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LEGISLATION ASKED BY ALTA. FED. OF LABOR

What Was Asked and What Was Passed in Regard to Coal Mines' Act

(By Walter Smitten, Secretary Alberta Federation of Labor)

AMENDMENTS TO COAL MINES ACT What We Asked

1. Amend Section 17 clause (c) by adding the words "elected by the miners of each sub-district."
2. Amend Section 9 to provide for a maximum work day of 8 hours for all men employed in and around mines.
3. Amend Section 34 to provide for pay days being every alternate Saturday.
4. Amend Section 35 by adding after the word "them" the words "on a mine run basis to be paid in legal currency."
5. Amend Section 58 by adding the following to be known as clause (7) "In all rooms and other working places canvass shall be kept not less than twelve feet from the working face for the purpose of ventilation."
6. That regulations providing for the use of electric safety lamps in all gaseous mines be adopted.
7. That regulations governing the use of explosives be made more elastic to meet the requirements of hard coal needing the use of extra powder, same to be left to the discretion of the shot lighter and approved by the Inspector of Mines.
8. Amend regulations governing wash-houses and lockers by striking out the words "on a price agreed upon between the men and employer" and substituting therefor the words "free of charge."
9. That the Coal Mines Act be so amended as will provide that no person shall be employed at the mining of coal who has not first obtained a certificate of competency from a Board of Examiners, such Board to be composed of a member selected by the miners, another by the mine operators, and a third by the government, compensation for the work of the said board to be provided by the government.

What Was Passed

Section 34 was amended to provide that wages earned from the first to the fifteenth day of the month shall be paid on the last Saturday of the same month and that wages earned from the sixteenth to the last day of the month shall be paid on the first Saturday after the fifth day of the following month.

We were further assured that in the selection of the working miner, representatives on the board of examiners to inquire and determine qualifications of candidates for fire bosses, pit bosses and mine managers' certificates, the officials of the district offices were being consulted and that the persons recommended by them were being appointed.

Relative to the establishment by law of a maximum working day of eight hours for all persons working in or about coal mines we were informed that the jurisdiction of the province regarding legislation of this character was in doubt; that a meeting was being asked of the Supreme Court of Canada and it was ruled that the provinces should legislate we could expect the requested amendments.

The amendment regarding pay days leaves us in practically the same position as before except that two pay days will be assured in each calendar month, but periodically there will be three weeks between said pay days. What is desired is that every alternate Saturday shall, by legislation, be established as the pay day for men working in and around mines.

Our request for examination of all men who desire to work at the coal face by a commission of employers and employees as to their competency and the granting of certificates, said certificate to be necessary before a man would be permitted to work received no consideration. We were informed that there was at present a scarcity of practical miners in this province, that the adoption of this amendment would curtail production, and further that there were such a number of small mines in the province that were absolutely required if the farmers were to be assured an adequate supply of coal at a reasonable rate, which would be automatically put out of business by the adoption of this.

We suggested that the amendment be made applicable only to those mines where twenty or more men were working under ground to meet this situation, however, while it was admitted something should be done from the point of view of safety, no action was taken at this session.

The other amendments are technical and were prepared by a committee of competent miners, being deemed by them to be necessary as an additional measure of safety for the men, and surely in an occupation as hazardous as this any measure that would tend to minimize the possibility of accidents should receive due consideration.

Civic employees being eligible for

RAILWAYS ASK 30% RAISE IN FREIGHT RATES

An application has been filed with the board of railway commissioners at Ottawa, asking permission for a flat increase in freight rates in Canada to the amount of 30 per cent.

The application was sent in to the railway commission Saturday afternoon by the Canadian Railway Association, and their request is made on behalf of all the railways in Canada, members of the association, and also on behalf of all other Canadian railways subject to the jurisdiction of the railway commission. Mr. C. P. Riddell, of Montreal, secretary of the Canadian Railway Association, made the application. It is expected that there will be a long fight over this application, one which will probably engage all the best legal talent of the Dominion.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH TRADE IS TO BE RESUMED

Soviet Government Has Accepted Terms Which British Gov't Stipulated

Leonard Krassin, Russian Bolshevik minister of trade and commerce, who left London recently for Moscow, after having consulted with Premier Lloyd George and allied representatives concerning commercial relations between Soviet Russia and the allies, will return to London immediately, says a Moscow wireless dispatch.

The conditions which the British government is declared to have stipulated before trade could be resumed with Russia and which the Russians have accepted are given as follows:

That each government agree to refrain from initiating action or official propaganda against the institutions of the other government, in particular that the Soviet government shall not assist the eastern people in hostilities against Great Britain.

That British subjects in Russia and Russian subjects in Great Britain be permitted to return to their homes.

That the Soviet government agree in principle to recognize its obligations and to refund to private individuals subjects losses suffered through the sale of goods or personal services rendered to Russia.

That Great Britain agrees to the conditions of the Soviet government regarding trade on a mutual basis but retains the right to object to the appointment of any official agent of the Soviet.

TEN MILLION IN GOLD FOR CANADA FROM SOVIETS

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens Says To Be Used To Purchase Canadian Goods

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, chief of the Russian Soviet bureau at New York, has announced that he has received a cablegram from the Soviet embassy in London, stating that satisfactory arrangements had been made with Canadian bankers for the transfer of \$10,000,000 in gold to Canada for the purchase of Canadian goods.

No further details in regard to the gold shipment were given in the cable, according to Mr. Martens, but he believed the arrangements had been made in London by Santeri Nuorteva, one of the Soviet representatives, who recently toured Canada interviewing Canadian manufacturers, and who afterwards went to London to conduct negotiations regarding the financing of contracts with Canadian firms. He said the gold would be shipped from Estonia or from that deposited by the Soviet government in Scandinavian banks. It would be sent to the Dominion, but he did not know which Canadian bank would handle it. That was a matter which was to be arranged in London.

Plans are still in progress for the opening of an office in Canada, but they have not reached a stage where definite announcements of the arrangements can be made. Dr. Ohsol, head of the Soviet commercial department at New York, will likely be in charge of the Canadian office.

LABOR PARTY WILL CONTEST THE PAS ELECTION

At a meeting of the Manitoba provincial executive of the Dominion Labor Party held in Winnipeg on Saturday it was decided to contest the deferred election of the Pas against Edward Brown, provincial treasurer. The constituency will choose its own candidate, but workers and speakers will be sent in to carry on the campaign.

A public office will be considered next week.

