

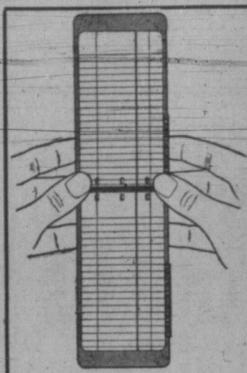
## EDMONTON FREE PRESS

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### WHY ORGANIZE?

We have often wondered what would be the status of home life among the working people if there had never been a labor movement. Turn back the pages of history and you see the white serf and the black slave. These institutions were not voluntarily done away with by the master class of those days.

Their largeness of heart or love of their brother did not inspire them to break the shackles of industrial bondage from the workers of that time. It was persistent agitation and frequent combat for the liberties and rights of the workers, by the workers, that has so removed them from thralldom.

Like all social movements which excite the hopes and fears of men, trade unionism has more often been the object of passionate denunciation or defense than calm and competent inquiry. It is not simply that unionism counts over four million adherents in America alone and directly affects the wages and working conditions of perhaps an equal number outside its official membership, nor simply that it interferes with the profits of employers and with their assumed rights to manage business enterprises in their own way; it touches intimately the life and work of millions of families; it is able to create profound disturbances in that intricate web of economic relationship wherein the tissue of business life consists, amounting upon occasion to a dramatic interruption in the flow of goods and service without which no modern community can subsist; more than all else, it calls in question some of the most fundamental presuppositions of present-day law and order.

The American labor movement has a history of above one hundred years. It is diffused through thousands of local units. The effectual bond which unites is not a constitution and by-laws, a set of officers and a treasury, but a consciousness of common needs and aims, a common outlook on life and a common program for the betterment of their lot.

The program of today, as of yesterday and tomorrow, is, how to establish equity between men. The worker who is forced to sell his day's labor today or starve tomorrow is not in equitable relations with the employer, who can wait to buy labor until starvation fixes the rate of wages. The labor movement is the natural effort of readjustment, an ever-continued attempt of organized laborers, so that they may withhold their labor until the diminished interests or profits or capital of the employer shall compel him to agree to such terms as shall be for the time measurably equitable.

That labor produces all the wealth of the world, yet receives only as much as will keep him in the poorest conditions of life to which he can be crowded down, for the shortest number of years; that he makes civilization possible, and is reduced to barbarism, that all the arts that lift human life above the brute are present to tantalize and not to encourage him; such are a few of the complaints of labor, and, while we thus suffer, fortunes are accumulated, wealth and power are centralized.

The laborer and capitalist are living in war relations, and the sooner this fact is realized and acknowledged the better for the adjustment of differences.

Justice demands that those who earn shall receive; that no one has a right to add costs without adding value.

Recognizing that the steps toward the attaining of the end must be slow, we demand, first, legislative interference between capital and labor; restraining capital in its usurpation and enlarging the boundaries of labor's opportunity.

Chattel slavery died at its own hands—the suicide of secession. The manufacturers utilizing child labor have increased productive capacity and decreased distributive ability.

The equilibrium between production and consumption must be adjusted, and that can only be obtained by the better distribution of wealth in the process of production.

The demand of labor is for more wages and shorter hours—more wages to obtain more comforts and more time wherein to enjoy them.

Organization is the only means that will help soonest lift the laborer to a level of manhood and will at the same time tend to the employment of more laborers, will inaugurate a less spasmodic system of industry and will set more "idlers working and more workers thinking."

The policy of the Government should be declared as against cheap labor, and all encouragement and aid should be withheld from all forms of monopoly that endanger the ability of the people to rule.

The statesmanship of the nation and the world is summoned to the solution of this problem. The theory that mental force has any diviner right to rob and oppress than brute force is false.

Labor will not step down another inch without revolting. Concessions must come from those who have.

The labor movement appeals to the learned and powerful to waste no further time in the conceits of an unwieldy culture. Take lessons in humility and be wise in time. Civilization, in its onward march, forces concessions from those who have. The Magna Charta was the concession of the power that made all powerful. The movement pleads for the protection of all the past achievements of labor. If aided by timely concessions, its step will keep time with law and order. But if stubborn power resists its progress, history will repeat itself. The product of the world is man, not classes—humanity, not race.

