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PALMERIZING

GR. BRITAIN

Viscount Peel Proposes Bill
To Restrict Expression
of Opinion

(By Max Worth, European Staff
Writer, The Federated Press)
Paris.—Viscount Peel has proposed
to the British House of Lords a bill
which will place the United Kingdom
in the same class with New York,
Pennsylvania, California and other
American states that have adopted
measures intended to restrict the ex-
pression of opinion. The noble lord
avoids the charge of attempting to re-
strict free speech by directing his
measure against those who have deal-
ings with a foreign agent. Under the
provisions of the bill, "all those who
communicate or attempt to communi-
cate with a foreign agent, either with-
in or without the United Kingdom,"
render themselves liable to the penalti-
ties imposed, which include two years
at hard labor with a fine not to exceed
fifty pounds sterling.

The expression "foreign agent" as
used in the bill, is intended to mean
"any person who is, or has been, or is
within reason suspected of having
been employed by a foreign power for
the purpose of committing an act pre-
judicial to the safety or to the inter-
ests of the state." As for proof, it is
sufficient to visit, to be seen in the
company of, or to have the address of
such a foreign agent in order to be
liable to the penalties imposed by the
bill.

The law is also aimed at the produc-
tion of secret documents, either in the
original form, or in the form of tele-
grams and the like. In short, the law
aims to imprison during times of
peace, the restrictions that were toler-
ated by the British public during times
of war.

L'Humanite, in concluding its story
on the measure, notes that "Viscount
Peel has not stated whether foreign
financiers would be considered as "en-
emies."

GENERAL FED.
SETS UP INQUIRY
INTO H. C. OF L.

Leamington, Eng., July 2. (By Mail
through N. Y. Bureau).—The setting
up of an inquiry into the high cost of
food was one of the accomplishments
of the annual general council meeting
here of the General Federation of
Trades Unions, which now has a mem-
bership of 1,480,000. Representatives
of 134 trade unions were present. The
44-hour week for all trades and the
disposal of the unemployment problem
by insisting that each industry be re-
sponsible for its own unemployed was
recommended by the council members.

PROGRESS OF
LABOR MOVEMENT
IN FINLANDWas Totally Crushed to
Ground During German
Iron Heel in 1918

The Finnish Trades Unions—or, as
their national federation is called,
"Suomen Ammattijärjestö"—have re-
cently held their fifth yearly congress
in Helsingfors, the Finnish capital.
At least a hundred representatives took
part in the congress work.

The president of the Finnish trade
unions, Mr. Matti Paasivirta, opened
the congress with a well-balanced
speech in which he demonstrated the
difficulties that the Finnish trade
movement has undergone during the
last few years.

How the civil war broke out in Fin-
land during the winter of 1918, how
some 90,000 Finnish workers were im-
prisoned after White bourgeois traitors
had appealed to and received aid
from the German Kaiser, how 30,000
of these were massacred or starved to
death under a "White" terror, which
beats all the records of the Hungarian
"Whites"—all these facts are by now
too well known to British workers to
need any repetition.

Needless to say, the Labor move-
ment was totally crushed to the
ground during the German Iron Heel
in 1918. So many of the Labor leaders
were slain, massacred in a most brutal
way, thrown into jail, or succeeded in
escaping abroad, that it looked for
some time as if Labor never again
would be able to raise its head in Fin-
land. But the reconstruction work is
once more in full swing, and ere long
Labor will be stronger than ever in
Finland.

WILSON WILL NOT
BE PERMITTED TO
FORGET MOONEYPres. Mahon of St. R.R. Em-
ploys Arranges For a
Meeting

(Special wire to The Federated Press)
Washington, July 26.—Woodrow Wil-
son of the case of Tom Mooney and War-
ren Billings. International President
Mahon of the Amalgamated Associa-
tion of Street and Electric Railway
employees of America and member of
the Executive Board of the American
Federation of Labor is arranging with
Secretary Tumulty for a meeting with
President Wilson at which a commit-
tee appointed at the Chicago conven-
tion of the Amalgamated will put the
Mooney case before the president.

Mahon today summoned to Wash-
ington the members of the committee.
President Wm. Quinlan of the Chicago
division, Wm. Higgins of the Boston
division, G. Nelson of the San Antonio
division, Green of the Salt Lake
City division and J. B. Mooney of San
Francisco—which was appointed by
the convention at the time that body
went on record as unanimously of the

CULTIVATION OF
LAND FOR OPIUM
PRODUCTION

London (N. Y. Bureau).—In reply to
a question in the House of Commons,
Sir E. H. Montagu, the secretary of
state for India, was forced to admit
that the British government was put-
ting more land under poppy cultiva-
tion for opium production every year.
He submitted the following table:

Year	Area under Poppy (Acres)	Output in Maunds
1913-14	144,561	24,292
1914-15	164,911	28,292
1915-16	167,155	27,001
1916-17	204,186	32,124

1 Maund is equal to 82 2-7 lbs.

RAILROADS ARE
GOBBLING UP
ALL THE COALMiners Having Contracts
For Railroad Coal Are
Favored With Cars

Because of the opportunity to make
excessive profits from the present high
prices of bituminous coal, the rail-
roads of the country are gobbling up
practically all of the coal that is pro-
duced and are reselling it to dealers,
according to reports which have been
received at the headquarters of the
United Mine Workers of America.
Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine
Workers' Journal, said that trust-
worthy information to the effect that
the railroads assign practically all
available coal cars to mines with
which they have contracts for coal,
and these mines work steadily while
other mines on their lines are able
to work only one or two days a week
owing to a lack of cars.

