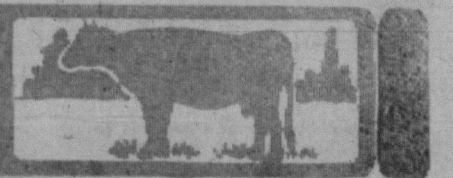




The Farm Page



SHORT COURSE FOR FARMERS WILL BE GIVEN AT VERMILION

The soldiers' special course that has been given at the Vermilion Agricultural school this winter is just being concluded and the department is starting a short course for farmers and the farmers' wives, the first of March. This will be a two weeks' course, and will include lectures in tractor, field husbandry, live stock, dairying and poultry, home nursing and home economics.

The union label is the best medium of advertising as it is costless to the employer and the union pays for it.

EDMONTON ANNUAL HORSE SALE WILL BE HELD APRIL 1

The annual auction sale of horses, held in connection with the Edmonton Spring Livestock Show, will be held, this year, on April 1st. Entries for the sale close March 1. Those desiring to buy or sell, should communicate with Manager Stark, of the Edmonton Exhibition Association, for particulars, freight arrangements, etc.

The union label is the most economical agency of trade union work, its cost being little compared to its results.

TOM MOORE DEALS WITH LABOR AND CAPITAL PROBLEM

(Continued from Page One)

capital has been obtained from the profits of industry and the greater margin between the price at which an article was sold and the actual cost of the production of that article, the more profits were available, creating new capital for re-investment in order to further develop industry. Secondly, that this margin, known as profit, did not go to the worker whose labor created it, but was garnered in by the favored few who possessed the original capital. Human nature, being what it is, it logically followed that the desire to possess increased capital led a great number of employers to practice the worst forms of exploitation of their workers, keeping their wages at the lowest possible standard that they could exist upon and selling the product of the industry at the highest possible price that the market would bear. The law of supply and demand was made to apply to the fullest extent both as to labor and commodities. The accumulation of capital in this manner, brought with it increased power to its possessors, and the influence they were able to exercise, forced other employers, who otherwise might have been inclined to act differently, to adopt very nearly the same standards and methods.

On the other side it is conceded that in order to protect themselves from such exploitation, workers joined together into trade unions, and the struggle began between the two organized forces for control of industry. In the earlier stages every known means was tried to prevent such organized effort amongst the workers, but ineffectively. Inspired by lofty ideals trade unions lived through the worst persecutions and continued to grow in numbers and extend their influence throughout the entire civilized world.

Two Basic Principles

Today most countries have accepted and recognized trade unions as a great moral force in the development of national life. Perhaps no better exemplification of this can be given than the fact that when the peace treaty at Paris was being framed, that organized labor's representatives were called into conference along with the plenipotentiaries of the allied countries, and their advice sought as to the means of eliminating many of the social and economic injustices which were recognized as being the most fruitful source of war in the past, and which resulted in incorporating the Labor clauses in the peace treaty and the creation of an International Labor League to continuously deal with these questions on an international basis.

First amongst the declaration of principles enunciated in the Labor clauses of the peace treaty above referred to and more fundamental than the other declarations made are the following: "That the well-being, physical and moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance."

"Labor should not be regarded as a commodity or article of commerce." These two declarations embody the basic principles for which labor organizations have fought for generations past, and which principles they are now striving to have incorporated in our social legislation and made the basis of industrial relations.

The Workers' Attitude Toward Capital

The workers of today are much more alive to their position in society than ever they were in the past. The whole question of the ownership of capital is being carefully examined by them, and it would be a fair statement to say that the attitude of Labor today towards capital could be very generally summarized as one of doubt as to the correctness of the methods by which capital has been obtained and centralized in the hands of the few in the past, and one of determination to have some say as to the method of its creation and control in the future, coupled with a grim resolve that it shall no longer be created at the expense of the health and life of the workers themselves or those who are dependent upon them.

Must Not Remain Industry's Servants

Briefly put, the workers must cease to be the servants of industry, and industry must be made the servant of the people. This may sound idealistic but it is not so. Changes in this direction are taking place in many ways at the present time. Perhaps one of the most far-reaching and important developments of industry by the workers is the growth of the co-operative movement. At the present time this movement is, with few exceptions, yet in its infancy in Canada, and it is to Great Britain and European countries that we must look for the actual demonstration of what it has been able to accomplish in this direction. Started as it was to cheapen the means of distribution of foodstuffs it has rapidly grown until today, the British and Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Societies control huge industrial plants, manufacturing shoes, clothing and other staple requirements; they control their own steamships carrying produce from all parts of the world, and have now reached out establishing and operating plantations,

farms, etc., in distant parts of the empire, whereby the raw materials are handled and distributed in their manufactured state without the intervention of any private profit-making corporation. This movement is illustrative of what can be accomplished by the workers for the workers.

