaughter which darkened the world for four age long years; and it is greatly to the credit of our Association that it has been able to keep its ideal always to the forefront.

Rightly, the Association has taken a deep interest in matters of public interest, matters looking to the social betterment of the people, and its representatives are often called into consultation where these matters are being discussed. This is as it should be; it is recognized that the winning of the peace, for the benefit of those coming after us, is as vital as the winning of the war. Unless a fuller life is created out of the sacrifice of the millions who have died, then Vic-

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tory will be as dust and ashes in the mouth; and our civilization will be found as built on sand. It sometimes seems that the Association is concerned only with the mere material affairs of its members; and that is the view some superficial observers take of it. The reason for this will be found, not in the selfishness of the Association, but in the neglect of those whose duty as the country's representatives, is to afford all assistance to the dependants of the dead, and to give the living an opportunity in the ranks of industry.

The fact is, that had the matter of reestablishment been aproached in the same spirit as the big problems of the

THE MANITOBA VETERAN

war, (As it should have been), the difficulties would have melted like snow and at this writing Canada would be receiving the benefit from industry that such a magnificent army applied to production instead of distruction could have achieved. Instead of which, at this short period from the Armistice large numbers of returned men all over the country are forced to accept public relief. Our Association sees its duty, no less to the country, than to the returned citizen, in pressing for an adequate measure of reestablishment; so that prosperity and self respect, shall replace doles and discontent.

Casual and aimless employment affording no place in the upbuilding of this

young nation, is the material from which the ranks of discontent are recruited, and the most bitter expression of discontent must of necessity come from those who have offered all to a country, which seems to offer them, not even a livelihood in return. Seems we say, because we know that the people as a whole are behind the returned citizen in his demand for a reasonable start in life; and that the country has every facility to give him the chance to make good. For that reason and because the greatness of our country is bound up with the prosperity and contentment of its people, our As-sociation sees it its duty to continue its work for adequate re-establishment.

Executive and Officials, Manitoba Command, G.W.V.A., 1921



EXECUTIVE AND OFFICIALS, MANITOBA COMMAND, G.W.V.A., 1921

W. A. Piper	A. Irwin	P. G. Rumer	C. H. Vincent	F. Scrase
(Sprague)	(2nd Vice-President)	(1st Vice-President)	(Carberry)	(Dauphin)
J. R. Bowler	Geo. Inglis	J. H. Martinson	F. J. Leathers	J. W. Baldock
(Hon. Prov. Sec.)	(Mgr., Man. Veteran	(President)	(Past Prov. Sec.)	(Virden)
J. O. Ca	llede	Leo Warde	E. E. Spencer	
(French Re	servista)	(Past President)	(Morden)	



OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MANITOBA COMMAND

1921

President J. H. MARTINSON

1st Vice-president P. G. RUMER

2nd Vice-President A. IRWIN

To Form Balance of Executive Committee:

A. CAIRNS, Brandon J. R. BOWLER, Winnipeg ELI E. SPENCER, Morden W. J. BALDOCK, Virden F. SCRASE, Dauphin J. O. COLLEDE, French Reservista C. H. VINCENT, Carberry W. A. PIPER, Sprague 17

Supernumeraries

A. HAY, Roblin D. G. POTTER, Glenboro S. R. BESTWICK, Mulvihill

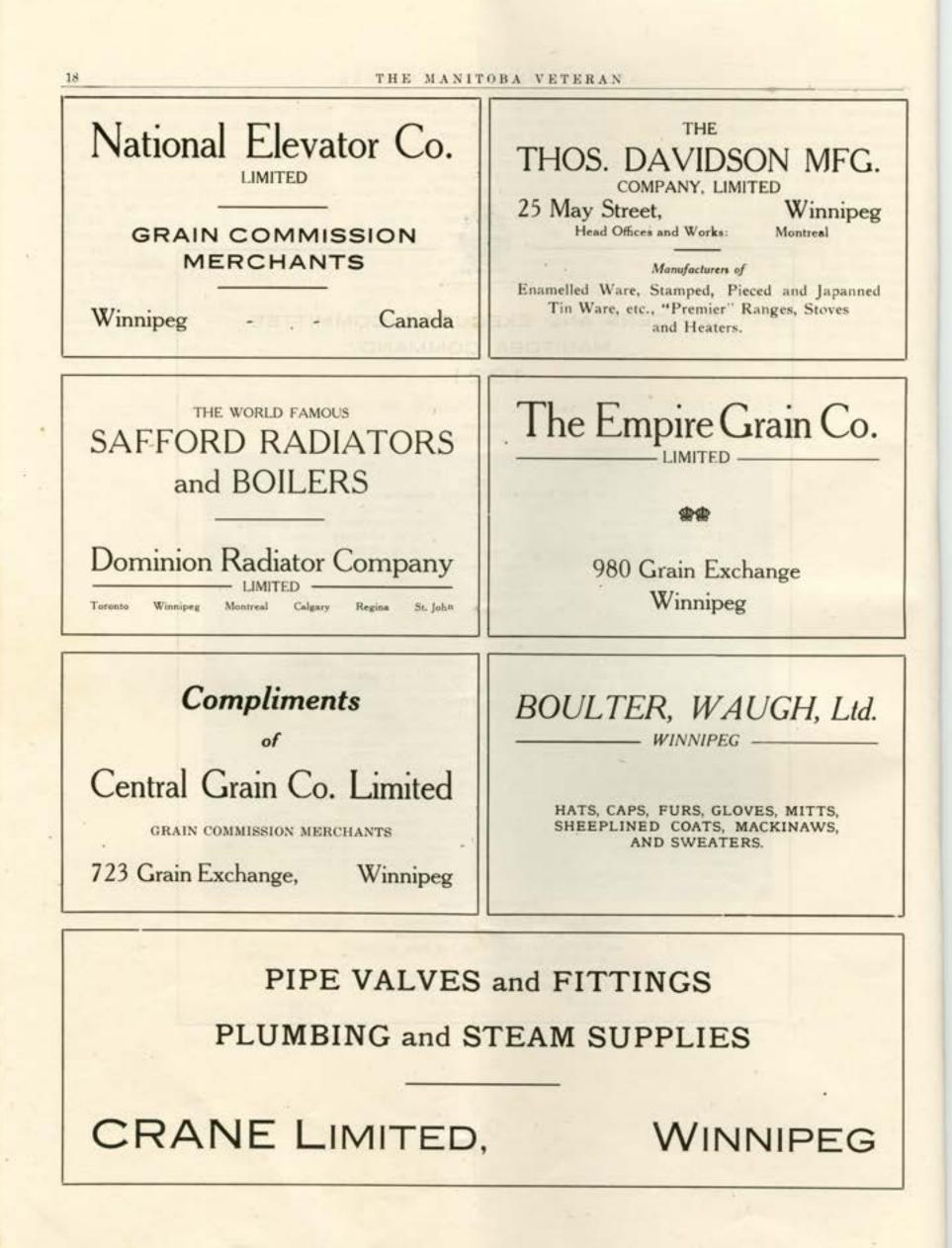
Delegates Attending Convention

Belmont-M. GRAHAM Boissevain-H. J. PHILLIPS Carberry-C. H. VINCENT Carman (Proxy)-W. J. BALDOCK Cypress River (Proxy)-D. G. POTTER Dauphin-F. NEELY, F. SCRASE Douglas-E. H. DILLON Durban-E, S. FORD Eddystone (Proxy)-J. O. COLLEDE Elgin-J. C. W. REID Elkhorn-L PARSONS Erickson-E. W. MILLER French Reservists-F. CHALIEUX Glenella (Proxy)-W. TAYLOR Hamiota-W. E. LIPSETT Kemton-L. HARMER Killarney-C. PRIVAT McAuley-C. W. SIMPSON

Morden-E. F. WOOD Mowbray (Proxy)-J. V. JOHNSTON Mulvihill-S. R. BESTWICK Newdalo-R. C. SHANKS Pilot Mound (Proxy)-LEO WARDE Plumas-L JOHNSTON Polish Branch-T. R. COSLICK Rivers-G. H. BAREFOOT Roblin-ANGUS HAY St. James-A. R. HARRISON St. Vital-W. M. ANDERSON Transcom-A. E. MOORE Weston-J. R. BOWLER West Kildonan-G. DAVIDSON Winnipeg District Command-J. W. HATCH Winnipeg Branch-G. S. WALTER J. W. GARDNER, R. FAIRHURST

Fraternal Delegates

MRS. R. A. ROGERS-Ladies' Auxiliaries MAJOR F. R. LANDERS-American Legion MAJOR F. G. TAYLOR-Army and Navy Veterans A. E. SMITH, M.L.A.-Labor COL. W. L. SIMPSON-Moderation League REV. M. L. ORCHARD-Social Service Council



Provincial President's Address

Comrades, it is an honor and proud privilege to welcome you to this our Third Annual Convention of the Great War Veterans' Association, Provincial Command of Manitoba, opening at Brandon this 9th day of March, 1921.

In my remarks I do not intend to make reference in detail to those matters which have absorbed the interests of your executive during the past year; these details I leave to the reports of your various committees. I wish to take this opportunity to draw your attention to the unselfish and self-sacrificing work that has been done by your executive, and to the loyalty and devotion to your interests with which they have at all times endeavored to deal with the problems that have come before them. In passing, it is only fair to especially commend to you the work of Comrade Bowler, our past Secretary; he was so able and courteous in his services that he brought to this Association much prestige and high favor, setting a very high standard for those who must follow him in office.

This Association, from its inception, has been run on constitutional lines, and we have never lost sight of the fact that the interests of our members and the interests of the country are inevitably bound up one with the other. We are now at the zero hour of the future. What the future holds for us depends in large, at this time, on what we will that it should hold. There may never be another time in our history when it shall be so necessary for the guiding influence of same and wise leaders, and for such care to be given to those ideas and ideals which we may seek to impress upon the lives and institutions of our country. Our leaders must realize the responsibility which rests upon them, in the handling of the collective spirit and power of the Veteran movement as an agency for the common well-being.

Though premature at this time, may I appeal to your loyalty, that when you have occasion to select new officers, that you hold yourself free from any prejudices or personalities, and that you give your support to those who, by their character and action, have satisfied you of their worthiness for office in an association of men who comprise the greatest stabilizing force for national good possessed by any country in the world.

Comrades, the present European situation may develop into serious eventualities. We may rest secure in the confidence that our Allied statesmen will care for this crisis, in such a way that the best interests of the world will not be sacrificed. We are prepared to stand to, and take whatever action circumstances may dictate.

Canada, as a child of the great Empire mother, has by her participation in the world war grown to the full maturity of nationhood. With all the attending responsibility such a status gives us, it will never tend to loosen those ties which bind us to the Mother Country, but will only serve the more to strengthen those bonds, and make for a greater and stronger devotion.

As a baby nation, nestling in the lap of destiny, we have come out of the war rich in ideals and traditions, great in principles, and possessed of the respect and high goodwill of all people. The full force of our new growth and power shall be made use of in helping to make Canada an influence for good among the nations of the world.

We must never let ourselves forget that our new nationhood was only made possible by the great sacrificing services of the living and the defenselses dead. With regard to those who served and gave up their lives, that the finer things of life might be preserved to the world, to us they are testimony and a pledge to keep their memory green. Their message to us is, "Carry on; live for your country as we died for it. We leave to you the duty of setting up a higher citizenship, in caring for the great living sacrifices of our widows and orphans and dear ones, and of our comrades, who, in their wounded spirit and broken bodies, reflect the ravage of the hellishness of war."

We have beard their message; our duty is clear. We shall never rest in our efforts toward preasing for just and liberal treatment of their dear ones and disabled communes.

While war was great in its demands and sacrifices, peace is no less exacting in its demands; great responsibilities and opportunities rest with each one of us. We did not fight to serve unto ourselves, neither do we wish to live our lives unto ourselves. Universal service has naturally led to the conviction on the part of our public-spirited citizens, that those who rendered such a service were worthy of the best from the community, even as they gave their best to the community.

It was all very well to welcome us home with bands, cheers, parades and joyous home comings, but a parade only lasts for a day: the years thereafter a life time. Our country's success on the battlefields will be short lived if it does not take them to beart and translate them into permanent factors in the lives and the homes of the people.

Our needs of re-establishment are too vital, not only to ourselves, but to the national well-being as well, for us to weaken now in seeking to bring about a proper adjustment of such needs. At times it seems as though it is impossible for those in authority to try and understand our requirements. But the difficulty is not all one-sided, for we have also shown a tendency of selfsufficiency towards the problems of re-establishment, by our taking for granted that these were interests peculiar to ourselves, when, in fact, they are national problems and are the concern of all the people. We can only hope for favorable public opinion, by first gaining public sympathy for our problems and for those constructive remedies which will make for their solution.

There must be the same general determination on the part of this country to call on its entire resources, if necessary, to meet the requirements of those who, by their service and sacrifice, are in need of such assistance as these



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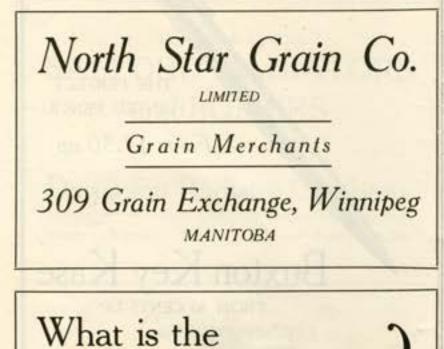
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-Any professional man who would capitalize his earnings in the form of an invested reserve.

-any thoughtful prudent executive or salaried man who would create an independent estate.

-Any experienced investor who would join the investment facilities and experiences of this company with his own.

We have explained the Plan and its advantages in a booklet which we want you to read. It is yours for the asking A personal interview with one of our officers will be to to your immediate advantage.

The Royal Trust Company EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

F. S. LONG, Manager. T. K. MIDDLEMASS, Asst. Manager. . . W. M. BUTLER, Manager Estates Dept.

436 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

Head Office-Montreal Assets Under Administration \$255,183,600.32 resources can provide for, in the re-establishment of its soldier citizens into the rational life of the civil community.

Re-establishment means having the people of this country set up such mediums as will facilitate the bringing about of the ecomonic independence of their ex-service men and women; in brief, helping those who wish to help themselves.

