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**FIRST CO-OP SHIP NOW IN N. Y. HARBOR**

Is One of Five Ships of the Garibaldi; Belongs to Italian Fed. of Sea Workers  
(By The Federated Press)  
New York.—Out in New York Harbor a red flag flies over the first co-operatively-owned ship to sail through the Narrows. It belongs to the Italian Federation of Sea Workers, and with four sister ships makes up the Garibaldi Co-operative Navigation company, which was formed following the sale of war prizes by the Italian government.

The seamen paid for the five ships, aggregating 25,000 tons, a sum of 7,000,000 lire. The company was capitalized at 200,000,000 lire and each of the 35,000 members of the Sea Workers Federation became a member of the company and a subscriber for a 5,000 lire share. Under the leadership of the Federation's president, Guilletti, a Socialist deputy, the union is conducting a working experiment in communism.

Conditions aboard the Crema are described as both democratic and efficient. The men are paid their union scale, and the officers are better paid than the average. All profits revert to the company for the purchase of more ships, and for the union's work in democratizing the shipping industry. The "Garibaldi" is now operating two vessels in England, two to Buenos Ayres, and one to New York from the home port of Genoa. General cargoes are carried at pre-war rates in accordance with the agreement under which the boats were purchased from the Italian government. The present cargo of the "Crema" is composed largely of citrus fruits. The five ships of the "Garibaldi" will presently be renamed after five famous revolutionaries: Amilcare Cipriani, Andrea Costa, Pietro Gori, Nicolo Lenin and Carlo Mars.

The officers and crew of the Crema are being enthusiastically received by members of Italian trade unions in this city. The Italian Chamber of Labor, through its secretary, Arturo Givannitti, announced, that it is arranging an entertainment for the men of the Crema for the end of the week. Subsequently, August Bellanca of the executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers announced that representatives of the Italian locals of the Amalgamated would visit the Crema and are preparing for a reception to the Crema in addition to that being arranged by the Italian Chamber of Labor.

Sydney, N.S.W.—That the workers shall have a share in the control of industry is a plank of the Australian labor platform, and the labor government of New South Wales has lost no time in putting the scheme into operation. The workers employed in the state owned railways and in the state owned fisheries are to elect their own representatives on the boards of management by popular vote. This will also be carried out in other state-owned utilities.

**INDIA STRIKES CAUSED BY STARVATION WAGES**

Bombay, India (N. Y. Bureau).—In declaring that the ever increasing strike in the mills and factories in India are primarily caused by the starvation wages the workmen receive, labor leaders give the following figures: In the cotton mills the weaver gets per month \$15.64; warper, \$12.50; rover, \$8.02; drawer, \$7.79; reeler, \$5.65; doffer, \$4.20. In the jute mills of Bengal carpenters get per month, \$10.00; weavers, \$9.00; beamers, \$7.33; winders, \$6.00; spinners, \$4.91; unskilled laborers, \$4.40; rovers, \$4.00; shifters, \$3.66; vorders, \$3.00.

**LABOR PARTY IN AUSTRALIA PLANS NEW INCOME TAX**

Aims At Taxation Are On a Gradually Increasing Scale

(By Francis Abern, Australian Correspondent, The Federated Press)  
Sydney, N.S.W.—The Australian Labor Party is engaged on a scheme which, by interposing proper provision for exempting all incomes necessary to maintain a proper standard of living, a steeply-graduated income tax, based on the ability to pay, will be introduced for the purpose of securing revenue necessary for the reconstruction period after the war. The present gross unfairness of exacting an equal rate from large and small families, from fathers of families and the childless, from those with precarious incomes deprived of continuous work, and those in the enjoyment of permanent income, independent of health and employment, is winning general recognition.

Such a tax, it is argued in Australia, can have no crippling or injurious effect on industries, nor will it raise the cost of production of any article, or interfere in any way with the process of manufacture or the course of trade. It does not fall on the man who is making a loss or who is just struggling to pay his way, nor does it prevent anyone from starting a new business. It comes in merely after the business has been done, after the product had been paid for, and after the profits have been made.

Moreover it is less liable than any other known tax to be passed on to employes or customers. It aims at taxation of incomes on a gradually increasing scale becoming higher as the means for contribution increases.

It is suggested by Australian Labor that the system should start at, say \$2,500 income, below which there would be no taxation on incomes at all, and rise slowly till the income of \$5,000 is reached, after which the tax will rise steeply until the vanishing point is reached. In other words, it will make it unprofitable for the capitalists to earn large incomes, because if they did they would have to hand the greater part of it to the state as revenue. It would not be to their interests to make huge profits on the selling of goods, because here again they would have to disgorge the greater part of their incomes to the state. There would be no incentive to profiteering, and it is considered to be the most effective means of raising large sums of revenue for the purpose of meeting the huge indebtedness arising out of the war.

