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PRES. M'CREATH AT HIGHLANDS BROTHERHOOD

"Two Forward Movements, Religion and Labor," Subject of Address by T. & L. Head

President Robert McCreath of the Trades and Labor Council was the speaker at the Highlands Men's Brotherhood on Sunday afternoon, taking as his subject, "Two Forward Movements, Religion and Labor." Mr. McCreath said in part:

"The great Church forward movement of today is eclipsing any previous attempt by the Church. It is well that it should aim to eclipse the past work of the Church for, while the Church has had its martyrs and great men in Luther, Knox and many others, and has accomplished wonderful work among the people through all the ages, and is still supremely engaged in the salvation and uplifting of the human family, it can still be said that a very great mass of the people have not yet come to acknowledge this very sacred and essential attachment that should exist between the Church and themselves.

This is accountable in a very great degree to the Church not realizing the fundamental needs of the masses who see so much evidence of the practical teachings and application of Christianity as relating to the everyday lives of the people not being applied. Much of the present unrest would automatically cease as a result of the practice and application of the true Christian spirit in the everyday lives of men, therefore carrying out the true principles of justice, injustice being at the root of most of the present unrest.

Many, if not all, the large employers of labor and captains of industry are affiliated with the Church and its work, yet when it comes to practicing and carrying out the principles laid down in their faith they are found wanting, all the while the working conditions surrounding their industrial staffs are far from being what their faith teaches these employers, the conditions should be.

The awakening of the Church to the necessity of her great forward movement is very timely, and let us trust

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SCHOOL TRUSTEES PRESENT REQUESTS TO LEGISLATURE

Ask That Dominion Government Release to Province Money Derived from School Lands

An impetus to education in the city and province will be provided and more elasticity to the schooling systems afforded if the requests of the Edmonton school board to the provincial legislature are granted, according to the presentations of the public school board. The public school trustees visited the parliament buildings Wednesday morning, presenting resolutions requesting:

That the Dominion government release to the province monies derived from the sale of school lands in the province. At present the national government merely allows the province interest on such funds. The province is hard put to provide capital funds to supply school plant and equipment. With the money on hand this problem would be solved largely.

That the provincial government stand half the expense of the erection of a modern technical school in Edmonton, was the text of another request. Edmonton must supply technical education for the central Alberta district. Many pupils from outside points are now enrolled on the technical school. It will be sometime before outside points will be in a position to supply such demand.

That the Dominion government provide for the education of children of soldiers killed overseas is another request forwarded by the Edmonton public school board, the provincial government being requested to urge strongly upon the national government to make such provision.

That the school board be empowered to appoint three members of the library board to bring public libraries and schools in closer relations; that the board be empowered to borrow from the bank to meet current expenditures pending receipt of moneys due from the city, are other requests made to the legislature.

Any application that may be made by the city council for charter amendment providing that the mayor of the city or member or members of the council be ex-officio members of the Edmonton public school board will be opposed by the school trustees.

It is understood that the resolutions and presentations of the school trustees

WINDSOR COMMITTEE BUSY PREPARING FOR DOM. TRADES CONGRESS

The Windsor Trades and Labor Council convention committee are busy preparing for the Trades and Labor Congress, which convenes in that city next September. The personnel of the convention committee is as follows: Chairman, Bro. Clancy, Plumbers' Union, and President of the Trades and Labor Council; School Trustee, Bro. Penwill, Secretary Plumbers' Union; Business Agent, Bro. Alden, Carpenters' Union; Organizer, Bro. Carroll, A.F. of L.; Bro. McKay, Secretary Central Labor Union. Messrs. Stevenson and Hevey, Toronto Labor Leader proprietors, have been awarded the contract respecting the Congress souvenir.

ALEX. ROSS, M.L.A. ADDRESSES TRADES COUNCIL MEETING

Council Adopts Report Advising Renewal of Contract For Publication of Free Press

Alex. Ross, M.L.A., was present at the Trades and Labor Council meeting on Monday evening and gave the assembled delegates some interesting information regarding the non-enforcement of the Factories Act and the minimum wage legislation of this and other western provinces. Mr. Ross pointed out that in Alberta the only minimum wage law was in connection with the Factories Act and the provision is that in factories and shops coming under the act the minimum wage is six dollars per week for the first four months of employment, \$7.50 for the second four months, and \$9.00 from that time on. This is considered very low and conditions are made worse by the fact that a great many employers observe the \$9.00 minimum as a maximum wage. The speaker stated that the average wage paid in stores in the province is \$11.50 per week.

Mr. Ross gave an outline of the minimum wage acts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan where the minimum wage is about one dollar a week higher than the average wage paid in Alberta stores. The acts are administered by an independent commission composed of five members, two of whom are to be women. The commission after investigation fixes the minimum wage.

The meeting which was well attended adopted a report of the executive committee, advising the renewal of the contract with Henry J. Roche for the publication of the Free Press under conditions that have existed for the past six months. Full control of the news and editorial columns of the paper will remain in the hands of the Council, which body will also have the right to censor advertising which might be thought inimical to the trade union movement.

West Edmonton Machinists Union No. 559 made application for re-affiliation with the council and stated that the union had rid itself of O.B.U. supporters. The application was referred to the credentials committee to report.

The Organization Committee reported progress in the Retail Clerks' organization. The committee also reported that the formation of a Building Trades Council was under way.

A letter was read from Hon. A. G. McKay in connection with treatment of tubercular patients. Mr. McKay wrote in part:

"According to the best evidence that we have been able to gather through a

(Continued on page 4.)

SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYEES BREAK RIVETING RECORD NOW ARE ON STRIKE

Shipbuilders employed by the Moore Shipbuilding company at San Francisco are on strike for higher wages and the company has secured a federal injunction against them.

ST. LOUIS CARPENTERS NOTIFY EMPLOYERS OF NEW RATES DESIRED

The organized carpenters of St. Louis, Mo., district have notified employers that the following rates will be effective after July 1:

Journeymen, \$1.25 an hour; foremen, \$1.37½; work on towers, 50 feet high and over, \$1.25. First year for apprentices, 35 per cent of journeymen's rates; second year, 45 per cent; third year, 60 per cent; fourth year, 80 per cent.

were received affably by the minister of education and every consideration is to be given the petition.

UNION WORKER STATES POLICY IN INITIAL NUMBER

New Labor Paper Has No Room In Its Columns For O.B.U. Or Any of the Isms.

The Union Worker, published at St. John, N.B., states its policy in the editorial columns of its initial number as follows:

"In these columns, there will be no room for One Big Union, Red Anarchy, Socialism, Bolshevism or any other of the fool ideas now rampant in the country. The truth will be placed before its readers regardless of who it may hurt; and the politicians who seek to exploit labor for their own or party purposes will get short shrift from the Worker. "The average labor man may not be able to juggle figures so as to make a deficit look like a huge surplus or vice versa, but he will know how to put an end to the plundering of the public treasury and the squandering of the people's money on public works that are not of a permanent character. Both old parties are rotten to the core and the country is looking to labor and the farmers to carry on the business of the country in an honest and sane manner. "Let it be borne in mind that too long have the workmen of this country been jostled about first by one party and then another, and when their ends have been served thrown into the scrap heap until the eve of another election.

B. C. SAILORS' UNION TURN DOWN CANADIAN ONE BIG UNION

The British Columbia branches of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific have refused by a three to one vote to form an independent Canadian organization. They will continue to function in the "one big union" of the coast, which, although affiliated with the A.F. of L., has worked out its own form of organization. Under this arrangement "local" unions do not exist, but are considered branches of the general union.

OVERALL WORKERS SHARE MANAGEMENT OF SWEET, ORR & CO.

Sweet, Orr & Co., manufacturers of overalls, have put their plant at Yorkers, N.Y., on a co-operative management basis, according to the New York World. The idea is to ascertain if workers can manage themselves by the standards they themselves set, and should the experiment prove successful it will be introduced into the eighteen plants of the concern. "Under the new system the girls will elect their own forewomen, establish their own minimum standard of production and take over all matters of shop management."

REASON FOR HIGH COST OF SHOES MAY BE FOUND IN THIS REPORT

One reason for the high cost of shoes might be found in the annual report of the Central Leather company, New York, which shows a clear profit of nearly \$2,000,000 over the previous year. This is exclusive of all charges and payment on preferred dividends. The total profits were \$8,384,470.

TELEPHONE GIRLS IN NEW YORK CITY ARE ORGANIZING

Telephone girls in New York city are demanding living wages, and several exchanges have been tied up because of walkouts.

ST. JOHN T. & L. COUNCIL WANT LABOR MINISTER IN GOVT

The St. John Trades and Labor Council have recommended the appointment of a minister of labor in the New Brunswick government.

LETTERS UNCALLED FOR

The following letters remain at the Free Press office, uncalled for:

T. J. Howard (2).
Secretary L.O.R.B., Edmonton Lodge No. 132.
Secretary Boilers' Union, Edmonton, Alta.

All letters received will be held for three weeks, at the end of which time, if unclaimed, will be returned to the postoffice.

In the Legislature

An interesting and exclusive feature contributed to the Free Press by Mr. Alex. Ross, M.L.A. for Centre Calgary.

The annual display of oratorical prolixity terminated rather abruptly on Wednesday evening. The speeches delivered during the debate were not without merit but the outstanding feature of them all was their brevity. The long distance orator is now a thing of the past and it is hoped he will never return. The speech that counts today is the short, bright, snappy speech where the orator keeps within a measurable distance of his subject. The abrupt finish of the discussion of the speech from the throne left the House without a great deal on the agenda. Thursday afternoon was consequently a very short session and Friday afternoon would likely have been the same but Mr. Ewing came to the rescue of the Government and introduced a subject which he claimed to be of grave importance to the Province, that of the condition of the Edmonton and Dunvegan Railway. Mr. Ewing reviewed the history of the company's financial transactions in a very interesting way. He claimed that there had been an enormous loss in the sale of the bonds his calculations of the actual loss was based on the assumption that the bonds were sold at par. All bonds generally sell below par so that Mr. Ewing's case would have been stronger if his calculations had been based on the then prevailing prices. Ewing criticized the method of selling bonds, claiming that agents and others juggled with them but that is the custom of financial institutions who act as agents they dictate the terms and not the Provincial Government. His best statement was that he thought the Government's interest in the railway by virtue of the Mortgage came second to that of the bond holders. The last statement is a question for the courts to decide but if, as Mr. Ewing suggests, the Province has only a secondary claim, something is wrong. Ewing wound up his attack on the Edmonton and Dunvegan Railway by claiming that the company had been unable to meet the interest due on the bonds and that the Government should have then taken possession if they could, rather than pay the \$140,000 interest. The Premier replied, his speech was brief and to the point. He defended the building of the railway because it opened up a large fertile country to the north. He admitted that the condition of the railway was bad, but no worse than many other pioneer railways of the same age. The legal status of the Government's position in the event of default was duly considered before he further stated that everything had been done with a view to making this railway serve its purpose and at the same time protect the finances of the Province. He thought that \$20,000,000 per mile was a reasonable price for building the railway as the Government had built a small branch line which would cost more, a comparison of rather doubtful value as the Government may be worse railway builders than McArthur. The discussion of this railway was evidently good for a few more. Cynics declare that this famous railway was never designed for a utilitarian purpose but to cater to tourist traffic particularly that class of tourists with an unlimited time at their disposal. As a scenic railway it is unique the frequent switchbacks, bog holes and other hazards on the right of way lend a color and charm to it possessed by no other railway. Passengers travelling from Edmonton the whole 419 miles are assured an interesting and eventful journey, something doing all the time until you get there whenever that may be.

TEACHERS QUALIFIED TO SUGGEST CHANGES IN SCHOOL COURSE

Through organization teachers can assist in the development of the public schools system, said Fred M. Hunter, of Oakland, Cal., in a speech in New York City. In the last analysis, he said, the teachers are the ones best qualified to suggest changes in school course. He advocated wider participation of teachers in the administration of schools.

FINGER PRINTS ON NAVY PAY CHECKS FOR IDENTIFICATION

To minimize the forgery of navy pay checks, the navy department at Washington has ordered that the indorser of every such check must place the impression of the four fingers of his right hand on the back thereof before it will be cashed.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS WILL DANCE MARCH 12TH

The Commercial Telegraphers are holding a dance at Sullivan's hall, on Friday, March 12th.

MILITARY COMMITTEE OF U. S. CONGRESS FAVOR TRAINING

By a vote of 11 to 9 the house military committee at Washington declared for compulsory military training. Opponents of this principle are preparing to wage a vigorous fight when the army bill reaches the house and senate.

STEEL COMPANY AT PORTLAND, ORE. WANT OPEN SHOP

The Electric Steel Foundry at Portland, Ore., has looked out its union iron molders.

The company assures these workers that it is not opposed to unionism but will conduct its plant on the non-union, or so-called "open shop" plan.

The union label protects the trade union against attack by constituting the purchaser the real employer.

LABOR PARTY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Dominion Labor Party takes place on Tuesday evening, March 9, in Labor headquarters. Important business will be dealt with and a large attendance is requested.

(Continued on page 4.)

OPEN FORUM IS ESTABLISHED AT HALIFAX BY I.L.P.

Where All Shades of Opinion On Different Subjects Are Granted Full Expression

Halifax has established an "Open Forum" where all shades of opinion on different subjects under discussion are welcome and granted full expression. The Red Triangle Hotel is being used for the meetings, the first of which took place February 5th. The interest that is being taken in that city in the new institution is evidenced by the large and appreciative audiences in attendance.