MANITOBA'S NEW MEMBERS DECIDE TO FORM GROUP

Farmers and Independents Combine Forces, Will Not Support Government

At a meeting of the newly-elected members of the Manitoba legislature, it was decided to form a Farmer-Independent group. The meeting was called by W. McKinnel, member for Rockwood, and after coming to the decision that it was advisable and necessary to form a definite organization of all members elected as Independent-Farmers and straight Independents, the meeting adjourned until July 27, when a group leader is to be chosen. Mr. McKinnel stated that he believed the adjourned meeting would result in the formation of a strong group under a recognized leader. "We propose to give no pledged support to any other group in the house and will be strictly independent on all matters. The rumors that we are playing for cabinet representation have no foundation," said Mr. McKinnel. The claim was made that this group when organized would be the second in strength in the legislature, and in their statements to reporters after the meeting, there was nothing to indicate that the government would be accorded any organized support from the group.

BRITISH UNIONS WILL BALLOT ON DIRECT ACTION

Trades Union Congress Demands Withdrawal British Troops From Ireland

In the special Trades Union Congress, called in London on Tuesday, to consider Labor's attitude on the Irish question, a resolution, introduced by the Miners' Federation, demanding the withdrawal of all British troops from Ireland, and the cessation of the manufacture of munitions to be used in Ireland and Russia was adopted.

The resolution recommended a general strike if the government refused the demands, but the question of direct action will be left to a ballot of the members of the various unions. Thus the rank and file will have a chance to express their opinion.

A previous resolution favoring direct action and introduced by the leader of the locomotive men, was defeated by a big majority.

Eight hundred delegates were present, representing 5,000,000 workers.

BORDEN'S LEGACY

(By Alex. Ross, M.L.A.)

Sir Robert Borden has at last done something that will meet with the approval of the majority of Canadian citizens—he has resigned.

His legacy to Canada is an appalling national debt, a host of associates who are looking for political honors and a new national party. The first part of the legacy will never be appreciated even by the most patriotic Canadian; the second may continue to interest, if not amuse, the country for some time; the third may become a permanent institution. It would appear as if the personnel of the new Liberal and Conservative party will be much the same as the defunct Unionist party. The old cabinet will be treated with a liberal veneer and placed on a brand new platform amply provided for in the last year's estimates by increasing the salaries. There is some speculation as to how the old cabinet will fit the new platform, but a glance at the platform is reassuring it is so designed that it can be made to harmonize so as to please even the most fastidious. So it is quite evident if any alterations are necessary that the experiment will be made with the platform and not with the cabinet.

The platform is built of well seasoned material the first plank is made up of a statement averting the fidelity of the new party to the British Empire. Many think it is a superfluous plank because the old cabinet has never displayed any inclination to depart from the constitution. On the contrary everything it did was strictly constitutional so jealous was it of the constitution that legislation was passed during the Winnipeg strike which provided for the deportation of any persons suspected of making faces at the constitution. Suspected persons were not even to be allowed the option of a trial, the penalty was made to fit the crime they were to be deported and compelled to reside in some other part of the British empire. The first plank is a sturdy old plank to be found in

TRADES' COUNCIL MEETING MONDAY

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council takes place on Monday evening, July 19th. Important business will be done with all delegates are requested to be in hand.

REV. F. E. MERCER IS ENJOYING HIS VACATION

Labor Men Will Learn With Regret That He May Not Return to Canada

Readers of the Free Press will be interested in knowing that Rev. F. E. Mercer is apparently spending a very pleasant vacation at his old home in Canterbury, England.

In a letter to the editor Mr. Mercer says: "Since my arrival over here I am afraid that my many relations and friends have used all my time, and that I have been revelling in the flesh-pots of capitalism rather than laboriously manufacturing bricks for the Labor cause."

"However, I have taken my credentials to the headquarters of the Labor party in London, but got there on an unfortunate day when some Irish delegation had arrived, so every one was very busy. Henderson himself was sick. I am going up again next week and perhaps I shall have a more interesting time."

Edmonton Labor men will regret to hear that Mr. Mercer may not return to Canada. He has been recommended for a position in England that is very attractive and in a line that Mr. Mercer is interested in. However, he hopes to keep in touch with Edmonton Labor through contributions to the Free Press on British Labor matters. Mr. Mercer wishes to be remembered to all his Edmonton friends.

ORGANIZED LABOR IS FOR COX AS AGAINST HARDING

Non-Partisans Will Review Cox's Record in Congress, For Benefit of Voters

(By Laurence Todd, Staff Correspondent, The Federated Press.)

Washington—The old guard of organized labor is for Cox as against Harding, and it has no faith in a third ticket. At the same time, it is disappointed that McAdoo was not nominated by the Democratic convention, and it is doubtful of Cox's ability to run much better than Alton B. Parker ran.

That is the consensus of opinion gleaned from talks with a score of labor officials here on the morning following the selection of Cox by the Murphy-Brennan-Taggart-Lynch-Guffy combination. It was opinion expressed before the labor men had read Bryan's announcement that "The nomination of Cox signals the surrender of the Democratic party into the hands of the reactionaries on both the liquor question and financial questions generally."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that he anticipated the Non-Partisan Political Council committee of which he is secretary would review Cox's record in Congress for the benefit of the voters; he would not express a view as to Cox, but he had heard much favorable comment upon him from labor men in Ohio.

At headquarters of the Plumb Plan League, no statement was forthcoming in the early hours. Edward Keating, manager of the league office, stated that they would wait and watch developments both in the old parties and in the promised third ticket movement, before taking action.

The A. F. of L. political committee will not formally approve any presidential or vice-presidential nominee in this campaign.

TRADE BALANCE OF UNITED STATES 17 BILLION DOLLARS

Most of Favorable Trade Balance of U.S. Against Allied Countries

Since the beginning of the world war in 1914 the United States has rolled up a trade balance of approximately \$17,000,000,000 against the world. This exceeds by several billions of dollars the total balance in favor of the United States from 1875 to 1914.

Department of commerce figures show that the trade balance made in favor of the United States in the fiscal year ending in 1914, one month before the war began, was only \$470,000,000. During the first year of the war it was \$1,694,419,000, and in the next year, ending June 30, 1916, and advancing steadily each year to a new high record of \$4,685,741,747 during the eleven months of the present fiscal year. The previous high record was \$3,995,720,068 last year.

Most of the favorable trade balance of the United States has been against

the allied and neutral countries of Europe. Many of the South American and North American countries and some of those in the Far East have a balance against the United States.

