

ODD TROUSERS

\$8.50 \$10.50

WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT LINE OF ODD TROUSERS, SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR, IN LIGHT OR DARK GREY STRIPED EFFECTS, WELL TAILORED, AND PRICED AT PER PAIR **\$8.50 and \$10.50**

W. S. GILPIN LTD.

19128 JASPER AVENUE

LABOR ORGANIZATION IS GREATEST INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

The organization of labor is the greatest international movement and influence in the world today. The great fraternity of those who work belts the globe. There are, admittedly, differences which separate American labor, for example, from British, French, or German labor, but there are nevertheless differences of detail and incident rather than of fundamental characteristics of principle. The same demands for reasonable hours, living wages and proper working conditions that are voiced in one country are heard in all the others. The desire for education and enjoyment for public health and civic beauty, for freedom of speech and organization, for a share in the control of government and industry, knows no national bounds or limits of language, race or creed.

Labor has the humanitarian view point in its organization. It is more concerned with peace and happiness and a higher standard of living for every human creature than it is with the selfish and mercenary affairs of national trade protection, or trade discrimination between states. The program on which labor stands represents social advances and benefits that are greater than the confines of nationalism. It expresses universal needs and desires. The interests of labor are one and the province of labor is the world. Writing editorially, The Nation (New York) says: "It is to the solidarity of labor rather than to any formal union of governments that we must look today for liberty, international understanding, and peace."

MACHINISTS ASSO. CHALLENGE GOVERNOR SLEEPER'S STATEMENT

Detroit, Mich.—A challenge to Governor Sleeper has been sent out by the International Association of Machinists, district 60, to appear before a mass meeting of machine and auto shop workers scheduled to be held shortly in one of the largest halls in this city, and to answer for the statements made by the governor recently that the wages of men employed in the machine shop industry are too high and ought to be cut as a means of reducing the cost of living.

Eugene Brock, International Organizer of the Machinists' Association, forwarded the letter in reply to the governor's statements relative to wages.

INCREASING PROSPECT OF RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Moscow.—Increasing prospect of a complete resumption of trade with the European countries by summer has stimulated the opening up of sea traffic. The repairing of the merchant marine has been emphasized by the government. The Commissariat for foreign trade at Petrograd and the Council for National Economy are actively at work fitting vessels and furnishing equipment for commerce.

It is said that married men make the most satisfactory workmen; they can be bossed.

MACHINISTS OF CINCINNATI ARE GAINING DEMANDS

48-Hour Week With Maximum of 75 Cents Per Hour Has Been Granted to Some

Cincinnati, O.—The strike of the organized machinists for the 48-hour week and a maximum of 75 cents per hour has already resulted in the granting of these demands to 4,000 men. About ten thousand men are out and the number is being increased, according to Wm. Ross Knudson, international organizer for the Machinists union, as shop after shop is being pulled through mass demonstrations of picketing union men.

Such plants as Laneksholmer's, the American Tool Worker and others in the western part of the city are practically shut down. In the Oakley section the Cincinnati Milling Machine Tool Co. is the most stubborn opponent. The president, Fred Geier, is the president of the Metal Trades Association which is probably the strongest in the country. A large number of thugs and gun men are on duty at this plant and two strikers were shot by one of them in a provoked scuffle. The gun man was left with a charge of carrying concealed weapons. The police, with the exception of the lieutenants and high officers are showing a fair attitude toward the strikers.

The auto mechanics in five truck manufacturing plants and in practically every garage in the city who were locked out by the employers on their refusal to sign individual contracts abrogating their rights to membership in a labor union are standing solid. There are about 1,000 men involved.

The machinists organization has had a phenomenal growth here during the past 18 months, jumping from 600 to 15,000. The men are digging in for a long fight. Many of them are leaving the city to secure employment at the trade.

One of the biggest assets in their fight is the Cincinnati News, owned by the union, with a circulation of 30,000 each week. Copies are being sold on the streets by the strikers. There is talk of changing it into a daily soon.