There can be no doubt that the Open Forum will function as a powerful factor in the fuller education of all citizens and a vital force towards the restoration of democracy. Some of the subjects to be discussed at future meetings are Rates of Exchange; Is the Church Doing Its Duty? Guiding Principles of Trades Unionism; and Is There Anything Wrong With Our Form of Government? The Co-operative Movement was the subject of the first meeting, the principal speaker being Donald Stewart of the Machinists Union who handled the subject in a very able manner.

MONTREAL STAR'S BAN ON NEWSWRITERS' UNION HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN

The ban which was placed by C. F. Cranhall, managing editor of the Montreal Star, upon reporters joining the newswriters union has been withdrawn. This was the sequel to a conference held between an official of the labor department of Ottawa and the men concerned. The labor department made it clear that unions were legal in Canada and that any attempt to prevent employees joining them was therefore illegal.

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MONTREAL PLANS DAILY LABOR PAPER AND LABOR TEMPLE

The publication of a daily Labor paper and the establishment of a co-operative store will be attempted by the Montreal Trades and Labor Council in the near future. The council will run them in connection with a new Labor Temple, which will be erected in that city, and which will contain, besides offices to house every department of the organization on Montreal, also a large auditorium for conventions. A number of prominent labor men have already promised to subscribe \$100 each to the scheme, and subscriptions from every other union man in the province will be invited. The Council plans to raise \$2,000,000.

EXPLANATION OF WHAT FOREIGN EXCHANGE MEANS

Halifax I.L.P. Economic Class Discusses Foreign Exchange and What It Is.

The Halifax Independent Labor Party have an Economic Class at which subjects of vital interest to the workers of this day and age are taken up and discussed. Everybody is invited to attend these study classes, which are held every Saturday evening.

At a recent meeting the question of foreign exchange was taken up and explained. The explanation of what foreign exchange means is as follows: It is an institution whose purpose is to pay for goods received from another country without the transference of gold. The objection to paying by gold is, first, that it is inconvenient; second, that an over-supply of gold in an exporting country would have an undesirable effect on prices.

"So the transference of gold is avoided by the transference of acknowledgments of debts, to be cancelled by a debtor to the importing country who lives in the exporting country.

"All goes well so long as the imports and exports of a country are about equal. If Great Britain did not export half of what she imported during the war, consequently there were far more bills of exchange, or acknowledgments of debts by buyers in Great Britain than there were buyers in the countries selling to Great Britain to cancel hers.

"The law of supply and demand made English credits go down below normal value. The economic result of the war is, by and large, that America is the world's creditor, and Europe the world's debtor.

"The second phase of the subject was its operation under abnormal rates. The countries of Europe prefer to buy where their money has the greatest purchasing power. Hence, as much as possible, they avoid America, where their money is of little use, and seek fields where their money is at or above par. This tends to a rectification of the abnormal rates.

"It is this inevitable trade preference of the debtor countries that has been chiefly instrumental in opening up trade relations with Soviet Russia. The position of the creditor nation is, in a way, equally trying to the capitalists. Unless outside countries can buy the things that American workers have produced, but do not own, then the American capitalists cannot sell them; and if they stay in the country long enough, their price will come down, which would be very trying.

"But they have their panacea. They will extend credits to Europe for satisfactory securities, i.e., for concessions in the resources of Europe and European colonies, so that American capital can exploit European workers.

"So the very force that opens up trade relations with Soviet Russia brings about the internationalization of capital; and we have the marked thesis that what necessitates the final evolutionary development of capitalism breaks the shell that has shut in and restricted the revolutionary development of man.

The St. John Civic Service Employees have submitted the following scale of wages for approval by the Common Council:

Public Works Department: Cleaners, section men and temporary repair men, \$3.20 to \$3.50 per day; carpenters and painters, \$4.80; helpers, \$3.80; crusher foremen, \$5; district foremen, \$4.50 to \$5.00; general foreman, \$5 to \$6; asphalt packers, sidewalk and construction foremen, \$4 to \$4.75; drillmen, \$3.75 to \$4.25; watchmen, \$3.20 to \$3.50; machinist foremen, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Water and Sewerage: \$3.75 for laborers; for other classes, including pipe-men, machinists and carpenters, \$5.75 to \$5.50.

Market Department—Sweeper and watchmen, \$3.20 to \$3.50.

COMMISSION TO STUDY CONDITIONS CENTRAL EUROPE

Canada May Have Representation On Commission Which Is Being Organized

According to a cablegram received by the minister of labor from Deputy Minister F. A. Acland, who is at present in London, Canada may have representation on a commission which is being organized for the purpose of visiting Austria, Poland, Southern Russia, etc., to find out exactly the conditions in Central Europe.

Mr. Acland and Tom Moore are the Canadian representatives who went to Paris to attend the International Labor Conference in that city, and are now in London awaiting the next meeting of the governing body which takes place in that city March 22nd. Mr. Acland is the representative of the Dominion Government and Mr. Moore is the employees' representative.

It is proposed that the suggested commission consist of ten members, and Canada, it is said, should submit the name of the representative without any delay so that if the commission is established at the time of the March meeting, and Canada is accorded a place upon it, there will be no time lost in getting to work.

This commission would probably be representative of a large number of countries and would have excellent facilities for investigating conditions in Central Europe. One of the items on the agenda for the March meeting is the question of establishing an international commission on emigration. Mr. Acland expressed the view that it is desirable for Canada to have representation on this commission if possible.

R.R. BROTHERHOODS PROPOSE TO HAVE A LABOR BANK

With a Bank They Can Do Many Things They Are Now Hampered In Doing

A labor bank that will change the whole face of the labor struggle in the United States when it is established is the development which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers expects to show the movement in 1920.

Its headquarters will be in Cleveland, but it will open branches in all parts of the country so that the funds of the organized railroad workers may be deposited in their own institution, and in order that their joining resources may be mobilized to fight their battles more effectively than at present.

This seems to be the dominant note in national labor affairs at the beginning of this year—the determination to go in for more co-operation in making, buying and distributing the necessities of life.

While it is likely that the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Railway Conductors and the Railway Trainmen will join with the Engineers' Brotherhood in this banking enterprise, since their need for it is just as pressing and their benefit from it will be equally immediate and far reaching, yet the Engineers' officials are confident that its establishment will not need to wait action by more than one of these organizations.

LABOR MEETINGS FOR THE COMING WEEK

- Sunday, March 7th
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, No. 99.
Commercial Telegraphers No. 108.
Monday, March 8th
Boilermakers, No. 279.
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stabblers and Helpers.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129.
- Tuesday, March 9th
Dominion Labor Party.
Old Fort Machinists No. 1266.
Bookbinders No. 188.
- Wednesday, March 10th
Garment Workers, No. 120.
Dominion Express Employees, Local No. 14.
Electrical Workers No. 544.
- Thursday, March 11th
Civic Employees, No. 30.
Stationary Engineers and Firemen.
- Friday, March 12th
Machinists, No. 817.
Civic Service Union No. 52.

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BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS HAVE GOOD HALF YEAR

Firms Using Union Label Growing and Demand for Union Footwear Expanding.

According to reports from the Boots and Shoe Workers' International Union, the last six months of 1919 was the most successful half-year in the history of the organization. A net gain of 9,460 members was made during that time, and for the month of November the cash receipts of the general office were 33 per cent. larger than for any other month since the union was instituted. At a recent meeting held in Cincinnati, of the craft, at which General Secretary Treasurer Baine made an inspiring address, 1,500 members were secured in the audience, and fully as many more were unable to secure admittance, and in that city the membership has gone over the 5,000 mark. Both numerically and financially the organization is in better shape than ever before and making phenomenal headway in both the United States and Canada. The number of establishments using the union label stamp constantly grows and the demand for union footwear is constantly expanding.

BANK PROFITS OF NEW YORK CITY ARE ENORMOUS

Publicity is given to the bonuses paid employees of banks in New York City, but the profits of these concerns are not discussed. A financial paper has compiled a list of some of these profits for the last fiscal year, which are as follows: Chase National Bank, \$7,510,000; Bank of Commerce, \$7,369,000; First National, \$7,175,000; National City, \$5,396,000; National Park, \$4,771,000; Mechanics and Metals, \$2,285,000; Irving National, \$1,761,000; Liberty National, \$1,682,000 and the American Exchange National, \$1,239,000. The National Park bank earned 95 per cent on its capital; the Seaboard, 83 per cent; the Hanover, 75 per cent; the Harriman, 43 per cent, and the Gotham, 43 per cent.

TIMBER WORKERS WILL HOLD CONVENTION AT SPOKANE, MARCH 8

The International Union of Timber Workers will hold its annual convention in Spokane beginning March 8. This organization reports an increased membership of over 20,000 during the past year, despite every effort of antagonistic employers to block its growth. One of these methods was the establishment of a company "union" known as the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen, which admits company representatives. This outfit is known as the four L's, but trade unionists call it the "four hells."

The union label insures stability in business because the principles it stands for are sound, enduring and unchangeable.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY STARTS CHAIN RETAIL STORES

The American Woollen company at Lawrence, Mass., has declared war on the small retailer by inaugurating a system of retail stores in an effort to reduce the cost of living for its 15,000 employees. It is stated that canned goods and other staples will be handled. In 1914 this trust made a clear profit of \$2,778,000, and in 1918 these profits were increased to over \$12,000,000.

GRAVITY OF THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM IN CENTRAL EUROPE

International Federation of Trade Unions Urges Assistance for Needy Peoples.

At the monthly meeting of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, held at Amsterdam, the situation in Central Europe, especially in Austria and Germany, where the lack of food and raw material is serious, was discussed, and a resolution was adopted recognizing the gravity of the economic problem and the urgency of providing effective remedies. The resolution urged the Council of the League of Nations, whose mission it is to send assistance to the peoples cruelly visited by the war, to deal with this situation, and charged the Labor representatives on the governing body of the International Labor office to support every effort in this sense. Finally, the resolution appealed to the peoples of Western Europe and America to strengthen, especially through the medium of their trade union organizations, the action of the League of Nations in relieving the necessities of Central European countries.

Among the questions remitted from the Amsterdam Congress of the Trade Union International last July was that of the eight-hour day for sailors and for agricultural workers. The bureau considered this question, and decided, with reference to the seamen, to ascertain from the Transport Workers' Conference, to be held at Christiania in March, what attitude the maritime nations take towards the proposals of an eight-hour day for sailors. With regard to agricultural workers, the bureau has decided to convene a conference of representatives from the organizations affiliated to the Trade Union International that are intimately concerned with the question of eight hours for agriculture. The conference will probably be held in Rome in May.

Efforts are being made by the bureau to secure the affiliation to the Trade Union International of all the nations that were represented at the Washington Labor Conference. Of those organizations already approached, South Africa and India have been accepted as members without question.

THEORY OF TRADE UNIONS IS SHOWN TO BE CORRECT

Mass of Military Power About Equal to Mass of Industrial Power.

The trade union theory that industrial power is the essential factor in social movements and political success is strikingly illustrated in an article written by J. R. Finlay, mining engineer of Indianapolis and published recently in the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The writer makes no appeal to emotion or sentiment, but declares in the bluntest manner possible that a nation without industrial power is an international nonentity, both from a business, a political and a military standpoint. As an argument in support of trade unionism, the article is a classic. It rebuffs those who have attempted to associate the unions with activities that would dilute organized labor's bedrock theory—industrial power.

Mr. Finlay says: "The war has proved one thing so thoroughly that we may take it for an axiom—namely, that the mass of military power is about equal to the mass of industrial power. The same organizing forces that create one create the other. A weak industrial nation is not a great military nation, and the people who try to make it so will find that they are building up a sophistry. On the other hand, a strong industrial nation is not necessarily a military one, but that is a matter of its own option. It can be, whenever it wants to be; and it will want to be whenever it feels necessity strong enough.

"Another axiom is that political power—international influence—is in proportion to this interchangeable industrial or military power. I say power, not the assertion of power, or the use of it. The fact that some clever leader in an inferior nation may attract great attention in international affairs, and give his country the appearance of power, may be due wholly to the fact that some superior nation does not oppose him. It may have no reason to, or it may not have a leader who can use its power.

"Another axiom is that the industrial power of a nation is not measured by gold or by foreign trade or by bank statements. It is simply the producing capacity of the people, which will be a function of their numbers multiplied by

PRES. M'CREATH AT HIGHLANDS BROTHERHOOD

(Continued from Page One)

that the achievements will in every way measure up to the high standard that the Church has set out to attain.

Many past Christian revivals within and without the Church have been too spasmodic and temporary in their results mainly because the fundamentals had not been considered with the inception of these revivals.

The forward movement of Labor is the outcome of years of effort to change conditions that have too long existed in industry. With this forward movement there is an awakening on the part of the people, who in the past paid too little heed, to the great human element in industry. Labor is not secondary to any forward movement for theirs also is the concern of the human family for a more equitable order of things that will bring a fuller and more rounded out and pleasurable life to all. There is a necessity of education within the Labor movement, there is also the necessity of education of all outside of the movement, and with that education there will be full acknowledgement that this righteous cause is seeking only justice, nothing more, nothing less than the practical application and the living of the true Christian life and brotherhood of men.

May these great forward movements not be unmindful of each other but may there develop a vigorous and real aim on the part of the Church to get closer to the masses in industry and may Labor also recognize the full measure of assistance and co-operation that should be given to the Church and through each realizing that they are allied in the great advance to a brighter and better day may there evolve in the not distant future the achievements that have been the goal and desire of humanity for many, many years.

Labor already strongly developed in industrial organization is also developing politically and intends to share in future in the government of the nation, and regardless of such opposition will continue to grow strong and in that legitimate growth is securing for itself from day to day the highest esteem of those who only a few short years ago were bitter opponents. The good work of the Church will grow and prosper, so is this quality true of the good work of the Labor movement.