While on service we were colored with the many successes of our redoublable army, but on our return to civil life, identified as returned soldiers, the public too often are prone to group us all with any failures that may befail us as individuals. As time goes on, I become more convinced that our greatest problem in re-establishment is in that of individually regaining the confidence of the public. This is only possible by each and all of us striving to meet those demands required of responsible citizenship.

We are doing very well. Some of us, indeed, may even think it safe now to rest on our oars for a while and drift with the current. But such a policy would be almost suicidal. We should be quickly stranded on the rocks of "het-well-enough-alone." Believe me, Comrades, it requires every whil as much grit and solid hard work to keep up our reputation on the Home Front as it did to establish one on the battle front. I venture to say if we don't go on increasing our prestige, enhancing our good name, we shall begin to fall back in the public esteem, because it is as impossible to stand still as it is fatal to drift. So I ask you, by co-operation and unity, to go abead with your officers in their efforts to improve on past good work. That is the way to get as near perfection as may be, and the only way to keep the position we have won. There is nothing so good that it may not be bettared. It is for us at this stage to keep a sharp lookout for flaws, and, having got rid of these, to seleze every opportunity of turning what seems already good into something better still.

We are all here at this convention for the purpose of furthering those causes so dear to our hearts, and I commend to your earnest consideration the various resolutions and reports which will be submitted to you, and trust that your councils will be permeated with that toleration, frankness, courtesy and brotherliness which ought to prevail among comrudes.

In closing my remarks, I wish to thank you for the honor confered upon me, in giving me the opportunity of serving as your President during the year just past. LEO WARDE,

President.

Vice-President's Report

The President and Members, Manitoba Command, G.W.V.A.

Comrades:-

As First Vice-President of the Command for the past year, I have attended all Executive meeting of the Command, and all meetings of Committees assigned to my supervision by the President and Executive of the Command, and whenever possible have visited local Branches in any part of the province where I have been, and have undeavored to, at all times, serve my Comrades to the best of my ability.

Following the last Convention I was by vote of the Executive given direct supervision over the following Committees: Composite Committee, subdivided to cover Legislation. Constitution and By-laws, and Resolutions, and the Agricultural Committee, whose duties were largely concerned with the Soldier Settlement Board.

The Legislative section of the Composite Committee have had very little to do during the past year, as there has been practically no legislation of a Provincial nature calling for their consideration,

The Constitution and By-laws section are submitting for your consideration several amendments to the By-laws of this Command, having in mind in so doing. first, conformity to the Dominion Constitution; second, service; third, economy in expenditures.

The Resolutions section have dealt with all resolutions coming before the Executive, and will submit to you many important resolutions for your earnest consideration.

I would respectfully suggest that the Constitution and By-laws section, and the Resolutions section of the Composite Committee be each increased to five members by the addition to each of three Comrades from the floor of the Convention, and that the Committees so formed be considered, respectively, as the Constitution and By-laws and Resolution Committees of the Convention.

The Agricultural Committee has been one of the busiest of the Executive during the past year. They have had much to do, and, in my opinion, have done that which fell to their lot in a very satisfactory manner. One of the outstanding features of the Agricultural Committee's work has been the adjusting of differences between Solder Settlers and the Soldier Settlement Board, the large majority of which have terminated astisfactorily to the Settlers. There have, however, been many complaints which could not be satisfactorily adjusted owing to the fault lying in the Act itself or the interpretation placed thereon by those in authority at Ottawa, and complaints of this nature have been forwarded to the Dominion Secretary at Ottawa.

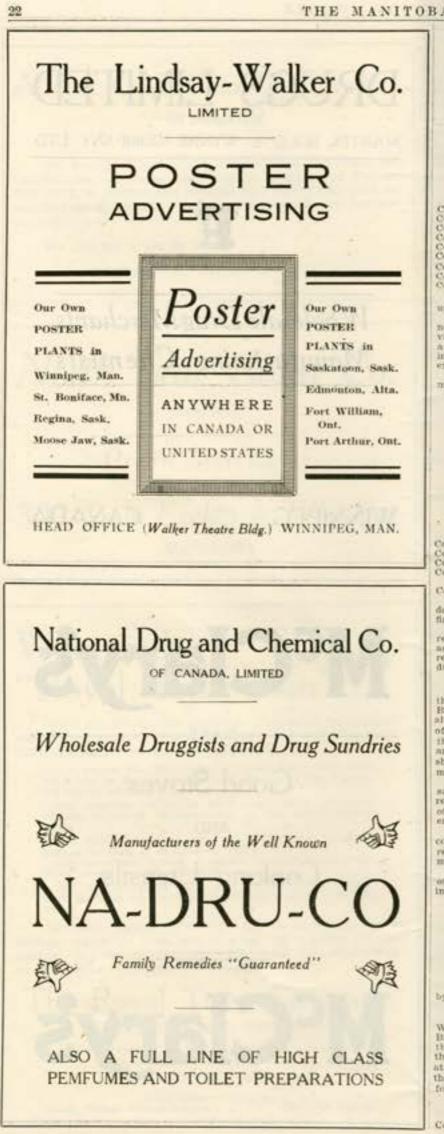
All members of Committees under my supervision have, in my opinion, worked faithfully in the service of the Organization. Any success which has rewarded their efforts has been due to the splendid co-operation existing between the Committee members and the late Secretary of this Command, Comrade J. R. Bowler, to whose able work can be accredited much of the good opinion in which this Organization is held by the people of this Province.

In closing, I would impress upon all my Comrades the necessity of eliminating all unnecessary expenditures. Greater economy must be practiced in every department of the Command, and above all things we must sacrifice self to service if we would accomplish the tasks we have undertaken.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. MARTINSON,

First Vice-Proddent.



	Executive Meetings.
Executive meetings were	convened and held on the following dates:
September 10th, 1920	1107 McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

Attendance Report-Executive Meetings.

Name	No, Moetings Held,	No. Meetings Attended.	Name	and the second second	Held,	No. Meetings Attended,
Comrade Leo Warde Comrade J. H. Martinson Comrade J. Kirkcaldy Comrade C. D. Bates Comrade A. Irwin Comrade J. O. Collede Comrade W. H. Hamilton Comrade B. Batsford Comrade A. W. Mayse	5555 5555 	1000000000	lomrade G. P. Comrade J. V. Comrade P. G.	Spencer	24	**********

		Contraction of the	The second secon	And the second			
Oct.	Sthi,	1920		Dec.	10th.	1920	
Nov.	9th.	1920		Dec.	291h,	1920	
Nov.	19th.	1920		Jan.	Sth.	1921	
Nov.	27th.	1920		Feb.	10th,	1921	
Dec.	and,	1920		Mar.	Ist.	1921	

Attendance Report-Resident Committee. No. Meetl Attended. Moot. Me Name Name No. Held No. No.

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 2.4
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 Commade P. G. Rumer.
 18
 16
 Commade W. Taylor
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 Commade Leo Warde
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 Commade J. O. Collede
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 Commade Leo Warde
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 Commade J. O. Collede
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 Commade W. H. Hamilton
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 Commade J. V. Johnston
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 7

 Commade E. E. Spenner
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 5
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 5

 Commade J. H. Martinson at the meetings held February 10th and March 1st.
 Ai the meeting of the Provincial Executive held January 5th, all actions done by the Resident Committee up to and inclusive to that date were confirmed and ratified.

 The valuable and important work of this Committee will be shown by the report of its Chalirman. Your Secretary begs to record his appreciation of the assistance and advice accorded him through this medium, and respectfully recommends to this Convention that such a Committee be again appointed during the coming year.
 during the coming year.

Organization.

 Organization

 The efforts of the Provincial Executive in regard to organization during the past year have been directed, not so much to the formation of new Branches, as to securing the consolidation and permanence of those Branches Is 109 of which twenty have been organized during the past year in considering these figures it should be borne in mind that six Winnipeg Branches to five, it should be borne in mind that six Winnipeg Branches to five, it should also be borne in mind that for the greater period of the year the Commandation and security of the security of the security is experience that show the continuous organization efforts are necessary to recurs the permanence of the Association in Manitoba, and while of the opinion that the question of expense cannot be overlooked, your secretary is of the opinion that the question of organization should receive careful considered.

 Monomental this Convention.
 The this contestion of the next winter.

 While the duties of the next winter.
 While the duties of the next winter.

 While the duties of the next winter.
 The Pas, Brandon.

rocritical 2	
The Pas,	Brandon,
Weston,	St. John's
Noblin.	Winnipeg
Sturmen People.	in months w

Your secretary has to date visited the following:

Sturgeon Creck,	St. James.
Stony Mountain, Erinview.	Sargent,
	Winnipeg er branches would be greatly appreciated

by your Secretary, Amalgamation of Winnipeg Branches.

Amalgamation of Winnipeg Branches. In October the Elmwood, East Kildonan, St. John's, Fort Rouge, Garry and Winnipeg Central Branches annalgamated under the name of the Winnipeg Branch. This amalgamation greatly simplified the work of administration of the Greater Winnipeg District Command and made possible the discussion of the erection of a Monumental Veterans' Uniiding, which is projected at an early date. It is hoped that the new home, in addition to housing the Winnipeg District and Provincial Commands, will become the meeting place for Veterans of the whole Province when visiting the capital.

Committee Reports.

Publicity, Legislative, Agricultural, Constitutions and By-Laws, an operative Committee Reports will be presented by the respective Chairmon. and Co.

A study of the Finance Report, which will be presented by the Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee, should convince every member of the Convention that this Command must be put on a self-supporting basis, which can best be done by increasing the membership and securing the regular pay-ment of Per Capita Tax from the Branches,

General Work of the Command.

General Work of the Command. Re-establishment. The question of re-establishment has again received considerable attention at the hands of the Command during the past year. It will be remembered that the resolution passed at the last Dominion Convention, calling for the payment of a cash bonus, based on a measured plan of service, to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Porce, was duly presented to the Federal Government and flatly refused. Upon receipt of this information the Provincial Command of Manitoba at once set to work with a two-fold objective: 1.—The absolute elimination of dissension between Veteran Organizations, in order that a united front might be obtained and preserved.

2 .- The acquisition, as far as possible, of public support.

2.—The acquisition, as far as possible, of public support.
2.—The acquisition, as far as possible, of public support.
On the 8th day of May, in pursuance of the above, the Command initiated the calling of a gathering composed of representatives from all the Veteran Or-anizations in the Province of Manitobs. It is pleasing to relate that the meet-ing was responsible for the elimination of many misunderstandings which had prevailed theretofore, and was productive of a harmony and comradeship which, in Manitoba at least, has permanently obliterated the long standing impression that veteran bodies are divided amongst themselves. A common ground of understanding was reached by each Association agreeing to forego its own particular scheme of Re-establishment for the purpose of uniting on the general principle of full and proper re-establishment for 166 per cent, of the Canadian Forces.
Following close upon this gathering a mass meeting of veterans was held in the Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, representatives of all over 5,060 veterans, provided an unequaled example of harmony in the unanimous passing of two resolutions, the first dealing with adequate re-establishment, and the second providing for the immediate formation of a Joint Veteran's council. As a result of this meeting the Joint Council of Veteran Associations of Manitoba, composed of two delegates from each veteran organization sprang into being, the following Organizations being represented:

callions of Allintona, composed of two belogates from each veteral organization sprang into being, the following Organizations being represented:
The Army and Navy Veterans of Canada.
The Grand Army of United Veterans.
The Grant War Veterans' Association.
The Imperial Veterans' Association.
The Naval Veterans' Association.
The Naval Veterans' Association.
The Overseas Mechanics' Association.
The Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Labor Party.
One of the first undertakings of this council was the organization for a Veterans' Re-establishment Sunday. The support of all Churches was requested and obtained, with the result that on Sunday, the 24th day of May, the questions of Re-establishment was brought forcibly to the notice of the congregations in the majority of churches in Winnipeg, and in many churches throughout the Province. All religious badies were supplied with appropriate literature, and your secretary believes that, as a result of Pe-establishment Sunday, a vast amount of understanding and sympathy was created in the minds of the people.
The thanks of all Veterans are due to the churches for their co-operation in this matter.

amount of understanding and sympathy was orealed in the minds of the people. The thanks of all Veterans are due to the churches for their co-operation in this matter.
The Joint Council has continued to function in a successful manner and stands ready at all times to demonstrate to the public the unity of veterans. It is not exaggeration to state that its existence is largely responsible for the harmonious relations between veteran organizations in Mautoda today.
In addition to inaugurating the Joint Council the Provincial Command endeavored to enlist public bodies in Withipeg, while branches at outside points were asked to co-operate in a like manner. Suitable literature was sent out by the Command to the Branches and to the various public bodies in the Province. Much publicity was obtained by these means, and letters approving of the public of Re-establishment case.
Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council.
The Y. M. C. A.
The Manitoba Council of English Societies.
A number of public bodies passed resolutions approving of the principle of Re-establishment.
Full co-operation with the Dominion Command in the matter of Re-establishment has been extended at all times. While it is true that the objective of the Association has not been obtained, with the public on this question has been achieved.

achieved. The Provincial and District Commands co-operated in inviting the Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen to address a meeting of returned soldiers while passing through Winnipeg on his tour through the West, but at the last moment the Premier was unable to attend. While returning to the East he was able, on the 13th of November, 1926, to grant a short interview to a joint delegation from the Provincial and Winnipeg District Commands, and this opportunity was selzed to again advance the case for Re-establishment. At the same interview the questions of unemployment and relief, and of pensions for shell-shocked men were also discussed.

Soldier Settlement Board.

As all matters appertaining to the Soldier Settlement Board, dealt with in the report of the Agricultural Committee, only a very brief refor-ence will be made herein. It is sufficient to report the following: 1.—That the recommendations dealing with the administration of the Soldier Settlement Board, approved at the last Dominion Convention, were duly presented to the Federal Government and were treated with scant respect.

duly presented to the Federal Government and were treated with scant respect.
2.—That the Dominion Command thereupon called for specific facts in support of the stand taken by the Association.
3.—That the Manitoba Provincial Command thereupon furnished specific facts of such a nature that an immediate investigation was ordered.
4.—That such investigation was shortly held in the City of Winnipes under the supervision of Major John Barnett, Legal Adviser to the Soldier Settlement Board, that the sitting hasted several days, and during such time your late Secretary attended in person, and that the findings fully undicated the stand taken by this Association.
5.—That as a result thereof a complete reorganization of the Soldier Settlement Board in Manitoba was cartled out and steps taken to prevent the recurrence of cases similar to those proven.
Your Secretary believes that the action of the Provincial Command in this matter will prove of lasting benefit to Soldier Settlers and intending Soldier Settlers, not only in Manitoba, but throughout the Dominion.

