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EVIDENCE WHICH THROWS LIGHT ON TEXTILE COSTS

(Continued from Page One)

less to their employees than the woolen mills, but they get more in return in the form of profits. It has already been shown from the evidence submitted at Ottawa last year that the Dominion Textile Company actually realized 340 per cent. profits on its capital in the year 1918. The returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that 25.8 per cent. profit was earned in 1918 upon the capital of the entire Canadian cotton industry.

The Canadian cotton manufacturer is not only grinding these profits out of a poorly paid lot of employees, but also out of every man, woman and child throughout the Dominion who enters a shop to buy some sort of cotton goods. He enjoys tariff protection on his manufactured product to the extent of 25 to 22 1/2 per cent., and in addition may import his raw materials, such as raw cotton, dyes, etc., free. In the fiscal year 1918-19, some 132 million pounds of raw cotton, valued at 34 million dollars, entered Canada free of duty. In this way 26 cotton plants in Canada reap the benefits of both free trade and protection, and in doing so pay as little as possible to labor and extract as much as possible in the form of profits.

The protection which these 26 cotton manufacturing concerns enjoy does not apply to the consumer of cotton goods altogether in a direct manner, but it always reaches Mr. Consumer in the end. As a matter of fact, in a great many different lines of cottons, such as men's shirts, ladies' blouses, etc., some 3000 smaller manufacturers come between the consumer and the 26 cotton textile mills which supply the materials that go to make shirts and blouses. These 3000 smaller manufacturers of articles of cotton wear pay their tribute of 25 to 22 1/2 per cent. upon the protected goods which they are practically obliged to buy from one or other of the 26 big fellows. And, of course, this protectionist levy is passed on to the man and woman on the street who represent the ultimate consumer. Thus the 26 cotton textile concerns in Canada not only grind their own immediate employees, but by reason of the existing protective tariff are also enabled to grind the employees of some 3000 subsidiary industries, not to mention the millions of Canadian consumers who are forced to pay a tax of 25 to 22 1/2 per cent. to this small group of privileged industrial barons.

Considerably Less Than \$10 Per Week
The story of the Hosiery and Knit Goods industry is of a kind with that of cotton and woolens. In the manufacture of such articles of wear as hosiery, sweater-coats and underwear, there are 108 plants in Canada, and the average annual wage which they paid to all their employees in 1918 was \$516, or considerably less than \$40 per week. Their profits upon an invested capital of 31 million dollars in that same year, however, was 24.7 per cent. They also enjoy the protection of the customs tariff to the extent of 25 to 25 per cent.

The conditions which existed throughout all three branches of the textile manufacturing industry, during 1918, have been only slightly modified since that year. Wages during 1919 were somewhat higher than during the year under review. Prices of textiles now are very much higher than they were in 1918. An advanced scale of wages would appear to be highly necessary in view of the mounting costs of all the necessities of life. It is seriously questioned, in the light of figures presented herewith, whether wages in the textile industry are consistent with the stand-

ard of living that is desirable in Canada, the land of plenty. The efficiency of workers is no doubt lower than several years ago. This, however, is confined to no industrial section of industry in this or in any other country. In connection with the textile industry, it is evident that the efficiency of labor is still high enough to give manufacturers a very attractive profit. In the manufacture of textiles, it is quite safe to say that today, as in 1918, the laborer is more than worthy of his hire.

Class Domination of Greatest Kind

The evidence which has been reproduced here from official reports filed at Ottawa and bearing upon the Canadian textile industry, abundantly supports that confession of faith which says: "Our mill was not built for the glory of God, but to make money for our shareholders." It was just this evidence which led Professor Sir Andrew McPhail, of McGill University, Montreal, recently to declare himself as follows:

"For forty years Canada has had government by a class, the class, namely, that was interested in factories. The factory was their only idea. So long as that was left intact they were willing to surrender all else, and pay any blackmail to farmers and labor alike. They lost all political principles and missed the very aim of life. One of themselves spoke the truth in the sordid expression: 'A factory is not run for the glory of God.' Neither did he know how true a thing he said nor how subversive it was."