LAWYERS OPPOSE NEW WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

Trade unionists at Jefferson City, Mo., are confident that the state supreme court will uphold a decision by the Colorado circuit court that the newly-enacted workmen's compensation law is not subject to the referendum. It was held that there were not enough petitioners and that some of the petitioners were guilty of fraud. The evidence shows that almost the entire expense of circulating the petitions was met by damage suit lawyers.

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President—R. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4950.

Secretary—A. Farnio. Phone: Office, 4018; residence, 72277.

Assistant Secretary—J. J. McCormack, 102 Northern Bldg. Phone 4700.

Vice-President—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 71655.

Trustees—Harry J. Clark, Frank Field, J. A. S. Smith.

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LOCAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Secretary, G. P. Witty, Box 151; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Labor Hall.

Journeyman Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, 11945 105th street, box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 129, International Association of—Sec., B. Phillip. Meets 2nd Monday in Labor Hall.

Boatmen's Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, in Labor Hall.

Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Pres., R. Speakman, 10288 87th St. Sec., W. J. Smith.

Bakers and Confectioners' Local No. 132—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 100A street.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1225—President, W. B. Gilchrist; Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10926 72nd avenue; Treasurer, J. Lidstone. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

G.T.P. Carpenters—Secretary, W. Kelly; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors, 207 Craig Nair block; meets first Friday, in Sandison block.

Clerk Employes Local 90—Secretary, A. K. Noaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.

Civic Service Local 82—C. M. Small, 10527 127th street; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.

Dairy Workers Union, No. 75—Sec. P. Jones, 1023 88th street.

Dominion Express Employes, No. 14, Brotherhood of—Pres., Jas. Stevenson, 12509 106th avenue, Sec., S. G. Easton, 11428 96th street.

Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International Brotherhood of—Sec., J. L. McMillan, 10632 105th street; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Hall.

International Association of Firefighters, No. 209—Secretary, C. E. Merriott, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Pres., E. A. Figg, 7726 107th street. Sec., Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 90th street. Meets 1st Tuesdays in St. Andrews Society Club Rooms, Jasper avenue.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of—Chief Engineer, Daniel Powers, 11524 102nd avenue. Sec., W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of—Pres., J. P. Brown, Sub. S. P. O., Edmonton. Sec., H. Kelly, Sub. Office No. 8, Edmonton.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 847, Brotherhood of—Pres., Gordon Flemming, Sub Station No. 8, Sec., Mark Barker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 810, Brotherhood of—Pres., O. E. Bidd, King Edward Hotel. Sec., S. Baxter, 10225 105th street.

Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 809, Brotherhood of—Pres., W. Smith, West Edmonton.

Smith, West Edmonton. Sec., E. Moulders' Union of North America, International Local No. 373—President, Wm. Sturdy; Secretary, Stephen Settle, 9541 108th Avenue; meets 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

Machinists, Old Fort Lodge, No. 1266—Secretary, J. S. King, 10244 108th street; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Labor Hall.

Machinists Local 817—Secretary, H. E. Cronk; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, in Labor Hall.

Machinists West Edmonton—Secretary, G. A. Booth, Box 9, West Edmonton; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of—Pres., C. P. Dunston, 12320 Stony Plain Road. Secretary, E. Jones, 12917 122nd street; meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Trms, Alta.

Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of—Pres., Geo. J. Muggs, Vermilion, Alta. Sec., W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue. Edmonton.

Maintenance-of-Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of—Sec., John M. Rouse, 11425 125th street.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 398, Amalgamated—Sec., J. Barclay, 10456 98th street.

Mine Workers of America, No. 419, United—Pres., L. Payne, 10257 89th street. Sec., Thomas Coxon, Box 792, Edmonton, Alta.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 360—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 201 Sandison Block.

Musicians Association—Secretary, H. O. Turner, 10255 114th street; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.

Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, C. Sievers, 9745 100th street; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Labor Hall.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative—Secretary, J. H. Davey, 11442 82nd street. Meets 4th Monday in Labor Hall.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, No. 685, United Association of—Secretary, E. E. Owens, 9646 106A avenue; meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers' & Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11438 96th street. Phone 72320.

City of Edmonton Policemen's Association, Local No. 74—Sec., John Leslie, 10618 114th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Reed & Robinson Bldg.

Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Southan, 10907 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local 328—Secretary F. D. Wishart, West Edmonton.

Railway Carmen Local 530—Secretary, F. Gathereole, c/o Englewood Store, 127th street; meets 3rd Friday, in Labor Hall.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, F. Hawcroft, 9744 83rd avenue; meets 1st Thursday in Labor Hall.

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of—Chief Conductor, J. F. Pierce, 10723 106th avenue. Sec., J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106A avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Railway Employes, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Sec., C. J. Miller, 11522 95A Street.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Ware, 10651 109th Street. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m. in Oddfellows' Hall, Norwood Block.

Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employes—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11421 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.

Canadian National Railway System—employes Local Federation—H. Hawker, Chairman E. E. Owen, Sec. Treas., 9646 106A Avenue. Meets third Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Sheetmetal Workers 371—George Tomlinson, P. O. Box 4061; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

Stage Employes—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Empire Theatre.

Stage Employes' International Alliance No. 360, Theatrical—Pres., W. H. Allen, Box 2072. Sec. Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072, Edmonton, Alta.

Steam Shovel Dredgemen—Secretary, C. Youngberg, 11414 96th street; meets in Labor Hall.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, No. 129, International—Pres., Wm. Hayter, c/o Edmonton Bulletin. Sec., Alex. N. Bryce, c/o Edmonton Journal, Edmonton.

Street Railway Employes—Secretary, Fred McClean, 11249 91st street. Phone 2302. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.

Stencillers—Secretary, A. Farnio, meets in Labor Hall.

Tailors' Union of America, No. 253, Journeyman—Sec., J. A. Wills, 9313 85th street.

Tailors, Chauffeurs, Stablenen & Helpers' Union, Local No. 514, Meets every Monday in Labor Hall. Secretary, J. Matheson, 428 Muffart Block.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, L. F. Bayzard, Box 2073; meets 1st Sunday in 202 Balmoral Block.

Typographical Local—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058; meets 1st Saturday in Labor Hall.

CAPITALISTS ARE ORGANIZING TO CONTROL THE AIR

Cannot Government Nationalize Aerial Transportation Before Interests Get Monopoly.

(By the Critic)

Side by side with advertisements of rival aircraft firms in our own and other cities, we read of the work which the Government is organizing for the use of aeroplanes and seaplanes in detecting fires in the forests or smuggling in the fabrics of Western Canada. The question immediately arises: "Must the capitalists be permitted to organize aerial transportation? Cannot the Government for once step in to nationalize the industry before there are any vested interests to be bought out?"

It is true that there are still many sceptics concerning the future of aerial transportation. They ask us how many people will be so keen to get to Calgary in two hours that they will prefer the aeroplane at \$50 to the railroad at \$6. They point out that the life of an aeroplane is only about two years and claim that these manufactures will never carry the heavy freight. They also point to the danger to life involved in the air.

The young man who tried to sell us shares in the Edmonton Aircraft company laughed at all these objections. He pointed out that similar objections were brought forward at the time when railways were beginning to take the place of the old stage coach. He said that speed meant money, that already the flying statistics proved that less were killed in proportion to the number of workers than on the railroads, and suggested that soon the aeroplanes would be developed to the stage where they would add life to the rider rather than threaten it. He claimed that more would be done in the improvement of aeroplanes during the next few years than men could now imagine.

We confess that we believed more of what the young man said than of the pessimism of the sceptic. After all the short haul is never the paying proposition. Journeys to Calgary alone may be few but journeys into the North Country or journeys across the sea may be many. The Edmonton company has already set to work to lay stress on the profits that will be gained by the journeys into the North Country. Other companies, e.g., the Cansud line, are laying special stress on the development of journeys by aeroplane across the ocean.

Meanwhile what are the governments doing? During the war the governments held all the secrets of aeroplane manufacture and improvement. They organized the force for fighting and commercial purposes. Major General Sykes of the British Air Ministry is in Spain now organizing important dealings between the British and Spanish governments. And all the time the governments are pretending to discuss the need of nationalization of other means of transport. In the case of air-transportation they had everything in their power. What is the use of the Canadian government, for example, nationalizing the C.N.R. and the G.T.P., if it is going to allow various firms in various cities to run the faster "bus" through the air? What is the good of dreaming about the E.D. and B.C. if our friend McNeal of the Twin City Transfer and his companions are to have the rights to destroy the value of any railway with their aerial transportation?

Here is a golden opportunity for a real test of Nationalization and Transportation. Up to date there are no companies which have to be bought out. This in itself is a large matter to consider in any argument for nationalization. Then again so far as companies have arisen, they have arisen all over the place. They seem to be preparing to send planes up into the air from every city. There is little joint organization. Perhaps this will follow when some of these gamblers see the chance of "selling out" to the Big Company. But at present the Government can step in and organize the whole aerial transportation throughout Canada. Why be content to use the planes only to look for forest fires?

A friend who is especially expert in propaganda tells me that it is useless to appeal to the common sense of governments today. Raise the German scare is his advice. Tell how Herr Noaks is indubitably preparing a fleet of aeroplanes to average the fleet at the bottom of Seaga Fove. Or rant how the communists of Russia are turning their reds into wings and the British tanks into bombs with which they may terrify the innocent nations of civilization. That is the sort of stuff that will persuade the governments to retain in their own power the modern means of transport and of war.

But I still prefer to trust to the intelligence of fellow citizens. Here is one of the great interests of the future. Capitalists have been permitted to make a mess of everything else in the way of means of transportation. In this case the men who know the flying art are the best type of sportsmen, accustomed to fly for the sake of a people, not for certain individuals, liking the job for the job's own sake. Are we to permit the commercialization of the skill of these men? Are they to become the slaves of the petty capitalists?

Mind, when laborers speak of nationalization, they do not mean government administration. They mean administration by the experts in the industry with government ownership. Therefore when we appeal for Nationalization of Aerial Transportation, we appeal for administration of the possi-

General Labor News

Items of Interest for Free Press Readers

Organized Bakers at Deserai, Ill., have reduced the work day from 10 to 8 hours and secured substantial wage increases.

The British Columbia Federation of Labor will hold their annual convention at Victoria on March 8th.

Machinists employed on auto and other work at Visalia, Cal., are uniting under the International Association of Machinists.

Journeyman Tailors at Detroit, Mich., have prepared a new wage scale which calls for a minimum of 90 cents an hour. The rate is now 75 cents.

Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 165, Hamilton, Ont., have decided to ask an hourly wage of 90 cents for inside wiremen.

Printing pressmen and Employers at Detroit, Mich., will arbitrate wage differences. Heretofore they have succeeded in adjusting rates themselves.

A strike in one of the groups of Welsh coal mines has been set for Monday, says a news dispatch from Perth, Wales.

British cotton operatives to the number of 400,000 are preparing to send an application to the employers for an increase of 100 per cent in wages over the pre-war rates, it is reported.

Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, No. 34, at Bridgeport, Conn., has established the 44-hour week in the Warner Corset factory. Cutters are advanced to a \$40 weekly minimum and rates for other employes are raised.

The Carpenters' Union at Hamilton, are leaving no stone unturned to organize 100 per cent all Ontario millmen, cabinet makers, upholsterers, finishers and furniture workers, with a view to standardizing wages and a uniformity of working hours. The International Painters' Union have pledged support to the movement.

Officers of the Colorado state federation of labor have notified affiliates to prepare to meet an advertising campaign of anti-union employers who are determined to secure the passage of legislation that would outlaw unions in that state.

Harold Saville, a returned soldier, who was I.L.P. alderman candidate at the January elections in Hamilton, has been recommended by Minister of Labor Bello to succeed Jas. Coates, who has retired as assistant superintendent of the Ontario Labor Bureau. The position is worth \$1,500 per annum.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, the well-known Labor leader in England, was recently attached to the Labor delegation to the Washington International Labor Congress, has just been adopted as Parliamentary candidate at the next election by the Northampton Labor Party.

Silent picketing was granted the Retail Clerks' Union at Portland, Ore., in their fight against the Greenfield Shoe Co. of that city. The court permitted the union to maintain one picket at each store wearing a sash or carrying a banner with the inscription, "Unfair to Organized Labor." The picket will not be permitted to address customers. The attorney for the Clerks has given notice of appeal to the Supreme Court.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN FINE SHAPE ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Good Wages and Plenty of Work for Building Trades Is Reported.

Reports from Rochester, New York, show that the international labor movement there is in fine shape, especially the crafts affiliated with the Building Trades Council, which is chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The structural iron workers have been conceded a new wage scale of \$10 a day and the following organizations are asking for minimum wage schedules per hour as follows: Bricklayers, \$1.25; plasterers, \$1.25; electricians, \$1.12½; plumbers and steamfitters, \$1.12½; sheet metal workers, \$1.00; laborers, 80c.

The lathers, after a long continued agitation have at last succeeded in abolishing piece-work and have inaugurated the day work system. All the unions will enforce hereafter double pay on all overtime work. It is practically certain that there will be little opposition to putting the new wage scales into operation, as building operations are brisk and any amount of work is sight for the coming season. The building contractors are not averse to paying high wages as they realize that strikes in the spring would have an injurious effect on business and are anxious to avoid complications if possible.

The union label directs and concentrates public sentiment against the evils peculiar to many industries.

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CLEVELAND LABOR MAY WITHDRAW ITS BANK DEPOSITS
Cleveland Labor may withdraw its deposits, totalling \$40,000,000, from the local banks and launch a "co-operative bank of its own," said Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
"This \$40,000,000 might just as well work for Labor," he said.

