

**PANTAGES**  
Vaudeville's Best  
Daily at 3 & 8:30 pm

**Jarvis' Whirl of Mirth**

"MUSIC A LA COMEDY"  
Kenny, Mason & Scholl  
The Impossible On Slates  
Murry Livingston  
"The Dreamer"  
Faber and McGowan  
"The Compass"

Clemens-Belling & Co.  
European Novelty

Larry Semon  
In His Third Comedy Film  
"SCHOOL DAYS"

**JULIETTE DIKA**

France-American Staging Comedienne

**It Is All Quite Unnecessary**

(By Anise, Staff Writer of The Federated Press)  
It is very comforting for us to know that any INCREASE in PRICES is quite UNNECESSARY! Now that the railroads under private management are asking AND GETTING A BILLION and a half more money per year than they got before. (All of which comes somehow out of US). Now that the freight rates have gone UP 40% in the East, and 25% in the far west; and the passenger rates have gone up 20%; and the cost of SLEEPING on the railroads is 50% higher—Along comes Jett Lauck, Famous economist For railroad labor, and ASSURES us That all this rate-raising NEED NOT increase The cost of living At all! Unless The profiteers should want UNREASONABLE profits! Why, the extra freight on a suit of clothes

Made in New York And sold in Seattle Will only amount To about NINE cents! And the extra freight On a barrel of flour Made in the west, And sold in the east Would look like THIRTY cents Or a trifle more! And all our industries Could easily afford To CUT their wholesale prices A tiny little bit To meet these extra charges. So that the PUBLIC could pay The SAME as now! We see no reason to doubt These words of Lauck And they cheer us much, Because In the near future When we see the price of flour Go UP, And the price of clothes Go UP, And the price of shoes, And automobiles, And coal, And houses, The cost of being born, The cost of living, And the cost of dying ALL GO UP— We can cheerfully remember It is all quite UNNECESSARY!

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Conceding union recognition and one standard union scale, the National Association of Motion Picture Industries has consented to negotiations with the laboratory workers who have been on strike for two weeks.

**YOUNGEST PICKET, 15-YEAR-OLD GIRL FINED 2 DOLLARS**

New York (N. Y. Bureau).—Two dollars fine was levied by a police judge upon the youngest picket—a fifteen year old girl—in the strike of the 5,000 knit goods workers affiliated with the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, who went out on Tuesday for 25 per cent increase in wages and for the 44-hour week.

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**Stage & Music**

**OHIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SYSTEM GOOD**

Pays More Awards and Has More Money in Reserve Fund Than Any Other

The Ohio workmen's compensation system insures more people, collects more premiums, settles more claims, pays more awards and has more money in its reserve fund than any similar institution in this or any other country.

Since its inception \$46,000,000 has been paid into the fund, \$14,000,000 has been paid out in awards to workmen or their dependents, and of the remainder approximately \$19,000,000 is obligated and being paid out in weekly installments to beneficiaries.

More than 300,000,000 claims have been allowed, including 7,000 death awards. The number of insured workmen approximates 1,500,000. When circumstances demand, awards are paid in lump sums, and in thousands of cases homes have been bought, mortgages have been paid off, and injured workers have been given a start in new business after having been incapacitated for their former occupations.

Furthermore, reports of expert accountants show conclusively that the administration cost is the lowest of any fund in the world, only 3 per cent of the premiums collected being used for operation expenses.

The compulsory workmen's act was recommended to the legislature in 1912 by Governor James M. Cox, who since has defended it against all reactionary insinuations throughout his three terms as governor. The legislative author of the measure was William Green, then state senator, now secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America.

Under the Ohio system all employers of five or more persons must insure their employees. Employers must either pay premiums into the state fund, or they must file bond guaranteeing payment direct to the injured workman of any award the industrial commission of the state will fix. Of the 22,500 employers carried as risks, 22,000 pay premiums into the state fund while only 50 carry their own insurance subject to settlement of claims by the commission.

Of the popularity of the system there is no question. In fact, it might truthfully be said that it is the idol of working men and employers alike. Although all sorts of attacks were made against it for several years by the private liability insurance interests, there never has been an amendment to the law except such as were drafted jointly by the Ohio Manufacturers' Association and the Ohio State Federation of Labor. The awards have been increased from time to time, likewise the sum allowed for medical expenses. Death awards now are \$5,000. Medical expenses originally were limited to \$2,000 in any one case, but this has been modified until now the most competent medical and surgical service is available to an injured workman, at the expense of the state, as long as it is needed or wanted.