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A large number of Pension cases were handled locally and had no cor-pondence in connection therewith, being taken up personally with the al Pension Board, and some very satisfactory adjustments have been

respondence in connection increasing on the up personal have been Local Pension Board, and some very satisfactory adjustments have been secured. Many cases were taken up with the various Departments of the Dept. Soldiers' Cirli Re-establishment, such as negotiations for homes for men voca-tionally trained, the obtaining of expenses in connection with medical treat-ment of comrades resident in the United States, payment of emergency medi-ral claims, and so forth. Numerous minor cases were dealt with, such as obtaining Memorial Crosses

real claims, and so forth. Numerous minor cases were dealt with, such as obtaining Memorial Crosses and 1914-15 Stars and Medals on behalf of relatives of deceased soldiers. The Command was successful in obtaining the issue of one original medal for the 1885 Rebellion. Re-issue of a large number of Service Hadges and lost Discharge Certificates was secured. The Command has also been successful in negotiating a number of claims for refund of passage money to ex-Imperial Soldiers, and there is still a considerable volume of this work. In a number of cases negotiations have been entered into for the remission of sentence of ex-soldiers who have been so infortunate as to incur imprisonment, and a helping hand has been given to these Comrades to enable them to resume a useful position in civil life. The above is a very brief description of the personal service rendered by this Command.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION Increase of Pensions.

On September 1st, 1920, largely as a result of representations made by this Association, the bonus to total disability pensioners was increased so us to make an entire increase in pension of 25 per cent, and other pensions were increased accordingly. A number of beneficial changes were also made in the Pensions Act. The privilege of commutation of pension, which had been long in demand by pensioners in receipt of pensions up to 14 per cent, disability, was secured.

Payment of Dependents' War Service Gratuity.

For some time the Association has contended that payment of War Ser-vice Gratuity should be made to the dependents or next-of-kin. This has now been partially granted. During the past year an order-in-council was passed authorizing payment of Dependents' portion of War Service Gratuity to the next-of-kin of fallen soldiers. Life Insurance.

Life Insurance. A Life Insurance plan, under which life insurance is granted to returned soldiers without medical examination, went into effect on September 1st, 1920. Credit for having obtained this boon to returned men may be largely claimed by this Association. The Act, while a good one, is still defective in several respects, and your Secretary would respectfully suggest that this Act be fully considered and its defects brought to the attention of the Dominion Govern-ment during the present session, with a view to having them removed. Vocational Training, Pay and Allowance

Pay and allowance of patients under the D.S.C.R. and of students under the Vocational Department was considerably augmented on September 1st along the lines suggested at the Dominion Convention of the Association in 1920.

Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act.

The Soldiers' Taxation Rel.ef Act was amended in 1920 so as to allow the payment of relief to the amount of \$75.00 per year instead of \$16.00 as pre-viously. Further recommendations with regard to bringing widows and totally disabled pensioners under this Act have been placed before the Government

War Relief Act,

The War Relief Act was extended to May 1st, 1921, and recommendations a further extension of one year have been placed with the Provincial Government.

Manitoba Veteran.

The proctice of sending out monthly news istiers was curtailed during the fail and winter months, owing to the fact that practically everything formerly sent in news letters was published in the "Manitoba Veteran," and as a copy of the "Manitoba Veteran" was mailed to Branch Secretaries, it was felt that the publication of news letters was a needless expense. Your Secretary would appreciate an expression of opinion from the Convention on this point. A full report on the "Manitoba Veteran" will be furnished by the Publicity Committee. Committee

Imperial Conference of Veterans.

Your Secretary would call the attention of the Convention to the Imperial Conference of Veterans, held in South Africa during the month of February. Reports of this conference have not yet been received. Your secretary would also take this opportunity to pay tribute to the devotion of the Dominion Pre-sident to the work of the Association, and also to the fact that he is the dele-gate of the Association to the Conference in South Africa. The Command is indeed honored to have numbered amongst its members the Dominion Pres-dent, R. B. Maxwell. dent, R. B. Maxwell.

Dominion Speaking Tour.

It is to be regretted that after making preliminary arrangements for a Dominion Speaking Tour by the Dominion President and Secretary, it was found impractical on account of pressure of work at the Dominion Command, coupled with the financial cost, to carry out the tour. In this connection your secretary would take this opportunity of paying iribute to the service and co-operation at all times rendered to this Command by your Dominion Secretary-Treasure, Command C. G. MacNell, Vers Bert

Year Book.

Year Book. Steps were taken by the Command to have the Year Book, which was prepared in 1920, placed in the hands of every member of the Association. Full details concerning the preparation of the Year Book will be found in the Publicity report. The Year Book was a very useful compendium, containing not only information as to the activities of the Association by information of use to Returned Men, with special reference to matters in connection with Pensions, Department of Soldier Civil Re-establishment and the Soldier Settle-men Board. men Board.

In conclusion your secretary wishes to thank the officials of the various Civic, Provincial and Dominion Government Departments who have co-operated fully with the Command is advancing the interests of returned men as far as

fully with the Command in advancing the interests of retained have iny within their power. Tour Secretary wishes also to express appreciation and thanks to the members of the Provincial Command and branch secretaries, staff and other officials of the Association who have given their unfailing support at all times. The Great War Veterans' Association, in common with other associations of a kindred nature, has passed through the most strenuous and troubled years with a good record, and has every reason to hope for a successful future. All of which is respectfully submitted. Yours fraternally, P. J. LEATHERS. I concur in the above report up to the time of my resignation from the position of Provincial Secretary. Yours fraternally, J. R. BOWLER.

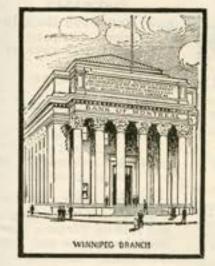


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INSURANCE.

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Report of Finance Committee

Manitoba Command

Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, Incorporated.

Comrade President :---

their report thereon :-

Statement No. 1. Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1920.
Statement No. 2. Income and Expenditure Account for 8 months ending Dec. 31st, 1920.

Cash on Hand was verified by actual count, and the bank balance by a certificate from the Canadian Bank of Commerce,

Accounts Receivable. With respect to this item \$521.27 for Branches was Accounts Receivable. With respect to this item \$521.27 for Branches was comprised of various monies arising out of Constitutions, Badges, Stationery, etc., sold to Branches by your Command. The item of \$23.61 for the Joint Council of Veterans consists of payments made on account of the Joint Council. The item of \$10.18 for the Manitoba Veteran is the balance of a contra account shown in the ledger, and this account shows, on the credit side, the amount of rent payable by the Manitoba Veteran to the Command for office space, and such other items as malary and light payable by both offices, and against this on the debit shie has been noted charges made by the Manitoba Veteran against the Command for advertising. The item of \$100.96, styled "Bad Debt Reserve," mas been charged to Income and Expenditure during the period under andit and placed as a Reserve Account to provide against possible loss arising out of placed as a Reserve Account to provide against possible loss arising out Branch Accounts.

Loans. With the exception of \$199.00, the amount shown under loans and advances is secured by notes.

Inventories. This is composed of badges amounting to \$281.51, and Con-stitutions amounting to \$120.05, which inventories have been duly certified to the satisfaction of the Auditor. stitutio

Investments. Your Command holds, in the name of the members of your Executive, certificates for common stock in the Manitoba Veteran Limited amounting to the sum of \$2,500.00. The manner of the holding of this stock is more fully dealt with in the report of your Publicity Committee.

Furniture and Fixtures. This item amounting to \$1,475.79, less the amount of depreciation written off which is 10%, leaves the present value at \$1,323.21. This branch of your assets is properly cared for by insurance.

Deferred Charges to Revenue. This item covers expenditure made in ad-vance, viz. \$100,00 for rent paid for the old office, 1106 McArthur Bidg., for the month of January and charged in your books for the month of December. This is included in your assets to offset its being included in accounts payable on the Liability side of the statement.

Liabilities.

Accounts Payable. Dealing with this item, which consists, firstly of credits amounting to \$649.90, this has been absorbed in the supplementary statement insofar as these accounts have not already been paid,

The next item in this heading is that of Dominion Per Capita Tax, this has been cared for during the period covered by the Supplementary Statement. The item to the Dominion Command for charters has also been cared for in the Supplementary Statement. These items, however, at that time represented Per Capita Tax, and payments on account of charters received from Branches, and not, at that time, forwarded to the Dominion Command. The next item of \$3.75 shown as miscellaneous transfers is made up of montes received from the various branches when transfers are built theorem. sc. is shown as intractinated at transfers is made up of montes received from the various branches when transfers are put through for a member from one Branch of the Association to another. Branch accounts are now opened in the ledger, and these items have been absorbed therein; the same may be said of the item of \$12.09 which is refund due to various Comrades, through the Branches, on surplus stores and army underwear.

Cash Suspense Account. The sum of \$31.55 appearing here arose by way of error in the books previous to the audit made on the 3rd April, 1920, of which your present Committee and the auditors making the last audit have had no particulars and are unable to trace.

Surplus. This shows the balance as at 1st May, 1929, amounting to \$3,920.52, which, together with the excess of income over expenditure for the eight months ending 31st December, 1929, amounting to \$2,950,21, makes a total of \$6,570.74.

Statement.

Income. The income of the Command totals \$16,294.52. In commenting on the item of Per Capita Tax the Command has, since the completion of the audit, received somewhere in the neighborhood of \$900.00 for the payment of Per Capita Tax due prior to the 1st January, 1921.

Expenditure. Dealing with expenditure the item of vent speaks for itself, as also does that of salaries, and the charges for telegrams and telephone are

necessary disbursements and are reasonably small when you take into account the fact that this period covers a time when there was a considerable number of urgent messages required dealing with re-establishment and other issues. The item of stationery and printing amounting to \$240.86 is reasonably small. The item of General Expense which amounts to \$1.104.75 really includes charges, which in the proper course, should have been set against stationery and printing, and the reason for this item being large is because it includes such items of stationery and printing and also items of office expense and further includes \$100.00 advance to Comrade E. R. R. Mills for his expenses in connection with his visit to the Amaranth District to gather evidence for the S.S.B. Enquiry into the alleged mal-administration of the Board in that District. Also \$400.00 expenses borne by the Command for renovating the London Block prior to the Command taking offices there. The reason this item of \$400.00 was disbursed was that your Executive had placed in the minutes a motion to the effect that at a time when the District Command should be unable to keep up the London Block your Command, if possible, would help them in this undertaking. As recorded in the minutes the resident members of the Executive Committee decided to move to the London Block, which occasioned this item of expenditure. This item of General Expense also includes petty cash for the period.

The next item of Executive Expenses amounts to \$1.139.95, and as well as representing the expense of holding Executive Meetings this amount includes monies paid at different times to Executive members for strvices rendered to the Command in attending Organization Meetings, etc., throughout the Province. It also covers the expense of holding meetings of your Agricultural Committee during the month of July when the S.S.R. Enquiry for the Province of Manitoba was under way.

The item of Office Expense has been reasonably small, and the item of postage speaks for itself. With respect to the charge for books and periodicals, this is for subscriptions to official publications of other Veteran Organizations which it was felt necessary for your Provincial Secretary to have for his information, and for matter of record.

The next item of advertising, amounting to \$1,320.33, comprises mainly an ellowance made to the Manitoba Veteran for advertising for the Command which amounts is itself to \$1,112.00, the balance of \$118.33 being disbursed on necessary advertising in the daily papers, journals, etc. dealing with the calling of meetings and other matters to which it was deemed necessary to give publicity, in cases where we were unable to obtain from the Press an editorial cr write-up dealing with the subject.

The item of Grants and Donations amounting to \$61.90 was for wreaths for the Cenotaph, and in other cases where Veterans were interred in the City Cemetery such as in the case of Comrade Locke, and also grants given to employees of your Command at Christmas time in the way of a Christmas-box.

The next item of \$80.00 charged to Convention expenses really comprises a portion of the expenses of a delegate from the St. James Branch to the Dominion Convention.

The item of \$175,00 for Auditors is the fee paid for the audit made on the 3rd April, 1920.

The item of insurance is for insurance on furniture and fixtures, and the item of depreciation on furniture and fixtures has been previously explained.

Organization Expenses which amount to \$1,726.03 shows the expenditure for organization purposes for the period. Attached hereto is an itemized statement of all disbursements in connection with organization.

The item of Relief and Loans, amounting to \$1,383.37, does not represent the full amount of relief granted by your Command for the period, and your Committee would make the following comments: A sum of \$70.60 in addition was granted by way of advances, and has been written off as N.G. The sum of \$165.75, granted at various times, has been recovered, and \$570.75 was granted, as shown in separate accounts. This shows a total disposition of monies by way of relief during the period covered by the audit as \$2,119.12. Your Committee have found it impossible to continue the practice of granting this relief, which is at present not needed to the same extent, as the Unemployment and Relief Committee is caring for this.

The period may be considered as favorable, the excess of Income over Expenditure for the period being \$2,\$59,21.

THE MANITOBA VETERAN THE MAGAZINE OF THE RETURNED MAN THE NORTHERN TRUSTS COMPANY Head Office - Victory Building, Winnipeg OFFERS ALL TRUST COMPANY SERVICES

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES -CALGARY REGINA SASKATOON EDMONTON

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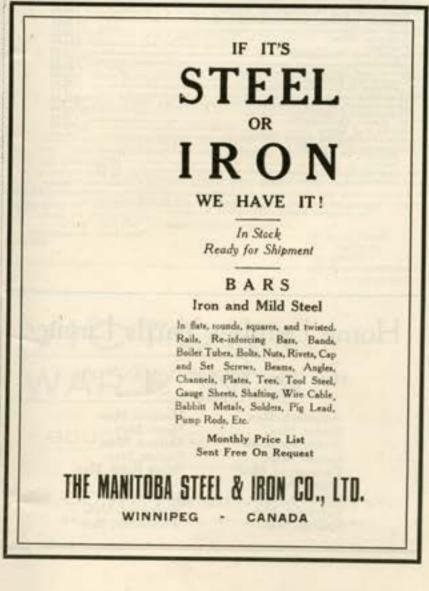
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\$521.27 23.61 19.18

\$1.

