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All the latest styles in SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, WAISTS and SKIRTS are now on display.

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EDMONTON FREE PRESS
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CONDUCTING THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS

"The Critic" who has, in a very able manner, been philosophizing through the columns of the Free Press on the subject of the make-up of future governments, seems to disagree with the Free Press in only one point. The critic is evidently favorable to election by the system of proportional representation from geographical constituencies properly grouped. In that particular he is in agreement with this paper. But while "The Critic" believes such a procedure to be democratic to a certain point, he condemns it as undemocratic if the same principle is applied to the process of choosing the actual government. He would have the method of election to Parliament made democratic, but that is as far as he would have democracy go. It would appear that "The Critic" finds it difficult to break away from parliamentary tradition and the idea of the "working majority." The Free Press agrees that there must be a retention of the majority vote, but we do object to the theory that an administration should be in a position to always command the same majority in the house, be its policy right, wrong or indifferent.

The Free Press would compare the elected legislative representatives of the people to the stockholders in a great corporation whose interests are many and varied. The shareholders as a body being too unwieldy to successfully directly administer the affairs of the corporation, it is decided to select a board of directors. Several interests being represented among the shareholders, it is thought best to select the directors or executive with a view to having all interests represented. The Board of Directors so appointed would very likely be composed of the most outstanding men of those from whom the board was chosen. ("all stars" "The Critic" would say.)—But none of them might be familiar with any one department of the corporation's activities, a fact that would not in the least degree interfere with their successful conduct of the business. Experts would be employed; experts from the management to the workman in the shop; experts to conduct every department. But all would be subject to principles and general policies defined by the directors who would in turn be amenable to the stockholders.

That is the manner in which business is—from the standpoint of the owners—successfully conducted. Does "The Critic" not think that the introduction of some business-like methods in the affairs of the people would be a very good departure? But "The Critic" has an objection. He believes that good men could not be secured, who would consent to carry out the will of an executive appointed by Parliament. Why, pray, should experts have any more objection to serving under the supervision of the people's executive, than they would to carrying out the will of the board of directors of the C.P.R. or the steel corporation?

These "peeps into the future" constitute an interesting study and we would again invite our readers to submit their views on the probable make-up of future governmental administration.

CAN'T CONVICT CONVICTION.

In a series of articles running in the Free Press, an American writer makes a very interesting comparison between conditions as he finds them in Britain and those existing in his own country. His general impressions may be summed up by saying that in spite of the greater pressure of the war, more liberty, justice and common sense have been left alive in England than in the United States. This is an observation that cannot but give satisfaction to those who believe in the virtues of freedom and tolerance. The writer referred to finds the repressive tactics so common to his own land to be conspicuously absent in England, with the result that there is no danger of a cataclysmic revolution. "If an alleged labor paper is so extreme as to be ridiculous" Mr. Morley writes, "nobody buys it. If an agitator prattles of impractical tactics he is laughed at. This keeps everyone in good humor. There is no Cossack terrorism, no bomb plots by anarchists or capitalists, no underground discontent, no imitation of czaristic Russia."

The condition pictured above is strikingly different from that prevailing in Uncle Sam's dominion and even to some extent in Canada. The statement has been made that there have been more arrests for sedition in Canada in the last couple of years than during the last one hundred years in Great Britain. According to reports, we are doubtful if the authorities themselves have been able to keep account of the multitude of arrests and deportations in the United States during the past year.

Violence breeds violence and reason fosters reason. In America we have riots, bomb outrages, gunmen, spies, suppression of press and speech. In Britain there is freedom of expression of ideas, and real and rapid progress along lines of social evolution.

Persecution and repression may hurt the exponents of ideas, but the ideas themselves cannot thus be exterminated.

If any cause be dross and lies,
Then drag it to the light;
Out in the sunshine evil dies,
But fattens on the night.

You can not make a truth untrue
By dint of legal fiction.
You can not prison human view,
You can't convict conviction.

RICH RICHER—POOR POORER.

According to the latest government statistics on the cost of living, it now requires fifteen dollars to purchase the same family budget that in 1914 cost seven dollars. It is reasonable to expect then, that the worker who in 1914 was receiving one hundred dollars per month should get something like two hundred and fifteen dollars for the same period in 1920. But how many have been so advanced? Very few we venture to say. There is no means of ascertaining to what extent wages and salaries have advanced, but from observation we would say that there has not been an average increase of more than forty per cent, an estimate that is indeed very liberal. True, some well organized tradesmen have been enabled to secure advances of fifty to sixty or sixty-five per cent, but on the other hand the unorganized and "salaried" man has not done nearly so well, and there are some positions where no larger salary is paid in 1920 than prevailed in 1914. The unorganized workers have undoubtedly been hit hardest by the inflation of prices, but the workers organized and unorganized have all felt the pinch.

The above is all very interesting—in an acute manner—but what does it all mean? It means that the workers' wages have been pounded down since 1914 to the average extent of seventy-five per cent or more. This is no theoretical conjecture but is an actual fact. If those who control the manufacture and distribution of necessities can force prices up, they are to all intents and purposes forcing wages down. The manufacturer and distributor continues to take his profit of twenty or fifty or a hundred per cent, and on the same article that in 1914 he made twenty or fifty or one hundred dollars profit, he makes in 1920 forty, one hundred or two hundred dollars profit. So it is more to the interest of big business to have prices continue to advance than it is to reduce wages in dollars and cents. In boosting prices they win coming and going, and the rich get richer and the poor continue to get poorer.

