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Chicago—Unable to break the strike of one hundred molders against the Jones Foundry company of Chicago, this firm has obtained an injunction from Judge Dennis E. Sullivan, restraining members of the union from picketing, and doing the usual other things taboo in injunction writs.

The injunction is directed against the officials and members of the International Molders local union No. 233, Chester A. Sample, business agent, Sam Taylor, assistant business agent, and seventeen others are also charged with contempt of court. The molders will fight the injunction to the limit, they say.

Join the Labor Party

The Woman's Page

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY AND POLITICS

First Labor Power Was Applied By Deborah Skinner

(By Kate Reely)
In the year 1814 the first power loom was introduced into America. It was operated by Dorah Skinner, of Lowell, Mass. The Industrial Revolution had come to America. The capitalist regime had begun. And it was woman who had set it in motion. The capitalist system is founded on labor power. And the first labor power was applied by a woman.

They didn't worry very much in those days about woman's place being the home. Indeed, they welcomed the factory system as an opportunity for the employment of "females" who had been "eating the bread of idleness." The only persons who were then supposed to have a "place" and a "sphere" were men, and their sphere was agriculture. In the early debates on the tariff, it was argued that the development of the textile industry, which the tariff was designed to protect, would attract men away from their natural work of developing the land. But the "Friends of Industry," as the early protectionists styled themselves, said NO, this would never happen, because factory work was so essentially a woman's occupation. This idea of the relative position of men and women continued down to 1845 when a woman speaker before the Female Industry Society of New York suggested that men "go to the fields to seek their livelihood as men ought to do and leave the females their legitimate employment."

But times have changed and the presence of men and women working together at factory labor is no longer a novelty. In fact, we sometimes reverse the truth of history and regard women as the interlopers. But this is not true. Women have been in industry from the beginning.

Women have also been in the labor movement from the beginning. Some of the earliest strikes on record are women's strikes. The word "strike" hadn't been invented then. They spoke of "flare-ups" or "turn-outs." The girls of Amesbury flared up in 1836 when required to tend two looms in place of one without increase in wages. They turned out, organized and elected officers and signed an agreement to stand together—and they won their demands.

Women have been in industry from the beginning, but they have been outside of politics. Now for the first time they are on the inside. They have been an economic factor. Now at last they have become a political factor. Will they use their votes to promote their economic welfare? They early learned the lesson of solidarity in labor. Are they ready to accept the same principle in politics?

They come into politics at a critical time. The two old parties who fought out the issues of the tariff in the days of our infant industries are the empty shells of their former selves. Republican and Democratic parties alike have become the tools of the capitalist class. Neither has any solution to offer for the needs of the day. A political reorganization is called for to meet the needs of the complex society which has developed since Deborah Skinner set the power loom in motion. In this task of reorganization, to which the Labor Party stands pledged, the working women of America are admirably fitted to play a part by reason of their long and honorable record in industry.

"THE OBSERVATION CAR"

Oh, have you seen our fine new car? All painted white and nicely made. With trussed seats and fancy frills; a street car out on dress parade.

And Mr. Ghermley stands inside, And tells you everything he knows in tones that all may plainly hear, As slowly on, the white car goes.

He points you out the famous spots, And tells you all about each one. He seems so pleased to do it, too, That you are sorry when he's done.

He says—but there I must not tell, You'll have to go yourself some day, And take your visitors along, To hear what all he has to say.

Z. I. C.
Vienna (By mail, via N. Y. Bureau).—About every seventh person you meet in this republic (including men, women and children) is a member of a trade union. The annual report of the Austrian Trade Union Commission, just made public, shows that the remarkable rise in the membership of organized labor which followed the throwing out of the Hapsburg monarchy and the ending of the world war in the fall of 1918 was well maintained during 1919, the increase of 115,575 bringing the total membership up to 378,381. This is 46,000 more than the number of unionists in the entire territory of the old monarchy in 1912.

Look well to the needs of the school children of today. They will be running the nation a few years hence.

WHEN A GIRL IS YOUNG

(By Miriam Allen deFord, Staff Writer, The Federated Press)

Now I know most of the girls who have been reading this column will pause when they see this title, and sigh, and say, "Oh dear, I might have expected it! Here goes for a lecture at last!"