"According to these reports," Mr.
Searles said, "the railroads take all
of this coal. They are not burning it
nor are they storing it, but they are
re-selling it at a huge profit. Mines
that have no contracts for railroad
coal get but few cars, and that fact
largely accounts for the scarcity of
free coal on the market, according to
our information. By such a plan the
railroads not only make a profit on
hauling the coal but they can make an
outrageous profit on the re-sale. And
by refusing to allow other mines to
have cars they compel the public to
buy the coal which they sell at out-
rageous prices."

"Within the past year the coal min-
ers were attacked in the courts on the
grounds that they had conspired to in-
crease the price of coal. Present coal
prices are the highest on record, but
by no stretch of imagination could the
miners be held responsible for them.
Who is conspiring at this time to keep
up the price of coal?"

opinion that Mooney and Billings did
not receive a fair trial. The committee
will submit to Wilson a review of the
four different trials, the contradicting
testimony offered by four different sets
of witnesses produced by the prosecu-
tion and of the conflicting evidence.
The review consists of 15 pages and
includes a photographic copy of the
cattleman Oxman's testimony and a
copy of the letter to Mrs. Rigall.

NO DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN TWO OLD
U. S. PARTIESFormer U.S. Senator Says
They Have Not Differed
Since 1896

(By R. F. Pettigrew, Former United
States Senator from South Dakota,
written for The Federated Press)
There is no difference between the
Republican and Democratic parties, at
least so far as the candidates are con-
cerned this year. They are both men
of meagre intelligence, very scant in-
formation, no knowledge of interna-
tional affairs, and almost no acquaint-
ance whatever with this government
and its past history.

The platforms of the two parties,
too, alike except that the Democrats
eulogize the miserable fellow now in
the White House.

There has been really no difference
in the two political parties since 1896
at least. Previous to that time they
used to talk about Free Trade and the
tariff, but the Democrats never were
really for Free Trade, and when they
elected Cleveland the last time, they
declared that tariff reform did not
mean Free Trade. Their platform, of
course, declared for a protective tariff,
worded a little different from the Re-
publicans', and they went in for the
protection of southern industries, se-
curing, I believe, a duty on cotton.

There has been no difference in
principle between the platforms of the
two old parties for many years. Both
platforms are either prepared or sub-
mitted for approval to the same com-
bination of financial interests in New
York, where the real government of
the United States is located.

A few days after Taft was nominat-
ed in 1912, I visited Ex-President
Roosevelt at his residence at Oyster
Bay. He told me he was going to run
as an independent candidate for presi-
dent of the United States, and asked if
I would support him. I told him I
thought not; that there certainly was
no sense in his running; and that all
he would accomplish would be the
election of Woodrow Wilson, which
would be a national disaster. After I
had given my reasons for my position,
Roosevelt said:

"You know as well as I do, that
there is no difference between the two
parties. If there is anything to be ac-
complished to save this Republic, a
new political party is absolutely nec-
essary, because the contest between
the two old parties is but a sham bat-
tle, the same elements dominating. I
propose to organize that new third
party, and while we will not win this
year, four years from now will elect
the president. And we may just as
well suffer four years under Wilson as
four years under Taft." I replied that
Taft represented amiable imbecility,
and Wilson vicious and malicious im-
becility. I also said, "Roosevelt, if you
mean that, I will support you if your
platform suits me." Thereupon he
asked me what I wanted in the plat-
form. We sat down and that afternoon
practically wrote the platform. He
said:

"Now will you support me?" to
which I replied:

"If your convention adopts that
platform, I will support you."

But Roosevelt failed to follow up
the new party plan, although he re-
ceived over 4,000,000 votes. He aban-
doned that great movement in the same
way that he abandoned every other
great movement in the interests of
democracy and the people with which,
from time to time, he had identified
himself.

The necessity for the new party is
greater this year than ever, for the
two great parties are certainly now
carrying on a campaign under the
direction, more than ever, of the domi-
nating forces of this government in
New York. Their platforms this year,
as in the past, will be alike in all es-
sentials, and where they differ this
will be simply done to camouflage the
public.

They are both owned by the capital-

BELGIUM NOW
HAS COMMUNIST
LABOR PARTY

The Hague, June 10 (By Mail) (N.
Y. Bureau).—Belgium now has a Com-
munist Labor Party recently organ-
ized with a small membership made
up mostly of coal miners. The party
not only denounces all other Socialist
and Communist parties as non-revo-
lutionary, but even fulminates against
the Executive Committee of the Third
International. It is understood that
the bulk of the Belgian revolutionary
Socialists are not inclined to line up
with the Communist Labor Party.