The non-unionist is a drag on the progress of the workers. He accepts the better conditions created by trade unionism but gives nothing in return. His inactivity is the greatest obstacle in the way of obtaining still better conditions for those who produce.

The Whole Store is Dressed For Easter

PRESENTING DELIGHTFUL INTERPRETATIONS OF SPRING'S NEWEST EDICTS FOR 1920

The creation of beautiful is indeed in art. The ability to instantly recognize the masterpieces in merchandise, is the product of training and experience. To gather together the most beautiful and sumptuous creations of designer, artist, and maker is one of the great functions of the Hudson's Bay. DO YOUR EASTER SHOPPING EARLY—while these magnificent stocks are complete in every detail.



Values in Women's Silk Waists Clearing at \$5.98

These are the result of a special purchase from a manufacturer at an extraordinary low price. They are made from fine crepe de chine and striped Jap silk in a wonderful range of beautiful colors and new styles. All sizes. Extra special. **\$5.98**

Dainty White Voile Waists, Specially Priced at \$1.98

These will be quickly snapped up at this price for everyone who sees them will realize that they are an extraordinary value. The quality is very fine and the styles particularly dainty, some are plain, others embroidered with square, V or round necks. All sizes. Secure one of these to add to your wardrobe for summer use. Price. **\$1.98**

A Magnificent Showing of Lovely Silk Lingerie

We have just opened up a consignment of this beautiful silk underwear. It is quite the most extensive showing we have received yet. All the newest styles, fads and fancies are here in crepe de chine, queen quality silk, Jap silk, jersey silk and combinations of georgette and crepe de chine.

Silk Camisoles \$2.50 to \$4.98
Silk Bloomers \$4.50 to \$7.98
Silk Combinations \$4.98 to \$9.98
Silk Nightgowns \$4.98 to \$19.98
Silk Negligee Underskirts \$8.98 to \$9.98
2-piece Silk Pyjamas \$24.95
Jersey Silk and Satin Boudoir Sets. Price from \$19.96 to \$29.96

Women's Black Lace Corsets, Reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.98

We are clearing a number of odd lines and sizes to make room for new spring shipments. These are made from a fine white coutil with four strong base supporters. High, medium and low busts, back lacing style. All sizes to 30. Regular \$2.50, for **\$1.98**



New Arrivals in the Dress Goods Department

All Wool Broadcloths

A direct importation from Europe. They are an ideal weight for tailored suits and coats, in a full range of new shadings, prices, **\$5.95 and \$6.50**

Fancy Tweed Mixtures

In a good spring weight for coats and skirts, all wool, a splendid range of colors to choose from; 54 inches wide. Price **\$3.98**

All Wool Colored Serges

In a good range of colors. A weight which will be found very suitable for women's or children's dresses; excellent for wear; 42 inches wide. Special value **\$2.95**

All-Wool "Imperial" Navy Serges

These are English manufacture and noted for their hard-wearing qualities and fastness of dye. In weights suitable for women's tailored suits, coats and children's dresses; 42 to 56 inches wide. Prices \$2.95, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.95, \$4.75, \$4.95, \$5.75 and \$7.95

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Commenting on Mr. Winston Churchill's speech denouncing Labor before the student unions of Oxford and Cambridge, the Manchester Guardian says: "He appealed to the young men who had served in the war to see to it that the fruits of their efforts were not lost by the accession of a Labor Government. The only conclusion that could be drawn from such an appeal was that the vast forces of Labor, which also had something to do with the winning of the war, were merely pawns who must have nothing to say concerning the ways of peace."

The illustration of the sticks is old but bears repetition. A small stick may be easily broken, but tie a number of such together in a bundle and it requires the exertion of more than ordinary effort to break them. The individual stands very little chance in competition with millions of his kind, but by organization the workers gain strength and independence.

The hundred dollars you can save today is worth about as much as the forty-five dollars you could save in 1914. You lose saving or spending.

The Labor Press

Revolution is evolution with the brakes off.—Oregon Labor Press.

There is a noticeable decline in the Russian atrocities committed by the newspapers since it appears profitable for America to recognize the Bolshevik industrially.—Oregon Labor Press.

When we keep in mind the amount of wages the average man gets with which to support his family, and then take a look at the prices he has to pay for the necessities of life and for a place to live, the secret of social unrest and of agitation is revealed.—Detroit Labor News.

Our greatest menace today is anarchistic greed through trading in social commodities. The chief troublemakers in Canada are the profiteers, who have been allowed to run wild for nearly five years and are permitted to do their worst to the devoted people of this country who have always proven themselves "an everpresent help in time of trouble." Many who commit less harmful misdemeanors against society are put in jail.—Industrial Banner.

Ex-Secretary of Commerce Redfield is reported as being horrified to learn that the labor code of the soviet government of Russia provides for compulsory labor by all. This is a serious indictment, and would not be approved by many people in America who have been able to live by the toil of others. In this country only a part of the citizens have been compelled to work—and even they could avoid it if they preferred to starve.

It is true that our code enables many people to live without performing useful labor, and such citizens have usually lived much better than those who did the work. To change such a beneficent arrangement cannot be considered for a moment—by those who have lived without labor. But the millions who have toiled unceasingly and have had a bare existence will not be so terribly shocked by the news that Russia compels all to work.—Oregon Labor Press.

Clothes that Reveal the Spirit of Spring

Clothes are a powerful factor in gaining favorable impression for a man and favorable impressions at first sight are a great advantage. Distinctive Clothes are the sort that are rich in texture, precise in tailoring, correct in style, trim in fit and refined in patterning. All this is revealed in our new Spring Clothes.

Feature values—

**\$40.00, \$50.00
\$60.00**



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