ASSETS

Cash. On hand Canadian Bank of Commerce -

Less, Had Debt Reserve Loans and Advances Inventories, as certified by Mr. Leathers: Badges Constitutions

Investment: The Manitoba Veteran" Furniture and Fixtures Less Depreciation, 10 per cent-

Deferred Charges to Revenue:

Accounts Receivable: Branches Joint Council "Manitoba Veterau"

Rent Salaries

Auditor's Statements

STATEMENT NO. 1.

THE GREAT WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, INCORPORATED

Manitoba Provincial Command

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1920

54.13	1 419.91	LIABILITIES Accounts Payable: Sundry Creditors G.W.V.A. Ottawa, Per Capita Tax G.W.V.A. Ottawa, Charters Miscellaneous Tratsfors Refunds due re Surplus Stores and Army Underwear	\$649.50 122.45 26.00 9.75 13.09	\$521.17
251.51 120.09	1,490.00 401.51 2,500.00	Cash Suspense Account Surplus: Halance as at 1st May, 1978 Excess of Income over Expenditure for sight months ended 31st De- cember, 1929, as per Statement II		\$1.85
475,79 147.55 100.00 20,00	1,318,21 128,08 \$7,711,79		•	17,723,73

STATEMENT NO. 2.

THE GREAT WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, INC.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for Eight Months ended 31st Dec., 1920

INCOME	\$15,000.00	¢
By Grant from Provincial Government " Provincial Per Capita Tax" " Sale of Badges" " Interest" = Sale of War Medal Cabinet"	1,170.36	1
" Sale of Badges	3.45	
" Interest	1.00	C
	\$16,294.52	1
EXPENDITURE		
EXPENDITURE To Rent Salaries Telephones Telephones Expense, General Expense, General Expense, Executive Expense, Office Postage Books and Periodicals Grant and Donations Grant and Donations Convention Expense	620.00	1
To Kent	4,155,00	30
" Telegrams	84.55	1.9
" Telephones	240.66	X
" Stationery and Printing	2.304.70	10
"Expense, General	1,139,90	13
" Expense, Executive	264.10	12
* Postare	12.70	P
" Books and Periodicals	1,220,23	12
" Advertising	61.90	13
"Grant and Donations	375.00	11
" Advertising " Grant and Donations	29.17	10
" Insurance	147.58	
" Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures (10 per centry	1,724.03	10
" Organization Expense	110.55	12
" SL John's Co-operative	100.00	12
" Reserve for Bad Debts (Branches)	Thursday	1
Reserve for Bad Debts (Branches) Advances written off: Sayden, W. S. C. Bayden, W. S. C. Layett, H. L. Scher Street S		
Bayden, W. S. C. 10.00		
Baker, A. E. 25.00		
LAYett, H. L. 10,00	70.00	100
AUXIL II AT AN	11,344.31	1.1
Excess of Income over Expenditure for period carried	1 2,950 21	1
Excess of Income of the tempert []		

to Balance Sheet (Statement L)

GEO. A. TOUCHE & CO., Chartered Accountants, Auditors,

Recommendations.

Your committee beg to make the following recommendations;

1. That a re-valuation of the furniture and fixtures, being the property of your Command, be made and a new inventory be written up to include what new furniture there may be which does not appear on your present inventory. 2 That the item in the liability column of Statement No. 1 shown as Cash Suspense Account be disposed of by way of expenditure in the next audit taken of your Command's books.

2. The standardization of a system of books for the Branches of your Command in order that poyment of Per Capita Tax may more readily and promptly be checked, and that your Command may be in a position to more readily estimate, through the Branches, the quantum of your membership. 52

4. That the finances of your Command be conducted by way of annual leadget which should take effect from the first of March each year and the annual audit of the books of your Command be made on the last day of Feb-ruary in the year succeeding the introduction of each budget for presentation at each annual Convention.

%. That the audit of the books of your Command be made by way of a monthly audit statement followed by the annual audit showing the balance sheet for the year and the statement of Income and Expendiure. This would not actually mean any additional expense to your Command than conducting the audit under the present system.

6. That with a view to placing your Command on a self-supporting basis a campaign be launched for enrollment of 16,000 members under your Provincial Command, which with the annual Per Capita Tax to your Command of 10,00 per member, would produce revenue sufficient to cover the required bud evet to carry your Command over each year. And further, that as apportionment of \$1,5050.00 be made when the grant hereinbefore referred to is received from the Provincial Legislature, to cover the expense of conducting the proposed membership campaign, which campaign should be launched at as early a date as the incoming Exceptive may deem advisable, keeping in mind the need for the same being launched as expeditiously as possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELI E. SPENCER. Acting Chairman.

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28

The Manitoba Veteran

Is the Official Organ

of the Great War

Veterans' Association

of Manitoba and

speaks for Manitoba's 20,000 Returned Men.

ISSUED MONTHLY

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Report of Publicity Committee

Manitoba Command Great War Veterans' Association

Mr. President,-

Your Committee on Publicity beg to report as follows:----The original Committee consisted of Comrades B. Batsford, W. H. Hamilton, Johnston, A. W. Mayes and A. Cairns, but, on account of resignations and other causes, several changes were necessary and the present Committee is composed as follows

- Comrade P. G. Rumer (Chairman), Winniper,

Comrade P. G. Rumer (Chairman), Winnipeg. Comrade J. V. Johnston, Winnipeg. Comrade W. Taylor, St. James. Comrade A. Cairns, Brandon. Comrade E. E. Spencer, Winnipeg. All possible publicity has been undertaken through the daily press on such matters as have received endorsement at the Provincial and Dominion Con-ventions with the view to educating the public as to the true functions of the G.W.A. In this connection your committee were successful to obtaining the ventions with the view to educating the public as to the true functions of the G.W.V.A. In this connection your committee were successful in obtaining the co-operation of the daily newspapers in explaining the provisions of the re-establishment scheme as adopted by the Dominion Convention as well as the many other features of our national programme. Your Committee feel that the thanks of this Convention are due to the daily press for their courtesy and assistance which has always been cheerfully accorded. The object of your Committee in the conduct of the official organ has been to place before the readers, and the public generally, the work of the Associa-tion through the activities of the Dominion and Provincial Commands and the various branches, and to disseminate such information as affects ex-service men from the Pension Board. Soldier Settlement Board and other service branches of the Government.

A status is the determining it is the det

Editorial Policy In the editorial policy of the paper your Committee have always endeavored to express the general outlook of the veteran movement as they see it and to educate members as to what the G.W.V.A. stands for. In this connection your committee are desirous at all times of giving the membership the use of the paper for expression of views on subjects of vital interest and suggestions lead-ing to an improvement in the paper have been—and will continue to be—wel-come. With this end in view arrangements were made whereby Comrade J. V. Johnston undertook the direction of the editorial policy of the paper on behalf of the Publicity Committee. This has proved to be very satisfactory and the prevailing opinion seems to be that the official organ now truly reflects the opinions and aspirations of the Association to a greater extent than here-tofore. Your Committee as a whole, however, has always endeavored to safe-guard the interests of the Association and the veteran movement generally in its editorial policy. its editorial policy.

Advertising

Advertising Your Committee appreciate the support accorded the official organ by the business firms of Manitoba. Notwithstanding the general depression in busi-ness during the past year we feel that we have received generous support from advertisers. When we take into consideration the extremely high costs of pub-lishing which have been disastrous to many publications it is a matter for con-gratulation that we are still able to continue publication. We are afraid, how-ever, that we cannot expect to receive the same volume of advertising during the next year and it is vital to the future of the Manitoba Veteran that we en-deavor to place the organ on a sound permanent basis. We therefore strongly recommend that steps be taken immediately to change from a semi-monthly to a monthly magazine. In making this recommendiation we have in mind that to a monthly magazine. In making this recommendation we have in mind that advertising has already shown a falling off since Jan. 1st, and, under present business conditions, there is little hope for improvement, With a monthly magazine we could obtain a higher advertising rate, and, at the same time, reduce expenses both as regards printing and overhead. Our

at the same time, reduce expenses both as regards printing and overhead. Our present revenue from advertising runs from \$900.00 to \$1,000.00 per month. With one issue per month, and an increased space rate, we would receive approximately \$700.00 per month and with some assurance that we would secure that amount throughout the year. Our present expense is approximately \$750.00 per month, and this would allow for the magazine being printed in more attractive form on a better class paper and with a distinctive cover. New features could also be introduced with better effect in a monthly magazine.

Subscriptions

Receipts from subscriptions have been very disappointing since September,

Int, when we dispensed with the services of professional subscription agents. We had received so many complaints with reference to travelling agents that we decided to discontinue this means of securing subscriptions, and endeavored to obtain the re-operation of branches throughout the Province in securing subscriptions. Notwithstanding that every inducement was offered the branches, the co-operation we expected to receive has, with one or two excep-tions, heen saily lacking. As an inducement to members the subscription price was reduced to net cost, 75 cents, but even this has not had the desired effect and your Committee would impress upon all branch secretaries the valued resistance they can render the official organ by inducing every member, and their friends, to become subacribers to the paper. As an illustration of what can be done we would mention the case of the Dauphin Branch who subscribed for each member as he paid his dues, and if every branch throughout the privince would follow this lead the benefit to the Manitoba Veteran would be includable. Every member of the Association should support it accordingly. We strongly urge that every branch take immediate steps to secure every member as a subscriber to the paper. at, when we dispensed with the services of professional subscription agents.

1920 Year Book

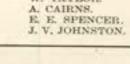
The 1929 Year Book was published in August and distributed throughout the province. Five thousand copies were printed and, with the exception of shout 100 copies, these have all been placed in the hands of the members through the branches without charge. From a financial standpoint the undertaking was successful, the sum of \$2,850.00 remaining after all expenses in connection with the publication being paid,

Notes From Branches

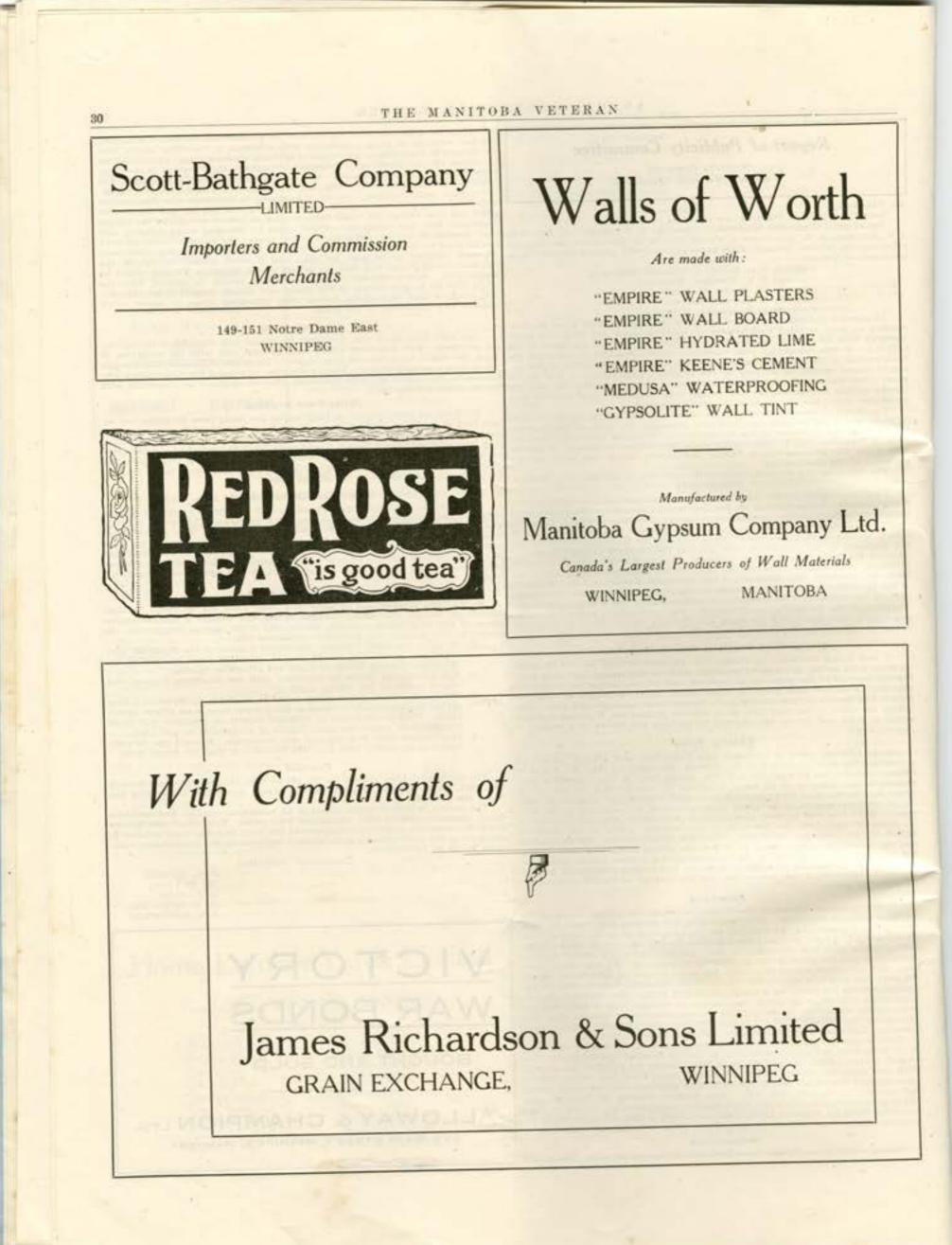
We have set aside a page in the Veteran for notes from branches but we feel that it could be made a more interesting feature and we urge that Secretaries of branches make more use of this page than they have been doing.

The report, in full, is in the hands of all branch secretaries, and members should make themselves fully acquainted with same. Your committee believe that if the members sufficiently appreciated the work that has been entailed in establishing the publication a more general response to the subscription cam-paign would be forthcoming. Respectfully submitted.

P. G. RUMER. W. TAYLOR.







Report of the Agricultural Committee

Manitoba Command, G.W.V.A.

The President, Executive and Members, of the Manitoba Command, G.W.V.A.

