

GREAT LABOR CELEBRATION

(Continued from Page One)

been at work, and at the concert that brought the big days event to a close there was a full house at the Memorial Hall.

We were treated to another varied program and every member was of the high standard that pleased everyone present—and they were asking for more, but the plans of the committee that included the distribution of about 100 prizes did not leave the opportunity for a too extended program. A splendid concert was the result of the committees efforts, the artists in every instance giving of their very best, and receiving very hearty applause.

Dr. Crang, chairman of the School Board, gave a very able address on the aims and aspirations of the Labor movement and the various phases of activity wherein it had justified itself and the necessity for its being a factor in all things that concerned the welfare of the people.

A glorious ending to a very happy afternoon and evening's entertainment was the presentation of prizes. Acting Mayor East, chairman at the concert, expressed the pleasure it gave him to present the prizes to the winners of the day's events. After the long stream of recipients had stepped up from all parts of the hall and received their prizes the closure was applied to an eventful and unique Civic Holiday entertainment by the singing of the National anthem.

Should Be An Annual Event

Let us hope that this one big success now past will prove itself to be the first annual. May we come again and may the spirit that permeated the sports meet and the concert on this occasion also come with us and may the next one be the "biggest and best ever" until the one following the next one comes round. These occasions give us an opportunity of adding spice to our labor activities and may all the union men and men of the Labor Party who did not get there on this occasion remember that they missed something, but the chance of seeing the future activities will yet come to them, and it means much to our great cause.

The hearty thanks of the Labor Party are extended to all those business firms and individuals who donated the prizes, and to the concert artists and accompanists. We also desire to thank everyone else who in any capacity assisted in the work of making our Civic Holiday event the great success that it proved to be.

Concert Program

The complete program of the concert is here given:

- "O Canada"
Bartone Solo... Mr. Wenzel
Spring Song Dance... Bettie Freeman
Miss Lois Osborn, Elocutionist
Contraalto... Miss Laura McMillan
Jockey Dance... Sybil Pirrosson
Duet... Messrs. Turner and Bateman
Violin Solo... Mr. Berridge
Scotch Comedian... Sam Merrie
Address by Dr. Crang
Piano Solo... Mr. Craig
Hornpipe... Bettie Freeman
Soprano Solo... Miss G. Patterson
Violin Solo... Mr. Berridge
Bartone Solo... Mr. Wenzel
Miss Lois Osborn, Elocutionist
Scotch Comedian... Sam Merrie
Distribution of Prizes.
"God Save the King."
Accompanists: For the Soloists—Mrs. T. Berridge; for the Children's Dances, Mr. F. McCleary and Mrs. Freeman.

Winners at Picnic

- The events and winners at the sports are as follows:
100 yards open—R. L. Halliburton;
2, D. M. Dunsforth; 3, G. L. Parney. Time 10 2-5 seconds.
Standing broad jump—R. S. Shepherd; 2, R. L. Halliburton; 3, D. M. Dunsforth. Distance jumped, 9 feet 6 1/2 inches.
One mile walk—A. Brink; 2, S. McDonald; 3, R. S. Shepherd. Time, 8 minutes, 36 seconds.
220 yards open—R. L. Halliburton; 2, D. Dunsforth; 3, G. L. Parney. Time 22 3-5 seconds.
Three mile motor cycle race—Stanley Dumerton; 2, C. Dagsgard; 3, B. J. Dumerton. Time, 3 minutes, 51 seconds.
Running broad jump—R. L. Halliburton; 2, R. Girvan; 3, Dr. Dunsforth. Distance, 26 feet.
440 yards open—R. L. Halliburton; 2, G. L. Parney; 3, R. Girvan. Time 52 seconds.
Running high jump—R. L. Halliburton; 2, V. Yancey; 3, R. S. Shepherd. Height 5 feet 3 inches.
880 yards open race—R. Johnson; 2, E. Holtzman; 3, A. Brink. Time, 2 minutes, 5 1/2 seconds.
Motor cycle race, 2 miles—C. Dagsgard; 2, B. Dumerton; 3, B. J. Dumerton.
Putting 28 pound weight—C. R. Shaw; 2, M. A. Kelly; 3, V. Yancey. Distance 40 feet, 7 inches.
100 yards, for members of D. L. P. or T. L. C.—E. Holtzman; 2, D. Keane; 3, J. Bill.
Boys 75 yard race—B. Montgomery; 2, H. Devigne; 3, H. McLennan.
Throwing the discus—C. Shaw; 2, V. Yancey; 3, N. Gibson. Distance, 96 feet one inch.
Sack race—R. Girvan; 2, S. McDonald; 3, F. McDonald.
Married ladies race, 75 yards—Mrs. Rutherford; 2, Mrs. Heli; 3, Mrs. McCord.
Fat man's race, 50 yards—M. A. Kelly; 2, V. Yancey; 3, T. C. Neilson.
Single ladies race, 75 yards—Miss Dunn; 2, Miss Robertson; 3, Miss Blatford.
Two mile cycle race for boys of 15 and under—L. Fox; 2, R. Powers; 3, J. Jevreen.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR MOVEMENT ON TRIAL IN ONT.