The absolute solvency of the fund has been testified to by all accountants that ever made investigation. Within the last year it has been audited by E. H. Downey, actuary of the Pennsylvania state fund, and Miles M. Dawson, consulting actuary of New York, selected for the purpose by the Ohio auditor of state, and also by S. H. Wolfe, New York, consulting actuary, employed by the Ohio legislature. Each has pronounced the fund to be on a firm basis.

Liability insurance companies are barred from doing business in Ohio. Mr. Dawson declared that the exclusive state fund feature has saved Ohio employers at least \$15,000,000.

Before the workmen's system was adopted in Ohio 15,000 personal injury suits were filed each year and the courts were cluttered at all times, yet statistics show that only six out of every one hundred injured workmen ever got any compensation.

Join the Labor Party

**Labor and Socialism in Italy**

(By Girolamo Valentini)  
The enlightening article is disseminated by The Federated Press through special arrangement with the Socialist Review, in the current issue of which it appears.

During the last few months several Nitti governments have come and gone in Italy, due to the pressure of Socialist forces. The present crisis is not merely political, caused by superficial differences between the parties represented in parliament. Nor is it provoked by the fascists in the foreign policy of that unfortunate country. It is a crisis due to the present industrial structure, from which Italy can extricate herself only by changing from capitalist to a socialist system of production.

Neither Francesco Nitti nor Salandra Giolitti nor even the New York Times can find a solution. The bourgeois system of government in Italy has, in fact, become bankrupt. Coal, iron, oil and other essential materials being absent from Italian soil, the present condition of international exchange has seriously crippled industries, throws hundreds of thousands of workers out of employment, and raised the cost of living past toleration. The enormous public debt has discredited all Italian commercial enterprises abroad.

Italy, furthermore, is the only country among the Allies which has had to continue its bread rations. Food has been so scarce that repatriated immigrants have been compelled to return to America because their money could not buy the necessities of life.

On account of these and other conditions, Italy has been more affected by labor disturbances during the past year than any other country. We have witnessed the big general 48-hour strike of July 29 and 31, 1919, against Allied intervention in Russia—the only general strike in any country against Allied policy that accomplished its purpose. Then came a strike in protest against the rough treatment of Socialist deputies at the opening of the legislature in December, 1919; the general strike called in Naples in sympathy with the steel workers; those in Venice, Milan, and Bologna protesting against the killing of alleged radicals; the strike of metal workers and machinists all over the country; and that in Turin and all the Piedmont region for the maintenance of shop councils, against the bitter opposition of the manufacturers. There were also strikes of an economic character by paper mill workers, marble and sulphur miners, agricultural workers, printers, medical workers, government clerks, and finally the strike of postal telegraph, and telephone workers which played an important part in the downfall of one of the Nitti ministries in the spring of 1920.

The impressive thing to the ruling class, however, has not been the strikes themselves, but the revolutionary spirit accompanying the demonstrations. It has not been unusual to see tens of thousands of strikers marching with red flags, and shouting "Long live the Soviets! Long live Lenin." (The name of Lenin appears to be more popular in northern industrial districts of Italy than it is in Russia itself). Several times the dock workers in Genoa and Naples refused to load ammunition on vessels, on learned that it was destined to go to the anti-Soviet forces.

Another occasion for the expression of this spirit of revolution was the forced resignation of the Socialist

major of Milan. The provincial governor in that part of Italy asked the mayor to display the national flag on the hundredth anniversary of Victor Emmanuel's birthday. This the mayor refused to do, declaring that he preferred to give up his post. He resigned, whereupon a hundred thousand workers left their work and paraded through the streets crying, "We want our socialist mayor." The protest was effective, and the mayor, Giuseppe Caldera, retained his position.

Still another instance. On April 15th last, a big contingent of carabinieri (national policemen) were ordered to the Piedmont area where a general strike was in progress. The railway workers in Florence heard of this plan, and when the carabinieri entered the car, the workers refused to move it. The railroad officials first begged the men to work, and then threatened them with discharge if they refused. The workers were told that the carabinieri were on their way to Bologna, not to the strike area. All persuasion was in vain. The train moved only when the track was cleared of the carabinieri. Similar action was taken by railroad workers in Livorno, Pisa and other cities.