Stanley Gibson, in Theatrical Journal.

### EFFECTING NECESSARY CHANGES

That material and radical changes in the whole organization of society are demanded and must take place is not denied. Just what those changes are to be and how they are to be brought about, are questions with which the greatest intellects of the world are struggling. Despite the contentions of the extreme radicals who would destroy the whole social structure with the aim of rebuilding on what they consider sound economic principles, changes must be evolutionary and not revolutionary. Revolution is destructive, and evolution is constructive. Mankind is little different today than the mankind of yesterday. Revolutions of history have been merely the utilization of force to purge a country of rottenness. Material changes have been effected. But in the end a few progressive steps were accomplished and society moved along much after the fashion as before. All of this merely proves that society cannot be revamped over night. The house may be upset, destroyed, but the same mass of individuals remain, the same body politic whose hopes, aims, desires, ambitions, are materially the same.

Throughout all the ages the world has become a better place as an abode for the masses of the people by degrees, by evolution, by education. The future can be judged only by the past.

Organized Labor has grown in strength gradually and steadily. It will continue to do so. He who becomes impatient and dissatisfied with the progress made fails to recognize that Labor is a factor in the whole mass of society and in order to gain ground must move the whole economic and social body with it. It is a part and parcel of the mass.

This fact has been unmistakably emphasized in the recent Labor troubles of Canada. A considerable portion of the Labor element undertook to hasten economic changes, to hasten the righting of wrongs, by precipitating a general cessation of industrial activity. The result was that the remainder of the social body protested, and the radical Labor element was forced to acknowledge defeat.

The visions of extreme reds of tearing asunder present organization and rebuilding are impossible. Should Organized Labor join hands with the reds, stop all wheels of industry, turn out the governments, it would merely mean a reorganization along lines not

materially differing from the present. English speaking people would not tolerate Russian dictatorship for one instant. Organized civil government, representative of the people, would be re-established. And if the reds, Organized Labor, or any other section of society, cannot now by the use of the ballot control the government, they would be likewise unable to elect a government after the present political structure had been destroyed.

### IN BAD POSITION.

Coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia have forfeited their International charter because of revolutionary tactics, on the part of their leaders. These miners have permitted themselves to be led into an unsavory position. When they forfeit their charter they forfeit the recognition of all Organized Labor, save the hand of O. B. U. Coal miners have been occupying a more or less precarious position for quite a while. They have conducted their business with such lack of stability of service that the general public has begun to wonder if maybe something has not been just a little bit wrong with the workers' organization. There has been a whole lot of striking, many industries have been affected, and the general public has been touched in spots. This condition cannot be expected to go on indefinitely. When any organization of Labor loses the support of the public in its struggles, it is an easy victim. Then the forces of the state can be utilized, and the party in power make political capital out of it.

The result of the cancellation will mean the miners of District No. 18 will throw out the red leaders, elect new officers, apply for reinstatement, and put the O. B. U. bunch on the outside if that element refuses to behave properly on the inside.

### IS FORCE JUSTIFIED?

Force is justified, when rightly applied. It is not justified when wrongly applied. The only place for difference of opinion is what constitutes justification. There are few men who would concede that application of force to bring about so many needed reforms in Canada would be justifiable. It would be unjustifiable because the people have constitutional means of electing just the kind of government the people desire. If the people fail to do so it is their own fault. If all organizations seeking to invoke reforms expended their energy on political effort Canada would make history mighty fast.

At the same time old King John was literally held up and at the point of a sword made to sign the Magna Charta. Today those men are called patriots who contributed a big chapter in the struggle for democracy. Yet they were the Bolsheviks of their day. King Charles lost his head—literally.

The citizens participating in that were certainly "reds" of that day. The Czar of Russia was forced to abdicate, then flee, later killed. The civilized world shed few tears over his downfall. The pages of history are full of concrete examples where the use of force was justifiable. Wrongs were righted which were unable to be righted by any other means. And men responsible for righting such wrongs were looked upon by certain sections of society of their age as revolutionists, reds, Bolsheviks. Is it not possible that a hundred years or so hence even Lenin and his associates may be chroniclers among the makers of the new Russia?