And yet, curiously enough, when the organized farmers, who probably represent the largest distinct class of consumers of textile products in this country, initiate a movement for the reduction of the tariff on cottons, woolens and knit goods, with the avowed aim of bringing relief to the whole body of Canadian consumers, what do we hear? This small, narrow-minded class of factory owners, whom Professor McPhail has so aptly described, are the loudest in their cries of "class domination" and "class legislation." They and their sympathizers in parliament are now engaged in endeavoring to undermine the growing demand for a much lower tariff on such things as textiles, by raising the "class" cry against the farmer or anyone else who suggests fiscal reform for Canada.

The textile manufacturer is a type which has been produced in Canada by the old National Policy of 1879. It is assumed that the basis of economic national development in this new country was the factory. A premium was placed on factories by the old N.P., no matter whether represented by indigenous industry or not. Textiles, especially cotton manufacturing, have never been, and at present do not promise to be, native industries in Canada. A few financial magnates who have been able to over capitalize and inflate the textile industry, bank contentedly behind their protective tariff of 25, 30 and 35 per cent., and think they have "a good thing" in the purchasing power of the remaining portion of the country's population. In the interest of the greatest good of the greatest number of people living and working in Canada, this undue amount of tariff protection for textile manufacturers should be cut, and cut materially. Five years of war made a harvest of profits for a few specially privileged people who held stock in Canadian textile companies. Five years of war also should be regarded by the representatives of the Canadian people at Ottawa as a good and sufficient reason for seeing that the textile industry in Canada, at least, should be made to stand on its own feet, rather than upon the feet of eight or nine million Canadian consumers.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

Who said bulldozers were docile and intelligent? From what we hear, one of the domesticated creatures of this canine tribe was not very intelligent or was badly fooled. Or else it was that the master was in a perfect state of what we will not say. What Mike could not recognize him and bit him in the leg when he arrived home. Who said it was after midnight?

All members who can, are especially requested to meet with the Social Committee as soon as possible, in order to organize the Tin Can Band, needed for the 21st inst. Serechers, old boots (heavy ones), cow bells, and tin whistles will be gratefully accepted by the stewards. An expert bell hanger is greatly needed too, so please step up.

The last general meeting of No. 52 was crowded with business; a kind that required a wide survey of opinion and a knowledge of necessity to carry three dollars and value, we have learned, require continuous adjustment in all our undertakings, was evident, even to our junior members, that our contributions needed to be brought to an up-to-date standard.

A cloudy or rainy day generally guarantees the best fishing. The crude fishing tackle sometimes used would indicate that some fish are not very fussy or easily fooled, but for a member, on a day with a cloudless sky, to take a raincoat and hang it close to the river to fool the fish about the weather, just with its just reward—an empty basket.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

The regular meeting of this union was held in the Trades Hall on Saturday evening last, with a good attendance of members. The delegates to the convention of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions gave their report, showing good work done and progress made in the West during the past year.

The scheme fostered by the Alberta Federation of Labor for a centralized medical aid plan was endorsed. International Secretary Hays wrote, advising us that Mr. Naylor, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, would be in our city with a party of press representatives on September 2nd next. This will be kept of the gentle nature so that we can meet him on arrival.

The recent strike scheme which the Trades Council is backing was endorsed and this body contributed a grant of 10 cents per member.

San Francisco Typographical union requested our endorsement of the curtailment of the powers of the executive committee of the International in regard to sanctioning strikes. We fell in line on the question.

Breakthroughs Waypoint Union, N.D., wrote asking our backing for their proposition that International pay the expenses of sick members of small unions when traveling to and from the Printers' Home. We decided that International should pay the traveling expenses of all sick members, and also pay the head tax on the Canadian members when traveling as inmates for the home.

The Newspaper Scale Committee brought in their second report stating that they had to present for the consideration of the members the same scale of wages that Calgary had signed up only 15 days before. After discussion the scale was adopted on a secret ball ballot. This scale has since been signed up with the two newspapers and is retroactive to June 1st.

A special meeting of the Union will be held in the Trades Hall on Saturday, the 26th, at 8 p.m., to discuss new by-laws.