Comradest

The Agricultural Committee, appointed for the purpose of dealing with the problems of Land Settlement, and more especially those appertaining to the Soldier Settlement Board, was composed of the following Comrades:

- Comrade Ben Batsford Comrade C. D. Bates
- Comrade A. Irwin Comrade E. E. Spencer Comrade A. 1. Mason

Upon the resignation of Comrade Batsford from the Command, Comrade P. G. Rumer rook his place on this Committee. Comrade Irwin, of Gladstone, was selected as Chairman.

The Committee held five regular meetings and two special meetings during the past year, in addition the Provincial Secretary handled a tremendous amount of detail work and individual adjustment cases with the Soldier Set-tlement Board.

amount of detail work and individual adjustment cases with the Soldier Settlement Board.
Following the last Dominion Convention the Honorable Arthur Meighen, in the House of Commons, questioned the venacity of certain charges laid by physical the officials of the S.S.B. Your committee immediately proval, forwarded to Ottawa, during the month of May, 1920, certain specific charges against the officials of the S.S.B. Your committee immediately proval, forwarded to Ottawa, during the month of May, 1920, certain specific charges against the administration and officials of the S.S.B. In this Frovince, together with a demand for a Royal Commission to investigate the workings of the Board in Manitoba. This was refused, the Government apparently realizing that a Royal Commission would make public, evidence detrimental to the Soldier Settlement Board, and to the policy of the Government, in connection therewith. The Government, however, ordered a private investigation, which was opened in Winnipog during the month of June. Mr. John Barnett, present Charman of the Board, conducted the investigation, which resulted in the failmant dismissal of Mr. Campbell, Director of Lands and Laous, Mr. Gardiner of the Stock and Equipment Dept, previously a Land Valuator in the employ of the Government of Canada are not endeovoring to carry out this promise, no hurther steps having been taken against the parties concerned. Immediately after this Investigation the Province designs and tabolating reliable information concerning the problems of soldier Settlement, on the instructions of your Commission against the parties concerned. Immediately are the administration of the Board. The Province against the parties concerned. Immediately and the Government of Canada are not endeovoring to carry out this promise, no hurther steps having been taken against the parties concerned. Immediately and the Government of Canada are not endeovoring to carry out the Province design of the Commister and the Board. The Province design and tabola

During the month of November last, when the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier of Canada, received a delegation from the Great War Veterans Association of this Province, in Winnipeg, he took the opportunity of thank-ing your Committee, through the delegation, for the very definite stand the Association had taken with regard to the charges made in connection with the Amaranth District, thereby rendering a service, not only to the Soldier Settlers but the public generally.

The investigation cost the Command approximately \$1,265.28, but The investigation cost the Command approximately \$1,265.28, but your Committee feels that in view of subsequent events the money was well spent. We are of the opinion, however, that the Dominion Government is under an obligation to this Command for the cost of the Investigation, and we have therefore, made application to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen for reimbursement of the amount

In addition to this investigation this Command was called upon to deal with 263 different cases bearing on the problems of Soldier Settlement, in the large majority of which we were able to arrange satisfactory adjustments. There were, however, a number of cases which could not be brought to a definite conclusion on account of the principle involved necessitating amend-ments to the Act, or a more liberal interpretation thereof by the Soldier Settle-ment to the Act, or a more liberal interpretation thereof by the Soldier Settle-uert for action.

The local offices of the Soldier Settlement Board have always been ready to meet your Committee and co-operate with them in the adjustment of any problems on hand.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Yours fraternally.

A. IRWIN, Chairman

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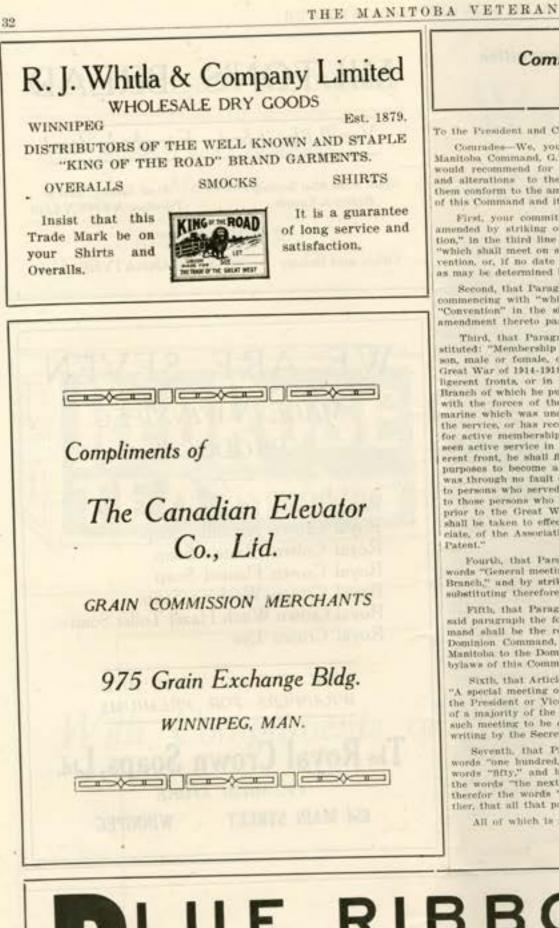
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Committee on Constitution and Law

To the President and Comrades of the Manitolia Command, G.W.V.A .:

Commission We, your Committee appointed by the Provincial Executive, Manitoba Command, G.W.V.A., to deal with matters of Constitution and Law, would recommend for your careful consideration the following amendments and alterations to the Rylaws of this Command, the object being to make them conform to the amended Dominion Constitution, and to simplify the work of this Command and its local Branches.

First, your committee would recommend that Paragraph 4, Article 2, be First, your committee would recommend that faring out the words "Provincial Conven-ion," in the third line thereof, and substituting therefor the following words, "which shall meet on such days as may be determined by the preceding Con-vention, or, if no date is set at such Convention, then on such days or dates as may be determined by the Provincial Executive."

Second, that Paragraph 5, Article 2, be amended by striking out all words commencing with "which shall," in the third line, and ending with the word "Convention" in the sixth line of the paragraph, and by striking out the

amendment thereto passed last year. Third, that Paragraph 11, Article 3, be repealed and the following sub-sion, male or female, of good character, who has seen Active Service in the Great War of 1914-1918 with the forces of the Allied Armies on one of the bel-ignerant fronts, or in England, or in Canada, or who, in the opinion of the belignerent fronts or in England, or in Canada, or who, in the opinion of the with the forces of the Allied Navies, or with that portion of the merchant in the forces of the Allied Navies, or with that portion of the merchant is for active membership. Provided, however, in the case of a person who has seen active service in England, or in Canada, and has failed to reach a belig-perent front, he shall first above to the satisfaction of the Branch of which be purposes to become a member, that such failure to reach a beligerent front was through no fault of his own, and that the membership privileges extended to those persons who served is Canada only during the Great War be also extended to those persons who served in An duritive provided, that nothing in this section what he takes to effect in any wise the status of any member, active or asso-shall be takes to effect in any wise the status of any member, active or asso-tiate, of the Association on the date of the commendation.

Fourth, that Paragraph 15, Article 3, be amended by adding after the words "General meeting," in the eighth line, the following words, "of the Local Branch," and by striking out the word "Provincial," in the eleventh line, and substituting therefore the word "Local."

Fifth, that Paragraph 20, Article 5, be amended by adding to the end of skid paragraph the following words: "The President of the Provincial Com-mand shall be the representative of this Command on the Executive of the Dominion Command, and to conform to the Constitution all delegates from Manitoba to the Dominion Convention shall vote in accordance with the above bylaws of this Command." bylaws of this Command."

Sixth, that Article 5 be amended by adding the following Paragraph "2218": "A special meeting of the Provincial Executive may be called at any time by the President or Vice-President, and shall be called upon the written request of a majority of the Executive members other than the above defined officers, such meeting to be called within ten days after the receipt of the request in writing by the Secretary."

Seventh, that Paragraph 13, Article 6, be amended by striking out the words "one hundred," in the third line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "fifty," and by further amending the said paragraph by striking out the words "the next two hundred," in the fifth line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "each additional one hundred," in the fifth line; and fur-ther, that all that part of the paragraph on Page 8 be struck out.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LUE RIBBON TEA A GOOD WAR RECORD HAS

It was the only tea in the World that did not advance its price in 1914, and, notwithstanding embargoes, submarining and scarcity of tonnage, BLUE RIBBON TEA of Standard Quality was kept constantly on sale in every store in Western Canada during the war.

I Now that conditions are normal, the quality of BLUE RIBBON TEA is better than ever. TRY IT.

⁽Signed) W. TAYLOR, D. G. POTTER, Convenor.



For Recruits to Win the Peace

The Red Cross Membership Enrollment which will be carried out throug's Western Canada during the week of June 6 to 11 will be the greatest demonstration of public spirit, the most outstanding experience of our common impulses that Canada has witnessed since the stirring days of the war, when the call of the Red Cross brought out a flood of effort and sacrifice that knew no parallel in our Canadian history.

In order to fully understand the significance of the coming universal membership enrollment it is first necessary to go back and review briefly the Red Cross policies which grew out of the tremendous experiences of this organization in the war.

Many people wonder why the Red Cross did not stop its work when the war ended; that was what it did after the South African war, and it was expected to do the same after the Great War. The officers of the Canadian Red Cross did not intend to go on. They were eager to be demobilized, glad to think that, having done with good conscience, accept release from Red Cross duty and step back into the routine of private life. But the Red Cross was not to be allowed to stop. It was destined to take on the new obligations of a peace-time programme even before it had completed its war work.

Revealed by the War.

The war has made vividly clear some things which a quarter of a century of peace might not have revealed with so much impressiveness. The war had given us a revelation of the relative worth and ability of the ordinary man and woman. During the war, the ordinary soldier, seaman and airman stuck to their duties and did them with a courage and endurance which have never been surpassed. The spirit of the race had not decayed. But the war had revealed, also, the shockingly poor physical conditions of a great proportion of the men of the empire. In the alleged progress of civilization, in the organization of industries, in the development of big business for creating and controlling wealth, regard for the intrinsic worth of human life—of men and women in good health living and working under wholesome conditions—had been to a large extent neglected.

Think of the significance of this: During the last year of war, from the 1st November, 1917, to 31st December, 1918, the number of men called up to the army in Great Britain was 2,425,184. A summary of the results of the medical examination of them shows the following facts: Of every nine men, three

were fit and healthy, two were in infirm health, three might be described as physical wrecks and one as a chronic invalid with a precarious hold on itte Since that was the physical condition of the men at their most vigorous age, what would be the condition of health among the women and children? In other countries the examination of the men called to the colors revealed conditions somewhat similar. In Canada, of the 361,605 draftees under the Military Service Act, the medical examination found 181,229, or about one-half of them, physically unfit for full service in the field. It is not reported that the disabilities were the result of active disease; they were evidently in most cases the consequence of poor nutrition, neglect of personal hygiene and unsanitary conditions of working and living.

Record of Red Cross Raises Expectations.

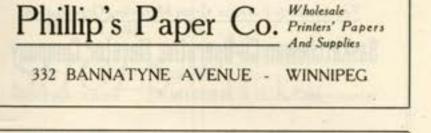
It was inevitably that serious considoration should be given to such an alarming state of affairs in respect to health and that action should be taken for the purpose of remedying it as soon and as far as possible. Remembering the great part which the Red Cross had played during the war as an auxiliary to the governments, the minds of statesmen and others naturally turned towards it as an organization which could help the governments immensely in the efforts which they must make for the improvement of health and the prevention of disease. In consequence, soon after the armistice in 1918, with the approval and endorsement of the governments of the five Great Powers-Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States—a committee or their fed Cross societies was constituted to formulate and to propose to the Red cross societies of the world an extended programme of Red Cross actended programme of Red Cross ac-

Conference of World Authorities on Health

That Committee of Five called a conference of medical experts, who met at Cannes, France, in April, 1919. The conference is regarded as one of the most remarkable gatherings of authorities on questions of health ever held. It included many of the foremost men of America, France, England, Italy and Japan.

One of the conclusions of the conference was in the following terms: "Recognizing the prevention of dis-

ease and the protection of the health of the people as a primary responsibility and function of the government, a non-political organization



33

WESTERN GEM

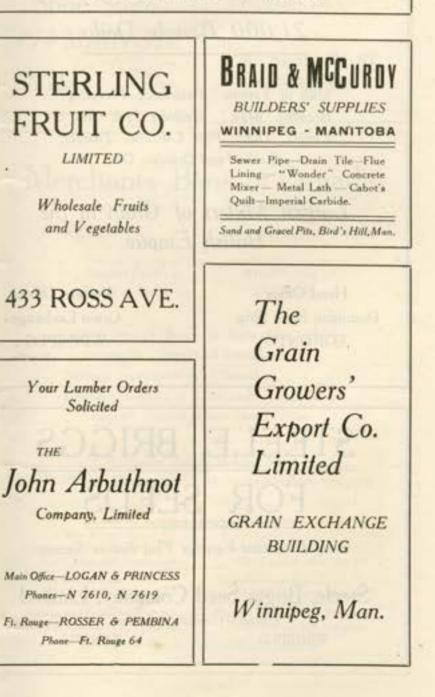
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League of Nations and League of Red Cross Societies.

Following the conference at Cannes, it was agreed by the five Great Powers and the other nations participating in the peace conference at Paris, to inthe peace conference at Paris, to in-clude in the Covenant of the Lengue of Nations an article whereby they agreed to encourage and promote Red Cross societies which would carry on a peace-time propaganda. Article XXV, of the Covenant reads as follows: "The members of the Lengue agree to encourage and promote the estab-lishment and co-operation of duly asthorized voluminry national Red Cross organizations, having as pur-poses the improvement of health, the

poses the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitiga-tion of suffering throughout the world."

As a next step, the Lengue of Red As a next step, the beaute of free Cross societies was organized at Paris, May 5th, 1919. Its purpose is to asso-ciate the Red Cross societies of the world in a systematic effort to antici-pate, diminish and relieve the misery produced by disease and calamity.

This League now comprises the Red Cross societies of 21 nations, including Canada. Its central authority is vested Canada, To central attractives is vessed in a board of governors of 16, of whom H. P. Davison, of the American Red Cross, is chairman; Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, head of the British Red Cross, is vice-chairman; and R. B. Bennett, Ewg, of Calgary, and president of the Alberta Red Cross, the Canadian mem-ber. The body meets periodically at Geneva, the last meeting, called March 25, which Mr. Bennett is attending, being still in programs.