It was recognized that private capital was not developing the natural resources of this country as quickly and efficiently as they should be developed. The forests and mineral resources, and the great water powers which are capable of being harnessed to provide water power for farms and factories, were largely lying dormant, and our entire national development being strangled in order to provide greater profits for the few who held the monopoly of their possession. The reaction against this control brought about the demand for the acquisition and development by municipal and provincial governments of the water powers.

Most noticeable in this direction has been the development by the Ontario government, under the Hydro Electric Commission, of the water powers of the province where it is reported that over \$100,000,000 of public money is invested in this development. The federal government, by the acquisition of the Canadian National Railways, added to the lines already constructed by them (the Intercolonial) the further acquisition of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and now the possibility of adding to this huge system, the Grand Trunk Railway, coupled with the building and operation of a merchant fleet, makes the Canadian government one of the largest, if not the largest, transportation operations in the world. Street railways, water works, gas and electric light, markets and other public service are now generally owned and operated by municipal authorities. All this change has brought with it a new outlook for the workers involved in the construction or operation of these industries and for the community which is served by them.

Profit has been eliminated and service substituted. Capital for development is secured by the issuing of bonds or shares to the people themselves, as in the case of the Victory Loans, etc., the social and working conditions of the workers are being made the first consideration, and when their legitimate requirements have been met the selling price of the commodity is then fixed. In this way not only have wages, hours, working conditions, etc., been generally improved, but in most cases the actual cost of the service has at the same time been materially reduced.

Representation on Boards of Management

Today there is a persistent demand by the workers for representation on the boards of management of these public utilities and it is significant to note that at a convention of the legislative representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, recently held in Ottawa, that Premier Borden, in addressing them, stated that the time had, undoubtedly, arrived when the demands of the workers for representation on these boards of directors should be met, and referring to the Canadian National Railway System, said, "no doubt the government of Canada would in the near future make such an appointment. The Ontario government is sympathetically considering the request of the organized workers for representation on the Hydro-Electric Commission. On civic boards of management, by both popular election, where they are operated by committees of municipal councils, and where not elective, by appointment, the workers are in a great number of cases given a direct share in the management of the industry. Examples of development along these lines could be continued almost indefinitely, but sufficient has been said to illustrate the change that is taking place in industries employing a very large army of workers.

Still Room for Private Enterprise

The development of public ownership and the co-operative movement will still leave considerable scope for the operation of industries developed and controlled by private capital for some time to come, and it is advisable to more clearly examine how the new status of partnership of the workers can be established in these industries. There is no doubt that much of the present dissatisfaction can be traced to the domination of capital over labor; the desire by those who have invested to protect capital even if need be at the expense of the workers; the uncertainty of employment; the risk of loss to the worker by accident and dislocation of industry over which he has no control; the failure to pay wages adequate to meet the constantly improved standard of living and by no means the least amongst the causes, failure to recognize the human side of the worker and the tendency to treat him merely as a number or an insignificant cog in the vast industrial machine.

Direct and Legislative Methods

Many of these conditions can be dealt with and improved by direct negotiations between organized workers and the employers, whilst others can be more quickly remedied by legislation. Britain and European countries generally are far ahead of Canada in meeting many of these conditions by the legislative method. The establishment of the eight-hour day, adequate provision against unemployment, old age and sickness, pensions for widowed mothers

UNREST AMONG FARMERS SHOWN BY QUESTIONNAIRE

From All Over Country Farmers Report Inability to Meet Conditions.

Over 40,000 answers sent in by farmers to a questionnaire sent out by the administration early in December indicate widespread unrest on the farm. Replies are still coming in at the rate of 1000 daily.

From every section of the country farmers report inability to meet conditions, that is, to make a good living out of the margin between market returns and the cost of farm supplies, including hired labor. Some report as planning to quit farming; more as having to decrease production to keep from going broke.