(Continued on Page Eight)

WINNIPEG TRADES COUNCIL APPOINTS HOOP ORGANIZER

Celebrates Anniversary of O. B.U. Disruption by Starting Strenuous Campaign

Last week the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council celebrated the anniversary of the disruption in its ranks by the splitting away of the O.B.U. faction, by instituting a strenuous campaign to build up the International movement.

Secretary Robinson is bringing in the report that if they did not get their fighting armor on the master class will be so well organized that we will have the devil's own job getting organized at all. The employer was not losing any point to strengthen his position and weaken theirs. The secession movement is nothing in itself though it has meant a lot to the trades union movement and it will be wiped out in a short time.

Delegated Winning said that the building industry with the exception of the painters and metal workers and possibly inside wiremen and sheet metal workers is standing solid and no secession workers are being employed on any big contracts.

The motion that the report be accepted and an organizer appointed was carried unanimously. On motion, W. H. Hoop was appointed organizer to take up the campaign against the O.B.U.

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FARMERS TO GET 30 CENT PAYMENT NOW

The Canadian wheat board has decided to make an interim payment of 30 cents per bushel as soon as possible after July 15, against the wheat represented by its participation certificates when such certificates are presented to the board, according to an official announcement made late Saturday.

The board, it is stated, will be unable to determine the total value of the certificates before the business is completed, but present indications are that this payment represents approximately 75 per cent. Owners of participation certificates can either send them direct for payment or through any available agency.

DISTINCTION IS MADE BETWEEN CLOTHES & CLOTH

U.S. Federal Judge Says That Bolts of Cloth Are Not Wearing Apparel

A distinction between clothes and cloth by Federal Judge Mack in New York resulted in the dismissal of the American Woolen Company and its president, William M. Wood, from the charge of violating the Lever act. The company was charged with having increased prices more than 200 per cent. The indictment charged Mr. Wood with receiving over half a million dollars last year in commissions that were charged to manufacturing and selling costs, and receiving "enormous salaries."

The court held that the amendment to the Lever act, which included "wearing apparel," could not apply to the defendants, as they did not handle wearing apparel. The court said that bolts of cloth "are not in and of themselves wearing apparel."

"Interpreted in the light of reason," said the court, "wearing apparel must be held to include all material used to make up a garment." The court said he could find no intent in the Lever act "to control distribution of all or indeed any of the ingredients that enter into wearing apparel. Apt words to indicate such an intent were readily available."

Imagine the feelings of the early inhabitants of the American colonies to ward those few gentlemen who set themselves up as economically superior beings, and who insisted upon living without any labor, upon the labor performed by their fellows. It was against the suggestion of such a practice that Captain John Smith vociferated his famous "He that will not work, neither shall he eat." The suggestion that some should share in the proceeds of community life without participating in the hardships that were involved in making a living seemed preposterous in those early days.

Today living on one's income is accepted in every industrial center of the United States as one of the methods of gaining a livelihood. Some men and women work for a living. Other men and women own for a living.

Workers are in most cases the humble people of the community. They do not live in the finest homes, eat the best food, wear the most elaborate clothing, or read, travel and enjoy the most of life.

The owners as a rule are the well-to-do part of the community. They derive much or all their income from investments. The return which they make to the community in services is small when compared with the income which they receive from their property holdings.

Living on one's income is becoming as much a part of American economic life as living by factory labor, or by mining, or by manufacturing, or by any other occupation upon which the community depends for its products. The difference between those occupations and living on one's income is that they are relatively menial, while it is relatively respectable, that is, they have won the disapprobation and it has won the approbation of American public opinion.

The economic system that exists at the present time in the United States places a premium on property ownership. The recipients of the large incomes are the holders of the large amounts of property.

Large incomes are property incomes. The rich are rich because they are property owners. Furthermore, the organization of present-day business makes the owner of property more secure—far more secure in his income, than is the worker who produces the wealth out of which the property income is paid.

Living on one's income is paid.

Two locals were formed in New Glasgow, others in Stellarton, Trenton, Westville, Thorburn, and two Ladies' Auxiliaries in the number at New Glasgow and Thorburn.

This means the foundation for a triumph has been laid in every industrial section of the county—the politicians must be quaking! Some of the fairer minded of these have seen the light and would like to come over particularly as every day they are being deserted by their best workers.

The entry of the women into politics is the most heartening sign of all. The workers of the world have always favored their political emancipation which has been withheld and finally grudgingly granted by the parties which feared the common sense of the women. Their action in coming over to the workers justifies every fear ever entertained by the old line parties.

New York—The amalgamation of all central labor unions of the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond, bringing together 750,000 trades unionists into the largest central labor union in the world, has been announced at the headquarters of the Central Federated Union, by Edward Hannah, president. This move is the result of instructions issued by Samuel Gompers.

"The effect of the amalgamation," said Hannah, "will be that the solidarity of organized labor will be demonstrated to an unprecedented extent, and there will be no more factional differences or misunderstandings or rivalries between competing unions when it comes to matters of the welfare of organized labor of the metropolitan district as a whole."

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NON UNION SHOP WAR ON AT TUCSON

Tucson, Ariz.—The non-union shop war has been inaugurated in Tucson. The unions have decided to organize a state co-operative bank so as to permit the withdrawal of funds from local banks by union men. They will also inaugurate a boycott on all business houses displaying "Open Shop" signs. There is talk of all union men employed in places displaying such signs refusing to continue at work. The anti-union business men have formed an "Open Shop association" and are zealously signing up members.

PROPERTY OWNER IS MORE SECURE THAN WORKER

Recipients of the Large Incomes Are Holders of Much Property

(By Scott Nearing, Staff Writer The Federated Press)

If the possession of property is to enjoy the full fruit of his ownership, he must be free to make from it whatever gains he can.

The present organization of economic life in the United States permits the wealth owners through their ownership to live without doing any work, upon the work done by their fellows. As recipients of property income (rent, interest and dividends) they have a return for which they need perform no service—a return that allows them to "live on their income."

Civilization is built upon labor, and the structure of civilization is a labor-created structure. The clothes that men wear, the houses they live in, the books that they read were made by some human hands. The man who devoted his energy to making things produces wealth. In exchange for which he receives the income that enables him to procure the objects of his desire.

The man who fails to assist in productive activity gives nothing of himself in return for the food, clothing and shelter which he enjoys—that is, he lives on the labor of others. Where some have sowed and reaped, hammered and drilled, he has reaped himself on the fruits of their toil, while never toiling himself.

Living on one's income is not a new social experience, but it is relatively new in the United States. The practice found a reasonably effective expression in the feudalism of medieval Europe. It has been brought to extraordinary perfection under the industrialism of Twentieth Century America.