Canada Takes Her Place and Part.

Thus it came about that Canada, an one of the signatories of the peace treaty, agreed to encourage and pro-mote the establishment of its Red Cross Society with a pence-line programme. An amendment to the act of ficorpora-tion was granted by parliament in 1919, and in it the new and additional pur-pose of the Canadian Red Cross So-ciety is set forth as follows:

that purpose as a voluntary organiza-tion by taking the course which it followed during the war, namely, that of being an auxiliary to the government. It has not become a duty of the Red Cross to formulate or to administer public health measures; but the world's forement authorities have set it forth as part of the duty of the Red Cross to stimulate and maintain the interest of the public in health reform, to educate the public, and thereby create public opinion in favor of supporting ever better health service. As a voluntary organization with a nation-wide mem-bership, it can do much to assist the official health authorities to influence official health authorities to influence multitudes of individuals to understand and advocate the continuous improve-ment of personal hygiene, wholesome sanitary environment, adequate public health, medical and nursing service, and all those measures and services which, under medern conditions, are so necessary and desirable.

of its former character. The society will be as ready, and better able than before, to serve humanity should war again disturb the world. It will also maintain itself in readiness to give belp maintain itself in readiness to give help more intelligence, justice and unselfash-to local, national or international auth-orities in time of pestilence, famine or other dinaster. The war work of the There is no longer need for fighting for

such as that of the lted Cross will be able, by the education of the public und many other ways, to stimulate, support and ald the government in its health work." cague of Nations and League of Red Gross Societies. in all the provinces of Canada. Some-times it means the service of a few sympathetic people in a village or small symplecture proper in a vinage or small numbers of visitors and also careful organization in support of a lodge or other means of humanizing and social-iang the otherwise too professional and official atmosphere of a hospital. In these and other respects the Red Cross stands ready to on-operate as auxiliary to the Militia Department, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Soldiers' Settlement Board.

Red Cross as Voluntary Auxiliary

As stated at the first meeting of the General Council of the League of Red Cross Societies, held at Geneva, March 2nd to 8th, 1920, and attended by repre-mentatives of 37 different nations, the three principal duties of the National Red Cross Society in the field of service uid he:

(b) To support and, if need be, supplement the work of government agencies.

(c) To disseminate useful knowl-edge concerning health through de-monstration, education and other-

Each province in Canada has the responsibility of dealing with its own questions of health and sanitation. Each provincial division of the Red Cross is practically autonomous, and, within the limits of the policy of the society, may arrange the form or forms of its co-operation with the provincial government as seems to it necessary or expedient.

Great Need for Health Reform.

The need for health reform in Canada is greater and more general than any except a few specialists know. The problem is primarily one in the conduct of the individual life, and it broadens from personal hygiene to home hygiene and public hygiene to home hygiene and public hygiene or public health. The greatest hindrance to progress is "In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the im-provement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suf-fering throughout the world." The Red Cross can best accomplish at insit conference at Cannes adopted a minute announcing it as their opinion "that a great part of the world-wide prevalence of dicesse and suffering is due to widespread ignorance and lack of application of well-established facts and methods capable either of largely restricting disease or preventing it altogether." The expenditure of much wealth is not needed to secure good health, but some energy, a certain amount of intelligence and a willing ness to play the game are required. Most children are born with the possession of good health; the problem is to conserve that precious beritage. In backward civilizations a slow and continued wasts of that priceless gift of nature begins from the time the baby is weaned, and scarcely any attempt is made to arrest the wastage. But some recent investigations fill us with sur-prise and anxiety.

Object of the Crusade.

has been said that humanity 11 makes its greatest advances after what seems to be narrow escapes from cal-astrophe. Be that as it may, it apwar Work Yet to Do. In undertaking its new work in time of prace, the Red Cross given up none of its former character. The society will be as ready, and better able than before, to serve humanity should war again disturb the worki. It will also

freedom of conscience in religious mat- made in the peace-time programme, the ters. The natural and skilled workers are on the way to obtain a more nearly are on the way to obtain a more nearly equitable proportion of the proceeds of production, and to acquire a beneficial say in the management of the indus-tries in and conditions under which they work. There is still left for humanity the great task-perhaps the most worthwhile of all its tasks—that of winning good health as the birth-right of all, with particular protective care of the mothers and children. Every child born in Canana smouth have an opportunity of starting life in sound physical health of growing to sound physical health of growing to maturity in and through the healthful exercise of its powers, and then of continuing to live in good health under wholesome conditions until the full wholesome conditions until the full course is run. Towards that end the Red Cross calls upon all intelligent men and women to join the crusade for good health and to join the Red Cross, which can do more for the country in peace than it was able to accomplish it was in war. The Enrollment Campaign.

With its peace-time duties thus definitely laid down, the Canadian Red Cross Society in every province of the Cross Society in every province of the Dominion is making an active com-mencement towards the realization of its ideals. Some provinces have gone ahead faster than others. The two most progressive provinces in the Do-minion in this respect are probably those of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Saskatchewan a definite policy of co-operation with the provincial gov-ornment has been outlined and is being followed up. The programme of followed up. The programme of health work has been undertaken on a broad basis and during the past year the Saskatchewan Red Cross has been very active in the administration of relief work throughout the province, act-ing in co-operation with and in behalf ing in co-operation with and in behalf of the provincial government. Mr. W. F. Kerr, well known throughout the province as the chitor of, the Regina Lender, resigned all of his other duties some months ago to accept the appoint-ment as Red Cross Commissioner for Saskatchewan, and under his able and enthusiastic direction the Red Cross of this province has made very vigorous strides. strides.

So far as actual permanent progress toward the peace time policy of the Red Cross, the province of Alberta is prob-ably in the most forward position of any political division in the British Empire. In Alberta district, hospitals have set up, bealth nurses have gone to the remote and newly sottled portion of the province, and particularly into the great Peace River area, which is being so rapidly filled with farmers under the Soldiors' Settlement scheme, Junior Red Cross societies have been organized in kundreds of schools, with an enrollment including tens of thous-So far as actual permanent progress an enrollment including tens of thous ands of children, and in every way progross has been made. Indeed, so far has it gone that the League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva recently cir-culated a builetin throughout all Red Cross organisations affiliated with the League of Nations, giving a detailed re-port of the plan being carried out in the province of Alberta, from the pen of Mrs. C. B. Wangen, general secretary of the Red Cross for that province.

In Manitoba the fled Cross has maintained intact the remarkable and vig-orons organization which grew out of a orous organization which grew out of a tremendous war-time activity of the Bed Cross in that province. War work of the Red Cross has, of course, not ceased, and this is particularly the case in Manitoba, where the position of Winnipeg as a centre of military ac-tivity, with the location here of areast military hospitals and the presence of military hospitals and the presence of such a large number of disabled and helpless returned men has given the Red Cross a great deal to do. In Manitoba, as in the other provinces, considerable headway has also been

most outstanding accomplishment be-ing the inception of a broad and gen-eral plan of public health nursing.

Join the Red Coss!

During the war, everybody gave to the Red Cross. They gave readily and without measure of their work, their time, their money and their enthusi-aum. Everybody gave to the Red Cross. The Red Cross claimed every citizen as a member and colled every citizen as The Ked Cross claimed every citizen as a member and called upon them with-out formality or selection whenever onything was to be done. In order, however, to put this society upon the permanent basis which it must main-tain to carry out the future policy that is before it, it is now obvious that the membership of the society must be deis before it, it is now obvious that the membership of the society must be de-finitely organized. It was for that reason that the League of Red Cross Societies, at their convention at Gen-eva last year, called for the Red Cross organizations throughout the world for membership enroliment. In the United States this has been

In the United States this has been done systematically since the war, the annual roll-call in the autumn of each year maintaining a regular membership of over seven million of people, not in-cluding an even greater number of chil-dren. With that exception, the only dren. With that exception, the only other country in which the membership enrollment has been carried out is in Czecho-Slovakia. In this war-torm country the people do not require any argument to convince them of the value of the Red Cross. They have seen their children's lives saved, the mouths of their little babies fed by consecrated volunteers from other lands who carried the sacred emblem of the "Croix Rouge." The membership cam-paign in that country has been a won-derful inspiration, enrolling about onederful inspiration, enrolling about one-fourth of the entire population of the territory,

Canada Expects.

Canada expects to enroll every loyal man and woman in the Red Cross next June; to accomplish it by a widespread simultaneous canvass of every district, hamlet and city block. It usku the citizens to become members of the su-ciety, to inscribe their names on its one, not to prove only names on the roll, and to prove an annual fee of 11.00 (one dollar)-- the fund which is to maintain and carry on the work of the Bed Cross from year to year.

In Sailer's Language.-She was a sailor's daughter, beautiful and fair; but she had stopped out rather late the evening before, and her old dad thought, for the sake of the chee-lid, a few words in sensor wouldn't be amilie

"Phylia," he sold, "you were very late last night in coming home after motor-

ing with that young man of yours," Phylics smiled bewitchingly, "Yes, father," she answered, with a downward cast of her eyes. "We were becalmed. The wind died down in one of the tyres, and we had to wait for it to spring up again."

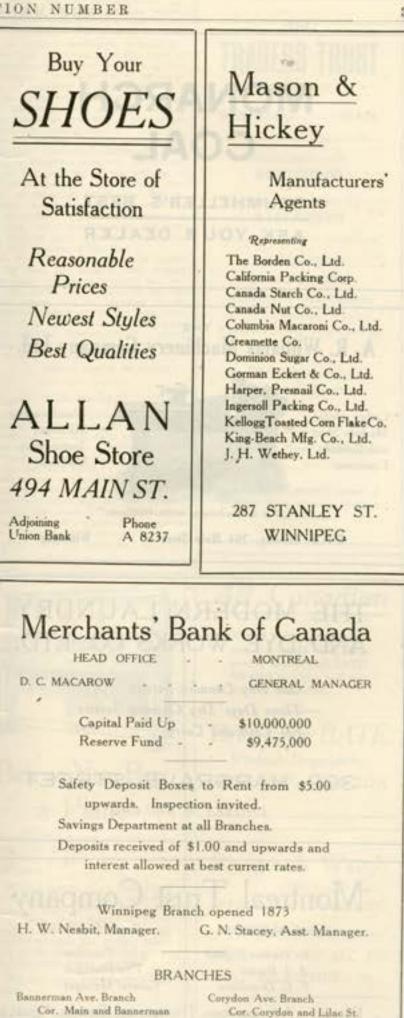
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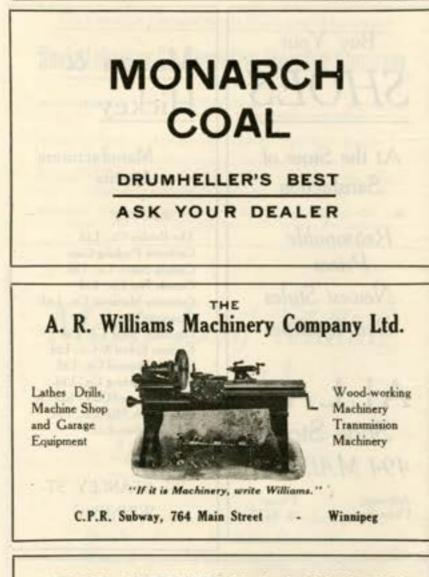
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36

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P. C. Shepherd, Branch Manager.

The Question of Finance

By ELI E. SPENCER, Chairman Finance Committee

It is suggested that a brief sketch, dependents and returned men in genbe given of the finances of the Provin- eral cial Command. The details may be reviewed by a reference to the financial statement in another part of this issue, and I intend here only to deal with the matter of policy.

From the source of revenue it is quite obvious that we still remain an organization depending largely on the general public for the wherewithal to carry out our work; but when the na-ture of that work is understood it will ture of that work is understood it will be seen that a public service is being performed, which, not being under-taken by the G.W.V.A. would have to be cared for by other public bodies lacking the intimate knowledge, and in sympathy with the problems of the returned soldier citizen, which we, as an active organization, posses. Certain criticism has been directed against the criticism has been directed against the Command (even by our own members) to the effect that the Command is subsidized by the Provincial Government. Such criticisms are best answered by a reference to the services rendered in the offices of the Provincial Command.

The duty of the Provincial Secretary during office bours, is to give atten-tion to problem cases referred to our organization by the various public bodies of the city and country, and the proportion of such cases form no small percentage of the total work of the office. It needs elaboration to enable the public to appreciate the service which we render. Furthermore it may be said that our office has been the real medium for social work among the widowed and orphaned dependents of our fallen comrades. Surely such work as this during a time of reconstruc-tion is well worthy and deserving of public support.

Any apprehensions, in regard to the Command being subsidized by our Command being subsidized by our Provincial Government, may be dis-pelled when the spirit in which the various grants have been made, is tak-en into consideration. There are no conditions attached, only a request that the Association carry on the that the Association carry on its work of service to dependents and disabled returned men, and to continue affording relief in needy cases, where it is found that other social service organizations cannot act. With respect to the latter, the amount expended for re-lief in our last fiscal year, was in the neighborhood of \$2,000.00. These grants by the Government, it may be said, were made purely in the spirit of cooperation, and with a desire on their behalf to meet, in the best way posbehalf to meet, in the best way pos- of sible, the neds of a service bureau for the

It is unlikely that the same exten-sive social service work will be re-quired in the future, in which case we cannot look to the Government for the same measure of assistance as we have received in the past, and an endeavor will be made to place the Association on a self-supporting basis. The present grant of \$5,000.00 will cover our immediate commitments for social serour vice work.

Recommendations of the finance committee for placing the command on a self-supporting basis, have al-ready been adopted and referred to the executive committe for immediate action. The success of the scheme will depend on the wholehearted co-opera-tion of the executives of the various branches. This, we feel, will be ob-tained so that the readjustments to meet the new conditions are practically assured.

There is also proposed a standardiz-ed system of books for the branches, with a view to aiding the secretaries in recording membership in conjunc-tion with dues, so that they may, with less difficulty, prepare per capita tax returns. Any system adopted will be simple in form and inexpensive, and will include corresponding blanks for making returns to the provincial secretary.