Another typical example of the drift of Italian workers toward the Soviet idea is the action of the textile workers in the Lombardy region. These workers in the Manzoni Brothers' company, on being refused an increase by the firm, took possession of the factory, and operated it in good order for several days, choosing their own foremen and superintendents, and actually increasing production in numerous instances of late, the workers have abandoned their employment not for the purpose of obtaining an increase in wages, but in order to take control of the shops. They no longer wish to work for others. This spirit is not the result of mere superficial revolutionary enthusiasm brought about by the terrible results of the war, but of ceaseless educational work by Socialists during the last 15 years.

Before the war Socialists of Europe turned to their German comrades for lessons in organization. Today the Italian Socialists may turn to the Socialists of the world and say, "We possess the most perfect Socialist machine next to Russia, this is now in existence."

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**WAR TAXES ARE ALWAYS UNPOPULAR**

Taxes Paid By Big Business Do Not Come Out of the Owner's Profits

Whether we know it or not, everybody in this country is paying his full share of war taxes and the less he has the more he is, proportionately, paying.

"Does a man who owns his home pay rent?" was one time a favorite subject for debate. It was remarkable how often it was decided that he did not, and by the same process of reasoning it was decided that the money he had invested in that same house, "which he held rent free," was no part of his income. It required rather a complicated process of argument to prove that the man who owned his home and the man who did not, but both of whom received the same wages, were on the same income basis, but it was done. But when the real money was counted, the man who paid rent always found that he had as much as his co-worker, minus rent, which he could not just understand. While he insisted he had as much as his associate, he never could locate it. He is the same man who now does not pay war taxes.

Every man who spends a cent, and also woman, pays war tax, and the smoothness of the running machinery of the laws of the "haves and haven'ts" is that the heaviest bulk tax payers can pass the buck to those of us who individually pay the least. If you don't believe it, make yourself understand that the excess profits tax, and the regular taxes, that are paid by big business do not come out of the owner's profits. They charge to cover costs. Remember how the excess profits taxes were passed on to those of us who have no excess profits by the issuance of stock dividends, which are not income and not taxable, instead of cash dividends which are taxable.

Then, we have the enormous cash dividends that were paid to stockholders of about every business that comes to notice, and we might understand that regardless of what amounts they pay in taxes, the consumers pay those taxes. They are enough of us who believe we understand the subject to make a lot of uncomfortable folks in this land of the free, and what are we going to do about it?

But, this is an old story as is shown in a review by an English writer who dug up a copy of the London Magazine for 1767, which has some protests that sound very much like 1920. From The Literary Digest research we take the story, thus:

"The consumption of everything is also amazingly increased from the increase of wealth in our metropolis, and indeed in every corner of this kingdom, and the manner of living throughout all ranks and conditions of men is no less amazingly altered. The shopkeeper, who used to be well contented with one dish of meat, one fire, and one maid, has now two or three times as many of each, his wife has her tea, her card parties, and her dressing-room, and his apprentice has climbed from the kitchen fire to the front boxes at the playhouse. The lowest manufacturer and the meanest mechanic will touch nothing but the very best pieces of meat and the finest white bread, and if he can not obtain double the wages for being idle to what he formerly received for working hard, he thinks he has a right to seek for a redress of his grievances by riot and rebellion. Since then, the value of our money is decreased by its quantity, our consumption increased by universal luxury, and the supplies which we used to receive from poorer countries, now also grown rich, greatly diminished, the present exorbitant price of all the necessities of life can be no wonder.