Hydro-Electric Commission Making Effort to Reinstate 10-Hour Day

The International Labor Movement in Ontario is on trial. A real crisis has been reached on the Chippewa Development Project," says the Toronto Industrial Banner.

Fourteen of the most powerful organizations on the North American continent have been practically shown the back door by the Hydro-Electric Commission and told to "get out." Not satisfied with repudiating the eight-hour day, this purely capitalist commission must be held responsible for the most recent order, prohibiting the business agents of these strong international unions from entering upon the works to carry out the duties assigned to them by executive officers of their organizations.

These business agents have been threatened with immediate arrest if they trespass upon the property which is owned by all the citizens of Ontario. The action of the commission has all the earmarks of a fixed determination to break the back of organized labor. It is a repudiation of the promises made by Sir Adam Beck during the war that he would submit the grievances of the workers to arbitration when peace was declared.

The next solar plexus for organized labor is the determination of the Dominion Government to operate under the ten-hour day on the Welland Canal improvement. Just at the time when the American Federation of Labor and other great National and International Labor bodies have affirmed their stand in favor of a six-hour day in some occupations we are treated to the spectacle of the ten-hour day being forced upon men who had fought and won the battle for the eight-hour day.

The Canadian Federation of Labor, with the Hydro-Electric Commission, must bear its share of the blame for forcing the ten-hour day upon the thousands of men who will take a part in completing the Chippewa development work. The officers of that organization, in the name of common decency, should have refused to grant a charter to men who deserted their fellow workers and went back to work on the ten-hour basis. In granting a charter to these men, they struck a blow at the great world movement for the eight-hour day.

MUST CONVINCe WORKERS BY EXPERIENCE

(By The Federated Press)
London.—Dispatches from Moscow to the Daily Herald say that the third international adopted resolutions overwhelmingly favoring communist participation in parliaments. In speaking for the resolution against opposition, Nikolai Lenin is credited with saying: "We cannot fight the way we please, but must use the conditions we have before us. The mass of workers and peasants believes in parliaments, and we need to use that system to show its uselessness in revolution. We must convince workers by experience if we cannot convince them by theories. If we cannot devise new ways of revolutionary action we must use those provided by historical development."

MANY MILITARY CONVICTIONS IN U. S. ARMY

Washington.—Statistics recently issued show that during a little more than a year of our participation in the world war, there were 325,000 inferior court and 25,000 general court cases in the army. Of the cases brought against enlisted men, 96 per cent were tried, and 91 per cent of these resulted in conviction. The average sentence was about seven years. Of the total number of enlisted men it would appear, therefore, that one in every ten was brought before the bar of military justice.

100 yards for boys under 15—1, Harry Dawes; 2, John Dawes; 3, R. Powers.

Open race for children under 8—1, S. Daws; 2, J. Walters; 3, C. Kempbell.

Putting 16 pound shot—1, V. Yancey; 2, C. P. Shaw; 3, R. S. Shepherd. Distance 34 feet 10 1/2 inches.

75 yards dash for girls under 15—1, C. Wensley; 2, W. Maloney; 3, G. Cochrane.

Half mile relay race open—Winning team, Dunsforth, Halliburton, Girvan and Parney. Time 1 minute, 47 1/2 seconds.

Throwing 16 pound hammer—1, C. R. Shaw; 2, N. Gibson; 3, M. A. Kelly. Distance 112 feet 7 inches.

One mile cycle race open—1, D. Laddell; 2, R. S. Shepherd; 3, F. McDonald. Time 2 minutes, 58 3-5 seconds.

880 yards relay race—1, C. Dagsgard; 2, H. Devigne; 3, H. McLennan.

Five mile motor cycle race—1st heat—C. Dagsgard; 2nd heat, S. Dumerton. Final, S. Dumerton. Time, 6 minutes, 23 1/2 seconds.

Putting 56 pound weights—1, C. R. Shaw; 2, M. A. Kelly; 2, N. Gibson. Distance, 24 feet 2 inches.

Obstacle race—1, R. S. Shepherd; 2, R. Girvan; 3, P. Shewchuck.