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BUTTE BUILDERS LOCKED OUT BY EMPLOYERS' ASSO.

Master Builders Allied With Associate Industries in Attempt to Force Open-Shop

The Building Trades Council at Butte, Montana, made the charge that the employers, backed by the Associated Industries, are forcing a fight in that city. The council has sent out the following statement of the affair:

The Employers' Association of Master Builders of Butte and vicinity, allied with the Associated Industries of the state of Montana, on February 2nd, laid down conditions for building craftsmen in this vicinity which was utterly impossible for them to accept, and upon refusing to work under said conditions all tradesmen were locked out.

Furthermore, merchants refuse to sell any materials which enter into the construction of buildings, thereby forcing mechanics out of employment who were working for individuals not members of the Employers' Association.

The Association at this time has declared that this city and vicinity shall be an open shop and through the press are leading the public to believe they have used every effort to adjust the differences between the Building Trades Council and its organization, which is a deliberate falsehood.

We therefore earnestly request all tradesmen to remain away from Butte in order that they cannot induce a surplus of men to take up the weapon

PIECEWORK SYSTEM IN PRACTICE FALLS SHORT OF PROMISE

The Labor correspondent of Reynolds' Newspaper, presents these views on the fallacy of the piece work system:

"In theory piecework and payment by results are quite attractive systems, in practice, however, they fall far short of their promise. A basis time for the 'job' is fixed, and a bonus offered on 'jobs' completed under this basis time. As soon as the worker promises to draw high wages the tendency to cut time and prices down commences, until they fall below a reasonable minimum which the trade union assures. It is the application of the system by unscrupulous employers that has caused the unions to fight the question of payment by results and similar systems.

Another factor which has carried great weight with the workers in their fight for a standardized wage is that the bonus system means that while the physical giant might earn a living wage, the weakest employees must go to the wall. The fact that in practically every industry there has been reabsorbed a number of men broken by the war, who must be safeguarded, has the tendency to increase the determination of the unions to resist the employers' attempt to force an issue on this question before considering the consolidation of wages, annual holidays and other outstanding questions."

Early the world is seeking peace and a supply of butter and sweetening for its flapjacks.

which will crush us as union men and render our past battles for the cause of unionism null and void.

The Locals' Page

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

Compare the following candid statement, with conditions not a thousand miles from here: "I once found a rent in a remote North Country dale, which had not been disturbed under year to year agreements for sixty years, and when revising the rents I raised it from £28 to £82." From reports by a land agent in "Land Agents Record," England, for January 4, 1890.

Bro. A. Crandall is back at work again.

Bro. J. McCool is the proud father today. A bonny baby girl has arrived at his home, and from reports has quickly taken possession of the attention of every one in the house.

Bro. A. Spiller has a story in which is incorporated advice as to the length one should allow seaickness to go. This he will freely give to any one contemplating a sea journey.

Bro. D. Robson has returned to his post at posting after a few days of indisposition.

Sister Varley—on leave of absence to England—has written to friends on the 4th floor stating that she is returning shortly to Sunny Alberta.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' LOCAL UNION No. 685

At the regular meeting held February 27th, J. F. McDonough and R. McCulla were duly initiated as members of this organization.

Owing to the fact that the money rate of exchange is so high between the unit of value of the Dominion of Canada and that of the United States, our headquarters have opened an account with the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Toronto and have made the proper deposit that will be necessary to pay our sick, strike and death benefits and any other disbursements that may be necessary.

Bro. Thos. H. Paulson of Saskatoon, passed through here Wednesday on his way to Vancouver to meet his wife and children who have been at the coast all winter. We trust Mrs. Paulson's health will be benefited by her trip.

Bro. Jim Saunders is also a visitor at the coast for a few days leaving Tuesday morning.

Bro. Dick Jones is still under the doctor's care, having been in bed for the last three weeks with influenza.

Bro. Dave Young, Joe Bourke and Charles Thompson have been on the sick list since last report.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page One)

that from now and ever afterwards the Government in power in Alberta would throw precedent to the winds; refuse to consider an adverse vote on a government measure as a note of no confidence. There was no precedent for the permission of a discussion on such a resolution and it was finally blocked by that great and useful instrument called parliamentary procedure. The resolution was significant and was a plea for political freedom; a plea for a private member who swears allegiance to a party to be allowed to vote as his conscience wills without jeopardizing the political status of his party. It was significant also because it indicates the trend of feeling against some of the worst features of the party system. The fate of the resolution was never in doubt, but the movers of the resolution have at least blazed the trail for something that will free them from the grip of the party whip. The speaker's ruling was that the resolution interfered with the King's prerogative. We discovered how little political freedom there is within the legislature; we always knew how little existed without. Our electoral system is such that by virtue of gerrymandering and manipulation, representative government is impossible. Now we are told that even when we get inside the sacred chamber we must not interfere with prerogatives.

The Chiropractors Bill met a similar fate. It was voted down in its second reading, a rather unusual proceeding. The Bill as framed was not all that could be desired, but the Chiropractors were practically driven into the position of asking for unusual powers because of the lack of sympathy and understanding of the Government. We are informed, however, that the Medical Act will be amended to include them, but their qualifications to practice will then be determined by persons who are anything but sympathetic.

The union label signifies merit in the article—the merit of good, clean workmanship—as well as the principles of fair play in the treatment of employees. The union label makes woman the strongest as well as the gentlest of God's creatures.

The union label insures stability in business, because the principles it stands for are sound, enduring and unchangeable.

C.N.R. MACHINISTS.

Don't forget, you Machinists, next meeting night is the 12th, at 8 p.m. There will be the question of opening negotiations for a new schedule to be considered. Get your dope ready.

Noticed C.N. head office is to be in Montreal in the future. The change is being made this week. Toronto welps.

Suppose a fellow worker holds views that differ from yours, and he proposes that you sit down with him and investigate those points in the light of reason; should you rise up, prejudiced, and condemn his ideas, and refuse to give him a hearing? The only right way, of course, would be to investigate the position presented which will reveal the truth both to him and yourself. To ridicule his ideas would not weaken his position, though it were false, nor strengthen your position, though it were true.

If you want the added strength of those who are not in our organization, to further the cause of Labor, even though they hold different views to your through an error in judgment on their part, don't condemn them—sit down and talk it over! Reason! That's the system. Apply the theory of collective bargaining at home first. Do you think that you are exempt from the application of a law, though you preach it? Yes, and you demand it, too, in your dealings with those who are stronger than you; but because you have weaker mortals, perhaps, to deal with, you believe that might is right. You would demand concessions, fines, assessments, everything you can lay your hands on.

"No mercy to the fallen," is then your policy. How many of you are bawling your heads about Winnipeg, except with a sort of contemptuous word for them? Does that do you any good? Does it do them any good?

You all know what is meant by these words. Now then, let's see what brotherhood means. At our next meeting let us formulate a plan whereby the forces of Labor will be united. First, at home, organize one hundred per cent. Sure it can be done. Collective bargaining. Compromise! (Aren't you compromising every day of your life?) Then use the treasury for what it was made. Propagation, education, organization, all in order. Spend the filthy lucre. Spend it where it will do the organization the most good. It's in the constitution. Change it, that's where you are assailed the most.

The apathy of the Edmonton Railway shop workers is scandalous. Not a move made yet about the new schedule. And, Lord Harry, the last four cents was an adjustment! Ye Gods, etc. An adjustment.

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EASIER TO PAY EXCESSIVE PRICES THAN INVESTIGATE

Vast Amount of Foodstuffs Go to Waste Because Markets Are Limited

It has been stated that the principal cause for undue profits on food and other stuffs is because the people are willing for those profits to be made. This is only a part truth; for the average person is not possessed of the time and means necessary to conduct investigations and prosecutions. To secure any kind of satisfaction would take as much money standing as the profiteers have, and if the average person had the financial and social standing which the profiteers enjoy, or are supposed to enjoy, that person would not be an average person any more, but would be a profit-hunter himself and interested in furthering and protecting the profiteers' interests.

Accordingly, as a thoroughly reputable American document has stated it, "experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while faults are sufferable, than to right these by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." Can it be that instead of memory clinging tenderly to the little red school-house, the little grey home, the old swimmin' hole, we are to become so accustomed to the dear profit shark that we are unwilling to see him go? At all events he is still here, and is able to keep up prices; yes, to boost them higher and higher by his ability to limit the market.

Health Commissioner Robertson, of Chicago, vouches for the correctness of these figures: During the year 1918 there were two million pounds of foodstuffs shipped to Chicago which were necessarily destroyed, because they were spoiled and had to be condemned for the sake of the public health. There were 312,068 pounds of meat, presumably beef, pork and mutton; 148,969 pounds of fish; 63,233 pounds of poultry; 240,553 pounds of fresh vegetables; 102,272 pounds of canned figs; 369,912 pounds of other canned fruits; 527,943 pounds of canned vegetables, and 19,572 pounds of eggs.

It will be remembered that this prodigious wastage occurred while millions of people were obliged to go on short rations, because they had not the money to buy at the high prices. If the market had been open, the prices would have fallen to make room for the disposal of

THERE CAN NOT BE DECADEENCE NOR DETERIORATION

We Can Be Assured of Everlasting Progressive Movement of Human Race.

Again in these days of quickened growth of the Human Race we hear—ever and anon after wars or conflicts of differing views—the word "decadence." And again it must be said—and it cannot be said too often nor too impressively—there is no decadence; there can not be deterioration of the human race as a whole.

There might be the possibility of a clash between the earth and another heavenly body, destroying our Mother, and thereby ending all our ambitions and hopes, views and efforts, our knowledge and our superstitions, but short of such an emergency we can rest assured of an everlasting progressive movement of the human race and of all earthly creation.

Man is not able to crawl out of his own hide and view himself from a better point of vantage, but he is able to throw off intellectual environments and to think. He is not able to judge the progress of the human race, or its "decadence," by taking sides, in intellectual conflicts, or by forming personal opinions—but to him is given the ability to hear the voice of the morrow and to turn his eyes toward the sunlight of the coming day! And that voice and the sunlight come ever from the high mountains of the east!

Man in general is a slacker—and more so the intellectual man. He regards familiar voices and works of bygone days and obeys the law of the yesterday—instead of listening to the voice of his own conscience. He considers the light of the setting sun and the artificial light of his study-rooms and laboratories, of his courts and meeting places, of his streets and shops superior to the light of the Eternal dawn. Slacker—man of the big city who nathless ethself the learned, the man of knowledge, of culture—how many times, oh friend, hast thou gone in the early morning hours to adore the wonders of the rising sun! And how many times more hast thou looked toward the sunset as the beginning of the day!

From the outset of so-called civilization to the present day the cry "decadence" was raised whenever the artificial light of any scientific school or opinion began to dim, or went out; whenever the voice of old teachers was drowned by the clarion sounds of younger educators; whenever the crumbling tables of yesterday's law were smashed to pieces by courageous seers, and an attempt was made by lovers of fresh air to wipe the dust and mold off yesterday's idols.

Man in general fancies those few men and women whom he sees around his own little "I," or with whom he has a newspaper acquaintance, are the human race. He perceives their shortcomings, their selfishness, their bad habits and emotions, and cries: Decadence! But being a slacker he is loath to turn out and seek the eastern skyline for signs of the daybreak. He is unwilling to search for his neighbor's good points, for his views of the world. Looking upon old tables, he sees in the rock of the Holy mountain, he supposes his neighbor's course leading backward and sees deterioration where, perhaps, a better understanding would show him true humanity.

The short-sighted sees nothing but falling leaves and decay in the autumnal landscape—sheer death. The open-minded recognizes a state of growth and change.

The ears hear out of apparent chaos nothing but the thunder and turmoil of war, of rebellion, of destruction, of collapsing civilization. The other comprehends it true meaning, the throes of a new life.—Painter and Decorator.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT ADOPTS SCHEME FOR SOCIALIZATION

After much quibbling and more compromise, a general socialization law, which is to serve as the basis for all subsequent socialization measures, has been passed by the German assembly.

The act provides that every German shall be guaranteed the right to earn his living by his own efforts. It pledges the government to afford him this right in case it is denied him by private employers. It provides for the transfer to the community, upon adequate payments to the present owners, of such industries as are "adapted" to "management by the community," and stipulates that the national government may assign the work of socialization to the various states, communes, or specially created economic bodies.

The act has drawn fire from both capitalists and Socialists, and apparently satisfies nobody. It is assailed by the Socialists as a compromise with the capitalist system, and by the capitalists as too revolutionary.

these vast stocks before they spoiled. But why worry about spoiling stocks when you can make it all up by raising the prices on what you have left!

ALEX. ROSS, M.L.A. ADDRESSES TRADES COUNCIL MEETING

(Continued from Page One)

partial survey made and in enquiries from physicians, etc. all over this province, it would look as if probably three thousand patients, some fairly well to do, should be receiving treatment, or more definite treatment than they are now receiving.

"The question is a large one, and a very important one, and has its many difficulties."

"I do not agree with you that it is absolutely essential that those who are able to pay should receive free treatment, in many cases at the expense of others who are possibly less able to pay; for after all it is the money of the people in this province that must be used for this and all other purposes."

"However, as I say, the matter will be up for discussion in the legislature, and the members of your council will have opportunities of judging the method to be adopted, and of further exhibiting the very proper interest they take in dealing with a very difficult and very serious problem."

Considerable discussion was aroused over the housing situation in the city. It was stated that 95 per cent of the tenants had been served with notice to quit by the first of April or stand for a raise in rent of from 75 per cent to 100 per cent. By motion it was referred to the legislative committee to bring in a report at next meeting when some definite action will be taken.