Imagine the feelings of the early inhabitants of the American colonies to ward those few gentlemen who set themselves up as economically superior beings, and who insisted upon living without any labor, upon the labor performed by their fellows. It was against the suggestion of such a practice that Captain John Smith vociferated his famous "He that will not work, neither shall he eat." The suggestion that some should share in the proceeds of community life without participating in the hardships that were involved in making a living seemed preposterous in those early days.

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NEW YORK SUN UNCONSCIOUSLY PRAISES UNIONISM

The power of trade unionism is unconsciously acknowledged by the editor of the New York Sun and Herald in a lecture to people who are dissatisfied with their jobs. Says this opinion leader: "It is human for a man to want a job at work he likes and at the pay he thinks he is worth; but only a member of a powerful labor union can always demand that happy combination. Others must take the best jobs they can find at the best salaries the employer is willing and able to pay—or else sit around and whine that things are all wrong."

SOME UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ARE DISCLOSED

Business Men Who Condemn Trade Unions Better Watch Their Associates

Niagara Falls, N.Y.—Business men who condemn trade unions can find wide fields for their activity among their own associates, according to a list of "some" unfair trade practices, listed by William B. Colver, member federal trade commission, in a speech to a manufacturers' association in this city.

Specifications Galore

The list includes misbranding of articles, adulteration, bribery of buyers or other employees of customers, bribery of an employee to put foreign substances into the product of a competitor, spying on competitors and procuring trade secrets, enticing valuable employees of competitors in such numbers as to disorganize or hamper the competitor, making false statements respecting competitors' products, false and misleading advertising, widespread threats of suits of patent infringement that are made solely for intimidation purposes, vague and indefinite hints of patent infringement, tampering with and misadjusting machines sold by competitors for the purpose of discrediting them, trade boycotts to prevent certain dealers from producing goods, imitating products or trade names of rivals by misrepresenting their financial standing, misrepresenting the materials in a competitor's products, misrepresentation in the sale of the stock of corporations, rebuilding old articles and selling them for new products, bidding up prices of raw materials to destroy a weak competitor, sales of goods at or below cost as "leaders," coupled with statements misleading the public into the belief that they were sold at a profit by reason of the seller's superior facilities for manufacturing, purchasing, etc.

A young woman forming one of a church wedding party in a Catholic church in Uruguay recently was refused admission to the church because of the scantiness of her dress. It is said that the churches of Paris set the precedent, which is being followed by ecclesiastical authorities in other countries.

TOM MOORE TELLS OF EFFORTS OF LABOR IN CANADA

Immediate Object of Organized Labor Is To Raise Standard of Living

In an interview given on behalf of the Trades Union News, of Philadelphia, Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, regarding trade unionism in Canada, said:

"The immediate objective of organized labor in Canada is to raise the standard of living conditions and to obtain through shorter hours and increased wages some of the benefits that should accrue by the introduction and improvement of modern labor saving machinery.

"Organized labor, today, desires to lift itself from the position of a mere subject in the industrial state to one of a constituent partner. This is being accomplished in other countries, and, to some extent, in Canada through the establishment of shop councils which recognize the representatives of organized workers as the men representing the workers. The duties of these shop councils are, many times, at their inception of a simple character dealing with safety, hygiene and similar matters, but as worker and employer meet together in such councils, their functions broaden out and through this channel lies the greatest hope for the final bringing about of democracy in industry without undue friction.

"The attitude of Canadian employers today is much the same as enumerated in paragraph 54 of the Mathers' Industrial Relations Commission report, which was published together with the report of the National Industrial Conference held in Ottawa last September, and which is as follows:

"Employers may be divided into three classes: (1) those who deny the right of their employees to organize and who actively take steps to prevent such organizations; (2) those who, while not denying that right of their employees, and persist in dealing with them as individuals, or as committees of employees, without regard to their affiliation with the organization; (3) those who not only admit the right to their employees to organize, but recognize and bargain with the organization on behalf of their employees.

"If anything were to be added to that it would simply be to say that the efforts of those who are determined, at all costs, to retard the workers are a little more prominent at this time and that the efforts of those who are determined in all parts of the country in the aggressive action taken by certain classes of employers to refuse closed shop or signing of agreements with organized labor.

"On the other hand, it is only fair to say that some other industries, such as the building industry, are showing a far more conciliatory spirit, and, at a meeting in Hamilton, Ontario, a short time ago between representatives of the Employers' Association and representatives of the international unions of the building trades, great progress was made towards bringing about the fuller recognition of each other.

"Organized labor in Canada is in a very conciliatory attitude and is showing a disposition to attempt to settle industrial disputes by negotiation and arbitration. This is particularly noticeable in Western Canada, where a year ago all efforts to bring about meetings between employers and employees were looked upon with considerable suspicion and often repudiated.

"The O.B.U. secured its strength because of the extreme attitude adopted by many employers towards their workers. It is still powerful enough to cause considerable trouble between the employers and employees in many parts of Canada. Wherever employers, however, have shown a disposition to meet with representatives of the genuine trade union movement and to consider in common justice the claims of the workers for an improvement in living conditions to meet the ever-rising cost of living, the O.B.U. has failed to maintain its position.

"In brief, the policies of the O.B.U. generally appeal to those who are driven to desperation by the unreasonableness of employers."

PREACH EFFICIENCY AND IGNORE IT IN THEIR BUSINESS

Preaching efficiency to the workers and ignoring it in their business affairs would seem to be the policy of lumber men judging by a statement by Secretary of Agriculture Meredith.

"Timber depletion," he said, "has not resulted from the use of our forests, but from their destruction. There are 463,000,000 acres of forest lands of all classes in the United States, including burned, culled and cut-over. Of this amount 81,000,000 acres is an unproductive waste. Unless timber growth takes the place of devastation from forest fires and destructive methods of cutting our consumption of lumber must drop to the level of European countries, where wood is an imported luxury."

Secretary Meredith declared that three-fourths of the original timber of the United States is gone, and that this country is using timber four times faster than timber is grown. He said freight costs on lumber are rising steadily and that the concentration of the lumber industry in a few regions increases the effect of car shortages, labor troubles and bad weather, upon lumber stocks and prices.

FRENCH GOV'T PROHIBITS EMPLOYEES AFFILIATING

The decision of the French government prohibits the professional organizations in the public services affiliating with the General Confederation of Labor. The National Council of the postal, telegraphic and telephone prohibition, and has unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that it remains unshakably attached to trade workers in France has considered this unionism and to the confederation, and will resist by all means in its power the attempt of the French government, inspired by reactionary influences, to place civil servants beyond the pale of the common law.