The next regular meeting of this union, on the first Saturday in July, will be an open meeting—that is, the ladies of the members will be admitted to the full show. After the meeting a social hour will be spent, and refreshments will be served.

FIRE FIGHTERS' LOCAL NO. 209

There is a "she" in Bolsheviki.

Bro. Geo. King, of the operating section, says he does not keep hens any longer, his hens keep him.

Bro. Montier, No. 1, Hall, having recently donned a fashionable suit of overalls, became at once animated by the spirit of the knights of old, who went forth to slay dragons and rescue fair ladies. Nor could he hardly be distinguished from the envied individual who wears overalls like a suit of silk. Two years of wedded life has not stopped my growth, he explained. The proper solution to my feelings is a surprise for my wife. It shall be a cupboard, designed carefully for ornament as well as use, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The fact that the home needs are not all yet supplied goes far towards insuring appreciation of my idea, besides the frugal side is not to be overlooked and the H.C.L. will in this case, receive a severe jolt. Then for several days the chips and sawdust flew from his axe and saw.

It was indeed, a complicated, confusing, bewildering task, but Montier persevered till finally the cupboard was completed. Well done, Montier! exclaimed his comrades in No. 1. Never have we seen a more complete design. But Montier said, "I can make it better yet. For a few evenings more his

plane and saw rang with a cheerier sound than ever. At last, pale, but smiling, he exhibited the finished cupboard, and gracefully retired. But next morning every line of his face and figure spoke of dejection and discouragement. He had good reason to feel dejected. His embarrassed efforts to find his cupboard. During the night it had been cashed in the tower, about ten stories up, by some, disheartened wag. On the bulletin board, next evening a poster announcing a reward of fifty dollars for information which would lead to the whereabouts of Montier's cupboard, had the desired effect, but we are not so sure that the money was paid over.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN

Swift's Proposed Picnic—All About It
We understand that the local chapter of the Swift Canadian Co. are making arrangements for a picnic to be held on July 21st, providing 200 employees vote in favor of a picnic. This is the first time that this company has entertained the idea of giving their employees a picnic and this union is of the opinion that there is a scheme behind this move. We believe the scheme is to gain the good sentiments of the public. The following is the facts as to how this picnic will affect all concerned: There are 168 straight time employees, they are composed of office staff and foremen and about 225 hourly paid employees. Now I would point out that we should not blame these straight time men as it is only reasonable that they should vote in favor of this picnic, as they have everything to gain and do nothing to lose, therefore that leaves only 21 out of 225 hourly paid employees to decide if we should lose that day's pay or not. Is that what you would call an honest vote? The hourly paid employees do not think so. We are not getting a living wage, therefore we cannot afford to lose this day's pay to go to a picnic, as it would cost us on an average of \$4.50, while it would only cost the office staff and foremen 50c each. After this picnic is over or maybe before, we will no doubt see an advertisement in the Journal that will run something like this: Swift Canadian Co. gives their employees a day's holiday and donates \$400 towards expenses. 168 a picnic. Some bait for the public, some advertisement at the expense of the hourly paid employees, therefore we cannot afford to lose this day's pay to go to a picnic; there are 225 employees who would lose their day's pay that would be a saving for the company of about \$850, then the company will take the credit of donating \$400 towards a picnic for their employees when in reality it is the hourly paid employees who are forced to donate \$850 to Swift's; then Swift's hand \$400 of this money to their office staff and foremen to have a picnic. Can you beat such a scheme. Why don't they have this picnic on a general holiday. Why don't Swift's pay us all for that day's work keep their supposed donation? Because then they would not get the credit of donating \$400 to their employees and besides they wouldn't be making that \$450 out of us.

RUSSIAN SOVIET NOT APPROVED BY AMER. FED. LABOR

Refuses to Call Upon United States Gov't to Lift Blockades

The American Federation of Labor on Tuesday, went on record as not justified in taking any action which might be construed as an assistance to or approval of the Soviet government of Russia, and refused to call upon the United States government to lift all blockades against Russia.

