

PANTAGES

ALL NEXT WEEK AT 3 AND 8:30 P.M.

Langdon McCormick, Producer of "On the High Seas," and "The Forest Fire" Presents

'THUNDER MOUNTAINS'

A Virile Story of the Canadian Northwest, with Charles Bartling, eminent star of "The Breath of Old Virginia" and "Detective Keen," and Ann Hamilton

MABEL HARPER & CO. Nut Comedy at Its Brightest

BARRY AND LAYTON The All-Around Boys

LOHSE AND STERLING Frolicsome Follies

Fox News—"Topics of the Day," "Bound and Gagged"

HARRY SHARP PRESENTS BILLY SHARP

"BROADWAY ECHOES"

COMING SOON:

Lieut. Harrington Reynolds

Tank Corps, A.E.F. Welsh Fusiliers, British Expeditionary Forces

"THE HABERDASHERY"

By Arrangement With Mr. Harry Rapp, Selznick Picture Corporation.

'THUNDER MOUNTAIN' AND 'BROADWAY ECHOES' PANTAGES HEADLINES

Two headlines of unusual distinction are presented as the features of next week's Pantages vaudeville bill, in "Thunder Mountain" and "Broadway Echoes." The former is a tremendously interesting dramatic sketch of the Canadian Northwest with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police of ten years ago as the central figures. This act is especially noteworthy because of the scenic effects used, which include a big storm in midsummer made doubly realistic by Langdon McCormick, who produced "On the High Seas" and "The Forest Fire." The company presenting this dramatic gem has as its stellar figure Charles Bartling, the distinguished Frohman actor who will be favorably remembered here as the principal figure in "The Breath of Old Virginia" and "Detective Keen," two of the foremost dramatic efforts that have appeared at the local Pantages.

TO PUBLISH DAILY

Fort Smith, Ark.—Organized labor is here raising \$100,000 to finance the publication of a daily labor paper. A company to be known as the Interstate Printing Co. has been formed for that purpose.

Stage & Music

CANADA'S MUSIC WEEK IS ANNUAL NATIONAL EVENT

'Give More Thought to Music' Is Object of Campaign of Canadian Bureau of Music

The necessity of giving more thought to music and the place of music in child life, home life, school life, church life, and national life, is being brought prominently to the attention of the public. The Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music, under whose auspices "Music Week" is being held, April 5 to 12, has planned for co-operative advertising and agitation for the public to "Give more thought to music."

The Bureau has enlisted the support of local educationalist, music teachers, clergymen and other leaders in public, educational and social life, in bringing before the people the advantages of a musical education, and these educationalists were approached for their co-operation in making the week of April 5th an outstanding week musically, and one that will be remembered throughout the year as "Canada's Music Week."

Last year was the first attempt at a concerted movement to promote Canada's "Music Week" and make it an annual national event. The public took so spontaneous an interest and was so appreciative of having attention concentrated on music for one whole week that it was unanimously decided by the committee primarily responsible for the idea of Canada's Music Week being adopted, to hold Music Week again this year.

The promotion of greater interest in music is a worthy movement and children should be shown the privilege they enjoy in their musical chance and also that music has a practical value in their lives, and is not merely an accomplishment that they could get along without.

It was the late Sir William Gladstone who wrote, "Music is one of the most forcible instruments for training, for arousing, for governing the mind and spirit of man."

U.M.W.A. REQUEST INCREASE OF CAN. COAL COMMISSION

A demand for a 60% wage increase to cover the present cost of living and for a 30 hour week to absorb unemployment has been made by the United Mine Workers of America before the Canadian Soft Coal Commission. The wage figure of the union was based on the recent surveys made by the U.S. commissioner of labor and others as to the amount necessary to support a man and his family in reasonable health and comfort—or \$2,400 a year for five persons.

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES PAID MANY BENEFITS

Last year the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees paid 821 death claims, aggregating \$427,617.23. The benefits averaged \$520.85. Old age benefits to the amount of \$6,400 were also paid. This benefit is paid to members 20 years in good standing, who are 65 years old and are unable to continue the occupation.

WHY DON'T CAN. FACTORIES HAVE SINGING CHORUSES

We Hear Much About Music In the Home; Why Not Have Music in the Factory?

How many Canadian factories have singing choruses, says a writer in "Musical Canada." We are informed of none. Perhaps the trouble may be only that we are not informed.