SUGGESTIONS TO RECRUIT TEACHERS IN UNITED STATES

Educational Conference at Washington Suggests Plans To Get More Teachers

At the recent educational conference in Washington, D.C., these suggestions were approved as means to recruit teachers:

Salaries must be raised to a reasonable living wage; qualifications raised and salaries graded on training and experience; better housing conditions for teachers and social recognition of the services; make profession attractive for more men teachers; furnish employment for 12 months in the year; certificates based on training and experience to be issued by the state; security of tenure; graded salaries increasing with successful experience; equalized support assuring amount for each pupil; provision for training of teachers in service; subsidy for teachers taking normal training; teachers participation in school administration; enforcement of compulsory educational laws; widespread publicity for need of trained teachers.

As a means of raising school revenue to meet the present emergency these suggestions were made:

Give 50 per cent. of all fines and forfeitures to support of schools; poll tax to be levied or increased; collect royalties on natural resources and public utilities; tax on banks and corporations; inheritance tax; proceeds or sale of school lands; 50 per cent. of income tax and excess profit tax to support of schools; state to guarantee fixed sum per child to be educated; distribute school money on basis of ability and effort; federal aid for state school systems; state to furnish 50 per cent. of school revenues.

GERMANS APPROVE PRINCIPLES OF SOVIET SYSTEM

Success of Socialists In German Elections Makes Their Program Important

The success of the Independent Socialists in the German elections, where they have nearly quadrupled their representation, makes their election programme important. This programme is a very frank espousal of the Soviet system and dictatorship. They say in the first place that "the proletarian revolution must pass through two stages; the conquest of political power and the exercise of political power by a working-class dictatorship in order to effect the transition from capitalism to socialism." The soviet system, they explain in the following terms:

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ANCE THAN LAWS**

Morals and manners, which give color to life, are of much greater importance than laws, which are but their manifestations. The law touches us here and there, but manners are about us everywhere, pervading society like the air we breathe. Good manners, as we call them, are neither more nor less than good behavior; consisting of courtesy and kindness, benevolence being the preponderating element in all kinds of mutually beneficial and pleasant intercourse among human beings. "Civility," said Lady Montagu, "costs nothing and buys everything." The cheapest of all things is kindness, its exercise requiring the least possible trouble and self-sacrifice. "Win hearts," said Burleigh to Queen Elizabeth, "and you have all men's hearts and purses." If we would only let nature act kindly, free from affection and artifice, the results on social good humor and happiness would be incalculable.

If you and I and all union men called for union-made goods each time we made a purchase, our fight would be much easier.

**DEMOCRATS ARE
FIRM FRIENDS OF
HONEST LABOR**

**Many Labor Benefits Estab-
lished Under Democratic
Administration**

With respect to labor and industry, the Democratic party is now, as ever, the firm friends of honest labor and the promoter of progressive industry. says the Butte Free Lance. It established the department of labor at Washington and a democratic president called to his official council board the first practical workingman who ever held a cabinet portfolio. Under this administration have been established employment bureaus to bring the men and job together; have been peaceably determined many bitter disputes between capital and labor, were passed the child labor act, the workingman's compensation act (the extension of which we advocated so as to include laborers engaged in loading and unloading ships and in interstate commerce); the eight hour law, the act for vocational training and a code of other wholesome laws affecting the liberties and bettering the conditions of the laboring classes. In the department of labor the Democratic administration established a women's bureau which a republican congress destroyed by withholding appropriations. Labor is not a commodity; it is human. Those who labor have rights and the national security and safety depend upon a just recognition of those rights and the conservation of the strength of the workers and their families in the interest of sound-hearted and sound-headed men, women and children.

Laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed when passed in recognition of the conditions under which life must be lived to attain the highest development and happiness, are just assertions of the national interest in the welfare of the people. At the same time the nation depends upon the products of labor; a cessation of production means loss and, if long continued, disaster. The whole people, therefore, have a right to insist that justice shall be done to those who work, and in turn that those who labor creates the necessities upon which the life of the nation depends must recognize the reciprocal obligation between the worker and the state. They should participate in the formulation of sound laws and regulations governing the conditions under which labor is performed, recognize and obey the laws so formulated and seek their amendment when necessary by the processes ordinarily addressed to the

**WINNIPEG TYPOS
REJECT CONCILIA-
TION BOARD AWARD**

In the wage dispute between the Winnipeg Typographical Union and the publishers, the award handed down by T. McGrath, chairman of the conciliation board composed of three publishers, and three members of the Typographical Union No. 191, making the award of \$44.50 for day work and \$47.50 for night work, was rejected by the union at a special meeting held on July 5th.

The matter has been placed in the hands of the executive council of the International Union for final adjustment. The members of No. 191 feel that the scale asked for was barely sufficient pay to meet the increased cost of commodities during the war. The scale of wages of the Typographical union, was increased by a very small margin, in addition to which the members of the union paid the international dues for 110 of their members who were on war service.

Laws and regulations affecting the other relations of life. Labor, as well as capital, is entitled to adequate compensation. Each has the indefensible right of organization, of collective bargaining and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. Neither class, however, should at any time, nor in any circumstances, take action that will put in jeopardy the public welfare. Resort to strikes and lockouts which endangered the health or lives of the people is an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes, and the democratic party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation, a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature.

In private industrial disputes we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory, but a failure in fact. With respect to government service we hold distinctly that the rights of the people are paramount to the right to strike. However, we profess scrupulous regard for the conditions of public employment and pledge the democratic party to instant inquiry into the pay of government employees and equally speedy regulations designed to bring salaries to a just and proper level. It will be noticed that the language used is clear, concise, bold, emphatic and free from ambiguity or evasion, says the Butte Free Lance. You will also notice that they declare that labor is human and not a commodity, which declaration sustains the language of the Clayton law, and is the Magna Charta of labor of this nation and beacon light of hope, of the ideals of labor of the world.

**INTERNATIONAL
PROPAGANDA
IN TRANSCONA**

**Organizers Trying to Round
Up Membership That Has
Been on the Fence**

During last week the International organizers have been carrying on a campaign in Transcona to round up the membership that has been sitting on the fence, says the Western Independent. The worst feature of the split of last year is the number of men who have just sat back and are watching the struggle between the Internationals and the O.B.U., and who without agreeing with them are in this way assisting the fanatical O.B.U.'s in their effort to disrupt the organized labor movement.