BASIC WAGE
COMMISSIONS AT
WORK IN AUS.Will Ascertain What Is a
Reasonable Basic
Income

(By W. Francis Ahern, Australian Cor-
respondent, The Federated Press)
Sydney, N.S.W.—Basic wage com-
missions, arbitration and conciliation
courts, wages boards, and similar in-
stitutions are at present employed as-
certaining what it costs the workers
of Australia to live, what minimum
wage (which usually becomes the max-
imum) should be paid to them,
what clothing should be worn, and
what the workers should be permitted
to eat. The scale of wages thus is
based upon the barest of necessities
and the sequel is the same old story—
with a rise in wages up go the prices
and incomes of the land, finance, and
trading fraternity reach out for an
added percentage at each turn.

The Australian workers feel that the
time has arrived when they should
apply the method of ascertaining what
is a reasonable basic income. At the
present time fixed salaries are applied
to governors, judges, ministers of the
state and parliamentarians—all of
whom make and administer laws.

That being so the Australian work-
ing man asks: are stock exchange
brokers, land value jugglers, interest
money lenders, and food gamblers to
be regarded as above the law? Is it
for them to arrogate both in the mat-
ter of what they should pay and what
they should receive? If they are, then
it is time that the workers should be
entitled to the same consideration.

Arguing thus, the Australian work-
ers claim that by every rule of logic
and justice they are entitled to de-
mand a basic income, to be based on
the personal claims for services rendered.
They point out that the limit of
an income can be reached by the im-
position of a graduated income tax.
The man who draws, say \$2,000 per
year (living is considerably cheaper in
Australia than in America) should be
paid according to his value to the
country. A basic wage commission
could as justifiably fix the limits of
that income as it does the wage or
salary of the workers. The constitu-
tion of such a commission, however,
would be the all-important secret to
an equitable solution. The workers of
Australia, through their unions, are
turning their minds to this matter, and
intend to demonstrate in the near fu-
ture that "two can play the same
game" is not a mere figment of imagi-
nation.

VICTOR BERGER
WILL RUN AGAIN

Milwaukee.—Undaunted by the fact
that Victor L. Berger has twice been
unseated by congress, because of al-
leged "disloyalty," after being elected
congressman from the 5th Wisconsin
district by big majorities, the Socialist
party referendum again has picked
him to run for that seat in the coming
fall elections.

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who are trained to believe that it is
right of property that is sacred and
not the rights of man.

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IS "PUBLIC"
CRY SINCERE?No Attempt to Fix Blame
On Shoulders of Guilty
Parties

Chicago.—"We are hearing a great
deal in these days of reconstruction
about the wrongs and hardships that
are inflicted on the general public by
workers who go on strike," says Presi-
dent Perkins of the Cigar Makers'
International union, writing in the
official magazine of that organization.
"Legislation is proposed and enacted
to prohibit strikes. Proponents of this
class of legislation are loud in their
declarations that it is to 'protect the
public.'"

"We, on the other hand, hear very
little about the wrongs and hardships
inflicted on the general public by the
operator of a mine or mill who has the
power, and exercises it, to operate or
not—just as he wills, and has the
necessities of life beyond the reach of
the average purse.

"There has been no strike in the
sugar industry, in the meat industry,

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FIVE LABOR MEN
MAKE APPEAL FOR
DIRECT ACTION

The London Times says that five
members of the Labor delegation
which recently visited Russia, Mesira,
Purcell, Turner, Wallhead, Skinner
and Williams, have appealed to the
trades unions to adopt direct action as
the only means to force an abandon-
ment of the policy of "trying to stran-
gle the soviet regime," forced upon
the government by the "Churchills,
Cairns, Golevins and Pilduskis."

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—A gain
of 65 per cent in profits was made by
the Shell Transport and Trading com-
pany during 1919. The year's profits
amounted to \$19,050,896.

in the flour mills, nor have milk cows
failed to deliver the goods, yet accord-
ing to the annual reports of the glan-
tic combinations of capital controlling
these industries prices were never
larger than for the past few months.
"Honest analysis of the causes of
present inflated prices will give or-
ganized labor a clean bill and abso-
lutely fix the blame where it justly
belongs, on the shoulders of the pro-
fiteer."

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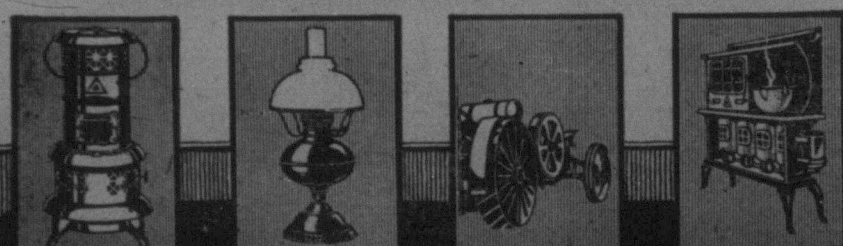
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