Shoe and stocking race for boys—1, L. Fox; 2, H. Maloney; 3, C. McKim.

Officials sprint—1, J. Bill; 2, G. Latham; 3, S. Freeman.

Tug of war—Constable Riddell's team out-pulled Sergeant Irvine's.

The Locals' Page

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE

Total Sum Advanced Toward Reconstruction Reaches 9,609,082,916 fr.

The progress which France has made in the reconstruction of industry and regions devastated by the war is indicated by a statement of M. Ogier, minister of the liberated regions, made in a recent speech at the Sorbonne, details of which have just been received by the Bankers' Trust company from its Paris information service. M. Ogier's figures were:

As regards industrial reconstruction, of 3,508 industrial establishments or factories destroyed, 2, 27, or 75 per cent, had resumed production on May 1, 1920. These establishments are employing 309,000 workmen.

Since the law of April 17, 1919, allowing advances to sufferers from war damages, 5,558,748,742 fr. have been advanced for this purpose, without including the amounts advanced for agricultural reconstruction and for the replacing of destroyed machines; when these are added, the total sum advanced toward reconstruction reaches 9,609,082,916 fr.

Repopulating Invaded Districts

The population of the invaded regions by November 1, 1918, had fallen to 1,944,000. This figure had risen to 2,524,500 on November 1, 1919, and on April 1, 1920, it reached 2,987,605. On this last date, municipal life had been resumed in 4,096 communes; of 6,445 schools opened to scholars in these regions before the war, 5,345 have been re-opened either in repaired buildings or in temporary barracks.

One thousand, six hundred and seventy-five reconstruction co-operative societies have been organized and are employing 141,041 workmen on the work of reconstruction only.

Of 265,000,000 cubic metres of trenches, 156,260,000 have been filled in; of 200,000,000 square metres of barbed wire to be removed, 202,900,000 have been cleared away; of 41,000,000 cubic metres of material of all kinds strewn over fields in the vicinity of the front, 15,250,000 cubic metres have been removed.

New Homes Provided

At the signature of the armistice, 297,271 houses had been totally destroyed, and 277,500 were in urgent need of repair. Of these, 185,600 have been repaired and are now in good condition.

On May 1, 28,500 wooden barracks had been erected to replace houses destroyed; 28,200 temporary dwellings in wood had been built, and 16,500 dwellings in stone had been erected. The number of inhabitants housed in buildings which have been totally rebuilt since the armistice reaches 374,100.

Of 51,547 kilometres of highway and national roads, which were in a state of decay at the signing of the armistice, 20,789 have been completely repaired. Of 3,168 bridges, culverts, etc., destroyed, 1,702 have been completely rebuilt.

DEMANDS OF LABOR MEAN MORE THAN APPEARS ON SURFACE

Organized Labor Weilding Influence on Every Question as Never Before

Organized labor is wielding an influence upon every public question never before attained. The world's thinkers are now beginning to appreciate the fact that the demands of labor mean more than appears on the surface. They see that the demand for work is not alone one for the preservation of life in the individual, but is a human, innate right; that the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty to toil, but the humane means by which the workless workers may find the road to employment; and that the millions of hours of increased leisure to the over-tasked workers signify millions of golden opportunities for lightening the burdens of the masses, to make the homes more cheerful, the hearts of the people lighter, their hopes and aspirations nobler and broader.

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and within the ranks, contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope, and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the A. F. of L. and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought.

St. John, N. B.—If the one-man street car again makes its appearance on the streets here employees of the New Brunswick Power, Lighting and Power plant, and the gas works will call a general strike, Fred Campbell, president of the Trades and Labor Council informed the mayor.

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

Owing to the absence of Bro. Frank our worthy news getter, we are lacking those short snappy pieces for the last two issues, and we shall be glad to have him back on the job.

Some very fine sights are promised at the Beach on our Picnic day, as we are given to understand there is quite a competition amongst the sister members as to who will have the classiest bathing costume. Everyone should go along that day so as not to miss the fun.

Most of the staff are back from vacation, looking tanned and feeling fresh in consequence thereof. Bro. Neal went to the backwoods camping and had some time. Bro. "Fred" the night man, spent two weeks round the house, wishing he had gone to the coast with "wife," as living alone with the cat and chickens was not all to be desired. Bro. Murray was at Innisfree and district doing the heavy in a large 7-car, and keeping off "sketchers" with a broom.

Don't forget your regular meeting on Friday, August 13. Everyone should be there, in order to get a line up on the Picnic, and suggest anything they think will be a change in the way of fun.

Now that the summer is getting on and cold nights are coming, why not order the winter coal supply from your co-operative co'y. Prices may be too high for you to keep comfortable if you leave it too long.