A letter from the Mayor's office, asking for co-operation with the city in making the Hudson's Bay pageant a success was referred to the executive for report.

The Moulders Union made application for affiliation as did the Stationery Engineers and Firemen. These applications were referred to the proper committees. On recommendation of the credentials committee the application of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was accepted.

FRESNO SCHOOL TEACHERS WANT \$600 INCREASE

In a petition to the local Board of Education, public school teachers of Fresno, Cal., declare that an increase of \$600 a year is necessary for them to meet living costs.

HUGE COFFEE PROFITS GO TO RETAILERS AND WHOLESALE

A profit of 150 per cent on coffee is being divided between wholesalers and retailers in the United States, according to a government report.

Compared with the 1918 retail price of coffee, consumers today are paying exactly 17 cents more a pound.

SHIPYARD WORKERS AT SEATTLE WILL GET UNION WAGES

The Price Ship Building company at Seattle has concluded to pay the union wage rate and nearly 250 striking employees have returned to work.

Every person engaged in selling merchandise at retail in Richmond, Cal., is a member of the Retail Clerks' Union. Two-thirds of the members are women.

SHOE WORKERS REFUSE TO SUBSCRIBE TO BOSSES' ORGANIZATION

Members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union at Dallas, Tex., were locked out because they refuse to subscribe to a bosses' organization. The employers "believe in unions," but they must be the kind that the bosses O.K.

ZBYSCZO IS IN NEW YORK TO CHALLENGE JOE STETCHER FOR TITLE

Stanislaus Zbysczo, the Polish wrestler, who claims the world's title at the Graco-Roman style and was second only to the late Frank Gotch, the catch-as-catch-can champion six years ago, is now in New York. Zbysczo, who was interned in Russia for over four years, returns to the U.S. to challenge for the title now held by Joe Stecher.

NEW SPEED UP BUILDING!

Victory Bonds

EVERY SMALL INVESTOR SHOULD BUY AND HOLD A SUBSTANTIAL NUCLEUS OF VICTORY BONDS

TO YIELD FROM 5.40% TO 6.10%

No better security in the world. Boost Canada—by investing in her securities.

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Diamond Park Skating Rink

BANDS —TUESDAY —THURSDAY —SATURDAY —EVENINGS

Open Every Afternoon and Evening

Special Attention to Ladies and Children

TAKE LOW LEVEL STREET CARS TO RINK

ADMISSION Children, 10c; Adults, 15c Band Nights, 25c Cloak Room Free

Socialist Party of Canada Regular Propaganda Meeting, Sunday, 2 p.m. in Bellamy Block, corner of Howard and Rice. Subject: The Class Struggle

DEAL WITH PRINCIPALS

IN BUYING OR SELLING A HOME, AND SAVE COMMISSIONS. We collect information about houses for sale and pass it on to house hunters.

Except for a small Listing Fee charged on all deals closed, our services are absolutely free.

PIONEER LISTING SERVICE 118 Adams Block Phone 1446

SUPPOSE GEORGE WASHINGTON

Had cut down all the cherry trees in the world. Even then he might not have told a lie but he would certainly have put a crimp in the making of our delicious

CHERRY FRUIT CREAM

SPECIALLY MADE FOR YOU. EVERYBODY LIKES IT. Quarts, 75 cents; Pints, 40 cents. Call 9264 or 9261, or either of these stores:

Canadian Provision Co.	10344 124th Street.	Phone 82221
Cassidy Grocery.	10844 124th Street.	Phone 82716
Empire Grocery.	10998 124th Street.	Phone 81180
Ayime's Grocery.	10420 124th Street.	Phone 81118
A. W. Nutting.	11207 Jasper Avenue.	Phone 82407
Perry Bakery.	10704 Jasper Avenue.	Phone 5204
Morie & Co.	10468 Whyte Avenue.	Phone 3536
Adams Grocery.	10235 Jasper Avenue.	Phone 2817
Stinson's Bakery.	10325 97th Street.	Phone 5765
Norwood Confectionery.	9503 11th Avenue.	Phone 71625
John Morie.	10350 Whyte Avenue.	Phone 3546
Eyri & Warren.	3281 112th Street.	Phone 31167
Garnau Cash Grocery.	10924 88th Avenue.	Phone 3623
Bon Ton Confectionery.	Calder.	Phone 2002
West End Grocery.	10866 Whyte Avenue.	Phone 3832
Little Gem Fruit Store.	8982 Jasper Avenue.	Phone 5131
Maple Leaf Confectionery.	9610 111th Avenue.	Phone 71537
A. J. Ainsworth.	10294 101st Street.	Phone 3532
Dawson Bakery.	9425 118th Avenue.	Phone 3532

EDMONTON CITY DAIRY, LIMITED

The Edmonton Saddlery Co. Ltd.

TWO STORES: 10217 Jasper 9928 Jasper One Door West Pantages Where the Old Grey Horse Stands

We have just received a splendid shipment of LADIES' HAND BAGS AND PURSES FOR EASTER

The Low Cost of Learning at ALBERTA COLLEGE NORTH

'Young Man! Young Woman!

Unexcelled opportunities await you. Unprecedented business expansion and development in Edmonton and Northern Alberta will require your services. No demand for the untrained.

GET READY

Special Rates for Spring Term	
DAY CLASSES	
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy. Four months	\$50.00
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Shorthand or Bookkeeping. Four months	\$15.00
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Our Record 400 Students placed in lucrative positions during the past year. Present registration is all Departments, 1560.

Insure Your Own Success by Enrolling Now Spring Term opens March 1, 1920. Students should register immediately.

Phone 1464 F. S. McCall, B.A., Prin.

NEW DESIGNS IN CHINA TEA SETS

We are showing some very pretty designs in English China Tea Sets. Royal Worcester, 16-piece set \$18.00 Wedgwood, 30-piece set \$75.00 Arnsley, 36-piece set, yellow rose pattern \$75.00 Arnsley, 33-piece set, pink with rose bud border \$85.00 Cups and Saucers varying in price from \$1.00 to \$2.00

ASH BROS.

Watch and Diamond Merchants Issuers of Marriage Licenses C.P.R. Watch Inspectors 10212 Jasper Avenue

The Store of Quality

FOR QUALITY— PASTRY AND CAKES in GREAT VARIETY.

FANCY GROCERIES.

HALLIER'S SPECIAL BLEND TEA

J. A. HALLIER JASPER AVENUE

Best in

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Every Day a Bargain Day at BARNES' GROCERY 10628 107th Avenue Phone 5065 Canadian Food Control License No. 8-22192

Advertise in The Edmonton Free Press

AUCTION CLOSING OUT STOCK

This Entire Stock to be Closed Out

We have decided to sell our entire stock of High-Grade JEWELRY at our East Store, consisting of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, etc., at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder.

NO RESERVE

Auction Sale Starts Thursday, March 4th

At 2 P.M., and Daily at 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. until Entire Stock is Sold. Seats provided for Ladies.

H. B. KLINE & SONS LTD. THE EAST STORE

Corner Jasper and 99th Street (Opposite Bulletin Office) Stanley Thorne, Auctioneer.

The Woman's Page

VANCOUVER WOMAN FINDS WAY TO COMBAT HIGH COST OF EGGS

With the cost of living still on the upward grade any attempt at its solution is nevertheless money in keeping hens. She has kept a careful record of transactions, expenses and receipts. By way of general comparison she says that in 1913 wheat cost her from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 100 pounds, and eggs sold for 30 cents to 70 cents a dozen. The average cost of a hen per month then was 15 1/2 cents. In 1919 wheat cost from \$4.40 to \$4.50 per 100 pounds and eggs sold from 55 to 95 cents a dozen. The cost of the hen is now 36 cents per month.

WOMAN'S FRANCHISE BILL HAS PASSED SECOND READING

Bill Introduced by British Labor Party Lowers Voting Age of Women to 21 Years.

The bill, extending the franchise to women and introduced in the British House of Commons by the Labor Party, has passed its second reading. This means it will go to committee for purpose of amendment and again come before the house.

The bill provides that the present voting age for women—thirty years, be lowered to 21, making it the same as the men's voting age. This would add 5,000,000 voters to the register.

Christopher Addison, in his speech on the subject asserted that adoption of the bill would make the total of women voters over 13,000,000 or a half million more women voters than men voters.

Lady Astor made her second speech of the week. She announced herself in favor of the bill, declaring it was not for the sake of the women she wanted the bill, but for the sake of the country. "Everyone knows a woman of 18 years is far older and wiser in many ways than a man of 25," said Lady Astor.

In speaking of her election to the commons Lady Astor said: "Someone has referred to the Plymouth elections as comical. Well, I can tell them, the lady who was elected was not the clown. People who do not want women in public life are behind the times. There are reforms women want and they are going to get them."

The greatest hydro-electric plant in the world, planned for India, is expected to deliver water to the turbines at a pressure of 680 pounds to the square inch.

While the fool takes things as they come, the wise guy goes after what he wants.

Newspaper printers in Tulsa, Okla., have raised wages to \$42 a week for day work and \$45 for night work.

HOME AND SCHOOL CLUBS BECOMING POPULAR IN ONT.

Teachers and School Trustees Are Prime Movers in Formation of These Clubs

As the Home and School Movement is practically in its infancy in Ontario—although a number of local clubs have been in existence for some years—it is interesting to note the way in which the idea is taking hold. It formed the subject of some interesting discussions at the recent Conference of Urban Trustees at Ottawa, and the fact came to light that even the School Trustees are taking a hand in forming Home and School clubs.

Very often the teachers themselves are the prime movers in the formation of clubs, and through the enthusiasm born of their experience help to stimulate the parents to co-operate with them. More often, though, it is the parents who, realizing the possibilities of this get-together movement, are the ones to take the first steps towards such an organization.

It is apparent then that all these classes who are primarily concerned with the education and welfare of the rising generation, viz., teachers, mothers and trustees are beginning to agree on one point, and that is the desirability of organizations which bring the Home and School closer together and which help parents and teachers to work together in more sympathetic co-operation. What a wide field of possibilities is being opened up. When these three classes of people are not only wakened up to the needs of the hour, but are actively participating in a movement which will help each to get a better understanding of the functions which the others are trying to perform. All three are working along different lines, with three different kinds of responsibility, but there is only one object—the welfare of the child. Can there be a more ideal arrangement than the active and sympathetic co-operation of parents and teachers, the trustee, the third participant, being drawn into the circle with a sympathetic understanding of the standpoint of each.

A recent instance of this in Toronto is worthy of note. At a largely attended meeting of the Home and School Club of one of our schools, the Principal and Teacher made a strong plea for the endorsement of the parents in the efforts of the Teachers of the city for a salary increase. Two Trustees were in the audience as guests, and were promptly called upon to give an account of themselves, and to express their opinions in the matter. Their presence at the meeting was such an evidence of their friendly feeling that the reception accorded them was most cordial, and their remarks met with a most hearty response. These two trustees were two of the four women on the Toronto Board of Education. These four women are doing a noble work, keeping closely in touch with the problems of the schools, taking a human and most motherly interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the child, and it is no exaggeration to say that as they have the feminine point of view, they are a great comfort to both mothers and teachers.

Some sets of houses, and flats for the individual worker, are built around a kind of National Kitchen, where well cooked meals are provided at a low rate. And no ghosts of little dead babes, murdered by foul air and food in our cities, rise up between God and the souls of the men who live in Letchworth. No pale wraiths of the slum-blighted men and women who pine out their lives behind grim prison walls, glide through the churches of Letchworth, saying—"We forbid all Forward Movement towards God amongst ye, till you first do justice to us."—Woman's Century.

OLD YEAR WAS TRIUMPH FOR WOMEN OF ENG.

Mrs. Gwyneth Marjorie Thompson Will Probably Be First English Woman Barrister.

An English writer on the subject "Women and the Law" declares the last week of the Old Year—not a year to be particularly proud of in the history of western civilization—has been something of a triumph for women.

The Sex Disqualification Act only received the royal assent on December 23, and on Christmas Eve the benches of Lincoln's Inn agreed to accept the application of Mrs. Gwyneth Marjorie Thompson for admission as a student to the Inn, with a view to her being called to the bar.

Mrs. Thompson, before her marriage, was plaintiff in the case Bobb v. the Law Society, in 1913, when it was decided that women were disqualified for admission to the law as solicitors. She will now probably be the first English woman barrister. On the same day Miss Katherine Elizabeth Chambers became the first woman to be registered as a solicitor's articled clerk, though she will probably not be the first woman to practice as a solicitor, as there are others who have taken law degrees or done war work in solicitors' offices who will be qualified to practice before Miss Chambers has completed her five years' service.

Less satisfactory is the action taken by the Lord Chancellor, that hasty anti-Suffragist of pre-war days, who compelled to allow women to become J.P.'s, has adopted a policy with regard to their selection which one might perhaps expect Mr. F. E. Smith. Disregarding the fact that a central Advisory Committee for the election of men Jus-

HALIFAX, N.S. WOMEN'S INSTITUTE OWNS OWN HALL

Nova Scotia has one Women's Institute at least which owns its hall known as "Citizens' Hall," which beside its regular meeting room contains a large recreation hall where basketball and other indoor sports are indulged in by the young people of the neighborhood. Also an outdoor rink with dressing-rooms for the skaters. This is at Port Williams and the January meeting of the Institute was addressed by Mrs. E. M. Murray, of Halifax on "Citizenship" and by Miss Helen J. Macdougall, Superintendent of Institutes for Nova Scotia. During the same week Mrs. Murray spoke to the Women's Political Club of Acadia University, Wolfville, and to a big mixed audience at Kentville on the same topic.