Rowdy Meetings
Three meetings were held by organizers McCutcheon, Hewitt and Hoop, but argument and open discussion was impossible. A few of the more boisterous O.B.U. adherents howled their heads off refusing to listen. Had they all been capitalists they could not have fought free speech any harder. On Tuesday W. H. Hoop was given ten minutes. He began by saying "It is no use fooling around with two organizations. One of them has got to go. We are the laughing stock of the capitalist class. I have taken the position that the O.B.U. is wrong and am prepared to do my best to show up its nature. With me it is either lick the damn thing or get licked."

This was as far as he got. The brethren of Transcona however, had been led to believe that the International men would not debate the issue of the secessionist movement. Neither they would when raising it might prejudice the vindication of the imprisoned men, at the polls. With that cleared out of the way they are ready to debate the merits of the two movements at any time and place.

A Debate to be Arranged.
A counter challenge was received by the Western Labor News from C. W. Foster, secretary of the Railroad Workers Unit of the O.B.U., for a joint debate, and this debate will be held as soon as arrangements have been perfected. The challenge has been accepted by McCutcheon, and a committee of three from each side asked for to arrange the rules of the debate.

The battle-cry of every trade unionist should be, "We want the union label and will accept no other." If it were used an honest, emphatic and consistent manner, non-union products would soon be a thing of the past and the workers would be getting what justly belongs to them.

**F. J. DIXON
IS LEADER OF
LABOR PARTY**

The principal features of the caucus of the Dominion Labor party, Winnipeg branch, held Saturday, were the appointment of Fred J. Dixon, M.L.A., as the leader of the Labor party in Manitoba; decision to contest the deferred election in The Pas, and the carrying out of arrangements for an organization campaign among workers in the province.

**POLICE QUITTING
AT RATE OF
THREE A DAY**

Low Pay Causing Demoralization of Philadelphia Police Force

Demoralization of the police force at Philadelphia is feared. The men are quitting at the rate of three a day because of the small pay. Many are forced to seek work outside in order to support their families. It is impossible, they maintain, to live on the present wage scale.

Even those who intend to remain with the department are forced to work instead of rest in the vacation period to earn enough money to live. Approaching vacations for members of the police force are expected to bring the number of resignations to an alarming height. As a rule, the men intend to get positions for the two-week period and, it is expected, a large percentage of those who obtain outside work will hold on to it when the vacation time is ended. Officials are worried at the prospects and every effort is being made to persuade the policemen to agree to return to their posts.

Better Pay in Factories

Scarcely a man is planning to spend his vacation other than at work. Three men from one of the West Philadelphia stations, one of them a sergeant, returned to their posts a few days ago after having spent their two weeks working in a munition factory. There they made from \$60 to \$70 a week. It was a great temptation, they said, to remain at the high-paying work, but they finally decided to return in the hope of increased pay from the department. Wholesale resignations are expected, however, from those who have been planning to get away from the force, but who have not had time to look up other positions.

Estimates are to the effect that from one-third to two-thirds of the members of the force are compelled to take outside work in their free hours in order to support their families.

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Women's Shoes at \$8.85
Sixty pairs, broken lines, but all high grade fancy boots. Regular up to \$18.00, at **\$8.85**


Men's Shoes, Regular to \$12.00, Now \$5.95
We have added to the lot. They are broken lines, but good sizes in the lot. Special at **\$5.95**

Women's Oxfords, Reg. \$10.00 and \$12.00. Special, \$5.95
 These are broken lines in tan calf, black kid and patent leather. Low and high heels. All sizes. Special at **\$5.95**


Women's White Kid Oxfords. Regular to \$12.00, at \$7.95
These are good quality and excellent fitters. Come in before they all go, at **\$7.95**

Men's Shoes, Regular to \$12.00, at \$7.95
Men's Shoes, black and tan, pointed or round toe, good fitters and good lookers. Regular to \$12.00. Special at **\$7.95**

Southern Ties at \$7.95
A popular ribbon effect, in patent leather. Soon to be the craze. An advance number. Regular \$12.00, at **\$7.95**

Men's Canvas Shoes, Regular up to \$6.50, Special at \$3.85 and \$5.45
Men's Canvas Shoes, in white or tan, low or high cut; nice and cool for summer, at **\$3.85 and \$5.45**


White Sport Oxfords, Regular \$4.00, at \$1.95
A few pairs left. These have been going fast. They have rubber soles and heels, and just the thing for outing, at **\$1.95**

Women's Reinskin Shoes. Regular \$10.00, at \$7.95
All sizes and widths; good fitters and good quality. Come early before sizes are broken. Regular \$10.00, at **\$7.95**


Children's White Boots at \$1.85
Sizes 6 to 10 1-2. Some with leather soles and others with rubber soles. Special at **\$1.85**

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THE ADVISORY EXPERT-TALKS

When a Labor paper or a spokesman of organized Labor states certain facts regarding the control of press, pulpit and school by big business, such statements are sometimes put down as the random guesses of biased minds. But when Roger W. Babson, the well-known American statistician and advisory expert for big business, in his current market letter points out to his clients the strategic position that they hold, we may take it for granted that he knows what he is talking about. Says Mr. Babson:

"The war taught the employing class the secret and the power of widespread propaganda. Imperial Europe had been aware of this power. It was new to the United States. Now, when we have anything to sell to the American people, we know how to sell it. We have learned. We have the schools. We have the pulpit. The employing class owns the press. There is practically no important paper in the United States but is theirs!

Could language be more explicit than that? The letter goes on to point out that the employing class is much more powerful now than in 1914. There is more money at its command. "Eighteen thousand new millionaires," says Mr. Babson, "are the war's legacy." The employing class is freed in the letter to carry the war into Labor's camp. "There is no doubt about it—Labor is beaten." So big business is confidently informed by its advisor.

In stating the facts regarding the position of the employing class, Mr. Babson speaks with authority. But when he attempts to diagnose Labor's case he shows his ignorance of the true position of the organized workers. Labor beaten? Labor cannot be beaten. Temporary reverses the workers may experience, but the loss of a battle does not mean the end of a war. The great army of organized workers is receiving reinforcements all the time, and the day is fast approaching when permanent victory will rest with workers' forces.

EVERY TRADE UNIONIST SHOULD BE A MEMBER

The political situation in Canada at the present time is such that preparedness should be the watchword of all the groups that intend to take an active part in the next federal election. It may be, indeed, that an election will be called before the close of the present year. The Calgary Herald, supporting the new Premier, believes a contest to be necessary and desirable soon. Opponents of Mr. Meighen are of a like mind and are confident that the present government will receive a crushing defeat at the polls.