But, anyhow, are Canadian workers less musical than those of the United States? Surely not. Is it necessary to have a big German population in order to have factory sing songs? Probably not. Can you hear the average British or for choral work? Is it not a fact that Britain is the world's leader in great choral societies, in small town brass bands? Have we not heard the Black Dyke and other bands here? Haven't we thousands upon thousands of Britishers in Canadian factories who know how to sing, men and women with their tonic-sol-fa leaflets and good voices and all trained to sing from their youth up? Look at the thousands of workers in such factories as the Angus shops, Dominion Textiles, Massey-Harris, Canadian General Electric and Canada Foundry, Willys-Overland, Sunlight Soap, Cowan's Cece, Toronto Carpet Co., Dominion Iron & Steel—you would need a page to hold the names of all such factories counting thousands upon thousands of workers of whom the majority are able to sing. Why are they not singing? Because there is nobody to organize them. Because our singing teachers are all busy in nice comfy studios teaching by the individual method at \$3 a lesson and upwards. We talk about making Canada a musical nation. Is that the way to do it? We have singing teachers in the schools. And when children quit school most of them quit singing. We have hundreds of church choirs, but most of them are trying to sing their heads off on music which they seldom understand.

In spite of all the money spent on lessons, concerts, choral societies, organs and mechanical music, Canada is not becoming a really musical country because the people at large are not singing. "Community sing-songs" are merely spasmodic. They accomplish little or nothing because there is no organization at the back of them to keep people singing. The only way to develop good singing in the mass is to organize it. And the only way to organize is to get the singers together regularly for rehearsal.

This is a matter for organization from the head office. There is no reason why the musical season of any town or city in Canada should not have for one of its biggest events a huge choral competition lasting three evenings between choruses, bands, string quartets, soloists, and small orchestras from a certain number of factory groups who have the talent and the organization. There is no reason why a final concert should not be given by a combination of all the instrumentalists from one group of factories and a chorus made up by voluntary selection in each factory chorus. Such a cycle of factory concerts would be a sensation. It might even make some of the starch-front choral societies jealous. Many of the best voices we have are among the industrial workers. A regular rehearsal in any room in the factory, or anywhere else, of all men and women able to sing would do something to help along the social life of the factory; serve as much as billiards, reading rooms, gymnasiums and cafeterias which are all necessary, but none of them more necessary or helpful or humanly enjoyable than good singing. And if the workers could be got to sing in places where they work, we might have less friction between the workers and the head office. Music is the one art, and singing the greatest part of it, that unites people. It is the one touch of nature that makes the world kin. Languages, customs, laws, flags, manners and conventional usages divide people. Music is the universal language.

Won't some broad-minded Canadian superintendent walk into the general manager's office with a proposition to organize a singing society in the works? He can soon get a man or a woman who can take charge of rehearsals. There are bandmasters enough in this country who can't get hands to rehearse without pay because people won't pay to hear the performance. Band concerts are all right. But they are like baseball—played by a professional team while the others listen. Singing is everybody's business. If some big industry in Canada will start a singing society we might have a score of them by this lot next year. We have heard a lot about music in the home. Why not music in the factory?

PERCY HUTCHINSON IN "GENERAL POST" AT THE EMPIRE

Edmonton To Be One Of The Few Cities in Canada to See This Production.

Beyond the fact that Mr. Percy Hutchinson, admittedly one of the most popular of British actors, and a prime favorite in Edmonton, will present one of the most successful of his comedies at the Empire theatre for three nights starting April 12, a fact in itself, to attract unusual attention, is the fact that Edmonton is to be one of the few cities in Canada to see "General Post."

This is probably the only occasion when a metropolitan success of the stature of "General Post" has been presented by the original producer and cast in Western Canada. More flattering still is the fact that it is for just this play that the New York critics clamored when they saw Mr. Hutchinson in his dramatic vehicle "The Luck of the Navy." It was not difficult for them to discern through his melodramatic role his ability as a light comedian, and the call went up for one of the many plays in which Mr. Hutchinson has starred in comedy.

London critics have it that Mr. Hutchinson has produced the two most successful way plays. "The Luck of the Navy" was one and "General Post" is the other. From a financial point of view, they certainly have been the most successful. "General Post" from the pen of Harold E. Terry, the eminent British playwright, deals with the war not from the trenches, but from the point of view of the drawing room. It is a whimsical presentation of the results of the war in British circles. It takes for its demonstration a titled family, and deals with the shuffling of social values which advanced in the army, and the men at home counted, caused.

Thus at the end of the piece a tailor is found to command the respect due his rank of brigadier-general, while an equally patriotic nobleman has, like a multitude of his peers, become a private.

Throughout the piece there runs a current of love interest which forms the basis of the plot. Mr. Hutchinson will present the part of the tailor whose real merit has been brought to the fore by the war, and who returns to his native town to be welcomed by those who, in pre war days, were counted inaccessible socially. Supporting Mr. Hutchinson will be six members of his company whose ability is already known to Edmontonians through their presentation of the principal roles in "The Luck of the Navy." Elsie Stranach, Mildred Cottell, Aubrey Mather, Patrick Ludlow, Barry Whitcomb and Ap. Kaye.

