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RAILROAD MEN OF MILWAUKEE DISSATISFIED
 Milwaukee.—Local railroad men are dissatisfied with the labor board wage decision, announced from Chicago. Labor leaders characterized the award as not even measuring up to the demand made two years ago. Meetings will be held by the various craft to discuss the awards and to decide on whether they should be accepted or rejected.

OLE HANSON TESTIFIES AT CHICAGO TRIALS
 Admits That He Himself Made the First Threat of Force

(By H. Austin Simons, Staff Correspondent, The Federated Press)
 Chicago—Ole Hanson, former mayor of Seattle, recently Chautauqua "red" baiter, went on the witness stand in the Communist Labor Party trial here to prove that the Seattle general strike was an attempt to overthrow the government by force, violence and other unlawful means. This is how he proceeded:
 Testifying about a meeting of the strike executive committee which he attended on the eve of the strike, he said that the strike leaders, Hallet M. Wells, Anna Louise Strong, Bert Swain, Leon Green and Phil Pearl, urged him to turn over the municipally owned electric lighting plant to the strikers.
 "The plant belongs to us, and we're willing to operate it if you turn it over to us," the mayor quoted Pearl as having said.
 "I rejoiced that it belonged to all the people of Seattle and that we (all the people) were going to run it," Pearl then proposed that the mayor order it to run but do nothing when he discovered that it didn't. The mayor says he refused to countenance such an arrangement. So he was asked what he intended to do if the strikers prevented its operation.
 "I said 'If you cut the wires I'll arrest you. If you attempt to take it over we'll shoot you. We'll get soldiers to run it.'"
 Thus Ole Hanson himself made the first threat of force.
 Ole Hanson did not deliver the Chautauqua lecture on "Bolshevism versus Americanism" which he had come prepared to give. The psychological effect of his testimony upon the jurors was as spoiled by Forrest who interrupted him at almost every sentence with objections. It is upon the court's rulings on these objections—almost invariably in favor of the state—that the defense plans to base its appeal in case of an unfavorable verdict from this jury.
 We had always understood that the job of the Department of Justice was to hunt down and prosecute wrongdoers. When it turns its attention to the cost of food, its job is to hunt down and prosecute men who are guilty of raising the cost of food, not to give primer lessons to housewives.

REAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS MEETING IN PARIS
 International Chamber Commerce Making Effort to Save Capitalism

(By Max Worth, European Staff Writer, The Federated Press)
 Paris.—The real league of nations is meeting in Paris, not in Geneva nor Spa. Its name is "The International Chamber of Commerce." Its inauguration took place in the grand amphitheatre of the Sorbonne before a vast throng. Ministers, ambassadors, bankers, business men sat together through the speech-making, and lent the weight of their presence and their voices to this effort to internationalize and thus to save capitalism.
 Clementel, president of the organization, opened the sessions with the assertion that "the manufacturers, merchants and bankers assembled here, together with their many constituents," have as their object "the reconstruction of the economic equilibrium, the financial reconstruction of the world." Each nation, through a spokesman, explained its own economic situation. The vice-president of The Guaranty Trust Company, Willis H. Booth, gave a detailed account of the economic position of the United States. It was the subject of the exposition that the attention of the public was directed by the leading newspapers of Paris. They centered their space and their advertising power on the address made by Eugene Schneider, the great iron-master of France.
 Schneider made a masterful address. He told what France had lost. He spoke of the present position of the Central Powers. Then he came to some of the practical details concerning the relations between the French and the other allies—notably the United States. The French were surprised that the United States had not signed the treaty. "Why hide it?" he asked. "However, today as heretofore, France does not doubt the friendship of the United States." He added "If we have any need to renew our faith, the ardor with which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has joined in our common task and the presence in this place of so many and of such distinguished Americans, would serve to reassure us."
 The international situation, however, Mr. Schneider did not find entirely satisfactory. Nor was it Bolshevism that he feared. When, eight months before, he had visited the United States everywhere he had been questioned as to the possibility of a Bolshevist success in France. In the interim, two events had made the answer to that question easy and simple. One was the fall elections; the other was the strike on the first of May, "which was intended, in reality, to be the prelude of the 'revolution.' The election resulted in an overwhelming victory for the law and order"; the strike resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the revolutionary element among the workers. Mr. Schneider therefore found France quite safe from any immediate danger of revolution.
 Still Mr. Schneider found much ground for serious concern. During the past few months, he explained, "the cause of allied solidarity had not made all of the progress that might have been desired." He continued: "I ask myself with sadness, whether the fears that I formulated eight months ago are not already verified; whether each of our peoples, re-established in the pursuits of normal life, has not become too much pre-occupied with that which concerns itself; too eager to secure for itself the maximum benefits. The economic rivalries which I foresaw as following inevitably from a war of arms unless some superior wisdom raised men above themselves, is certainly in all minds; is neither consciously entered upon nor logically pursued, but is it not already installed in all things? The great international understandings which we had dreamed would end the crisis of changes, has not yet seen the light of day. The international organization of credit which we sought to establish for the purpose of restoring those nations which were victims of the war, has not yet been possible." This, and more, from Mr. Schneider, in a similar strain.
 Evidently, it is not the terror of Bolshevism that furnishes the leading obstruction to the establishment of a successful capitalist, international, but the competitive system of capitalism itself, which has led the leading champion of liberty—Great Britain—to absorb a million and a half square miles of territory as a result of the war.
 Bolshevism is a menace to capitalist institutions, but the real menace is a system of society that turns each man's hand against his neighbor and forces him, for his own salvation, to pick his neighbor's pocket, and when necessary, to cut his neighbor's throat. It will require better brains than any now in existence to constitute a sound social structure out of such rubble.