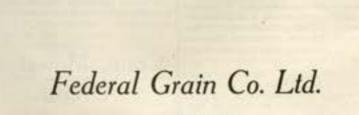
Regarding per capita tax, I would urge on branch secretaries the import-ance of giving this return their prompt attention at such times as the same falls due, and that every effort be made to secure renewals of all enrolled memrs. This applies with equal force the Dominion per capita tax. hers. to

It is estimated that the approximate expense of conducting the affairs of the Provincial Command for the ensu-ing year will only amount to \$10,000.00, which is a considerable reduction from the expenditure for the period covered by the Committee's report to the con-vention. This marks before us a less difficult problem regarding finances and, with the assisance of branches and members in general, responding to the appeal for renewals, and enrolment of new members, the needs of the Command may well be met.

RIGHT AT THAT

"What is obscurity, Tommie " the teacher asked. "It's a place, I guess," Tommie has-

"No, no! Why do you say that?" "Must be, because that's where a lot candidates go back to after an elec-m."



Grain Merchants

859 Grain Exchange - WINNIPEG

The Case For The Shell-shocked

"Be it therefore resolved, that we, the Manitoba Command, G.W.V.A., in annual convention assembled, do, this lith day of March, 1921, go on record as urging upon the Federal Govern-ment the immediate necessity for in-stituting such proceedings as will bring all ex-members of His Malesty's

lack of information on the part of the laity is no doubt quite excusable as a laity is no doubt quite excusable as a specialist's knowledge is necessary for an adequate realization of the havoc wrought on the complex human ner-vous system by warfare under mod-ern conditions. The Pensions Board, by reason of circumstances, has been forced into the position of having to rely implicitly on the professional rely implicitly on the professional acumen of the very few available spe-cialists in nervous diseases. These gentlemen, in their wiadom, laid down gentlemen, in their wiadom, laid down an inviolable ruling that, in the beat interests of the men themselves, no pensions be granted to shellshocked veterans. The granting of pensions, it was urged, would have the undesir-able effect of preventing these sick men from making an effort to bring themselves back to normal health. Tentatively admitting that the cure in nervous disorders must be largely denervous disorders must be largely determined by the recuperative willpower of the sufferer himself, it may be safely admitted that there was a certain de admitted that there was a certain de-gree of reason behind this drastic rul-ing at the time it came into force. Fresent day facts, however, tend to prove that the medical fraternity err in allowing this Draconian law to stand unchallenged after the lapse of two and a half years with its accumulated knowledge. The fact is not with-out significance that a not inconsiderwith stating that, with a sufficiently clastic ruling, they would be prepared to recommend that pensions be grant-ed in quite a number of shellshock

Many of the proposed pensionable cases are still in receipt of institutional care and medical treatment with the hope of fuller recovery to a degree problematical. These men, with ade-quate pensions, would be quite able to dure permission, would be quite able to live in the bosom of their families. They have progressed to that stage where it would appear that no further material benefit is to be derived from a further stay in hospital or convalesa turther stay in hospital or convales-cent home. But they are not cured, The time has now arrived when the problem of the neurasthenic should be squarely faced with a view to finding immediate solution and the placing of these permanent state boarders in the outside world again. The question ap-pears to be this. Are the gentlemen responsible for this interpretation of the Canada Pensions Act prepared to nsider a decision made in all good faith, but which has proven untenable in the light of present day knowledge?

as urging upon the Federal Government and the immediate necessity for in-stituting such proceedings as will bring all ex-members of His Majesty's forces, domiciled in Canada prior to the Great War, suffering from shell-shock or other nervous disability at-tributable to war service, directly und-er the provisions of the Pensions Act of Canada." Such, in effect, is the gist of the amendment resolution No. 5 to the ex-iting Pensions Act as passed at the recent Brandon convention. The case for the shellshocked war veteran is but dimly understood by a very large majority of our Canadian people. This ber of instances the cure is more ap-parent than real, and after a brief struggle with the harsh realities of the outer world the poor patient is back in hospital once more.

Apparently there is but one adequate solution to this deplorable state of affairs, namely, the granting of pensions on a generous scale. The most that is done at the present time is the grant-

done at the present time is the grant-ing, in a few isolated cases, of a cash bonus of about \$75,00. Premier, the Hon, Arthur Meighen, on the occasion of his recent western tour, informed a delegation of Win-nipeg G.W.V.A. representatives that the shellshocked veteran comes under the existing remaions mendeting. This the existing pensions regulations. This statement is a half truth and therefore quite misleading. The shellshocked quite misleading. The shellshocked soldier gets a meagre additional allow-ance on account of his disability if it can be shown that he is also suffering from some other disability occasioned by active service in the C.E.F. But in the case under review where no or-ganic lesion or external injury is ap-parent no pension whatever is grant-ed although in this instance the actual physical condition may be decidedly inferior to that of his pensionable comrade-in-arms.

interior to that of his pensionable commade-in-arms. It was publicly stated by one of our local Federal M.P.'s who happened also to be an ornament of the medical far-ulty, that the shellshocked veteran is in a position analogous to that of a vid-tim to the mysterious malady desig-nated "railroad spine" in which case an apparently malignant disease is cured by the receipt of heavy damages from the railroad company concerned. That is certainly a most cynical and coldblooded attitude to assume towards a class of men deserving every sym-pathy and assistance. The fact that so many cases of shellshock are recur-rent tends to show that this worthy practitioner's parellel is impertinent, fallacious as well as specious.

Instances are not lacking of nervous breakdowns occurring at fairly remote periods from the censation of hostili-ties. Furthermore, men discharged as ties. Furthermore, men discharged as "fit" have suffered sudden collapse of the nervous system when the artificial strain under which they have lived in France and Belgium has been re-moved. In these instances the soldier have sustained solely at the exhas been sustained solely at the expense of his nervous energy which has been depicted close to the breaking point. Return to civil life, with coin-cident withdrawal of the impelling force has resulted in a natural reacin the light of present day knowledge? The late war is now sufficiently re-mote for certain fairly well defined conclusions to be drawn from the data to hand. Manitoba Military Hospital at this present time holds more pat-lents suffering from nervous disabili-

are asked. To the unprejudiced, un-blased mind the appeal should receive sympathetic consideration and favor-able judgment. The British practice, able judgment. The British practice, that of making shellshock a total dis-ability for one year, at the end of re-examination, might well be applied in Canada. In the event of improve-ment or recovery of normal health it will be quite possible to adjust or to-fally eliminate such pension just as is now done in the case of recognized mensionship displicities. pensionable disabilities.

Failure of the Federal Government to shoulder the responsibility of caring for these disabled men will merely re-sult in the shifting of the burden to municipalities and urban as many of these men will rural municipalities dia. tricta inevitably. become public charges. They are manifestly unable to compete in the open labor market with the normal, healthy man, unable to bear the

heat and burden of the day. Let the G.W.Y.A. as in duty bound set the lead by keeping this matter persistently before parliament and before the local representatives to the federal house and by carrying on an aggressive policy of public education surely entitled themselves to every consideration at the hands of the gen-eral body of Canadian citizens.

"GUN SHOT WOUND."

"Lift Me Up."

In some parts of Scotland large rock r houlders are sometimes found with ancient writings cut deep into them. One such rock on a farm in Gallo-way had carved on it, "Lift me up, and I'll tell you more."

and I'll tell you more." The farmer resolved to do so, and gol together some of his men, and be-tween them they did at last succeed in lifting the great stone; but instead of finding that it covered gold or some other treasure, they found carved on the rock, "Lay me down as I was fore







Report of Co-operative Committee

Mr, Chairman and Delegates.

of the progress of co-operation as of experience gained; and if the lesson of that experience is duly learned then the pitfalls of the past will be avoided in the future.

In the city of Winnipeg there is at present the one store which was start-ed prior to the war and we understand that it is making good, though it has had its difficulties; these, however, are being overcome, and it is safe to say that the store is firmly established.

Of the Veteran Co-operative stores in Winnipeg and vicinity, all have ecased operation.

We can speak more particularly of the St. John's store as we have no reports on the other stores. The main factors against the successful opera-tion of the store were insufficient capi-tal and lack of support. Both these conditions are related to each other; inasmuch as insufficient capital means having in small quantities with the buying in small quantities, with the result that prices cannot in many instances be as good as those of the surrounding retail stores. While a person may be a small shareholder of a co-operative store, his holding is in most cases insufficient to bear with most cases insufficient to bear with the early struggles and inconveniences of his own store, against the competi-tion and advertised special attractions of its neighbors, and of the depart-ment stores. It has truly been said that this western country is strewn with the wrecks of co-operative enter-prises, and the reason is that they have been started with an abundance of rentiment and an insufficiency of capital. The time is past for the suc-cessful operation of a co-operative capital. The time is past for the suc-capital. The time is past for the suc-store on the corner shop principle; it must be able to hold its own against keen and hostile opposition, and this can only be done by being able to buy right and in quantities. At the present time small private stores, which are in competition with one another, have combined for the purpose of their buy-ing, so that the position of a small co-operative store is practically hope-lens.

We must forget the small beginnings The report of this committee cannot, in some respects, be so much a report of the co-operative movement and face conditions as they are today, as against conditions as they are today, as against one hundred years ago. In that regard we feel that all future work in the direction of extending the co-operative movement should be through such socieftes as are already in existence. By giving every aid to the stores already in fusiness and building up a going concern we are giving the best kind of boost the movement can have; and at the same time laying the foundation of the future laying the foundation of its future expansion when condi-tions will warrant.

This report only deals with Winnipeg and vicinity. The Brandon society will be the subject of a special report; and will, we think, demonstrate the truth of the observations contained in this report, and will illustrate what can be done where the capital subscribed is sufficient to place the store on a work-ing footing at the start.

> Respectfully submitted. J. V. JOHNSTON. Chairman

Report of the Brandon Veterans' Co-operative Association

To December 31, 1920

In November, 1919, the G.W.V.A. of In November, 1919, the G.W.V.A. or Brandon decided to form a co-opera-tive association to carry on a com-mercial business in the city. After steps had been taken it was found that the Dominion Labor Party of Brandon

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Branch Office Swift Current, Saskatchewan JOHN R. LITTLE, Managing Director

BRANDON MEMBERS G.W.V.A.

When in Winnipeg visit

THE LONDON BLOCK

Your Comrades in Winnipeg welcome you to their clubrooms.

tative of both the Labor and G.W.V. and we were ready to take up the im-interests. At a meeting held on March portant question of commencing busitative of both the Laber and G.W.V. interests. At a meeting held on March 9th, 1920, this was finally accomplished under the style of "Brandon Veterans" Co-operative Association," and a meet-ing held on March 23rd, 1920, a per-manent board of directors was elected, and subsequently officers of the asso-ciation were elected from members of tion of the association. In the mean-time, considerable stock had been sold,

DOBB.

The directors decided that it would not be wine to start on too large a scale, and agreed that groceries would be the most suitable line to commence with. On September 7th, 1920, we com-



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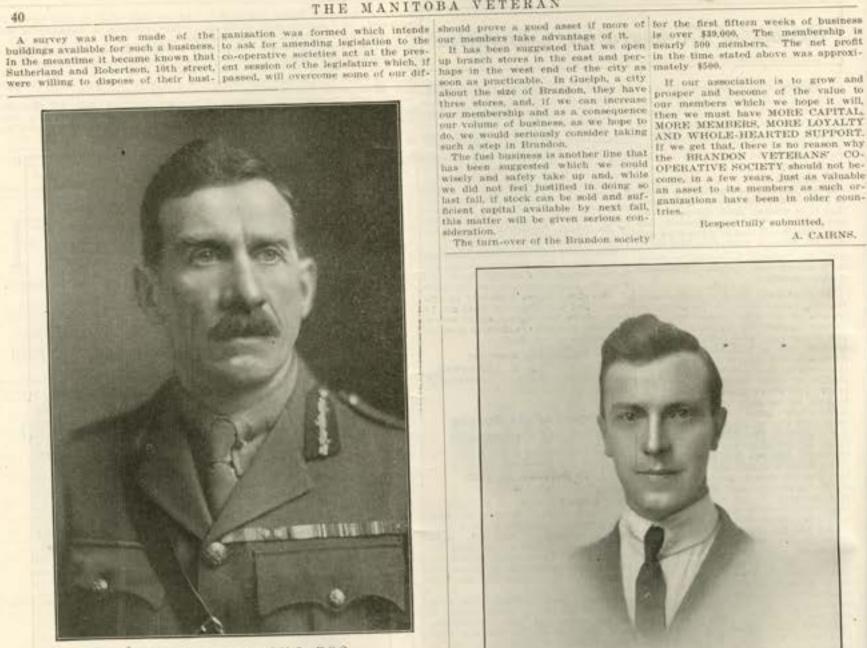
> OUT OF TOWN ORDERS ARE GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION

60% OF OUR MEN HAVE SEEN SERVICE IN THE FIELD.

Yours for Business,

Campbell & Campbell

THE FURNITURE PEOPLE"



BRIG.-GENERAL KIRKCALDY, C.M.G., D.S.O.

house. At first this appeared too large for us to handle with the amount of capital subscribed, but this difficults and make the Act more working on satisfactory conditions, antil such that some stock to provide the necessary capital to carry for the business. We then made find to carry in the business. We then made find to carry into the business. We then made find to carry into the business. We then made find to carry into the business. We then made find to carry into the business. We then made find to carry into the business is to purchase the stock fixtures and store equipment of Suther indicates the provide the necessary capital to carry into the business. We then made find the stock is pay a small commission to our association on cash business done with them by members of our association of the provisions of our constitution did not fit in with actual working conditions. A special and amendments were passed, and

meeting of the shareholders was called and amendments were passed, and have since been submitted to the registrar of co-operative societies of the province for his approval, which has not yet been given, but we hope to receive satisfaction in that direction in the near future. Easily in the present year a contrep-

in the near future. Early in the present year a conven-tion of representatives of co-operative associations in the province was called in Winniper, and Mr. Irish represented our association there. A provincial or-

Wm. Bertrand & Co. CONFECTIONERS And TOBACCONISTS Brandon - - Man.