### SUGAR SHORTAGE

There is a sugar shortage, and during the canning season. The cause is not apparent. Shortage of raw material is given as a reason. Again it is said that a couple of cargoes of raw material could not be discharged at Vancouver because of the dock workers' strike. From newspaper reports at the time it was claimed that cargoes were being handled at Vancouver by volunteer help during the strike. Now it is stated that ships could not be unloaded. There is inconsistency somewhere. Interference with the normal supply and demand of commodities by combines handling such commodities is so common on the continent that the ordinary citizen might be justified in assuming that it is all another job to skin the public.

### SAME OLD PROCESS

With fresh eggs maintaining Christmas prices during the season of plenty, the report comes through the press that the cold storage houses are filling up as usual. Buying up eggs of the country during the season of plenty and keeping the prices up, and doling them out in the winter in a manner that puts the prices higher, even resorting to the expediency of permitting thousands of cases to spoil is the same old story in the same old way of aiding and abetting the high cost of living.

In another column of this issue appears a letter written by an O. B. U. leader at Portland, Ore., which will cause most good union men to do considerable hard thinking. Orthodox trades unionism has never held more prestige with the whole people than today. It is due to the firm stand taken by the Internationals in reference to the revolutionists.

Monday was election day in Edmonton. Any citizen who failed to vote forfeits his or her right to offer any complaint as to results.

Members of legislative bodies mind little when severe criticism is thrown at them. But wave a little ballot and they take notice.

If all Labor, organized and unorganized, marched against Canadian entrenched autocracy and profiteering greed, carrying each one little ballot paper, there would be need for no bricks or red flags in the procession.

Some individual once declared the pen mightier than the sword. A common lead pencil tied to an election booth is more powerful than either or both.

If Organized Labor expended as much energy on elections as was devoted in the recent strike the other fellow would soon be the one wanting to overthrow constituted authority.

### MANY GAINS MADE BY RLY. WORKERS IN FEW YEARS

The Railway Carmen's Journal calls attention to "just what has been secured for the members of our organization since the government assumed control of the railroads. 'There are at least three things that have been secured which would have taken us many years of agitation and many hard, bitter fights to have obtained, namely, standardization of wages, standardization of hours and the abolition of all piece work, with every possibility of a standardization of rules through adoption of the pending national agreement before the government relinquishes control of the railroads. Who would have thought five years ago or less that it would ever be possible for car men to be receiving the same wages in California as in Maine, Oregon, Manitoba and Texas, and in addition to this the elimination of the thousand and one classifications in the car department until now they can almost be counted upon the fingers of one hand.'"

Turquoises are thus called because the first specimens came to Europe by way of Turkey.

### OTTAWA WOMEN HAVE ORGANIZED LABOR FEDERATION

At the last meeting of the Women's Labor party, at Ottawa, much interest was shown in the report of the delegates who attended the Ontario Labor Education Association convention one clause especially appealed to the ladies. That related to the important decision of the convention to organize a Women's Labor Federation, and that their President, Mrs. Edward J. Madden, had been elected one of the committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

### LADY BARBERS MAY NOT BE ORGANIZED

The request of 41 lady barbers for organization has been referred by the labor trades section of the Central Labor Council at Portland, Ore., to the International Barbers Union, No. 75. The Barbers' International Convention meets in two months and this question will be taken up at that time. It is probable no further move will be made locally until the international has decided whether or not it will admit the women to membership or will consent to charter them in separate locals.

### Women's Stylish Serge, Gebardine and Poplin

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## ONE-THIRD OFF

There are just 25 in the collection and every one different. They are all this season's newest styles—smart—distinctive and exclusive to a marked degree. They carry with them a charm of newness that discriminating women will appreciate. Most of them are belted effects with deep cuffs on sleeves, trimmed with black braid and bone or self covered buttons; lined throughout with broadened and fancy silk. All sizes. Formerly priced \$24.50, \$35.00, \$50.00 and \$60.00. The balance of stock closing out.