**AUSTRALIAN VETS OBJECT TO DISPLAY OF WAR TROPHIES**

Resent Being Reminded of Hell They Have Gone Through

Sydney, N.S.W.—The decision of the militaristic government of Australia to arrange that cannons, machine guns, and other death dealing instruments captured during the late war in Europe, are to be mounted in the public parks of that country is causing a deep resentment among the people, more particularly among the returned soldiers. Already some of these monstrosities of capitalist imperialism and secret diplomacy have been established with due pomp and ceremony in parks and other places in Australia.

The more outspoken of the returned soldiers, who have seen the full horrors of war, protest against being forcibly reminded of the hell they have gone through, and object to the Australian government's defiling the parks of their country with horrible monuments to the world's madness. They account it an outrage on decency and every honest expression regarding the brutality of war, and the blessings of peace. They ask why the government does not also exhibit the rope and gallows as a reminder of the majesty of victory of the law over the criminals of civil society. The more clear thinking of the people of Australia state that the public exhibition of these murderous weapons is nauseating to every decent man, woman and child, and should not be tolerated.

By demanding the Union Label the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the helpmeet of the breadwinner, her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop, from which she is otherwise totally excluded.

**BRITISH MINERS AGAINST GOVT MINERS' BILL**

Are United In Demanding Nationalization and Nothing Short of That.

(By Evelyn Sharp, Staff Correspondent, The Federated Press)  
London, July 7.—(By Mail, via N. Y. Bureau).—The Miners' Conference is over. They have declared unequivocally against the Government Miners' Bill and are united in demanding nationalization and nothing short of nationalization. They are ready for direct action as regards Poland and Ireland. They have demanded the withdrawal of troops from Ireland, the cessation of "the production of munitions of war intended to be used against Ireland and Russia," and in case the government refuses these demands, they recommend a general "down tools" policy.

But as regards their own industry and the country at large the following demands are the most important outcome of the conference: (1) The withdrawal of the increase of \$3.50 in price per ton to the domestic consumers; (2) the increase of miners' wages of adults \$ .50 per shift, youths \$ .25 per shift, boys \$ .18 per shift. The cost to the industry of (1) is estimated at \$210,000,000 and of (2) at \$150,000,000. These together will absorb the \$330,000,000 surplus which would otherwise go into the pockets of the coal lords. This move if successful has therefore the dual effect of lowering the cost of living and preparing the way for nationalization by making private ownership of mines a less profitable concern.

The question of the cost of living was very much to the fore at Belfast where the National Union of Railwaymen held its annual conference last week. The railwaymen are demanding the nationalization of railways—with the consequent economies which should make it possible to reduce the very high rail freights—and have also passed a resolution welcoming the coming investigation into the cause of high prices which is to be made by the labor and trade union movement acting with the co-operators. In connection with this resolution attention was drawn to the "mad war scheme" of Churchill, and J. H. Thomas pointed out that the government's foreign policy was a source of great waste, while the consequent inflation of the paper currency made any movement to bring down prices futile.

**MOST DRASTIC INJUNCTION IS ISSUED IN OHIO**

Judge Upholds Employers' Agreements For the 'Open Shop'

(By The Federated Press)

Cincinnati, O.—One of the most drastic injunctions issued against American Labor was handed down by Judge Smith Hickenlooper of the Superior Court when he upheld the agreements under which employers operating "open" shops have been employing only those who agree not to become members of any labor union nor have any dealings, communications, or interviews with officers, agents, or members of any labor union for the purpose of being solicited to join a union, while in the employ of these companies which have refused to recognize the unions. This is a sweeping victory for the Metal Trades Council, with which most of the manufacturing concerns that have adopted the "open" shops agreement are affiliated, in their war upon the Pattern-makers' League and the Metal Polishers' Union. If the decision stands the test of the upper courts it will prevent strikers interfering with employes who are working in "open" shops under non-union agreements. The decision was handed down only two cases but it involves virtually the same principle as that presented in the dozen or more suits which have been filed by local manufacturing concerns against strikers.

The struggle began last spring when the union men announced their intention to unionize all non-union shops. The employers answered by declaring for the "open shop and all workers who remained in their employ had to subscribe to an agreement whereby they agreed not to join any trade union or negotiate for any membership in any union so long as they remained in the employ of the company with which they signed the agreements.

When pickets from the unions sought to induce these employes to quit work and join the union, suits for injunction were filed by nearly a score of the employing concerns. Arguments upon the question was based on the Federal Court decision in the suit of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company against John Mitchell and others in which by arbiter the court held that interference with the relationship of master and servant is actionable, and the self-interest of the employe is not a justification for enticing an employe.

We have seen our railroads wrecked by mismanagement and irresponsible financiers. We are witnessing the effort to fix a legal status for labor, denying it the right to strike for higher wages, at the same time that profits are legally guaranteed to capital.

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Prizes now on view at Joe Driscoll's store, Jasper Avenue, just east of First street.  
Labor Party and Trades & Labor Council are out to make this Edmonton's Biggest Event of 1920. Details of events will be found in story on page one.