AUSTRALIANS PROTEST PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Sydney, N.S.W.—Australians are protesting against the annoying passport regulations which were fastened on the land in wartime under the War Precautions act (a replica of the British Defense of the Realm act and of the American Espionage act). The reactionaries show no disposition to abolish the act despite the disappearance of the alleged cause of the imposition of the restrictions.

FIREFIGHERS ON STRIKE IN MEMPHIS TENN.

No Disorder But Troops Have Been Rushed to City

Memphis, Tenn.—Fully three hundred city firemen are out on strike for higher wages, and all attempts to get them back have thus far failed. In the negotiations, City Fire and Police Commissioner J. B. Edgar has disclosed the real purpose of the city officials in their refusal to treat with the men. It is the determination to smash the union of the firefighters, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L.
 Meanwhile the city of Memphis is practically unprotected against fire. Many of the citizens have volunteered to man the fire stations, and lawyers and business men are donning overalls to take the places of the strikers. Contrary to reports sent out of here, the men are standing firm in their demands. It is claimed that other unions may go out in sympathy, the machinists having already done so. The strike which took the form of resignations on the part of the firemen, began Thursday last, following the final refusal of Commissioner Edgar to grant the increases aggregating twenty per cent. It has now reached the point where the salary matter does not cut so much figure as does the evident purpose of the city officials, backed by the Chamber of Commerce, to break up the union.
 An offer by the Central Trades and Labor body, which had the endorsement of the three leading newspaper editors and which might have brought about a settlement, was contemptuously turned down by Edgar, who is a prominent figure in Chamber of Commerce circles. It is claimed by the authorities that no increase in pay is possible until the state legislature enacts legislation providing for additional money for the men. Strike leaders, however, refuse to accept this as an excuse, declaring that in the past it has always been possible for Big Business of Memphis to get what it desired, regardless of lack of legislation.
 Troops in City
 Although only 300 city firemen are out on strike, and according to the Commercial Appeal, there has not been the slightest hint of disorder, troops are being rushed to Memphis from as far away as Knoxville. Mayor Payne and Fire Commissioner Edgar have had published the statement that they are not responsible for the city being turned into an armed camp, yet the troops were ordered here by Adjutant General Sweeney, "who came to Memphis several days ago to aid in the control of any emergency in connection with the walkout of the firemen's union," according to the Commercial Appeal. That was before the strike started on last Thursday.
 It is estimated that nearly one thousand troops are quartered in the city, including the home guard. The strike leaders declare that the Chamber of Commerce is back of a scheme to crush the union, and that recent meetings of business men, which preceded the advent of the troops, were the purpose of perfecting plans.
 Gen. Sweeney delivered himself of the following cryptic statement: "I have never believed, nor do I believe now that any disorder will arise, but the troops are here to preserve order and I am prepared to quell any disturbance that may take place." He added that the Knoxville company had its machine gun equipment.
 Prominent citizens, lawyers and business men, who are manning the fire stations as strikebreakers, are not in danger, according to the Commercial Appeal, which says: "No disturbances have been reported from any quarter of the city, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of the former firemen to interfere with the volunteer firefighters."
 The significance of the situation is pointed out by strike leaders who quote the mayor as having asked General Sweeney to remain here until the present "emergency" is over, and declaring himself as well satisfied with the presence in the city of the "visiting" troops.

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 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.

WRONG BASIS OF INCREASE IN NEW YORK CITY
 New York (N. Y. Bureau)—The general raise to all city employees of 20 per cent of their present salaries has passed by Board of Aldermen, again the heated opposition of the Socialist members, who advocated a general raise of \$500, out of the \$5,000,000 fund available. The measure means that the poorly paid public servants will receive what was recommended as a bare minimum wage two years ago by the Socialists, and the overpaid officials will receive fat increases.

STREET CAR MEN AT COLUMBUS TAKE STRIKE VOTE
 Columbus, O.—Street car men will take a strike vote on Sunday morning at 2 a.m. The Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting to devise ways and means of maintaining transportation in case the strike is called.
 The men are demanding a fifty per cent increase. It is alleged the company is trying to recruit strike breakers in various cities. The street railway has violated all conditions of the recent Board of Arbitration award.

CO-OP UNION LABOR PRESS ISSUES DIVIDENDS
 Chicago.—The Co-operative Union Labor Press, which was established three months ago in Chicago, has declared a five per cent quarterly dividend to its stockholders and two and one-half per cent to non-stockholders on all purchases made during the quarter ending June 30.
 The success of the new enterprise which was an experiment in co-operation in the printing industry has exceeded the hopes of its stock holders. The plant of the concern is located at 1802 South Racine Avenue. Bert Murphy is manager.

QUEENSLAND'S LAWS FOR THE PROFITEERS
 Sydney, N.S.W.—The Labor government of Queensland (Australia) has introduced a profiteering prevention act with a view to dealing with the profiteer. The first case dealt with under the new act was decided at the end of last May when a trading company was fined \$500 for selling sugar overprice. A similar law is in operation in New Zealand, and is being drastically administered.

The outstanding feature of woman suffrage seems to be that the male leaders in politics know the women have clubs in their hands and will use them when occasion arises.

The Union label is an appeal to principle—principle that is above the price; the principle that a dollar expended in the maintenance of fair labor is worth more in the end than a dollar saved at the bargain counter.