New Glasgow Hospital has recently had a very valuable gift in the shape of a \$4,000 x-ray equipment to replace the original one. The donors were Miss C. E. Carmichael, Prov. Vice-President of the National Council and Hon. J. H. Sinclair, these two comprising the members of the firm of J. W. Carmichael & Co.

LETCWORTH THE IDEAL GARDEN CITY OF ENGLAND

Workers and Middle Class People Form Bulk of Population of Busy Little City

There is a bright little English magazine called Overseas. It has a cubist or futurist ship sailing over a sea that matches it; but inside there are many good things, notably a description of Letchworth Garden City. This is an unbelievably ideal town, an hour's ride from London, in England. No house is over two stories high, all are garden-giri; there are no fences, and the backs are as well kept as the fronts.

Letchworth has 12,000 inhabitants, with fourteen places of worship, which shows that being comfortable does not make a man forget God, but rather the reverse. Some thirty industries are established in Letchworth, one, a large engineering plant, but all are run by electricity, so there are no smoky buildings and tall chimneys. The stores are on two streets only, and in the future the Garden City hopes to have all co-operative stores, and so do her buying at wholesale prices.

But who owns Letchworth? Who runs it? Who pays? Letchworth was built by the Garden Cities Co., founded by Mr. Ebenezer Howard. This company is men with brains enough to get five per cent out of Letchworth—and the rents and taxes are lower than the usual rates—and souls big enough to be content with this 5 per cent.

The idea is that the town will buy itself out, and then be on the co-operative plan, owned and run by its shareholders, who only can live in its houses.

And what kind of people live in Letchworth? Workers and middle-class. And very few keep one maid, but the bulk do their own work, which is minimized by electric light, gas stoves, polished floors everywhere, and carefully laid out houses.

Some sets of houses, and flats for the individual worker, are built around a kind of National Kitchen, where well cooked meals are provided at a low rate. And no ghosts of little dead babes, murdered by foul air and food in our cities, rise up between God and the souls of the men who live in Letchworth.

No pale wraiths of the slum-blighted men and women who pine out their lives behind grim prison walls, glide through the churches of Letchworth, saying—"We forbid all Forward Movement towards God amongst ye, till you first do justice to us."—Woman's Century.

FOUNDRY EMPLOYEES AT BELLEVILLE, ILL. GET NEW AGREEMENT

Foundry employees have secured a new wage agreement with employers in Belleville, Ill. Rates are advanced to a 35-cent minimum for ordinary laboring work. Classified workers will be increased to 60 cents an hour.

ties of the Peace has always been discarded as unseamanlike, their selection by local committees being found much more effective, the Lord Chancellor has chosen this method of selecting the new women Justices, and has appointed a new Women's Advisory Committee, consisting of two Peereses, the Prime Minister's wife (who has taken no part hitherto in the woman's movement), a stalwart anti-Suffragist (Mrs. Humphry Ward), and three other women of better calibre, namely, Miss Elizabeth Haldane, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell and Mrs. Sidney Webb. The two latter may be said to know something about women from an intelligent and an industrial point of view; but very little is to be hoped in the way of a startling improvement in the administration of justice from the selection of the first women J.P.'s by this foolish indirect method of a central Advisory Committee, consisting in the main of reactionaries or deadheads.

Commencing May 1st This Store Will Close SATURDAYS AT 1 P.M.

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF A NEW DEPARTMENT!

MEN'S CLOTHING

CONTINUING FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Through the recent re-arrangement of several departments, we have made space and laid the foundations as it were, for a new service for men—CLOTHING!

And although the stock is by no means complete we have no hesitation in saying the assortments will prove equal to all demands. So we cordially invite you to pay this new department a visit Friday or Saturday.



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QUALITY—As we understand it, means superiority—the better weaves, the finer tailoring, the smarter style. These are the features that characterize Johnstone Walker clothes.

VALUE—Not what you put into the clothes, but what you get out of them—not what you pay, but what you're REPAID—that kind of value means satisfaction.

March Winds, Snow, Sleet and Rain!

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Buy an "Ennyweather" Coat this season, Mr. Man, and be prepared for all climatic conditions. These smart and serviceable Coats are becoming more popular each season. They are a good commonsense Coat that appeals to the average man the moment he lays hands upon them. Nothing heavy or clumsy about them, and just as appropriate for a chilly spring sleet or snow storm as when it is drizzling with rain.

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HOW "AIDA" CAME TO BE PRODUCED IN GRAND OPERA

Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, Offered Verdi \$10,000 to Write An Egyptian Opera

One of the operas of the made-to-order type is "Aida." This work was ordered by Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, who ruled from 1863 to 1879. He was familiar with the splendid successes of some of Verdi's other operas, "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore" and "La Traviata."

Ismail Pasha felt that a great Egyptian opera that would take its place as one of the masterpieces of the world, would reflect great credit upon the country over which he ruled. He therefore, offered Verdi a sum said to be ten thousand dollars to write an Egyptian opera.

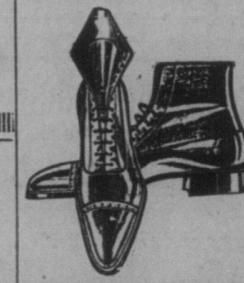
ALIEN EMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES STEADILY INCREASING

The tide of emigration from the United States to foreign countries, particularly European countries, is steadily increasing, the United States bureau of immigration reports.

Window cleaners in Syracuse, N.Y., have made a demand for an increase in wages from \$30 to \$40 a week, with \$5 extra for work above the second floor.

In Quebec, stage employees and motion picture operators have increased wages \$7 and \$10 a week.

From \$5,000 to \$12,000 a year is the average wage being earned by puddlers through the United States.



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The Farm Page



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**GALBRAITH & SONS
RECEIVE SHIPMENT
PURE BRED HORSES**

Alex. Galbraith & Sons, have just received another shipment of pure-bred horses for the spring season, and now have seven more head of very fine Percheron and Clydesdales on view. In the Clydesdales is included Winsome Duke, one of the very few sons of Royal Favorite, which has ever left the old country, and has been very successful in the show ring and as a sire. King's Minstrel was twice Clydesdale champion at the

Wisconsin State Fair. Brewster Carruchan is a worthy half-brother of the stallion, Clarendon.

Marshall, a four-year-old, will catch the eye of many of the Percheron men for his size and quality. Grenet 2nd has not quite as much size as Marshall, but is otherwise well qualified. Westwood Peter, is a black horse which has successfully competed in very strong classes in which he was shown in the United States fairs. There is a two-year-old half-brother to Alpha, the Canadian champion, which has been exhibited by W. H. DeVine, which looks like developing into a worthy member of his family.

TREE PLANTING ALONG ROADSIDE IS GOOD PLAN

Trees and Shrubs Have Distinct Value in Preserving the Roadbed.

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse and the New York State Motor Federation have completed plans for an initial demonstration planting of trees and shrubs along the highway between Syracuse and Utica. This marks the beginning of what should become a nation-wide movement in the United States and Canada.

Motorists everywhere, of course, are sure to be interested in it and to cooperate in it gladly. Even the best of roads have little appeal to motorists if barren or shadeless, affording no protection whatever against penetrating wind and blistering sun.

Such roads the touring motorist seldom travels twice if he can avoid them. He passes word to his friends to choose other routes—to the consequent financial loss of the towns and villages served by the treeless roads that the motorist detests.

But, after all, the interests of the touring motorist and of those who might profit from him, afford only one argument in favor of roadside planting. It is a fact—evidently not appreciated in every rural district—that trees and shrubs have a distinct value in preserving the roadbed by mitigating the sun's destructive action on it in summer.

And in winter, in districts of high winds and a heavy snowfall, trees if properly planted may be of further value in keeping the road open, by preventing the drifting of snow.

This, I repeat, is not sufficiently appreciated in every rural district. If it were we should not see farmers—as I myself have seen them in New England

NO WHEAT WILL BE RECEIVED FROM AUSTRALIA THIS YEAR

Since the season of 1915-16, weather conditions unfavorable to wheat production have been steadily developing throughout the greater part of Australia. As the result of these drought conditions the country is faced this year with the prospect of a harvest insufficient for home needs.

The season 1915-16, which was one of the most bountiful experienced in the Commonwealth, produced 179,065,703 bushels, but this has steadily declined to 152,420,198 bushels in 1916-17, 114,733,584 bushels in 1917-18, 75,230,388 bushels in 1918-19 and to an official estimate of yield of from 35,000,000 to 37,000,000 bushels in the approaching season of 1919-20.

and elsewhere—clearing away every tree and bush between the road and the line of their property.

Picturesque birches, graceful elms, verdant hedges—all are sacrificed to the farmers' strange passion for "well-trimmed" roads.

Yet the farmers' property itself may suffer from this passion. Strong winds are none too friendly to growing crops, and denuding of the roadsides may mean the removal of windbreaks that would prevent much crop damage by storms.

Then, too, there can be no question that the mere sight of beautiful avenues of trees has a psychological effect which directly contributes to greater energy and efficiency.

It tends to create—whether in touring motorist, wagon driver, or trudging pedestrian—a pleasurable mood. Pleasurable moods stimulate the whole organism, the bodily phase as much as the mental and spiritual. The result is an increased ability to think and to do.

No matter what the task, one is fatigued less rapidly by it when in a pleasurable mood than when in a neutral or disagreeable frame of mind. Every mental and physical faculty is invigorated.

SHEEP CAN BE MADE PROFITABLE ON ALTA. FARMS

Cost of Close Fencing and Losses from Coyotes Are Difficulties Encountered

On the ordinary farm sheep are usually a side line. They are less necessary in farm economy than horses or cattle or even swine are, but they may be profitable combined with any other kind of farm stock except perhaps dairy cattle. In a few cases they are the most important class of stock kept, as in the case of pure-bred flocks, or where lamb-feeding is carried on. The chief reasons why sheep are not more generally raised on the farms in Alberta are the cost of close fencing and the losses from coyotes and dogs.

There is no room for argument as to the need of keeping live stock on the farms. For the general or small farmer there is an advantage in giving emphasis to small stock which has to be disposed of at a generally lower price than pure-bred stock brings. The profits do not come from artificial margins but from the economical use of all kinds of food supplies by having animals concentrate them into more valuable products. Small stock is more economical and profitable than large stock. By reason of its quick maturing, more of the feed consumed goes into increase in weight. Sheep are profitable by reason of maturing quickly and by reason of their capacity to use certain foods that other animals do not use.

Though the sheep is an adaptable kind of stock there are differences in their suitability to varying conditions of climate, soil and management. The choice for the Alberta farm is practically limited to the English or special mutton breeds. All but a very few of those who raise sheep keep grade flocks. It is advisable for beginners to buy grade sheep. Refinement in breeding should be matched with judgment and skill in management and these come chiefly by experience. It is better to begin with a small number of moderate priced sheep. They will increase in number as fast as the skill of the farmer to meet the demand for additional care of the larger flock. If the management fails it is better to fail in a small investment than in a large one.

While sheep are kept and fed and housed in flocks it is about as true in the case of sheep as it is with other kinds of stock that the perfection of the individuals kept usually runs inversely to the numbers kept, even down to one or two sheep. The fact that sheep are run in flocks means a more or less harmful competition for the best food or for the largest supply of food.

REGULATIONS MAY HURT DEVELOPMENTS IN ALTA. OIL FIELDS

That the recent amendments to the regulations with respect to oil developments announced by the minister of the interior will not only fail to check the fakir oil man, but will actually retard development and prevent investment by private capital in actual development of the oil fields, is the opinion of men engaged in the development of Alberta oil areas at the present time.

The regulations provide for an increase of the fees to be paid on all oil leases filed upon after March 1. The objectionable feature of the new regulations, however, according to oil men, is that which provides that the minister may at his discretion charge a royalty upon oil production, but does not fix the amount of the royalty.

"This is very indefinite and unsatisfactory," said one oil man. "If we are not to know what the tax will be on our oil production, we will be seriously handicapped in inducing genuine investors to aid us in the development of the oil fields."

There are a large number of wealthy Americans ready to invest money to test out our fields here, and they should not be discouraged. It costs nearly \$100,000 to put down a well now, and if investors are not going to know what royalties and taxes they will have to pay, they will be slow about putting in their money.

BIG INJURY AWARD GRANTED TO NEW JERSEY MAN BY COURT

Probably the largest single verdict ever awarded in a New Jersey court in a personal damage suit was agreed upon by a jury in the Camden court when \$40,000 was fixed as the compensation to be paid Dr. Walter S. Bray by two railroad companies.

The plaintiff's automobile ran into a ditch dug by the Public Service Railway company under the tracks of the West Jersey and Seashore railroad. The jury believed both companies were equally guilty. Plaintiff's counsel has the right to choose either company from which to collect the damages.

Organized carpenters at New Haven Conn., have rejected an offer of employers to raise wages to 90 cents an hour. The carpenters presented their demand for \$1 an hour several months ago.

NEW YORK STATE HAS MUCH FOOD PACKED IN STORAGE

In storage houses in New York state there are 9,305,135 pounds of creamery butter, compared with 55,978,851 pounds on February 1 last year, reports the commissioner of poultry markets. There is considerably more butter, cheese, eggs, frozen eggs, cured beef, frozen pork, dry salt pork, frozen lamb and mutton, roasting chickens and lard substitutes in storage here now than at the same time last year.

VALUE OF SILO IN FEEDING OF STOCK IN WINTER

Silo is Mark of Economy and Progress in the Feeding of Livestock

The silo is a mark of economy and progress in the feeding of live stock. The first live stock enterprises of the province were supported on the natural grasses of the prairie in both winter and summer. The limiting of the range by settlement transferred a good deal of the live stock to the farms. The feed most readily available for winter keep on the farms is prairie hay and green feed, with occasionally a little grain.