CO-OPERATORS HOLD SCHOOL FOR MEMBERS

Manchester, Eng.—The co-operators of this city have just held a week-end school for members of co-operative committees, which was followed by a week's school for secretaries and organizers. Both aroused a vast deal of enthusiasm, questions piling on to the leaders to the burying point.

MOVEMENT FOR DAILY LABOR PRESS REACHING BIG PROPORTIONS

The movement for a daily Labor Press is reaching big proportions. That the workers are thoroughly dissatisfied with the private owned and capitalistically controlled press is evident to every one who reads the signs of the times.

In Australia a movement is on foot for the boycotting of all the business owned press of the country by Labor organizations. Disgust at the anti-Labor attitude of the big papers during the elections and recent strikes has set in motion a wave of enthusiasm for the building up of strong Labor dailies in every industrial centre.

It is proposed to call a "general strike" on the established papers, boycotting half of them during a certain period, then the other half, in order not to be deprived of the news.

TWO TERMS SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED

Difference Between "Industrial Democracy" and "Democracy In Industry"

"There is a clear difference between 'industrial democracy' and 'democracy in industry,'" says the president of the Cigar Makers' International Union. He insists that the two terms should not be confused.

"Speaking of democracy in industry," he says, "the term should not be misunderstood, and when once understood and defined clearly, should not be abused."

"The day has gone by when an arrogant, autocratic employer or a despotic superintendent or foreman can abuse workmen under him simply to gratify a whim or a dislike, or for some fancied offense, which in the final analysis under square dealing is not an offense."

"The kind of democracy in industry that applies only to the workroom and working rules and not to the board of directors or the commercial management should not be questioned."

"If we go beyond working rules and the working room proper, we must assume some responsibility for the successful conduct of the business, and by the rules of fairness stand a proportionate share of the losses."

London.—A new scheme of working-class education has been worked out by the Confederation of Iron and Steel Trades. Arrangements have been made with the Workers' Educational Trade Union committee for the establishment of week-end schools for members of the union. Trade union problems will be studied chiefly.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY ISSUES A MANIFESTO

Asks For Economic Commission To Supercede Economic Council

The national executive of the British Labor Party has issued a manifesto on the international economic situation, calling for the appointment of an economic commission under the League of Nations which shall take over the functions now exercised by the Supreme Economic Council and the Reparations Commission.

They point out that the present economic paralysis which is creeping over Europe can only be remedied by concerted action. Credit has got to be restored. The rigidity of the new frontiers in Central Europe must be modified so as to permit free economic intercourse. Coal and raw material must be equitably allocated to the various states.

There is grave danger that the present distress, and the collapse of the exchanges in Central Europe will, in default of international governmental action be exploited by private capitalists in Western Europe and America.

There are already schemes on foot for sending raw material to Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria, manufacturing them there by labor, which at the present rate of exchange, is as cheap as the cheapest Asiatic labor, and then dumping them on the world market. The workers of Central Europe, faced by the alternative of starvation, will be powerless to resist this new form of slavery, the repercussions of which in western Europe and America will be disastrous to Labor there.

In fact unless these schemes are brought under effective control, Central Europe, exhausted by the war, will be turned into an area of sweated labor, engaging in competition with Western Labor for the benefit of the big international financiers.

DINNER PAIL EPIC IN U.S.A.