FIRE FIGHTERS No. 209

After hearing Brother Sutherland debating on the pros and cons of gardening for the past two months, the boys of No. 6 Hall visited the garden where a pleasant hour was spent. It would be worth the trouble for a member interested in amateur gardening to take a quiet stroll to Bro. Sutherland's home on the south side, where there is an abundant crop of potatoes—"Rabbit Hill Specials." He has a great variety of vegetables and fruits, and in fine shape. In future members indulging in gardening would do well to follow the advice freely given by Bro. D. Sutherland.

Bro. Nelson, No. 7 Hall, who claims to weigh 317 pounds, was a visitor at Alberta Beach last week end, where he gave an interesting exhibition of Water Polo stunts, at which he was famous in the States. Prominent officials of the C.N.R. were present during the exhibition. Do not be surprised if Bro. Nelson is, for the next few months, an added attraction to the thousands of week end visitors.

No. 6 Hall is open to challenge any other Hall at quoits—the sky the limit.

MEX. APPRECIATES A. F. OF L. EFFORTS TO KEEP PEACE

Mexicans Have Confidence In A.F. of L. and Feel It Has Helped Them

Washington.—Mexican officials appreciate the efforts of the A. F. of L. to keep peace between the United States and Mexico, says Organizer Idar, writing to A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison.

In a lengthy review of conditions along the Rio Grande river, the southwestern unionist said:

"Mexican officials speak very highly of the many things that the American labor movement has done to keep the people of Mexico and the United States from going to war. The people of Mexico in general have confidence in us and they feel that we helped them and protected them in a most unselfish and disinterested manner. "The consuls of Mexico at the state of Arizona have specific instructions to safeguard the welfare of Mexican laborers by all possible means. The officials of the A. F. of L. as well as any and all kinds of representatives of our labor movement are welcomed in a spirit of great cordiality by all the officials of the Mexican government stationed in this country. The consuls have informed me that President de la Huerta is strongly in sympathy with the American and Mexican labor movements."

Organizer Idar, together with Secretary French of the Arizona federation of labor, visited General Alvaro Obregon at Sonora, Mexico, to discuss the border labor problem.

"We were welcomed in a magnificent manner," reports Organizer Idar. "General Obregon expressed his high regard and respect for the A. F. of L. and then said this: 'The (Mexican) presidential election takes place on the fifth day of September of this year. If I am elected president of Mexico I shall be very glad to welcome a delegation of Mexican and American labor representatives with whom I wish to discuss any and all labor problems that may be brought to my attention. One of the first acts of my government must be to help the laboring masses of my country.'"

General Obregon gave the trade unionists a letter of introduction to the Mexican consul general at El Paso, Texas, with the request that he discuss with the unionists "any and all

ESCH-CUMMINS R. R. LAW HAS STRUCK ITS STRIDE

Juiciest Plum in Their History Is Handed American Railroads

Washington.—The Esch-Cummins railroad law has struck its stride and the railroads have been handed the juiciest plum in their history in the form of a rate increase of a billion and half dollars.

It is estimated that when the charge reaches the ultimate consumer \$1 a week will be added to the living costs of every citizen of the country.

The railroads were awarded this \$1,500,000,000 increase by the interstate commerce commission to meet a wage increase of \$600,000,000, the remaining \$900,000,000 to be used for 6 per cent interest to the railroads. The railroads are guaranteed this 6 per cent interest for two years, with a free hand on the manner in which they spend their income. At the end of two years the guarantee expires, but the roads will be assured a "fair" rate by the interstate commerce commission, if that body sees fit, it can then give rates another boost.

The commission based its billion and a half award on an estimated total railroad valuation of \$18,000,000,000. To this estimate Messrs. Eastman and Woolley non-concurred. They showed that the commission had been investigating railroad valuation for several years, and to date the value of only 15 per cent of the total mileage of the country has been ascertained. They refused to establish a figure that practically validates watered stock and which is far in excess of the railroads' total market value, and permits the railroads to use the \$18,000,000,000 standard in future dealings with the government.

The two commissioners intimated a regret that federal control of railroads, "in a time of unsettlement and unrest," has ended. They said a unified control would be more effective than many separate companies and that needed facilities could be more easily secured by public capital.

This reference to the value of government control was distasteful to Commissioner McChesney, who replied that congress "for the time being has settled the question," and that the suggestions made should not be injected "to further complicate the extremely delicate and vital situation."

During the agitation for a return of the railroads organized labor urged that the roads be not returned until a test of government control could be had under normal conditions.