But I'm not going to give you a lecture; I'm just going to tell you a few of my personal experiences. (By the way, I suppose I should apologize once for all for bringing myself in so constantly; you see, I know myself better than I do anyone else; and I seem to have everybody's faults, so I make good material for object lessons.)

I used to think that of all the cranks in the world, health cranks were the most obnoxious. I said I never paid attention to any of their silly rules; I went to bed at unholy hours, I missed half my meals and paid no attention to dietetics. I never took any exercise and overworked by body and brain whenever I wanted to—and I had never been sick in my life. That was before I had nervous prostration, and wasn't good for anything much for two or three years, right in the middle of things. When I struggled back to activity again, I resolved to investigate some of those "cranky" ideas.

Well, I still feel that a lot of the people who are preaching various queer diets and unusual ways of living would make this, and quite unnecessarily, a very uncomfortable world if they had their way. But after much tribulation I evolved a few simple rules, which I think are the minimum essential to continued health and strength, and increasing physical development. Here they are:

Sleep: Eight hours, for the average person, and two hours of that before midnight, as a usual, week-night thing.

Food: A balanced ration. I can't go into that long subject here but get a book on dietetics from the library, and see what that means. I think myself that the best starch food (bread and potatoes) and the more fruit and green vegetables we eat, the better for us.

Cleanliness: A warm tub or sponge bath, followed by a cold sponge rub and a good rub-down, every day of your life. Most girls will find it better to omit the cold sponge occasionally.

Exercise: Walking is the best, supplemented with something which will develop the arm muscles, such as tennis. Those who work with their hands need walking and running more than anything else. Swimming is a splendid all-round exercise. Above all, keep moving briskly in the fresh air—even if it is the night air—at least one hour daily.

Miscellaneous: Bedroom windows open at top and bottom all the year; sleep in the open air if possible, but sleep warmly covered. When you read or sew at night, try to have the light come over your left shoulder. Once every six months have your teeth examined by a good dentist; wash your hair thoroughly at least every three or four weeks. Wear loose-fitting corsets—an athletic grade is best for a still growing girl. And do wear sensible, straight-heeled shoes, fitting properly, and with a fairly straight line on the inside.

I know quite well that a lot of these suggestions some of you, with the best will in the world, will be unable to follow. But write me about any of these problems and perplexities, and I will try to find a way out to fit your particular case.

I have a friend who says most of the people he sees in the street are just "living corpses." Let's some of us, vibrantly alive we can be!

LABOR'S POWER IS BEING FELT IN AUSTRALIA

(By The Federated Press)

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Organized labor in Australia is so powerful that the only thing the manufacturer can do to make profits is to buy labor-saving machinery to cut down his force. This is the declaration of H. D. Elliott, managing director of O. K. Elliott's Ltd., furniture manufacturers and dealers of Sydney, who is in this city buying labor-saving machinery.

"The Labor Party has gained such a strong hold in Australia that the only thing to do is to bring about changes in industry whereby fewer workmen will be required," said Elliott. "According to recent advices from Australia, the Labor Party has brought about conditions where craftsman work but five days in a week, resting on Saturdays and Sundays. This is a condition which must be met by business men who have capital invested and who must make a return on their investment."

Mr. Elliott then went on to explain how a former furniture polisher, who worked in his factory, was now a member of the Australian parliament, and how a street cleaner was chosen and elected by the Labor Party to sit in the Australian House.

Join the Labor Party.

LABOR GOVERNMENT CREATES MINISTRY OF MOTHERHOOD

Provides Equal Opportunities For Education and Necessaries of Life

(By W. Francis Ahern, Australian Correspondent, The Federated Press)
Sydney, N.S.W.—One of the first acts of the newly elected Labor government of New South Wales was to create a ministry of motherhood, whereby due provision shall be made for working-class children to obtain the necessities of life and equal opportunities for education.

Under the present wage system, the more children a mother has, the harder and more desperate becomes her lot. The wage system as laid down in Australia makes provision for a man, his wife, and two children (in some cases, three children). A mother who dares to have more than two (or three) children is made to suffer, and the more she has the more she and her children suffer in want and meanness of life.