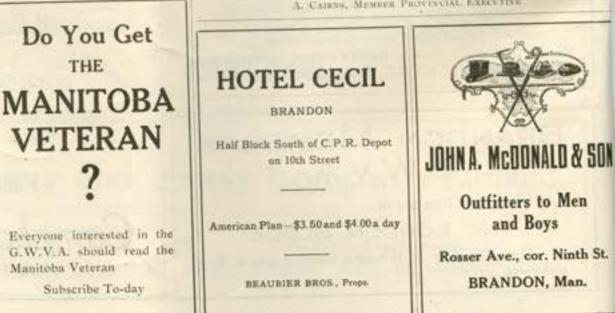
The fuel business is another the that has been suggested which we could wisely and safely take up and, while we did not feel justified in doing so last fail, if stock can be sold and suf-ficient capital available by next fail, this matter will be given serious con-advention. aiderntion.

The turn-over of the Brandon society

the BRANDON VETERANS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY should not be-come, in a few years, just as valuable an asset to its members as such organizations have been in older coun-Iries.

> Respectfully submitted, A. CAIRNS.





Returned Soldiers' Insurance

most important institutions in civilized of this Act, and to suggest what the communities. For hundreds of years future policy of the Great War Veter-there have been, at different times, ans' Association should be with regard companies or groups of persons who combined their contributions for the purpose of protecting one or more hu-man lives, but life insurance as it exists today, however, can only be traced lock about one hundred and sixty years. In the first instances attempts made by groups of persons to de for the inevitable expenses provide onnected with death and burial. Later the idea was conceived that some pro-vision might be made for the wives and families of men who died. Early in the Nineteenth Century the Annuity evatem was founded and a little later Endowment policies were issued. Life insurance in its highly perfected form, we know it today, has existed for fifty years.

From its original purpose of provid-ing fund for burials it has been put to an increasing number of uses. The man who fails to carry life insurance for the protection of his family is now regarded as grossly negligent. Through an endowment policy any man or wo-man may make provisions for old age. An increasingly large number of busi-ness men are availing themselves of the life insurance policy to protect their business from the financial loss due to the early demise of a valued partner. employee or other officials and at the same time to accumulate a reserve fund for emergencies. The latest develop-ment in life insurance is that known as the Group system, by which employers may insure large numbers of em-ployees at graded rates, according b age and occupation of the emthe

The institution of life insurance had not been long in existence when it was realized that, for the protection of the groups or companies, only healthy per-Very few companies as yet issue life insurance without medical examina-tion and those which do, issue it in very small amounts subject to the de-claration of the person insured that he has been and is at the time, healthy. Companies which accept insurance on other than healthy persons invariably charge an extra rate, according to the medical examination was commenced. Very few companies as yet issue life other than healthy persons invariably charge an extra rate, according to the amount by which they consider the in-dividual's health is impaired. In view of the preceding facts it is duite ap-parent that when soldiers returned after service overseus, many thousand were in such physical conditon that they were unable to purchase life in-they were unable to purchase life in-they were at standard rules and in some surance at standard rates, and in some cases unable to purchase it at all. These mon lost their insurability through service. It could, therefore, be truthfully said that as a result of ser-vice they were unable to avail them-selves of insurance privileges by which other men could protect their families, business associates and businesses; hence the need arose for some means by which life insurance might be made available for all ex-members of the military and naval forces.

The Great War Veterans" Associafor Government assistance in furnish-ing life insurance to disabled or re-turned soldiers. Largely as a result of the Associations' activities the Return-ed Soldiers' Insurance Act was passed in June, 1929. By this Act all ex-memi-bers of His Majesty's naval and milltary forces, and in certain cases their to maturity of the policy a larger am-widows and dependents, were made ount has been collected in premiums, eligible for life insurance for amounts. Companies make a practice of issuing

Life insurance is today one of the discuss both the strength and weaknes the to it.

In the first place, insurance is granted at a slightly lower rate than similar insurance is granted by the companies. For instance at the age of twenty-five an ordinary life policy for \$1,000.00 under the Returned Soldiers' Act requires a yearly premium of \$14.88, while the average premium charged by Canadian companies is approximately \$16.25 for a policy for the name amount, granting, however, greater privileges regarding persons eligible as beneficiaries methods of payment, assignment and so forth. In this connection it should be noted that this connection it should be house that the premiums under the Returned Sol-diers' Insurance Act may be paid monthly, while few companies accept less than a quarterly premium, and an diers extra charge is frequently made when less than a yearly permium is collected. The cash surrender values under the Act are, during the early years of the policies, much higher than the cash surrender values paid by the compan-ies, but during the latter years are only unproving the surrender. approximately the same.

The strongest point, in connection with the government policy, is that it may be obtained without medical examinution.

There are several notable defects in the Act. In the first place under Secthe Act. In the first place under Sec-tion 10, should a pension became pay-able under the Pension Act on the death of the insured to any of the persons eligible as beneficiaries under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act the aggregate present value of the pension r pensions so payable will be deducted rom the amount payable under the fe insurance policy. This greatly refrom life insurance policy. This greatly re-duces the value of the insurance to the total disability pensioner who is must be insured, and as a result likely to eventually succumb to his war cal examination was commenced, service disability. The very man if is that the government is collecting prem-iums practically equal to those charged by insurance companies, it is difficult to see why insurance should not, in all cases, be paid regardless of who the beneficiaries may be,

The third defect in the Act is that to endowment policies are granted. True, the vast minjority of men are best served by life or limited life policies (ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty years payment life policies) but there are cases in which the endowment policy is most The Great War Veterans" Associa-tion early called the attention of the public and the Government to the need for Government assistance in furnish-ing life insurance to disabled or re-variably higher than the premiums charged for similar policies on a life plan. An endowment policy accumu-lates a sufficient fund with which to pay the policy when matured and in the event of death occurring previous from five hundred dolars to five thous- endowments to persons on whose lives and dollars. The writer proposes to they would not issue life policies and

it is surprising that the government does not follow this well established practice for its own protection.

method of payment of death claims under government policies. Advice has been received lately, however, that it is contemplated to amend the Act so that one thousand dollars shall be the minimum amount paid on policies for one thousand dollars or larger amounts, and payment of the balance shall be made as directed by the insured in accordance with the present regula-tions. No argument can be advanced against the amendments, except that there is no reason why returned sol-diers should not be permitted to elect whether their insurance should be paid

whether their insurance should be paid in a lump sum or on any other plas. The amount of insurance provided for at present is too small. The aver-age policy issued by Canadian com-panies has for many years been over \$2,000, and the average policy issued during the past five years is consider-obly in advance of thus unround. Owing ably in advance of that amount. Owing to the fact that many men hold policies in a number of companies it is impossible at present to arrive at the aver-age insurance carried by adult males in Canada, but it is quite certain, how-ever, that the limit for insurance should be much higher than five thousand dollars. It has also been laid down that insurance under the Act must be applied for before September, 1923. A great many returned soldiers are not yet financially able to purchase life insurance or not able to purchase the maximum which they eventually hope to carry. Life insurance should be increased from time to time during the life of the insured. It is therefore a great hardship that the privilege of taking insurance should be withdrawn after two years. The benefits of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act should be available as long as members of the C.E.F. are alive, so that those who become able to purchase insurance In the future or those who become able ase their present policies, may do :=0,

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A serious defect in the Act is the fact that it cannot be assigned for busi-ness purposes. Policies issued by com-Probably the greatest number of panies invariably embody the privilege complaints from returned men have of assigning the policy to a bank or a been received in connection with the creditor by which means the insured in able to increase his borrowing pow er or his credit. Again, in view of th fact that the Government is collecting practically standard premiums it is not clear why the privilege of assign-ment should be denied. The stock argument that this insurance is intended for protection of dependents will not bear investigation. Men who have the discernment to take insurance and the determination to maintain it, will not abuse assignment privileges to the detriment of their dependents' inter-

> The disability benefit granted under the policy is not as good as the dis-ability benefit granted by most comanies. At the expiration of twenty sars from the occurrence of total distionies. ability, the insured has received the amount of his insurance in twenty equal annual instalments, while under the disability benefit issued by the companies today, a monthly or yearly income is given during the continuance of the disability and the sum assured is paid in full at death.

> The provisions of the government policies with regard to days of grace, change of beneficiary, proof of dis-ability, re-instatement, proof of age, and incontestability are practically the same as those of companies.

> From the foregoing remarks, it may be gathered that the Returned Soldiers' be gathered that the Beturned Soldiers' Insurance Act is fundamentally sound, but considerable spade work is yet to be done before it can be said that dis-nabled soldiers have been placed on a yearly equal footing with those who did not serve. It is the duty of the Great War Voterana' Association and other Associations to carefully review the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act along with other acts of interest to returned men, and to place the strong-est pressure on the Government to have defects removed and improvements ef-

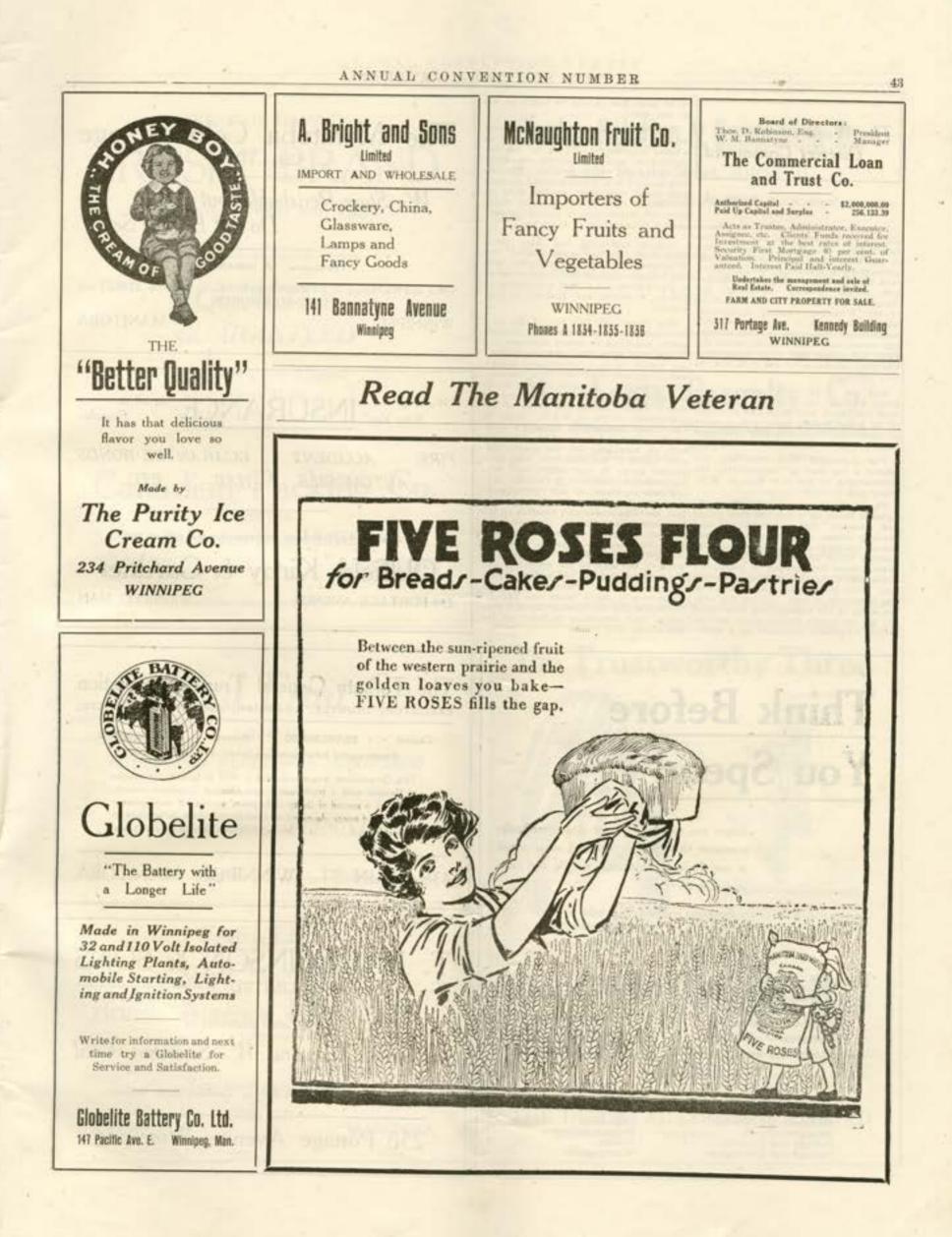


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The Work of the District Command

(By A. E. Moore, M.L.A., President)

I am writing this article during a political controversy in the Manitoba Legislature. Members from all sides of the House are assailing the various questions and problems; each believing that his opinions are right and proper and should prevail. Listening, my thoughts turned back to the formation that his opinions are right and proper and should prevail. Listening, my thoughts turned back to the formation of the Winnipeg District Command; when in the heat of a great industrial controversy, contrades holding divers-ent views, each believing his stand the right and proper one, were threatening the very existence of the G.W.V.A. in this province.

And yet, in the very midst of this great travail, the District Command was instituted, and from the first day of its being it has functioned in spite of opposition from quarters that were supposed to be friendly to its objects.

meal basis has served as many as 300 at one meal

To keep the block running has been o easy task, but it was recognized as a very necessary adjunct to the or-ganization, and has proved especially so during the winter months. The job ganization, and has proved especially so during the winter months. The job was tackled in a whole-hearted manner and those who took on the duty of steering it through the difficult times have the satisfaction of seeing the suc-cessful culmination of their work.

And the command has done BIOTE than this: it has convolidated the Winnipeg and District branches into one cohesive and mobile force, forming a mouthplece for united expression as far as Winnipeg and District is con-cerned. cerned.

The Command has played its part in organization purposes by holding public meetings, to which representative public men have been invited, to hear our views on re-establishment issues, and to express their own from the pub-lic viewpoint. By this means much misunderstanding has been cleared up And yet, in the very midst of this great travail, the District Command was instituted, and from the first day of its being it has functioned in spite of opposition from quarters that were supposed to be friendly to its objects. The Command from that day has hinyed a big part in consolidating the hondon Block, in which the club rooms are situated, containing billiard and where the local meetings are held, also regular whist drives and dances. The dining room has jumped in popularity since the command book it over, the alle minimum of cost. During the win-ter many of the unemployed were cared or by the club's dining room service, which, originally equipped on a sixty-



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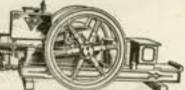
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