

BARBERS' LICENSE LAW OF ALBERTA

(Continued from Page One)

of inspection of all barber shops in the Province at least once a year.

5. The Commissioner shall forward to the Attorney General of the Province a complete report of all examinations, receipts and expenditures once each month. A copy of financial report may be had upon application to the Attorney General's Department.

6. Every person within 30 days of the passage of this Act, who is practicing as a barber, or desiring to do so, must file with the Commissioner or his deputy, an affidavit setting forth their name, and address, and the length of time during which, and the place where, they have practiced the profession of barber, and by whom employed, and shall make a deposit of \$2.50 for permit until such time as examination may be held.

At the time of examination, the applicant shall pay the balance of the fee of \$2.50 and this Act, who is practicing as a barber, or desiring to do so, must file with the Commissioner or his deputy, an affidavit setting forth their name, and address, and the length of time during which, and the place where, they have practiced the profession of barber, and by whom employed, and shall make a deposit of \$2.50 for permit until such time as examination may be held.

Applicants must be notified of their success or failure at said examination within three weeks thereafter. A fee of \$1.00 shall be charged for extra examinations.

In the meantime the Board to find out the truth as set down in the affidavit of applicants, if deemed necessary, and discuss their qualifications subsequent to examination. The Board's decision to be based on the applicant's ability to perform all the duties of a barber, including their knowledge of the antiseptic preparation of the different instruments used by him; shaving; hair cutting; trimming beards, etc., and all the duties and services incidental thereto, and are possessed of sufficient knowledge concerning the common diseases of the face and skin to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof, leaving such diseases to the care of a physician, refusing to work on anyone so afflicted.

Upon having passed such examination with credit, their names shall be entered in a register kept for that purpose together with the number of their certificate. Their yearly license to be placed in front of each barber's chair in large enough type that it may be plainly read by anyone. A permit or apprentice license also comes under this head.

The Board to be the judges as to what constitutes a conspicuous place.

7. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit any person from serving as an apprentice in said profession under a registered barber of this Province, or from serving as a student in any barber school for the training of students in said profession, upon payment of a yearly registration fee of \$1.00, provided the said school is operated by a duly qualified and registered barber of the Province of Alberta, and that one duly qualified and registered barber instructor is maintained for each six students or fraction thereof, where they shall study the different phases of the profession for a period of at least one year of continuous study, when upon application to the Commissioner they may be granted a permit to go into a shop as an improprietor for the balance of three years. Their names to be entered in a register kept for this purpose, stating the date they commenced in such school, college or shop. Apprentices' licenses must also be placed conspicuously in front of their chairs. No more than one apprentice shall be allowed in each shop, and no apprentice allowed to operate a shop without the services of a licensed barber. At the end of three years, barbers must present themselves for examination.

8. The Board shall furnish to each person to whom a certificate of registration is issued a card, bearing the seal and signature of said Board, certifying that the holder thereof is entitled to practise the profession of barber in the Province of Alberta. Both the certificate and license card to bear the signature of the person to whom issued.

9. Should any barber, who has

passed his examination, have two or more complaints registered against him by licensed barbers, for insufficient knowledge in the said profession of barber, he shall be notified to appear again before the next sitting of the Board after complaint is made.

Should he fail to pass the examination his license shall be annulled. This second examination shall be without further cost to him.

10. Barber's license cards must be renewed each year, the cost of renewal being \$2.00. Failure to do so within one week of the above date by a barber, his license shall be revoked by the Board, unless sickness or unavoidable circumstances occur, which must be proved to the satisfaction of the Board, when they may grant said person a further permit good until next examination.

11. The Board shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration granted by it under this Act for, (a) Habitual Drunkenness; (b) Having or imparting any contagious or infectious disease; (c) Failure to do so in unsanitary or filthy manner on incompetency.

Provided, however, that before any certificate shall be revoked, the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him, and shall at a day specified in said notice, at least five days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing and full opportunity to produce testimony in his behalf, and to confront the witnesses against him. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked, may after the expiration of 90 days, on application, have the same re-issued to him upon satisfactory showing that disqualification has ceased.

(On account of lack of space this article will be concluded in our next issue.)

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN LABOR PARTY IS HELD

Rose Schneidermann Nominated
for United States Senate
From New York

(By the Federated Press)

Three hundred delegates from fifteen counties, attended the initial convention of the American Labor Party of New York State, held last week at Schenectady.