### Clearing at One-Third Off

2ND FLOOR

#### Misses' Silk Lisle Hose

Fine rib, double heel and toes, perfect fitting. Some of them have slight imperfections but which can scarcely be detected, this will not affect the wearing qualities of the hose. Black, white and brown. Special, per pair  
**49c and 59c**

#### Misses' Silk Lisle Hose

Women's Extra Fine Quality Silk Lisle Hose, highly mercurized, comfortable and durable. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a high grade lisle hose for house wear or the beach. In black only. Sizes 9, 9½. Special value, per pair... **49c**

### Clean-up of Women's and Misses' High Grade Footwear

Values to \$7.50 **\$2.95** Values to \$7.50

A tremendous accumulation of odd lines, and sizes have been gathered together for clearance on Wednesday and we have imperative orders not to take them into stock. In order to close them out quickly we have cut deeply into the regular prices. Here they are:

Women's Fine Quality Boots. Regular to \$7.50. On Sale at **\$2.95**

LOT 1—Included in the lot are black kid-skin and black calfskin with high cut lace cloth tops, flexible leather sole and French or Cuban leather heels. Sizes 2 to 4½. Worth to \$7.50. On sale... **\$2.95**

Growing Girls' and Misses' Boots at the Extraordinary Price of **\$2.95**

LOT 2—It is needless to say these were made to sell at anything like this price. Included in this lot are fine quality full calf and kid skin, in button of lace styles, flexible leather sole and low heels. Sizes for misses 6 to 11 to 2, sizes for girls 2½ to 6; \$4.00 to \$6.50 values; 9 a.m. sale... **\$2.95**

## HUDSON'S BAY CO.

### LABOR GAZETTE

REPORTS 893,816  
DAYS LOST IN MAY

The time lost on account of industrial disputes during May was very much greater than during either April, 1919, or May, 1918, reports the Labor Gazette for the month of June. There were in existence during the month 84 strikes, involving 77,688 work people and resulting in a time loss of 893,816 working days. Sixty-nine strikes were reported as having commenced during May. At the end of the month 49 strikes, involving 63,972 people, remained unmitigated.

At the beginning of the month the percentage of unemployed among members of trade unions was 4.38 as compared with 5.62 at the beginning of April. During May there was a slight reduction in the amount of unemployment notwithstanding the increased number of returned soldiers. In civic employment there was a decrease of nine per cent in comparison with April, 1919, but a considerable increase in comparison with May, 1918.

The Gazette also reports that six applications were received for the establishment of Conciliation Boards during the month and that reports from three boards were received.

### DO YOU KNOW THAT

The American cents of 1787 bore the motto "Mind Your Own Business!" Julius Caesar was the first man to put his own image on a coin!

Before the days of coined money the Greeks used copper nails as currency! The first wireless message years ago were carried on horseback!

Magnetism is the electricity of the earth; it is characterized by the circulation of currents of electricity passing through the earth's surface.

The snail has no feet. A fringe of muscular skin attached to the body furnishes contraction and expansion sufficient to enable himself to crawl along.

In certain sections of foreign countries trees have been known to live hundreds of years; that records have been kept which show the Olive tree lives 700 years, Cedar of Lebanon about 800 years. The Oak has been known to live 810, 1080 and 1,500 years.

The ancient Jews knew something about sugar about 335 B.C. It is said that sugar was brought into Europe from Asia. The first coffee house opened in London was in 1652. An arab brought the coffee from Arabia to London.

The reason why ostriches have small wings is because, having long legs, their wings are not required for flight. Their wings are merely used to steady their bodies when running.

## New Fall Styles in Men's and Young Men's Suits

The new models for fall are so very good we're getting a lot of Suits in that are cut on these designs. You can get them now instead of later. Some very lively new models in double breasted types; and the new snug-fitting, high shouldered effects in single-breasted. Unusual values here for you at

**\$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00 and \$50.00**

## Stanley & Jackson

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EVERYTHING A MAN WEARS