While many politicians affect "surprise" that our farmers are not living on milk and honey, considering how they have distributed free seeds, repealed the daylight saving law and accomplished other similarly great things for the farmers in the last three years, the conditions reported having been apparent to anyone who studies production conditions for a long time.

Farmers have been prevented from receiving full competitive prices in several lines by war restrictions, and have been faced by organized raids like that of last fall. At the same time the great industries, supplying the farmer with clothes, machinery and other supplies have had a free hand. Obviously the farmer has been badly squeezed by these two hostile forces.—Western Labor News.

and many other similar measures as yet being talked of in Canada, have already been established by law in other countries.

Canada, however, has made a start and recognizes the necessity of further development in this direction. Factory legislation, minimum wage boards and similar protective measures for the industrial worker, the elimination of private employment bureaus, with their unjustifiable exploitation of out-of-work, and the substitution of provincially-managed bureaus nationally linked up by the Federal Employment Service under the Department of Labor; the attention being given to improvement of educational facilities and technical training, and the fixing of responsibility for the cost of industrial accidents to be borne by the industry through means of a levy collected and distributed to the sufferers from these accidents by provincial workmen's compensation boards, are all measures that are removing some of the matters that previously caused much friction between employer and worker.

Property vs. Human Rights

In plain words the present concepts of rights must be removed. The rights of property today, given precedence in law and custom, must be made subservient to human rights. In some cases changes in this direction are already occurring, and insignificant though they may seem to the impatient, yet these measures are worthy of review. Undoubtedly, the most prevalent change that has already taken place is in relation to the safety of workers. When safety devices were first demanded by law, great opposition was manifested by employers to the adoption of them. Today, we find that not only are industries generally willing to install up-to-date safety appliances but that the suggestions for these and the methods of their installation are being sought from the workers. Shop committees, having control of safety work are to be found in almost all our large industrial establishments. In some industries these committees have been entrusted with the management and installation of rest rooms, lunch rooms and other conveniences dealing with the health and comfort of the workers in the industry. These safety committees, where established, have often grown into shop councils to which have been entrusted many of the other problems of industry.

Establishing Labor in its Desired Status

Summarized, therefore, the problem of establishing labor in its desired new and proper status in industry is a three-fold one. If disturbances of a serious and possibly violent nature are to be avoided in bringing about the inevitable changes, each of the three respective parties must recognize their duty and do it courageously and unhesitatingly. Employers must cease their open or secret hostility towards organized workers and must seek their co-operation and advice, initiating willingly all reasonable improvements and accepting the human being as the most important part in industrial life. The workers in return, realizing that power brings responsibility, must continue to prepare themselves fully for the new role that they are destined to play in industry in the future. The government, representing the community as a whole, must stand ready at all times to hold the balance equally between the two parties to industry, at the same time taking the initiative and inaugurating legislation that will tend to eliminate existing social and economic injustices.

Before the introduction of modern

machinery each worker labored at his or her task, taking for themselves the product of their own toil or exchanging it with others for articles involving equal labor. The continued development of our huge manufacturing plants of today has changed all that. The enormous cost of modern machinery makes it impossible for an individual worker to own or operate such a machine. Therefore, a condition has arisen in which the destinies of thousands of workers are held in the hands of a comparatively few men. The closing down of a mine, the stoppage of a steel plant, or the cessation of work in hundreds of our large industries means ruin and possible starvation not only to the thousands of workers employed but to the small merchants and others dependent on the earnings of the worker. Conditions of this kind can arise at any time either through carelessness, indifference or mere willfulness of a few men who control the capital invested.

As an illustration, Henry Ford has more power over the lives of a greater number of people than many kings of the middle ages ever had. Alongside the development of political democracy there has been developed an industrial autocracy. The two cannot exist side by side. Man must once more be placed in a position where he can become master of his own destiny. This can be brought about peacefully by encouraging association with his fellow worker and through the growth of trade union organization, allow him once more to reach a position of equal power to that which capital at present enjoys. It is essential that a condition must be established where the willing worker will no longer be faced with the horror of unemployment and involuntary poverty. Labor is not organized to destroy but to construct. The greatest sufferers and the first to feel the effect of any act which would in any way destroy or retard the fullest development of industry are the workers, and, therefore, organized labor as a whole can be depended upon to co-operate to the full in all measures that lead not only to greater production, but at the same time to a more equitable distribution of the results of their labor and the establishing of a continually rising standard of civilization.