"A duty laid on any commodity does not only add the value of that duty to that commodity but the dealer in it must advance the price double or treble times that sum, for he must not only repay himself the original tax, but must have compensation for his losses in trade by bad debts, and loss of interest by his increased capital. Besides this, every new tax does not only affect the price of the commodity on which it is laid, but that of all others, whether taxed or not and with which, at first sight, it seems to have no manner of connection. Thus, for

instance, a tax on candles must raise the price of a coat or a pair of breeches, because out of these all the taxes on the candles of the wool-comber, weaver, and the tailor must be paid. A duty upon ale must raise the price of shoes, because from them all the taxes upon ale drunk by the tanner, leather-dresser, and shoe-maker, which is not a little, must be refunded. No tax is immediately laid upon corn, but the price of it must necessarily be advanced, because out of that all the innumerable taxes paid by the farmer on windows, soap, candles, malt, hops, leather, salt, and a thousand others must be repaid; so that corn is as effectually taxed as if a duty by the bushel had been primarily laid upon it; for taxes, like the various streams which form a general inundation, by whatever channels they separately find admission, unite, at last, and overwhelm the whole. The man, therefore, who sold sand upon an ass, and raised the price of it during the late war, though abused for an imposition, most certainly acted upon right reasons; for though there were no new taxes then imposed either on sand or asses, yet he found by experience that, from the taxes laid on almost all other things, he could neither maintain himself, his wife, nor his ass as cheaply as formerly; he was, therefore, under a necessity of advancing the price of his sand, out of which alone all the taxes which he paid must be refunded. Thus the increase of taxes must increase the price of everything whether taxed or not; and this is one principal cause of the present extraordinary advance of provisions and all the necessities of life."

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**ALLEN**

Direction of Julie and Jay J. Allen

MON., TUES., WED.

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"The Great Accident"

Adapted from Ben Ames Williams' Famous Saturday Evening Post Story

THURS., FRI., SAT.

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"The Misfit Earl"

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**NORWEGIAN TRADE UNIONS FAVOR WORKERS' COUNCILS**

Christiania, Norway.—By a large majority the national congress of the Norwegian trade unions has adopted a resolution in favor of the organization of Workmen's Councils in every district with a view to the control of production and as a first step towards nationalization.

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**YALE Shoe Store**  
For Shoes that Fit and Wear  
Agents for INVICTUS GOLD BOND, AND YALE SHOES



**85 EMBROIDERY SHOPS IN N.Y. CLOSED BY STRIKE**

New York (New York Bureau).—Eighty-five embroidery shops in this city are closed by the strike of the Embroidery Workers' Union, which demands a cash guaranty of good faith by the employing firms, the 40-hour week during slack periods and an increase of 15 per cent in the minimum wage scale. Sixty of the shops belong to the Bonnar and Hafl Embroiderers' Protective Association, 11 are independents which refused to sign the existing union scale, and 11 are non-union.

**RUHR MINERS INDIFFERENT TO ALLIED OCCUPATION**

(By The Federated Press)  
London, July 25.—Coal miners in the Ruhr region are developing a strong rank and file movement, due to the wavering policy of officers of the German Miners' Union, says the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Herald. The mine committee have become a sort of unofficial economic soviet. One hundred and ten miners in a conference have decided to refuse all overtime work, unless the right of control over production, distribution and price of coal is given to the miners in co-operation with the consumers.

Hugo Stinnes, the great Westphalian coal magnate, is reported to have declared himself indifferent whether the Allies occupied the Ruhr or not, because Allied troops would force the miners to work longer hours.

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**LABOR**

Out of chaos, out of mirk, I arose and did my work, While the ages changed and sped I was toiling for my bread, Underneath my sturdy blows Forests fell and cities rose, And the hard, reluctant soil Blossomed richly from my toil, Palaces and temples grand Wrought I with my cunning hand, Rich indeed was my reward— Stunted soul, and body scarred With the marks of scourge and rod, I, the tiller of the sod, From the cradle to the grave Shambled through the world—a slave! Crushed and trampled, beaten, cursed, Serving best, but served the worst, Starved and cheated, gouged and spoiled, Still I builded, still I toiled, Undernourished, underpaid, In the world myself had made.

**TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES ARE DISSATISFIED WITH WAGE AWARD**

Montreal, Can.—Employees of the Montreal Tramways company are dissatisfied with the wage award offered them by an arbitration board and threaten to go on strike. The schedule they demand would necessitate the payment of an extra \$800,000 per annum and the traction company claims it cannot do this without increased fares. It is understood that the Tramways Commission may now sanction this increase.

**ITALY PROPOSES SOCIALIZATION OF MINING RIGHTS**

Rome, Italy.—A government bill has been brought forward for the Socialization of mining rights. By the terms of it, the state expropriates all existing rights and takes over the ownership both in Italy and the colonies, and the exploitation of the mines becomes a monopoly of the State.

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