With the exception of nominees for governor and state engineer, who will be chosen by the state committee, the convention had filled its slate upon adjournment. Rose Schneidermann, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, was nominated candidate for the United States Senate, to run against Senator Wadsworth. The remaining candidates were: Lieutenant Governor E. E. Haffey, Rochester; Secretary of State, William Auer, Watertown; treasurer, Joseph Cronk, Troy; Controller, Mrs. William Fink, Catskill; and Attorney General, F. R. Serri, Brooklyn.

The way was thrown open for co-operation by the Labor Party with other farmer or Labor groups upon the basis of the Labor Party platform, in an important resolution calling for the massing of all sympathetic labor forces in the coming campaign. Other resolutions called for the impeachment of Attorney-General Palmer and Postmaster General Burleson, for a maximum 44-hour week, for increased wages for postal workers, for the taxation of war fortunes and the establishment of people's banks and co-operatives, for the cessation of the war against Russia, and for the self-determination of small nations.

Following is the substance of the platform of the new party:

1. Immediate restoration of civil liberties guaranteed by the constitution.
2. Reduction of the high cost of living by bringing the farmer and the consumer into closer contact by co-operatives, by publicly owned market terminals.
3. Making the housing problem a public utility, and the granting of credits for non-profit making construction.
4. State insurance for unemployment, illness, old age, etc.
5. Equal economic and political rights to all irrespective of color, sex or creed.
6. Elimination of boss rule in the legislature and economy in administration by the adoption of the executive budget.
7. Democratization of education.
8. Protection of labor against the abuse of judicial power.
9. Submission of the Eighteenth Amendment to referendum.
10. Initiative, referendum and recall on all public questions.

LABOR TURN OVER IN N. Y. POST OFFICE IS HIGH

Demoralization of N. Y. Post Office
Is Shown by Advertisements
For Workers

"While the government is urging private industry to correct the evils of a costly labor turn over, it should sweep its own door step," said Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer U.S. National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

"There are approximately 5,000 employees in the New York post office," said this trade unionist. "In the past year 10,000 employees have been assigned positions in this office, and 10,000 have quit because of intolerable conditions. This is a labor turn over of 200 per cent., and the cost of 'breaking in' these new employees would test the bank roll of a Rockefeller or the steel trust. But the post office officials assure the public that this department is a money maker. This is true. The department has made money, but every individual is paying for this economy. Skilled employees are quitting the service; those who remain must accept a lower living standard; the public is patronizing the telegraph companies and resorting to the special delivery system, and post office officials calmly gaze on the demoralization like Nero of old, who fiddled while Rome burned."

"The demoralization" of the New York post office is shown by advertisements for workers, who will be paid 60 cents an hour without having to pass the civil service examination. Trained employees who have worked for years in this post office are being paid 41 cents an hour."

During the evening, as you enjoy your union labeled cigar or pipe of union labeled tobacco and the clouds or smoke encircle you, and the good housewife sweeps up the accumulation of dust with a union labeled broom, you may think of a better way to be a practical union man the year 'round.

RECONSTRUCTION OF FRANCE UNDER AUSPICES OF U.S. GOVERNMENT

Paris.—Leon Jouhaux, head of the French confederation of labor, created a mild sensation recently by the announcement that Gen. Goethals, when attending the recent labor conference, offered a \$14,000,000 plan for the reconstruction of France under the auspices of the United States government.

The French government, according to Jouhaux, rejected the proposition because one of the conditions stipulated by Goethals was that American engineers should superintend the work.

GOOD MEETINGS SHOULD HAVE GOOD SPEAKERS

Speakers' Classes Help In Knowledge of Subjects and How To Talk About Them

The Labor Woman says: "A Women's Section that wants to have good meetings must find speakers from its own ranks. It is important that it should have speakers' classes and develop as many as possible of its own members, not only to help in the work of their section, but in order to make them as effective as possible in public work of all kinds."

A speakers' class is different from a class on history or economics. Its object is not so much to gain knowledge of subjects to talk about as to learn how to talk about them. A syllabus has been prepared showing how the classes are conducted:

1. How to speak.
2. Paper and discussion, with criticisms and suggestions.
3. Debate, reports, resolutions and practice debate.

If the men of Canada took as much interest in their party as do the women of Britain, it would not be long before the Dominion Labor Parties would develop a group of speakers that would put the Labor Party on the political map.