The union label is a weapon that protects the employer equally with the employee, but only so long as both aim at the same object. It can never be turned against the employee, because it is the latter's exclusive property, to be given or withdrawn at pleasure.

Every Day a Bargain Day at BARNES' GROCERY 10628 107th Avenue Phone 5055 Canadian Food Control License No. 8-21192

ALBERTA LEADS IN AMOUNT OF LOANS APPROVED BY S.S.B.

Board Unprepared for Large Amount of Business During First Few Months.

Alberta leads in the amount of loans approved by the soldier settlement board, \$16,431,997 having been loaned to the 17th of January. The number of loans approved was 4,622. Saskatchewan has a total of nearly \$12,000,000. British Columbia nearly \$10,000,000, and Manitoba more than \$8,500,000.

There are in Alberta, 3,508 established settlers out of 9,433 returned soldiers who have received qualification certificates. It is expected that a great many of these qualified prospective settlers will go on the land as soon as they are able to make suitable location and to secure the approval of the board.

These figures are illuminating. It is less than a year since the soldier settlement board received authority to loan money on purchased property. It was expected at the time that a large number would avail themselves of the favorable terms of the act, but the board was hardly prepared for the tremendous business which marked the first few months of its activities.

Reports from other provinces indicate that on the whole the returned men going on the land under the aegis of the soldier settlement board have the brightest prospects of success.

MILLWORK

YOU WILL ALWAYS GET GOOD MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP AT

W. H. CLARK & Co. Ltd.

PHONE 4366 100TH STREET

BIG FOUR SPECIAL! GET IT?

Take your Hockey and your VELVET ICE CREAM under the same heading—both are leaders. Our week-end specials this week are:

CHERRY STRAWBERRY PINEAPPLE LOGANBERRY Fruit

SPECIALLY MADE FOR YOU Quarts, 75 cents; Pints, 40 cents.

Call 9264, or 9261, or either of these stores:

Canadian Provision Co.	10344 124th Street.	Phone 82321
Cassidy Grocery	10844 124th Street.	Phone 82716
Empire Grocery	10908 124th Street.	Phone 81180
Ayime's Grocery	10420 124th Street.	Phone 81118
A. W. Nutting	11207 Jasper Avenue.	Phone 82407
Perry Bakery	10704 Jasper Avenue.	Phone 8204
Marie & Co.	10468 Whyte Avenue.	Phone 3536
Adams Grocery	10235 Jasper Avenue.	Phone 2817
Simson's Bakery	10325 97th Street.	Phone 5765
Norwood Confectionery	9503 11th Avenue.	Phone 71625
Jahn Marie	10350 Whyte Avenue.	Phone 3546
Ryrl & Warren	3281 112th Street.	Phone 31167
Garnica Cash Grocery	10924 88th Avenue.	Phone 3623
Bon Ton Confectionery	Calder.	Phone 2902
West End Grocery	10866 Whyte Avenue.	Phone 3832
Little Gem Fruit Store	9982 Jasper Avenue.	Phone 5431
A. J. Ainsworth	10264 101st Street.	
Dawson Bakery	9425 118th Avenue.	

EDMONTON CITY DAIRY, LIMITED

Field Drug Co., Ltd.

Bell Building: 10127 101st Street

Phone 4454

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

with a complete line of QUALITY DRUGS, SICK ROOM NEEDS, FINE TOILET GOODS, DRUG SUNDRIES Doctors Prescriptions filled by qualified druggists.

Field Drug Company, Ltd.

EAT FISH

WE HAVE A FINE DISPLAY OF WHITE FISH

FRESH HERRINGS 3 pounds for 25c

See our windows for choicest meats. A trial will convince you that our quality and prices are right

Stock Yards Meat Market

Jasper Avenue, Just West of C.P.R. Building. Phone 1237

The Gregory Tire and Rubber Co., Ltd.

Registered Office: 1404 Standard Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C.

SPECIAL OFFER OF

5,000 SHARES

PAR VALUE \$10.00 EACH

Samples of the Company's products: tires, rubber goods, flooring tiles, may be seen at their offices, Union Bank Building.

The above investment offers an exceptional opportunity.

The first Western Tire Company—with the whole West for its field. The four Western Provinces have more cars and use more tires per capita than any other known territory. Do not let this opportunity pass.

Make application to:

The Alberta Trusts, Co., Ltd.

Phone 2346

Union Bank Building

Edmonton

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.