This plan was rejected, and the roads were returned last March. Because of differences between the two branches of congress over the senate Cummins bill and the house Esch bill the act was rewritten by conferees, representing both branches. As usual, these conferees worked behind closed doors. They made their report public 48 hours before the house voted and it was stated on the floor of that body that there was not a member of the house outside of the conferees, who understood the bill, and that it was a physical impossibility to become acquainted with its contents in that time.

SUGGESTION MADE BY MINE WORKERS SHOULD BE TRIED

A suggestion made by the mine workers during the hearings before the anthracite commission is one which many thoughtful people would like to see in operation. That is, that the government take over and operate experimentally four anthracite mines and one washery in order to secure first-hand data upon which to determine actual costs and whether it is practicable to establish a uniform wage scale. To the consumers of anthracite no less than to the workers would such an experiment, scrupulously conducted, be of vital interest. The suggestion is added that in order to make the results wholly conclusive the transportation factor might be included, since powerful and inseparable influences in the control of coal prices are the coal freight rates and the relations of ownership between carriers and operators.

GUNMEN'S HIRE KEEPS UP HIGH THEATRE PRICES

Butte, Mont.—Union workers here have been besieging the management of the Rialto, the city's only non-union theatre, to tell why its admission price has not been lowered in view of the saving from using non-union music.

Today, the musicians' and operators' unions found out, and made this announcement in the daily labor paper, the Bulletin: "Five gunmen were hired by the Rialto shortly after the players and operators went on strike. This expense, it is said, eats up the saving made by the loss of the regular orchestra."

suggestions they might make in reference to the importation of Mexican labor into the United States."

WAGE EARNERS REAP ADVANTAGES OF ORGANIZATION

Declaration Upon Which The American Federation of Labor Appeals to All Working People

- 1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books, and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state, or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine, and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interest for their own private gain.
20. We favor a system of government postal savings banks.
More than three million wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to unite with them and participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.

INTERNATIONALS VS. ONE BIG UNION

British Labor Showing Way To Future Success By Political Power

Some unions are organized, controlled and directed from above; this is generally the case with those embracing large illiterate and foreign born elements. Other unions are built on the democratic principle of local autonomy; the general officers give counsel and assistance, but seldom seek to control local initiative and action. The limelight plays upon the leaders of the American miners—but the man in the street could hardly name a single outstanding leader of the Typographical Union. Yet for its particular purposes, the protection and promotion of the interests of its members, the types' union is, unquestionably greater than the miners' organization.

The One Big Union Fallacy

The fundamental fallacy of the One Big Union is that it implies the concentration of power—predicates the direction and control of supermen. And they are scarce even in the I.W. W.

Were Labor only interested in securing higher wages and shorter hours the One Big Union might serve as well and possibly better than craft unions. But the One Big Union is not competent to pass judgment upon the numerous questions relating to shop conditions, which increase in importance with the increasing complexity of industry; each trade has its own particular problems which can only be satisfactorily dealt with by the craft union concerned.

A. F. of L. Is Blamed

It may, I think, be argued that the A. F. of L. is not wholly free from responsibility for the agitation for the One Big Union. The A. F. of L. has not in the past adequately recognized the importance of political power—of securing political power for the workers. The O. B. U. proceeds on the assumption that political power is of little consequence, and political action not worth while.

British Labor Shows the Way

British Labor, with greater experience and a better appreciation of the problem before it, has not acquiesced with the idea of the O. B. U. It has formed powerful combinations and federations, but it preserves the distinctive features and essential autonomy of craft unions.

It does not neglect the possibilities of action on the industrial field, but it has come to attach greater importance to the possibilities of action on the political field.

Its major energies are now being devoted to the task of capturing political power.

A One Big Union for political purposes might be a reasonable proposition. But British Labor wastes no time talking about One Big Union even in politics; it utilizes every organization—willing to advance on its objective—the political power.—Colin McKay.

Chicago.—Representatives of the various branches of the National Co-operative Wholesale meeting here voted to increase the authorized capital of the society to \$500,000 and to increase the amount invested in the Co-operative Wholesale from 25% to 40% of the capital stock of the association. A report presented showed assets of over \$200,000.

June, 1920, and at this writing there are a number of members on the strike list.

"The tailors are now working no more than eight hours as a regular day, and many cities have a 44-hour week, with an average wage of between \$38 and \$40 a week.

"It cost the tailors about \$300,000 to abolish piece work and establish the eight-hour day and a weekly wage. While this is quite a sum of money for a comparatively small international union, our organization came out of the first financially and numerically stronger than it was at the beginning of the struggle."

"Strikes in New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities were not of long duration, but the Pacific coast strikes lasted from September, 1919, to

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