The remedy does not lie in raising the basic wage, which pays the single man with no responsibilities the same as the man with a wife and eight children. The Labor government of New South Wales has laid it down that the only remedy is to endow the mothers of large families.

Though no exact details have been announced as to the amount of endowment that the government intends to pay all mothers having more than two children, it is thought that an allowance of about \$1.68 per week will be made for each child over the family of two. That is to say, the worker having, say eight children, would have six of them subsidized in the form of an endowment paid to the mother by the government, which money would be obtained from a graduated tax on incomes. The basic wage itself would not be altered—all workers would be on the same level, as far as the wage were concerned, with of course the present margins for skill, etc. But while the workers were being thus paid, the unmarried man, having no responsibilities, would consequently have no income from the state in the form of endowment for children. The endowment for children would apply only in those cases where the children were not provided for.

It has been stated that to carry out such a scheme would mean an annual expenditure of around \$25,000,000, but large as this seems it could easily be met by a graduated income tax on large incomes. In any case it is not half what is spent annually in useless luxuries in the country.

The Labor government intends to turn its attention to the institution of this very necessary reform in the near future, recognizing, as it does, that its enactment would increase social well-being enormously by at last giving the mother her rightful economic position, and every child an opportunity for physical and mental development.

CAN. WORKERS NOT BEING FLEEDED BY AMER. FED.

Larger Sum Returned to Canada Than is Sent Out to U. S.

Because of charges made in Canada by persons outside the Labor movement to the effect that the Canadian Labor movement is being "fleeched" through its affiliation with the American Labor movement, and that much money is sent out of Canada while little is returned, President Gompers instituted an inquiry into the whole question and issued a questionnaire to all national and international unions, including the railroad brotherhoods, which are unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The returns cover almost the entire field and show clearly that a far larger sum is returned to Canada for expenditure there by the various international unions than is received from Canadian members in the form of dues and assessments. Incomplete returns show \$17,324.19 received from Canadian members by international unions in the last year. There was sent into Canada \$55,595.90 for various benefit purposes, and \$28,918.50 for salaries to officers and organizers in Canada. The total amount of money sent into Canada for expenditure in Canada was for the year \$85,714.40, or \$218,390.21 above the amount received from Canada. The half dozen organizations from which reports have not been received could not materially alter the situation. The American Labor movement is a movement for the advancement of the interests of the workers. While politically the Labor movement of Canada is as independent of the American Labor movement as is the Canadian citizenship and the citizenship of the United States, yet the industrial relations between Canadian members and members of the United States has always been a relation unaffected by the border line. The figures are produced in this instance in

Join the Labor Party.

Women's and Misses' Smart Gingham Frocks

Formerly Up to \$12.50, Friday \$8.50



With such smart and practical Wash Frocks as these reduced to \$8.50, the ready-to-wear section is sure to be besieged with morning shoppers.

Some will be buying them for picnic and outing wear, others for street or general purposes. In any event they are dresses any woman would be glad to add to her summer wardrobe.

Shown in stripes and plaids in many varied combinations, in blue, pink, mauve, tan and green, with long or short sleeves, the bodice being trimmed with the low flat collar and cuffs, or sleeves trimmed with white pique. The styles include loose or fitted with broad or narrow belts. Other styles include the square or V cut neck, collars, cuffs and pockets being trimmed with white pique or buttons, in sizes ranging from 16 years to 38. Regular up to \$12.50. On sale Friday at.....

\$8.50

Becoming Little Ready-to-Wear HATS for Children, Boys and Girls Friday at 75c

What better news could come to the attention of mothers who are now on the lookout for new hats for the children with which to see the season through?

Styles suitable for girls and boys and their juniors in ready-to-wear straws, and smart little wash hats of pique, repp and linen fabrics, in fancy stitched and embroidered designs, in white, rose and lilac. Values to \$1.75. Friday special

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ANOTHER VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS

Are Peaceable, Lovable and Desirous of Having Work and Education

(By The Federated Press)

Denver.—That the Bolshevist movement in Russia has been the means of producing conditions that are peaceful and quiet in comparison to the idea of the Red rule that prevails here in America is the opinion of Captain W. A. Reese, who has been with the engineers' reserve in Russia and Siberia for the past year. He left Russia late in June and is now visiting here.