EMPIRE THEATRE 12

Three Nights Starting Monday, April 12

MATINEE WEDNESDAY

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT

MR. PERCY HUTCHISON

and His London Company in the Military Comedy

"GENERAL POST"

By Harold E. Terry

London's Greatest Success, resented exactly as produced by Mr. Hutchinson at the Haymarket theatre, London, where it ran for fourteen consecutive months.

PRICES: Evenings, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00

Wednesday Matinee, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

SUMMARY OF ROBSON REPORT WINNIPEG STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

peg immediately prior to the strike. The commissioner states that he considers that the views advanced by Winnipeg should be given more prominent form than the passing newspaper reports which were made at the time. The report considers in detail the grounds of discontent stated to exist by Winnipeg.

Strike Unanimous

The report finds that the method of taking the strike vote was not in accordance with the constitution of the various lodges affiliated with the Trades and Labor council. The constitutional method required that each lodge should take a separate vote by ballot, and the actions of the members of that lodge would then be guided by the result of that vote. The ballot printed and distributed by the Trades and Labor council contained the statement that all the ballots would be pooled, and the majority would prevail. This was contrary to the constitutions of these lodges, but the unions acquiesced in the mass action movement which had commenced, and which was led by forceful men. An investigation of the proceedings in eighteen of the striking unions was made by counsel for the commission. This disclosed that the ballot taken was not a secret ballot in the usual sense of the term. In some of these lodges, the ballots were given out in general meeting and then collected as soon as they were marked and no ballot boxes were used. In others, the ballots were given out to the men at work, and then collected from them. The investigation made verified the fact that though there was some opposition to the general strike vote, that the large majority voted in favor of it, and the figures published in regard to it were substantially correct.

Causes of Discontent

The report then examines the nine principal grievances advanced as the cause of the discontent in the ranks of labor. These were described before the commission as being:

1. Unemployment.
2. High cost of living and failure of the government to give adequate relief.
3. Inadequate wages.
4. Profiteering.
5. The growing intelligence on the part of the working classes of economic inequalities in modern society.
6. Long hours of employment.
7. Undesirable working conditions.
8. The refusal on the part of the employers to recognize the right of collective bargaining.
9. The refusal on the part of some of the employers to recognize the right of the employee to organized labor.

These grounds as stated, are those advanced by Mr. Winning, who was at the time of the strike president of the Trades and Labor council. Each of these grievances is examined in careful detail by the report. It is pointed out that items 6, 7 and 8 are matters that might well be adjusted under the Industrial Conditions act.

The commission, in dealing with the high cost of living, points out the expensive system of distribution at present in vogue in Canada, by which the original manufacturer's agent, the wholesaler and the retailer, all make profit upon what is merely a method of distribution from the original manufacturer to consumer. Each of these distributing mediums has heavy expenses, all of which are added to the price paid by the consumer for the goods. The commissioner recommends on this question the investigation of co-operative methods by the joint council of industry under the Industrial Conditions act, and recommendations to be made by them, whereby this distribution expense could be very materially reduced.

General Conclusions

The commissioner deals with the question of class distinction and proportion of reward, and finds that in regard to this a radical change of attitude on all sides can alone overcome

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"THE TRIFLERS"

this and reach a stable and satisfied condition. Recommendations are made to overcome the educational disadvantages of labor and for the provision of free medical assistance and supplies for those who are by unemployment, illness or otherwise, unable to obtain these necessities. The recommendation is also made that provision should be made for subsistence for those who are liable to suffer distress during the coming winter by reason of unemployment. The report contains this statement: "There should be no difficulty in deriving the means for the carrying out of the specific objects above mentioned. It is submitted that there should be a scheme of taxation of those who can afford it and application of wealth to the reasonable needs of the others in the community whose lot in life has not been favored."

The commissioner concludes the report by a reference and recommendation regarding the Industrial Conditions act which, though passed and proclaimed, has not been placed in operation by reason of the refusal of labor to co-operate in its application or submit names for appointment to the joint council of industry. It is pointed out that if this act had been in operation in May last, that all the specific labor disputes and grievances would have been published, investigated and, no doubt, adjusted by arbitration. The act declares that the board may hold investigations into all matters relating to industrial disputes and make reports thereon. Investigations may be made into the cost of living to employees; into the number of persons employed in industries; the rates of wages paid; housing conditions; home conditions of women and children; sanitary conditions; educational facilities and the use made thereof; apprenticeship; opportunities for recreation, and possibility for provision of employers for the future and generally all matters pertaining to the demand for labor and the relation of employees to employers. There are also other general and beneficial provisions.

The commissioner states that he considers that it is highly in the public interest that this act be brought into operation immediately, and that the interests concerned co-operate therein. He states that it is unquestionable that labor cannot be prejudiced, but will be greatly benefited by the operations of a joint industrial council, and that the manifold scope of its inquiries brought into play immediately, would be most advantageous.

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