The convention declared itself "not justified in taking any action which might be construed as an assistance to or approval of the Soviet government, so long as it is based upon authority which has not been vested in it by popular representative national assembly of the Russian people, or so long as it endeavors to create revolutions in well-established civilized nations of the world, or so long as it advocates and applies militarization to Labor or prevents the organization and functioning of trades unions and maintenance of free speech, press and free public assemblies."

James D. Jones, of the Seattle Central Labor Council, led the opposition to the resolutions. He declared that the committee had made a camouflaged attempt to deceive the workers of the country as to the "truth about the Russian situation." He had the support of the delegates of the Ladies Garment Workers of New York.

In defending the committee's rejection of the proposal to lift the blockade and recognize the soviet government, the vice-president of the federation, read a telegram from Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, asserting that the existing regime in Russia does not represent the will or consent of any considerable proportion of the Russian people and that it is insisted upon political recognition as a condition precedent to a renewal of any commercial contact.

My pay checks are bigger than the ones we had before. But our belts are getting smaller than the ones we always wear. So we plan a vacant lot. To help fill up the pot. We're working twice as many hours as what we thought we ought. (That's what I thought!)

PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS LOCAL 685

The regular monthly meeting of Local No. 685, Plumbers and Steamfitters, will be held in Labor Hall on Friday, June 25th. We would like to have all our members attend this meeting as we have some very important business to deal with, so come forward boys. For once, this business is for your own benefit. Do it yourself this time, don't depend on the other fellow to do it.

C.N.R. MACHINISTS

The regulars of 817 turned out last Monday to hear Bro. Dickie, the secretary of Division 4, who was in Edmonton on business concerned with the E. D. & B.C. As he explained at the meeting, that night, of the joint federations, he thought it would be a good opportunity to tell the railroad workers of the progress made by the committee negotiating with the railroad managers for an up-to-date schedule. Bro. Dickie went fairly well into detail concerning the method of negotiating in the E.D. & B.C. and explained that communications had been addressed to the four running trades' Canadian representatives with a view to consolidating the railroad workers in Canada along the same lines as is now in effect across the line. Several questions relative to the present schedule and interpretations thereof were put to the speaker, and the one paramount question that has been a source of considerable speculation among all the shop crafts and which was the cause of considerable trouble during the negotiations of '18 and '19, namely, the official recognition of Div. No. 4 by the I.R.E.D. of the A.F. of L., Bro. Dickie claims to be settled: The Canadian Railroad Federations are at last part of the R.E.D.

The interpretation of that clause relating to overtime after sixteen hours, etc., it was explained is the same as the decision handed down by the wage agreement board created in the U.S. under provision of the "Cummings bill" and that our committee had to let it stand at that they had no choice. The "adjustment" schedule had been agreed to by our committee.

It seems that "adjustment" has served its purpose. Now a new phrase is coined to take its place. We will receive an "interim" increase this time.

Of course, you understand, the "interim" increase is nothing near what we should be receiving. The interim is longer to give the profiteers a little longer time to pouch and skin.

It is heard around the shop that the baby will be paid out of the "interim." Personally our interim is mortgaged up to the hilt—yes, and then some.

No holidays this year unless you be

D.L.P. CANDIDATES FACE CAMPAIGN WITH CONFIDENCE

Election of Labor Candidates in Winnipeg Campaign Is Promising

The Dominion Labor Party, proceeding by a method which could leave no room for question that its candidates fairly represent the party, has nominated F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., W. Evans, W. James, and F. G. Tipping as its candidates for the Manitoba provincial legislature. Its nominations were wisely restricted to four. It was certain that Alderman John Queen would be nominated and he is a representative of Labor though not a member of the D.L.P. It was also considered desirable that an ex-service Labor man should be made room for; if the Ex-Soldiers and Sailors' Labor Party desired to put one in nomination.

Labor cannot elect more than six representatives from the city of Winnipeg. The maximum number is six, and there seems to be a general agreement that a limitation of candidates to the maximum party vote is desirable under proportional representation.