"No power on earth is capable of stopping the Bolshevist movement and it is only a matter of time until the Soviet government is established on a basis firm enough to provide work and education," declared Captain Reese.

"They are not murderous, terrorizing people. So long as military rule dominated Russia, they stood in defense of their rights as freedom loving citizens, but now that the imperial government has perished they are establishing schools in churches that under plans which encourage held labor rather than discourage it."

Captain Reese has been with the force of engineers who were assisting in operating the 8,000 mile Trans-Siberian railway. "The whole country has been absorbed by the Bolshevists, and there is almost no antagonism," continued Captain Reese. "The commission form of government has been established in the principal cities, and although there is a great deal of poverty and suffering, the streets are free from armed men, and the peasants are living under peaceful conditions."

whose actions we as a people were indorsing.

"The Bolshevists were our friends and we felt a sense of protection when we were in their territory. It was always my experience to find them peaceable and lovable and desirous of having work and education."

EXTRAVAGANCE OF WORKINGMEN IS TOO ANNOYING

Worker Not To Be Blamed For Using Some of What He Produces

Every salaried man these days has a story about some extravagant workman of his acquaintance. This workman wears silk shirts and a diamond ring, owns an automobile, and has abandoned bleachers for the grandstand. And there, says the disgusted salaried man, is the real cause of our trouble—the workman is doing too little, getting too much and has lost his head. But investigations of comparative profits made by the workmen and their employers give a quick acquittal to the workman.

Blaming the worker for high prices is ridiculous, says the Nation, because the labor cost to manufacturing is only a small percentage of the cost of production. The farmer as a laborer is paid only a slight proportion of the final price of his product in the open market; distribution takes the rest. And in most other industries labor is about one-twentieth of the cost of production. Labor causes only four per cent of the total cost of meat packing, and the same story runs everywhere. In the making of blue denim, for instance, the labor cost has increased 92.6 per cent since 1910, while the profits have swollen 602 per cent. In canning corn, although labor cost increased 22 per cent between 1916 and 1917, the canner's profit increased 256 per cent.

Labor cost in operating a blast furnace is not more than three per cent of the selling price of pig iron. While labor cost in making a ton of iron was going up from about 40 cents to about 86 cents, the price went up from \$15 to \$30. When Mr. Gary raises wages 10 per cent and then raises prices 10 per cent, he turns a pretty penny on the transaction.

Although the manufacturer gets the

THIRTEEN SERIOUS MISTAKES

According to Judge McCormick there are thirteen serious mistakes made in life. They are as follows:

1. To attempt to set up your own standards of right and wrong.
2. To try and measure the enjoyments of others by your own.
3. To expect uniformity of opinions in this world.
4. To fail to make allowance for inexperience.
5. To endeavor to make all dispositions alike.
6. Not to yield in unimportant trifles.
7. To look for perfection in our own actions.
8. To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.
9. Not to help everybody, whenever, however, and wherever we can.
10. To consider anything impossible that we ourselves cannot perform.
11. To believe only what our finite mind can grasp.
12. Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.
13. To estimate by some outside quality when it is that within that makes the man.

RATE EXPERTS WORKING ON NEW R.R. SCHEDULES

New passenger fares will become effective August 20th and the advanced freight rates August 25th, according to a program outlined by Alfred H. Thom, general counsel for the association of railway executives.

Railroad rates experts in the United States have begun the preparation of blanket rates, schedules increasing transportation costs on a percentage basis. These will be presented to the Interstate Commerce commission five days prior to the proposer effective dates.

profit, the workman is the goat. He is immediate, he is right there on the street in his silk shirt, and it is easy to blame him for everything. And it is also easy to say that reduced wages would bring reduced prices in a hurry. Reduced wages, while ruining the workman, would not reduce prices more than one per cent, and the public—of which the workman is a part—would be worse off than ever. The only remedy is to reduce the number of silk shirts that the manufacturer has, not to take away the one silk shirt the workman has been able to buy.