It is more than likely that, working in conjunction with the Farmers, at least one Labor candidate will take the field in Edmonton. Who such candidate or candidates will be will rest with the Labor Party. Which body in making its choice will no doubt follow the precedent established in the civic elections of last year, and consult with the Trades and Labor Council. The Party will conduct the Labor campaign and upon it will depend, to a large extent, the success or failure of the Labor candidates. It should not be necessary, therefore, to point out the necessity for the support of every organized worker in this city and district. This support can only be properly given by active membership in the Labor Party. The membership fee is only one dollar per year. The regular business meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month in Labor headquarters. The Treasurer is Mr. D. K. Knott, 8813 104th street. The Free Press reader who is not yet a member of the Party would be doing himself and the Labor cause a service by linking himself up with the political organization of Labor. Every trade unionist should be a member of the Labor Party.

HOPELESSLY INADEQUATE

The final result of the A.F. of L. non-partizan political policy may yet surprise some, but a careful review of Labor exchanges from the United States does not lead the Canadian reader to believe that a great deal of good is being accomplished. It may be that the term "non-partizan" can well be applied to the Labor people, but there is certainly no evidence to show that the candidates who are being endorsed are other than loyal followers of the two great parties. As such the crack of the party whip is likely to have considerable bearing on the degree in which they remain the "friends" or "enemies" of organized Labor. And the pronouncements of the Republican and Democratic parties give no great hope of a liberal or progressive policy. The outstanding impression that the Canadian reader is likely to obtain from a study of American Labor papers, is that the workers of the United States are not yet politically conscious.

There is nothing about the non-partizan policy of Mr. Gomp colleagues that is likely to persuade Canadian organized Labor to abandon political action. More forward-looking, progressive legislation was passed at the last session of the Ontario legislature than has been gained by years of lobbying. The economic factor so dominates the views of all classes in any country that it cannot be expected that men having one economic viewpoint can properly represent other economic groups than their own. It is not sufficient to be sympathetic to Labor, for one must have the Labor consciousness to truly represent the working class. Therefore the workers may only be properly represented in the government of the country by members of their own economic group. If this be true then, the non-partizan policy of the A.F. of L. would seem to be hopelessly inadequate.

ONE OF OUR GREATEST BLESSINGS

There was never a time in the history of the working people of the world when education so interested the workers as today. In every country where the working class have an opportunity to express themselves, education is one of the dominant factors in the pronouncements of Labor policy.

But while the above is undoubtedly true, yet it is a fact that some of the very best opportunities for educational benefit are not taken advantage of in the largest degree. Possibly the psychological reason for this is the little effort required to make use of such facilities. Because they are right at our door we fail to recognize their value.

Coming under this head is the public library. Not that the local institution is not comparatively well patronized. Statistics show that it is. But it is a fact nevertheless that very many Edmonton people do not take advantage of the educational opportunity which the library affords. Every class of literature may be found upon its shelves. The section containing books on economic subjects is well stocked with the works of all the prominent authorities on economic subjects and movements, ancient and modern. The pro and con of every subject upon which wide differences of opinion exist, may be studied impartially. One may take off the same shelf, for instance, the defence and condemnation of socialism. And thus the reader may make an impartial study upon any important subject that might be named. Truly the public library affords an educational opportunity the value of which can hardly be estimated. To take out a card requires no more effort than a visit to the library, and one may thereby enjoy one of the greatest blessings of our community life.

BLAMING IT UPON OUR FOOLISHNESS

We are getting just a little tired of the stuff being handed out by the press agents of the profiteers. A favorite story is supposed to come from a shoe merchant who is made to say: "If I put two pairs of boots alike before a customer, one priced ten dollars and the other fifteen, the customer invariably takes the more expensive one."

In the first place only a crook would impose such a fraud on a customer. In the second place an ordinary customer is not likely to be familiar with the qualities of unfired footwear and such a poor quality of paper is being put in shoes these days that people are naturally desirous of procuring the best. Hence they regretfully pay out the larger sum believing that they are securing added value for their money.

It is not enough for the profiteer to hold us up; he needs must pull a gunny-sack over our heads, roll us in the mud and kick us in the ribs, and then hold us up before a mirror to show us how foolish we look. Well we reckon we can stand it a wee bit longer, because the dawn of a new day is already beginning to light the sky above the new buildings in Ottawa. Some of the inhabitants thereof have already quietly folded their tents like the Arabs and got out while the getting was good. The next government will not be elected from among the friends of the profiteer.

Saturday will Close the Big July Clearance Sale at The Hudson's Bay

Stupendous Price Reductions in Footwear Children's Boots, Slippers and Sandals Clearing at a Sacrifice

All odd lines and sizes are being closed out tomorrow. Included in the lot are Children's Patent Calfskin Boots, Children's Patent Leather Roman Sandals. Sizes 6 to 10 1/2. Such well-known makes as "Classic" and "McFarlane's."
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A Sale of White Summer Footwear at Prices Astoundingly Low

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, with solid leather soles and heels. Regular \$5.00. Sale.....	\$3.50	MEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS. Sale Price.....	\$4.50
WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, with rubber soles and heels. Regular \$2.55. Sale.....	\$1.98	MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS—Leather soles and heels. Sale Price.....	\$3.95
WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS—High cut. Leather soles. Regular \$2.65. Sale Price.....	\$1.98	MEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS—Leather soles and heels. Sale Price.....	\$2.95
WOMEN'S WHITE EVE CLOTH OXFORDS AND PUMPS. Regular \$10.00. Sale Price.....	\$6.50	BOYS' WHITE CANVAS BOOTS WITH DOUBLE WHITE RUBBER SOLE—The well known Red Fox brand. Sizes 1 to 5. Sale Price.....	\$1.95
WOMEN'S WHITE REINSKIN OXFORDS, with covered heels. Sale Price.....	\$4.50	Sizes 11 to 2. Sale Price.....	\$1.69
MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS—Sale Price.....	\$4.95		

EXCLUSIVE PATTERN HATS Clearing at Sensational Low Prices

Beautiful imported pattern hats, elegantly trimmed with the latest novelties, feathers and French flowers, in all the newest shades. They are fashioned of cellophane lissier mohair, and fancy straws combined with taffeta silk and satin. All our high priced models are included in this lot. Regular to \$30.00. Saturday rush..... **\$9.50**

July Clearance Sale of HOME FURNISHINGS

Colored Bordered Curtain Scrim; Regular 35c, Sale Price, 22c

The quantity is limited to 100 yards, so be here sharp at 9 a.m. tomorrow. A splendid heavy quality with colored border, in pink, green and blue, color combinations; 36 inches wide. Regular 35c. **22c**
JULY CLEARANCE SALE, at.....