The Socialist Party of Canada has also four candidates in the field. This party repudiates any political association with the Dominion Labor Party. But then it also repudiates any political association with politics as politics. It also repudiates labor organization as labor organization. It asserts that neither can it avail humanity, though for its own purposes of propaganda it patronizes both. It also repudiates the nomination of the prisoners, as prisoners, although it is willing to exploit the sympathy aroused by their unmerited punishment for the advancement of its own propaganda.

Nothing will assist a weak, sinful and misguided proletariat except an implicit acceptance of its creed which makes the demands of an exact science upon the head and of a religious faith upon the heart. Despairing of ever convincing the unintelligence of mankind, it is rapidly substituting dogma to be believed for demonstration to be understood, and no small part of its position is the vestment of some mysterious club by which it will eventually compel the conversion of a still unconvinced human race.

What this party preaches upon the platforms of Winnipeg, the inefficiency of parliamentary action, has already been repudiated by Lenin of Russia. It is annually the next act of repudiation will be to repudiate Lenin, whereupon, the cycle of repudiation being almost complete all that remains for it to do is, like a rattlesnake, entirely surrounded by a horsehair larva, to stick its fangs into its own tail and repudiate existence.

It is needless to say that of the great stream of socialist thought which is permeating the mass of humanity, and really enlightening and enfranchising the minds of many who do not suspect themselves of socialist leanings, the barbarian dogmatism of the Socialist Party of Canada is a grotesque and pitiful parody.

The candidates of the D.L.P. and affiliated bodies can face the campaign with a considerable degree of confidence. They are in this comfortable position that an attempted union of their opponents against them would merely throw votes to them while the actual division between their opponents

OBTAINS ARTICLES OF DISINCORPORATION FOR SHIPBUILDING CO.

Seattle.—David Rodgers, world famous shipbuilder who was prevented from opening a shipyard with a payroll of 6,000 men and contracts for \$46,000 because he was undertaking to run the yard on the union plan, is obtaining articles of disincorporation for the David Rodgers shipbuilding company.

Books refused to furnish performance bonds for Rodgers when it was learned that he would "resist the efforts of the Associated Industries to make Seattle a non-union town."

TYPO ELECTION RETURNS SHOW SCOTT DEFEATED

New York.—Unofficial returns from the elections of the International Typographical union show that Marsden G. Scott, president, has been defeated for re-election by John McParland. According to Leon H. Rouse, president of Typographical union No. 6, Mr. Scott's defeat is due to his attitude and strike-breaking activities during the printers' strike in New York last fall.

The New York situation was made the campaign issue and printers in the East were almost unanimous in registering their protest against Scott's actions in the strike. According to Edward F. Cassidy, one of the leaders of the "vocalists," Scott was hand and glove with the employers and played false to his men.

"The scale and arbitration contracts of the book and job men were to expire October 8 of last year," said Cassidy. "The men had the authority of the Scranton convention to inaugurate the 44-hour week. They believed that legally and otherwise they were authorized to go ahead. They entered into negotiations with the employers during the summer.

"Scott's treachery consisted in accepting the invitation of the employers to meet them in conference for the purpose of postponing the inauguration of the 44-hour week until May, 1921. With the consent of his executive committee, Scott submitted a proposal that a move for the 44-hour week be postponed until May, 1921, to the entire membership of the United States and Canada for referendum. This he did to a membership vitally uninformed, not giving New York time to acquaint the rest of the country of the facts. By a majority vote the proposition was adopted and Scott proclaimed it L.T.U. lay."

Because the rank and file of the members of the typographical unions felt that their organization had made no progress during the war is another reason that the conservative leadership of the past has been overthrown.

The most recent returns indicate that the following new officers are in the lead: President, John McParland; first vice-president, Walter W. Barrett; second vice-president, James J. Hogan; secretary and treasurer, James W. Hayes; auditor, M. J. Mitchell.

Official announcements will not be made until the end of the week when the counting of votes is finished.

leaves them safe to secure the largest and strongest party vote in the city. Whether it will be large enough to carry a majority of the seats in the city is a question which in the absence of previous experience of proportional representation, is unanswerable.—Western Labor News.

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