By Bill Lloyd

This is the year when ballots fall and country savers scream their call; when rain'll come if you vote one way; and vice versa, the others say. There's General Wood who says you must stick out your chest until you bust, and drill and train for half your life, after we've fought to end all strife. Then Palmer feels he has a claim because he quered the Bolshevik's game, by shipping two or three away and making new ones every day. Lowden has a hold on fate because he hails from Abe's old state, and can be trusted with the books of business' safe deposit boxes; while Mr. Adley, the son-in-law of his daddy has no awe, but says that he also can smile and sell bond issues by the mile. There's lots of other loafing around, to draw the lightning to the ground, but I am blasted dumb to see what it's all got to do with me. It doesn't touch the price of bread or bring the rent down overhead; it doesn't fill the dinner-pail or drag old Gene Debs out of jail. Meanwhile our jobs we must not quit because some judge will have a fit and Cossacks will come on a run and get damned careless with a gun. Two years ago they used to say Labor in war would win the day, but if we try to win things now, Gosh Dang, there is an awful row!—we're Anarchists and Bolshevik and jingo papers yell and shriek, for fear they've nearly had their fill of coin-a-jingling in the till. If I should really vote with sense for those who're on my side the fence, they'll say I should be shot, and hung, electrocuted, drawn and strung. However, I have stood the gaff these last few years and learned to laugh. I think I'll drop a vote or two the way I really feel. Will you?

REPORTS OF MEETING RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS WERE MISLEADING

New York.—Comparison of the reports of the meeting of the executive committee of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland held April 17-18, in Bern, found in Swiss papers just received here with the misleading cablegram (presumably sent out by the Associated Press) of April 18 printed in the American press shows that the committee did not "decide to adhere" to the Third (Moscow) Socialist International, but did vote, 20 to 18, to recommend such action to the coming national convention. The resolution adopted was presented by Robert Grimm, a veteran Swiss Socialist, and while affirming agreement with the basic principles of the Moscow International, it emphasized the necessity of each national organization using the tactics best adapted to its country. Another resolution was adopted calling for an early conference of representatives of all the Socialist and Labor Parties that have left the Second International.

Speaking of skin games, the beauty specialist has the rest of the bunch skinned a block.

Saturday Specials

REAL CUTS ON SOME OLD STOCK WE HAVE BEEN CARRYING TOO LONG.

- \$1.00 WORK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS FOR 65c
- \$1.50 GAUNTLETS FOR 95c
- \$2.25 GAUNTLETS FOR \$1.45
- \$2.50 GAUNTLETS FOR \$1.65

A number of Work Shirts, including a blue railroad Shirt, up to \$2.00, for 95c

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

A. E. AITKEN LTD.

101st STREET AT 101A AVENUE

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One)

103 classes were at work with 2,500 students, 75 per cent of whom attended at least fourteen of the lectures.

The last development in connection with the Tutorial Classes is the organization of summer classes, the first of which was held at Oxford in July and August of 1910. The object of these is to give intensive instruction for a short period to groups of picked students. It is confidently expected that these Summer Classes will be a permanent institution.

The results so far from the Tutorial Class Movement seem to justify the predictions of those responsible for their establishment. During 1911 a special inspection was made of some 14 classes by the Board of Education and the report prepared in this connection was nothing but commendation for the quality of work being done, which the inspectors agreed was in many cases quite equal to work of a similar character done by regular students in attendance at the Universities. As a matter of fact some of the essays produced by students in Tutorial Classes are collected and given to students reading for degrees in the Universities.

One of the most remarkable features of this latest development in University Extension Work in England is the spirit and zeal developed among the members of the classes. From some of the older classes missionaries are sent into villages and smaller centres which cannot support a regular class. These men give their services free, simply animated by the desire to share the light which they have received with their less fortunate fellow workmen.

A concluding paragraph from the report of H. M. Inspectors on the Tutorial Classes sums up the general impression made on all who have seen them at work.

"We have only to add, in conclusion, that no one could attend these classes without being struck by the zeal and earnestness of the students, their happy relations with the lecturer, the general atmosphere of comradeship and good feeling in the classes, and the strong appreciation by the students of the benefits which they are deriving from the work. These impressions are not derived from any single class or type of classes. They are common to the diverse and widely scattered centres which we have visited, and they indicate the possibility of a very wide extension of teaching of this type."