Dry feed alone is not adequate or profitable. It just brings the cattle through, but does not hasten growth or give real good conditions. It is necessary on land that is increasing in price to get quicker and larger returns than can be had from having cattle make all their gains in the grass season. The dairy industry especially depends for its success and profit on the furnishing of a rich variety of foods throughout the year. In addition to richer and more varied feeding, we likewise need to furnish good shelter. The silo means comfortable housing and liberal feeding.

While grass supplies practically all the feed for stock during the summer months, the problem that confronts the farmer is to furnish cheap nutritious, and preferably a succulent feed for the winter months. This feed can be best supplied through the silo. Roots are a succulent feed, and are especially valuable for cattle, but owing to the amount of labor involved and the risk of damage from early frost, they cannot be called economical. In any case, roots form only a small part of the food consumed, whereas good silage will furnish nearly all the roughage a cow needs and the danger of damage to the crop by frost is very slight. The silo preserves for winter use a larger proportion of the nutritive elements of green fodder than is possible by any other method.

Ensilage is valuable chiefly for dairy, fattening, and stock cattle and sheep. It should be sparingly used as horse feed, as it induces colic easily. It is not profitable or suitable for swine.

Corn is pre-eminently the plant from which ensilage has been made in Eastern Canada and in the Eastern and Middle States, but in the greater part of the Western Provinces the corn plant does not mature sufficiently to make good ensilage within the growing season. In the southern part of the province, for example in the Medicine Hat, Bow Island and Lethbridge districts, corn has proved a success. Where it can be grown satisfactorily it is the best ensilage crop on account of the large yields it gives.

Even though corn cannot be grown profitably in all parts of the province, it is still possible to profit by the use of the silo in Alberta.

As substitutes for corn for ensilage, alfalfa, green oats and green peas and oats mixed, have been used in various parts of Alberta for the past three or four years, and have proved satisfactory. In places where alfalfa is grown successfully it often happens that wet weather is encountered about the time it is ready for the first cutting, with the result that it is either left standing too long waiting for good weather, or it is cut and is damaged considerably by rains. When this is likely to occur it is a saving to cut at the proper time, run immediately through a cutting box, and blow into the silo.

Oats can be grown successfully in any

SOME STATISTICS ABOUT THE GREAT AMERICAN HEN

Originally From Asia Where She Ran Wild in Forests of India and China

The great American hen is not an American; she came from Asia in the first place; but she does not now look much as she did in the forests of India and China where hens still run wild. She is several times as large and produces several times as many eggs in the course of a year as does her Asiatic sister.

The egg-laying powers of a hen are transmitted from father to daughter and not from mother to daughter, and they are transmitted from father to son, not from mother to son. In the pedigree of a hen it is all important to know that she comes of a long line of male ancestors of good egg producers. It is the rooster, not the hen, that determines whether the next generation shall be great egg producers.

When the dainty female chick steps out of her shell she has in her little body the whole number of eggs, about 650, that she will ever lay. Born in April the young hen begins laying in the Autumn and does all she will do for the world within the next two years, at the end of which time she constitutes the piece de resistance for a Sunday dinner.

The average hen produces 120 eggs per year, the extra good hen 200 eggs per year, and instances are on record where more than 300 per year have been produced. The average egg production is slowly improving. It has improved more rapidly since it was discovered that the egg-laying powers are transmitted through the males instead of the females.

The hen is a subject of perpetual study and experiment, to see how she can be made to produce the largest possible results for the amount that it costs to feed and care for her. It has been found that hens can be forced in growth and productivity by electrical baths, produced by charging the wire about their cages for a certain number of minutes in each hour. Hens thus electrically charged require less food, grow faster and produce more eggs than those which are not thus electrified.

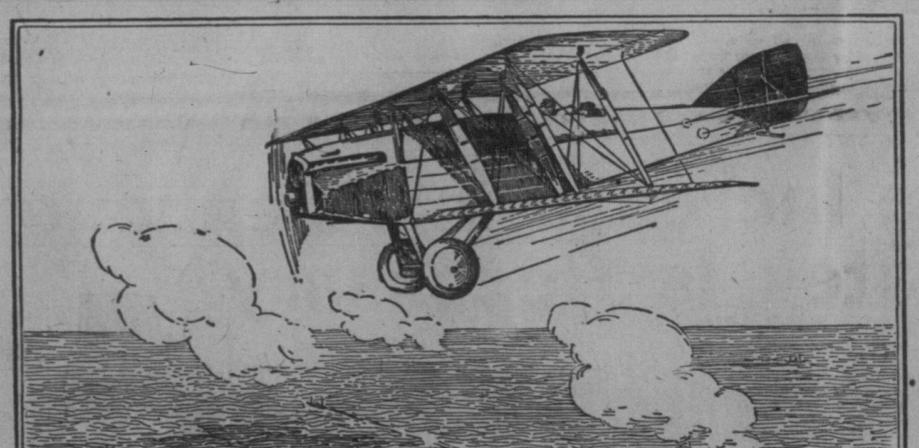
Experiments have also been made in lengthening the hen's working day during the winter season by illuminating the chicken houses for an hour or so in the early evening and in the early morning. It is found that this also aids productivity, although sometimes the shell of the forced eggs are too thin to ship well.

As a result of the efforts of breeders we are promised that in the near future we shall have chickens as large as turkeys and that they will lay eggs in proportion to their size, and in large numbers.

COLO. LAW GIVES FATHER A PENSION FOR CARE OF CHILDREN

A father compelled to take active charge of caring for his children is eligible for a pension under the Colorado Mothers' Pension law, according to Judge Ben Lindsey of the juvenile court at Denver. A father of five children and the sole living parent was given the right to apply for relief under this law.

part of Alberta, and if cut when the heads are just turning, or when the grain is nearly in the dough stage, and put immediately into the silo, the ensilage makes excellent feed. The oats can be sown in the spring after all the crop that is intended for threshing is put in, and can usually be cut and put into the silo before the grain crop ripens, thus not interfering with the production of grain crops. If seed peas are available it will greatly improve the ensilage to sow at least one bushel of peas to the acre, mixed with the oats. The feed in conjunction with tame or native hay and a small allowance of concentrated feed, will keep the animals in excellent condition through the winter months, and will afford a great saving in cost of feed.



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Empire Theatre

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
MARCH 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH; SATURDAY MATINEE

THE FORBES-ROBERTSON PLAYERS

"A SNUG LITTLE KINGDOM"

A Charming Comedy of Bohemia by Mark Ambient

Director: Ethel Reese Burns

SEAT SALE OPENS MONDAY
PRICES: Evenings—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c. Matinee—\$1.00, 75c, 50c

Proceeds in Aid of Y. W. C. A.

Stage & Music

"A SNUG LITTLE KINGDOM" AT THE EMPIRE THIS WEEK

Splendid Cast of Local Players Under Capable Direction of Mrs. Ethel Reese Burns

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, the Forbes-Robertson Amateur Players are to put on in the Empire theatre a charming little comedy in three acts, entitled, "A Snug Little Kingdom," by Mark Ambient. As before, the direction is in the capable

hands of Mrs. Ethel Reese Burns, whose prowess as a skilled producer, with all that the term involves, has heretofore been the subject of admiring comment. Those who know these amateurs on the stage will require no urging to seize the opportunity of again enjoying their finished work. It is not too much to say that every member of the cast upon whom the burden of presenting the offering has been placed, has excited favorable observation by dramatic critics on past occasions.

Tom Dalkin's "Pierrot" in the "Maker of Dreams" will not be easily forgotten; nor will the masterly interpretation of the role of the "Maker" himself by E. C. Davis. The former, as Bernard, a poor struggling artist, "up four flights of stairs," in Soho, will un-

"CAL" STEWART THE ORIGINAL "UNCLE JOSH" IS NO MORE

Many phonograph owners will hear with deep regret the death of "Cal" Stewart, otherwise known as "Uncle Josh." Cal Stewart made many records for all the leading phonograph companies. From the time he first played a part in the "Old Front Street Theatre" in Baltimore, and through the days when he appeared with every important minstrel company and with the "old Homestead" production, up to recent years when he was a popular vaudeville star, Cal Stewart was loyal to the character of "Uncle Josh." He originated a part in the very beginning and played it continuously ever since, and although his death will be regretted, it is a satisfaction to know that his rare art and kindly humor will live on through the medium of his records.

Embodied carry conviction to the forthcoming play; while the latter has full scope for his unmistakable talent in the role of a warm-hearted Yorkshire peasant, Ben Kershaw, by name W. G. Atkinson, to whom has been allotted the part of Herbert, the artist's young brother, a very worldly wise and supercilious person—albeit not without some moment of saving grace, has been before the public in similar roles before with success.

Miss Etta Manuel, who is by way of being a popular idol, will, as Dolly Bruce, admirably sustain the character of a young, charming and naturally vivacious girl, destined like the artist and his wife unconventionally under his care. Miss Lillian Garrett and Miss Molly Macdonald have the respective parts of the landlady, Mrs. Bolwer and Amelia, the household drudge and maid of all work; and their ability to adopt really difficult roles such as these is unquestioned. Miss Essie Wilkinson has no light task in portraying Nurse Hope, a snobbish person who makes unsuccessful attempts to glorify her antecedents, but the part may safely be left in her hands.

While the dialogue of the play is good, it is in the situations that it shows or conveys merit, and there are two or three really powerful scenes of the kind which are fatal unless skilful and well-trained action is brought to bear in their presentation. It is here that Mrs. Burns' pupils will best exhibit their native ability and the results of the careful course of instruction they have undergone.



Miss Gertrude Hutcheson, star in "Let's Go," musical comedy which opens a three-day engagement at the Empire theatre next Monday with a regular matinee on Wednesday.

EMPIRE THEATRE 8

Bargain Matinee, Wednesday P.M.
3 DAYS COMMENCING MON., MARCH

SPECIAL ATTRACTION
LARGEST MUSICAL COMEDY NOW TOURING CANADA

JOHN M. SHEESLEY, INC.
Presents

The Captivating Operatic Star
GERTRUDE HUTCHESON

in a Merry, Musical Review With a Plot

"LET'S GO"

Six Months N.Y.
With Original Metropolitan Cast, and
OODLES OF HAPPY, LAUGHING, DANCING, SINGING GIRLS

SEATS ON SALE NOW AT THEATRE
Phone 2185 for Reservations

PRICES: Nights, 50c to \$1.50. Wednesday Matinee, 50c to \$1.00

HUDSON'S BAY CO. ARE PLANNING FOR HISTORIC PAGEANT

City Authorities Will Co-operate To Make the Event of More Than Local Significance

The Hudson's Bay Company, the oldest company in the world, will celebrate their two hundred and fiftieth anniversary early in May. The company contemplates celebrating this anniversary with an elaborate pageant, symbolizing the picturesque and historic events of the last two centuries and a half, in this country, which will be shown in all the large western cities, coincident with the visit of the governor of the company and other officials.

Arrangements are being made to have this pageant photographed in the movies, together with moving pictures of the various cities, picturesque scenes of the fur trading in the north country, etc., and shown abroad to illustrate the growth and resources of Canada.

This celebration will exceed anything ever before attempted as an educational feature, and will bring before Canadians themselves and the world at large, the impressive development of the country and the great traditions of the past.

The city authorities of some of the larger western cities are taking advantage of the unique occasion by co-operating with the Hudson's Bay Company to make the event of more than local significance, and the pageant so as to take a local and provincial feature.

Edmonton, which is one of the historic centers of Hudson's Bay Company, has already taken steps to make the pageant a provincial affair. At the call of Mayor Clarke, the various clubs and associations of the city were assembled to outline a program, and a committee was elected, of which Mayor Clarke is the permanent chairman, John A. McDougall, vice-chairman, John F. Prith, of the Board of Trade secretary, Mrs. E. T. Bishop, treasurer, and W. J. Stark, manager of the Edmonton Exhibition Company, to assume charge of the combined municipal and Hudson's Bay Company celebration.

A number of Edmonton organizations have signalled their intention of contributing floats to the pageant, illustrating local events which will supplement the original pageant in such a manner as to make it a complete illustration of local history.

LATEST FARCE-COMEDY IS COMING TO EMPIRE THEATRE

"Let's Go," John M. Sheesley's latest farce comedy with music, will be presented at the Empire Theatre for three days starting Monday, March 8. The production is well put on, has plenty of snap and ginger, yet is clean in every detail. The music and lyrics are by Edgar Vinal and the book adapted and staged by Harry Sedley.

"Let's Go" has a connected interesting story. There are many humorous situations, most of the comedy being presented by W. Chatterton and H. D. Pennington, the detectives, and Elizabeth Fox, the maid. Miss Gertrude Hutcheson, the prima donna, leads in the singing. The production has a dozen good musical numbers, which help to make it bright and tuneful.

The story is about two men, William H. Malone and Clifton Lyons, who visit a fashionable cabaret. While they are here a murder is committed. In his haste to get away, Malone takes the murderer's coat by mistake. How the detectives try to fasten the guilt for the crime on Malone is amusing. The second act shows the detectives, themselves, hand-cuffed, and the mystery cleared.

Others in the cast besides those mentioned are: Harry Clark, Haile Randall, Doll Evans, and G. R. Williams. There is a splendid chorus of singing and dancing girls who wear stunning, abbreviated costumes. The scenery is all that could be desired. As a whole, the production is entertaining and pleasing, and one that is well worth seeing. There will be a regular matinee on Wednesday.