UNION SHOP IS DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

Right of Employees to Have Voice
In Working Conditions Is
Recognized

By Frank Morrison.

See. American Federation of Labor

The union shop is democracy in industry. The right of employees to bargain collectively, to have a voice in working conditions, is recognized.

In the non-union shop this democracy is unknown. Externalism and autocracy is the rule. The employer is absolute. He is the sole judge of working conditions. He sets hours and wages and tells his employees they may accept same or quit their employment. If the worker quits, and suffering to his wife and children result, the employer calls this "freedom of contract."

This employer dislikes the term "non-union" shop, so he refers to his plant as "open shop." The term is misleading and is intended to deceive. The inconsistency of the so-called "open" shop employer is shown when he says that he makes no distinction between union and non-union employees and then fills his plant with spies to report any union employee who has been discovered discussing the value of trade unionism.

These employers know that in this age of organization it is unwise to announce that they are opposed to trade unions. So they employ just enough trade unionists to serve as an alibi against the charge that they oppose trade unions, but they do not employ enough trade unionists to dispute the employer's absolute and complete control over working conditions. If these organized workers advocate trade unionism they are discharged.

The unions hold that organized Labor sets the standards for workers and that it is just as logical that all workers assist in maintaining these standards as it is for all citizens to pay taxes.

The so-called "open" shop employer would not approve a citizen shirking

his duties as a taxpayer, but does favor big employees shirking their duties to their fellows. The reason for the latter position is apparent. The employer profits by this shirking, which permits him to set wages, hours and working conditions. But more than this he retains complete power over his employees.

He may arrange welfare societies in his plant. He may have a pension system for those employees who serve him faithfully and who just as faithfully abstain from trade union membership. He may conduct a system of athletics and recreation for his employees and provide them with model work rooms, but above and beyond all these there is no element of democracy in his plant. He denies his employees collective bargaining, and therefore controls the lives of these workers. He sets their living standards. He orders. His workers accept. They are denied an equality enjoyed by union shop employees.

Non-union shop employees accept the welfare work of an employer, but they do it at the price of their liberty. The grievances are subject to the good will of the employer. He may remedy them, but he does it because he is "a good boss" and not because his employees stand up as men and demand justice.

If the grievance is not adjusted the employee must accept onerous conditions or quit. If an individual quit that is nothing to the employer.

Fundamentally there is no difference between the non-union shop employer and the slave owner before the civil war. In both cases the employer and the slave owner prided himself on being "a good master." The non-union employer says: "I protect my employees."

In neither case was the slave nor the employee permitted to protect themselves. In the union shop this autocratic rule does not exist. Here, the employees have a collective voice in working conditions. The employer concedes that democracy in industry is possible and that welfare work is not a substitute for democracy. The union employer is not interested in welfare work or in "protecting" his employees. He treats them as men who can furnish their own amusements and recreation. Company doctors, company nurses, etc., are unknown among union employees.

The non-union shop employer ignores

TRADES UNION CONGRESS WAS HELD IN SYDNEY

In April For Perfecting the Organization for Institution of 44-Hour Week

Sydney, N.S.W.—A trades union congress was held at Sydney on April 10 last and was attended by 77 unions for the purpose of perfecting the organization for the institution of the 44-hour week of five working days a week, with no work on Saturdays. Already some 20 unions are enjoying the 44-hour week.

Motions were carried reaffirming the desire to institute the 44-hour week, and preparations are now on foot to bring it into universal operation.

Consternation has been caused amongst the capitalists over the fact that a Labor municipal government at Sydney allowed the unions the right of the town hall for a stop-work meeting, and also permitted the city hall organ to be used for playing the Red Flag.

With a Labor municipal government in power at Sydney, and a Labor government in power in the State of New South Wales, the future looks bright for the workers in that country. Already the moan of the capitalist and predictions of chaos and bankruptcy and moral degeneration are heard in the land. Labor has made it known, that, having secured a government, it intends to introduce some decent legislation.

The 44-hour movement is spreading to the other Australian States. In most of them the building trades are forcing the issue, and in Victoria the printers are out on strike over the matter.

These fundamentals, He would conceal his slave theory—his mastery over his employees and their working conditions—by talking about the so-called "open" shop, the glory of independence and proves that tyranny can exist, though he attempts to conceal it with a velvet glove.

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