While overseas, in connection with the work of the Khaki University of Canada, the writer had the privilege of meeting and talking with leaders in the Labor Movement, and also in the Workers' Educational Association, and the conclusion which forced itself upon one's mind was that the present status of Labor organizations in the Old Land is largely due to the educational work of the Workers' Educational Association. A very large proportion of the leaders of the Labor Party are either University men or men trained in the Tutorial Classes, while the rank and file of the Labor Unions have, to a great extent, been trained in History and Economics by the Movement, so that they are able to judge intelligently the merits of any proposal which may be made. Anyone who addresses an audience of working men in the Old Land needs to be very careful in any state-

LEGISLATION ASKED BY ALBERTA LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

fully be done. Our laws are open to a number of interpretations, which is demonstrated by the number of appeals that are taken to decisions granted, but the legal procedure to take an appeal is costly and slow, and very often all the damage possible is done to the workers before the appeal can be heard. What advantage would be gained from the winning of an appeal against an injunction that had been granted when as a result of the restraint placed on the workers or their representatives by the injunction the strike had been lost, some of our employers would not be at all concerned about the losing of the appeal if as a result of the injunction they had been able to break the strike and thereby gain their own ends.

The measure presented was drafted by the solicitor for the Congress who made an exhaustive study of the various pieces of legislation of this character on the statutes of other countries and had used those sections that might be deemed applicable to this country. The demand for legislation of this character came because restraining injunctions had been granted in various localities during strikes, forbidding certain persons to perform duties that were absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the dispute, and because it was recognized that if this continued the potency of Labor's only weapon of offence and defence would be taken away. It should be possible for members of the organized movement to perform acts during times of dispute that they would be permitted to perform during other times without the possibility of interference.

Model License Law of Barbers will be considered next week.

Des Moines, Ia.—Impatient with the long drawn out delay in securing increased wages, the Street Railway Employees union has launched a campaign for the organization of a Rochdale Co-operative store to be established here soon. The carmen are turning to the co-operative movement for relief in their wage problem.

ments concerning History or Economics or he is likely to be tripped up before getting very far.

The interest and enthusiasm for education is keener in the Old Land at the present time than it has ever been before, and the new Educational Act, commonly known as the Fisher Bill, is generally considered to be one of the most progressive pieces of educational legislation on the statute books of any country. It is of course too soon to express any opinion as to what its results will be. It will take at least ten or fifteen years to realize them sufficiently for an intelligent judgement to be formed.

In turning from the discussion of conditions in the Old Land the conclusion is that we need to look well to our furnals in this new country, unless we wish to be distanced by the Mother Country along educational lines, and more particularly along the lines of adult education.

The next article will deal briefly with the University Extension Movement in the United States, and the article following will deal with the situation in Alberta.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

(Please write plainly)

Date..... 19.....

EDMONTON FREE PRESS, 101 Purvis Bldg., Edmonton.

Sirs: Enclosed please find one dollar (\$1) for one year's subscription to EDMONTON FREE PRESS.

Name

Street Address

City or Town

Make all Cheques, Money Orders or Postal Notes payable at par to EDMONTON FREE PRESS.

Only Two Days More Friday and Saturday Only Two Days More

Final Wind Up of Our Clean-Up Sale

Regular \$35.00 SUITS **\$22.50**

Regular \$42.50 SUITS **\$28.50**

Regular \$50.00 SUITS **\$35.00**

Regular \$60 and \$65 SUITS **\$45.00**

Regular \$4 HATS - **\$1.95**
Regular \$6 HATS - **\$3.95**
Regular \$8 HATS - **\$5.00**

Regular \$8 PANTS - **\$6.95**
Regular \$10 PANTS - **\$7.95**
Regular \$15 PANTS - **\$10.95**

SPECIAL PRICES ON EVERYTHING FOR THE LAST 2 DAYS
Regular 75c TIES for - **35c**
Regular \$1.50 TIES " - **85c**
Regular \$2.00 TIES " - **\$1.25**

SPECIAL PRICES ON EVERYTHING FOR THE LAST 2 DAYS

10138 101st STREET

The Standard Clothing Co.

10138 101st STREET

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

New Scales Williams Pianos
Victor Victrolas Records and Music
Bells
Used Pianos at Special Prices
JONES AND CROSS
10014 101st Street
(Opp. Methodist Church)
Phone 4746