OLIVE THOMAS, A "BABY VAMP"

Olive Thomas, the charming and vivacious Selznick star, will be seen in the first of her series of Selznick Pictures "Upstairs and Down," as a delightful little "baby vamp." No man misses her flirtatious eye and each falls a victim to her entrancing smiles. To her, man is life and flirtations food. It makes no difference who the man is, as long as he is willing to fall a victim to her charms. She loves them all—fat, lean, tall and short.

She is a harmless little body, but a mischievous one. She is happiest when she is busy getting in or out of some scrape. She's a mame little person, for no matter how big the risk, she'll take it, if there's any fun in it.

For the "baby vamp," life is one merry, mad merry-go-round. She looks through rose-colored glasses and the sun is always shining. When trouble comes she merrily throws it over her shoulder with a shrug and a smile. Nothing can faze her.

Olive Thomas with her gaiety, vivacity and "pop" is particularly adapted for such a role. She gives the character life and feeling. The delightful story of the irresistible "baby vamp" can be seen on Monday next at the Regent theatre. "Upstairs and Down" is distributed by Select Pictures Corporation.

FILM EXCHANGE EMPLOYEES OF TORONTO ARE OUT ON STRIKE

It is reported that employees of the Film Exchange of Toronto have gone on strike. These employees, numbering about sixty, have worked for ten years for a wage of \$12 a week and are now demanding wages from \$18 to \$25 a week. They have presented their demands to the Vitaphone, Pathe, Real and other large moving picture film corporations. The men who are on strike prepare films for shipment to theatres. It is expected that the moving picture business will be seriously affected by the strike.

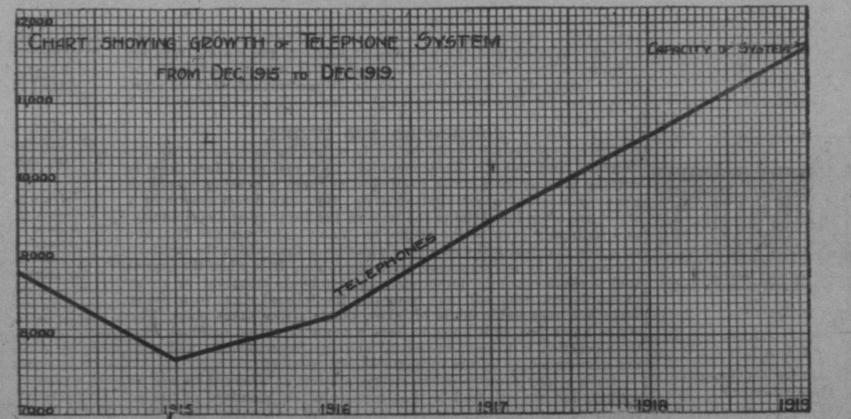
IDAHO FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION LARGEST YET HELD

The fifth annual convention of the Idaho State Federation of Labor is declared in the official bulletin of that organization to be "the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the hosts of labor ever assembled in the state of Idaho."

Why An Increase in Telephone Rates Is Necessary

This chart shows at a glance the extraordinary growth of the system from December, 1915, to December, 1919.

It will also be noticed that there was a considerable loss in telephones from 1914 to end of 1915 owing to mistaken ideas on economy on the part of subscribers who discontinued their service.



This condition was corrected in 1916 and since then a steady growth in the number of subscribers to the system has been maintained and at the present time the demand for service far exceeds the possibility of supply.

The operation and maintenance of a telephone system differs from other utilities in the respect that the cost of operation per telephone increases with the number of subscribers.

The cost of material necessary to the up-keep of the system has increased 45 to 130 per cent, but the principal reason for

the slight increase cost of your service is due to the fact that the annual fixed charges will be increased \$70,000.00 owing to the cost of new equipment.

You cannot get better service at the price in any city where there is a similar amount of telephones in use.

Additions to the telephone system will assist the city to grow and make your service more valuable, therefore we ask your continued support in the effort to keep the department to the forefront of all other systems in the country.

The Increase Amounts to about 8 Cents per Telephone per Week
For any further information telephone the Department No. 9231.

City of Edmonton Telephone Department

(AUTHORITY OF CITY COMMISSIONERS)

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AN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

It is to be hoped that the Government will provide for the broadening of the scope of the extension department of the university during the present session, and make an appropriation for that work. The university can be of inestimable value to men and women in the province by having a well organized system of tuition by correspondence. The present department of extension has done useful work on a scale that was calculated to make it of general use. With the establishment of a first-class correspondence department in connection with the university, and the use of proper measures to put it before the people, there would undoubtedly be a great response throughout the province. Large numbers of people are paying money to the States for correspondence courses. With the widening of the usefulness of an educational institution that need be second to none, every Alberta citizen could have the opportunity of augmenting his or her education without the necessity of paying a high price to an institution outside of the province or Dominion.

Nor need the good work stop there. Lecture courses could be arranged at central points throughout the province and a large number of men and women would undoubtedly take advantage of the opportunity thus offered.

One of the outstanding members of the famous (or infamous) Winnipeg "Citizens'" committee, is reported as having attributed the industrial unrest to free education. Even though the gentleman was correct in his assumption—and we are inclined to agree with him—we do not think that our Alberta legislators will oppose any scheme of wider education. If the Government is prepared to make the university useful to all the people it will no doubt be supported by all parties in the legislature.

MINIMUM WAGES

It is deplorable that Alberta should find itself in the position of having a minimum wage provision that is ridiculously low when compared with that of other western provinces. The only minimum wage legislation in this province is that contained in the Factories Act and is only applicable to places of business coming under the jurisdiction of the act. It provides for a minimum of six dollars per week for learners for the first four months of employment, seven-and-a-half dollars for the second four months, and a minimum of nine dollars thereafter. When it is known that many employers observe the nine dollar minimum as a maximum wage, the hardship entailed on those workers affected becomes very apparent. It is stated that the average wage paid in Alberta stores is eleven-and-a-half dollars per week.

The Alberta minimum when compared with that of Saskatchewan should create a strong agitation for a reform. In the last mentioned province the minimum wage scale runs from nine-and-a-half to fifteen dollars for a forty-eight hour week. The scale for learners is \$9.50 for the first six months, \$11.00 for the second, and \$13.00 for the third six months, and the minimum after eighteen months' employment is \$15.00 per week.

There is no reason why Alberta should be behind in this matter, and it is to be hoped that something will be accomplished during the present session to place this province on an equal basis with other western provinces with respect to the minimum wage.

LABOR AND INTERNATIONALISM.

The organization of Labor is the greatest international movement and influence in the world today. The great fraternity of those who work belts the globe. There are, admittedly, differences which separate American Labor, for example, from British, French, or German Labor, but they are nevertheless differences of detail and incident rather than of fundamental characteristics or principle. The same demands for reasonable hours, living wages and proper working conditions that are voiced in one country are heard in all the others. The desire for education and enjoyment, for public health and civic beauty, for freedom of speech and organization, for a share in the control of government and industry, knows no national bounds or limits of language, race or creed.

Labor has the humanitarian viewpoint in its organization. It is more concerned with peace and happiness and a higher standard of living for every human creature, than it is with the selfish and mercenary affairs of national trade protection, or trade discrimination between States. The program on which Labor stands represents social advances and benefits that are greater than the confines of nationalism. It expresses universal needs and desires. The interests of Labor are one and the province of Labor is the world. Writing editorially The Nation (New York) says: "It is to the solidarity of Labor rather than to any formal union of governments that we must look today for liberty, international understanding, and peace."

CONCERNING THE STRIKE.

Strikes are bad. Bad for the workers, bad for employers, bad for industry, and bad for the community. As a matter of fact there is nothing good about a strike itself, just as there is nothing ennobling about war or any other kind of strife. But—the direct results of a strike are often beneficial to the worker, the industry and community, and indirectly even to the employer. Many employers are fair, but as a rule that which the employer concedes is that which the insistent demands of the workers press home upon him. It is when the organized workers encounter an unreasonable, stubborn employer, or group of employers, who will not recognize the toilers' right to a living wage and reasonable hours of labor, that a strike takes place. The strike hurts just as it hurts to have a tooth extracted or filled. But the operation is usually successful and the inconvenience and pain are overshadowed by the ultimate benefit received.

Look at any country where strikes are few or where there are no strikes, and we will find in that country a low standard of life as compared with any other people or any other country. Industrial dependence, servility and docility exist in countries where there are no strikes. If the absence of strikes meant industrial and commercial prosperity; if the absence of strikes meant the independence of a country, its wealth, its progress, then China should stand at the head of civilization. The worker hates and dreads the strike. But he hates and despises industrial slavery more, and is sometimes prepared to suffer the pangs of the former to escape the humiliation, degradation and hopelessness of the latter.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Information given out at Washington shows that 17,000 persons graduated into the millionaire class in the years 1917 and 1918. There are 36,686 millionaires in the States. The workers have become poorer to swell the number in the million dollar class.

In demanding the nationalization of basic industries, Labor wants something more than a change from private to State capitalism. Democratic control of industry by those engaged therein, under supervision of the Government representing the community, is the aim of the workers.

Building tradesmen in the city will be pleased to observe that a scaffold inspector has been appointed by the city commissioners. It is to be hoped that though the official referred to is to be designated as assistant head of the building department, his other duties in that connection will not interfere with the inspection of scaffolds. The providing of safe scaffolding and staging is an important matter to the men employed in the building trades.

New Spring and Dress Goods Are Arriving Daily

The looms of no pagan land yielded richer, more brilliant weaves than those of the modern textile worker. This coming spring season the fabrics are particularly beautiful. Color artistry, design, texture—seem to have reached a climax. You are especially invited to view these new spring weaves tomorrow.

48-Inch Silk Tricole. Price \$10.00 Per Yard

Heavy Mesh Silk Tricole. A popular fabric for dresses, suits and separate skirts. Shown in all the leading shades of taupe, rose, sand, reseda, grey, Belgian, navy and black. 48 inches wide.
Price, per yard **\$10.00**

40-In. Crepe De Chine. Wonderful Value at \$1.98

With a rich lustrous finish for dresses and blouses. All colors including black; 40 inches wide.
Extra special, per yard **\$1.98**

54-Inch Pure Wool Tweeds. Price \$3.98 Per Yard

In a special weight for suits, coats and separate skirts. Colors are green, grey and tan mixtures; 54 inches wide.
Special, per yard **\$3.98**

50-Inch Pure Wool Gabardines

A shipment of these Pure Wool Gabardines just to hand. The value is exceptionally good. In weights for suits, etc. All colors and black. Very special.
per yard **\$4.75**

36-Inch Chiffon Taffetas. Price \$2.95 Per Yard

The leading silk for spring wear, and of a fine even weave. All colors and black; 36 inches wide.
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54-Inch Covert Coatings. Special, \$4.25 Per Yard

An excellent material for spring coats and of English manufacture. We advise an early selection, as the quantity is limited.
In green, grey and tan mixtures. Special, per yard **\$4.25**

Pure Wool Novelty Plaids for Separate Skirts

The right fabrics for your spring skirt. Beautiful color combinations; 48 and 54 inches wide.
Priced at **\$6.00, \$7.95, \$9.50 and \$9.75 Per Yard**

BEDSPREADS

From the Best English Manufacturers. In Marcella, Grecian, Dimity and Crochet

We have just received a big consignment of these Bedspreads direct from the English manufacturers. As everyone knows this quality of Bedspread has been almost unobtainable since the war commenced. However we are now once more able to supply the big demand for them. The values are exceptionally good. Lay in a supply while these low prices prevail—(Second Floor).

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HUDSON'S BAY CO.

With the trend toward group government, organized Labor holds a more responsible position than ever before.

If the reader has a desire to be informed in a decidedly entertaining manner of what is going on "below the hill," Alex Ross' articles in the Free Press will be found to fill the bill.

Edmonton has just lost a highly efficient high school teacher. Why? Because the Ottawa scale for the work the teacher was doing in Edmonton is three hundred dollars higher than that paid in this city.

The return of West Edmonton Machinists Union No. 559 to the real Labor movement is gratifying. To the pitiful few who still hold to the sinking wreck, we would say: "Eventually, why not now!"

The sudden and simultaneous increase in house rents may not be the result of a real estate agent collusion, but it looks very much as if that might be the case. Rents in this city after April first will be exorbitant in very many cases. The Free Press is glad to note that the legislative committee of the Trades Council will report on this matter at the next meeting of the Council. The need of a housing scheme is daily becoming more apparent.

LABOR RESEARCH BUREAU IS GREAT ADVANCE IN ENG.

Independent Organization to Supply Information to Sections of Labor Movement

One of the most interesting recent developments in the labor world of Great Britain is the establishment of a Labor research department by the Independent Labor party.

It has affiliated to it the Trades Union congress, the Labor party, and the Co-operative union, besides numerous individual unions, branches, local labor parties, co-operative societies, and so forth; but it is an independent organization to supply accurate information to all sections of the Labor movement.

Its organic relations to the trade unions and the Labor movement and its work on the trade union side has won for it a special position in the industrial field, and it is now attempting to undertake a similar task in the international field.

Already a good deal has been done in this direction in past years; special inquiries have been held and books produced on questions of international government, economic policy, and trade unionism, and a considerable collection of documents and cuttings brought together.

It is planned to establish a central agency of Labor international information, in touch with all foreign Labor organizations, and possessing full files of their documents and publications, and of government papers and other publications bearing on international questions as they affect Labor, and issuing a regular service of news and special reports.

What Men Will Wear This Spring



There's one thing pretty certain, careful buying is going to be the style this Spring. Men who want to make their money go farthest are going to get good, all wool quality; such clothes save because they last several seasons.

In our clothes you'll not only find style, but you'll get the fine tailoring and all-wool quality that saves for you because it lasts.

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