Nottingham Net for Curtains

This will be found very suitable for bedrooms and other small windows; 30 inches wide. Regular 25c. Sale Price..... **17c**

A Sensational Sale of Women's Bloomers; Regular \$1.98, Clearing at 79c

Included in this lot are fine quality Bloomers, made of mull, crepe, nainsook and printed lawn; elastic at top and knees. Very serviceable and cool summer garments for present wear. We have cut deeply into the prices in order to reduce a heavy stock. All sizes. Regular \$1.98; 9 a.m. Saturday **79c**
(SECOND FLOOR)

A Clean-Up of Odd Lines in Women's Cotton Knit Vests and Drawers

All odd lines and sizes have been thrown out for clearance tomorrow. The vests with or without sleeves, lace trimmed. Sizes to 46. Rush Price Saturday, per garment..... **49c**
(SECOND FLOOR)



EDITOR'S NOTES

Some day the fellow who holds dual cards is going to look at his international certificate of membership, and say: "I have this because it means higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions." Then he will look at the other one and endeavor to find some tangible excuse for its existence. Therein will be the solving of the dual card problem.

The British Trade Union Congress has again turned down "direct action" for political purposes. The Labor men of Britain are not playing into the hands of their opponents by doing the thing that would mightily please Labor's enemies.

The ill health of any member of a community has its effect on the whole of the people. It has been recognized that education is a community duty, and we have the public schools maintained by public funds. Certainly the hospitals should be placed on a similar basis.

Paraphrasing President Lincoln, it may be said that no class in the community is good enough or altruistic enough to legislate for another. If this is so it would seem that group government is decidedly in order.

If the best laws that could possibly be conceived, were enacted to better the working conditions of the toilers, the necessity for trade unionism would continue to exist as long as there remained employer and employe classes.

Even if we were willing to admit that the philanthropic schemes of some employers had no other motive than the good of the workers, we would still fail to enthrone them. When the employer assumes control over the recreation and education of the worker some independence is forfeited. The working people of today want to be their own philanthropists and have control of their own recreation and self-improvement. If they receive a proper share of the fruits of their labor they need not depend on the philanthropic tendencies of their employers.

AVERAGE COST OF RETRAINING DISABLED VETERAN

Is \$2,000 According To U.S. Federal Board For Vocational Training

The average cost of retraining a disabled veteran is \$2,000, according to the U.S. federal board for vocational training. The board states that the economic value of a man restored to productive efficiency exceeds this many times over.

One of the finest things about the recently enacted legislation for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise, says the board, is the fact that the process of rehabilitation is regarded as a public obligation. The training is free, just as the public schools are free. There is no clause which says that the beneficiary must give proof that he cannot afford to pay for the training.

Under the congressional act the federal board will educate disabled veterans and pay them during the educational process. In the case of the injured in industry or otherwise the various states will have jurisdiction. The government will give to the states

one dollar for every dollar appropriated for this purpose by the states. The federal board will act in a supervisory capacity over the state boards that a uniform and practical system of education may be developed.

CARPENTERS AND MILL WORKERS AT CALGARY STRIKE

On Friday, July 2nd, the bench carpenters and mill workers, at Calgary, went on strike to secure a new agreement. The men asked for \$1 an hour with an eight hour day, but this the employers refused to consider, saying that their machines must go nine hours per day in order to keep up. The mill workers then asked 90 cents an hour with the nine hour day, which was again refused, the employers offering them 85 cents.

The men quit on Friday, July 2nd, and were back at work on Monday, the employers in the meantime agreeing to the men's demands for 90 cents.

The outside carpenters secured their new agreement along with the bricklayers at \$1 an hour for an eight hour day. The bricklayers get \$1.25 an hour for an eight hour day.

Barbers, Turkish bath attendants and men engaged in similar work, where the risk of infection is greatest are said to show a higher percentage of diseases than any other trade group.

BORDEN'S LEGACY

(Continued from Page One)

It will be interesting to watch how the leader of the opposition will get along without the historic plank bequeathed to him by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. By appropriating the main plank of the liberal platform the new party is but living up to the best traditions of Canadian politics. Relieved of its historic plank the Liberal party will have to undergo a process of reconstruction or else accept the policy of the new party and unite. In all probability the two parties have a political understanding which will eventually lead to an alliance as there is no place left west of Quebec for Liberals in federal politics unless the Liberals in turn appropriate the Farmers platform which is not improbable.

A united Liberal and Conservative party has been expected by students of Canadian politics for some time; it is a natural and logical alliance. Both parties are opposed to Farmers and Labor entering the political arena; both are prepared to defend the status quo of our political institutions; now that the thinly veiled division that of the tariff has been removed by the new party the door is open for a permanent alliance. The alliance we

N.Y. MUSICIANS SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR DEMANDS

New York.—Complete victory was scored by the 1,200 musicians of the Musical Mutual Protective Union who have been threatening to walk out if their demands were not granted, in the new agreement drawn up with the United Managers' Protective association, which calls for a 50 per cent increase for musicians playing for dramatic and musical shows and 40 per cent for those who work for motion picture and vaudeville houses.

expect will be welcomed by Farmers and Labor; politics in Canada will now be centered on a definite clash between the vested interests and the interests of the mass. The newly made platform contains nothing that would appeal to the mass. Even if it did the past record of both parties are such that those who desire definite improvements in our economic system will think twice before they place confidence in either of the old parties, no matter under what name they sail. Canada has entered a new era in politics. The hope of the future lies in the mass, and not in the manipulation of the new party the door is open for a permanent alliance. The alliance we

Extra Value in Men's and Young Men's Suits at \$50.00

THE PRICE \$50.00 is at least 25% below the present market value; which means an unusual return on your investment. We have measurements to fit all men; and styles for all tastes; and a great variety of choicest fabrics to choose from.

Stanley & Jackson

10117 Jasper Avenue

GIFTS FOR THE BRIDE

The June Bride's Gift should be a nice piece of Silver, Cut Glass or Fine China—these are gifts that last.

ASH BROS.

Watch and Diamond Merchants
10212 Jasper Avenue

The Store of Quality

HALLIER'S CAKES AND PASTRY are always in season and always quality.

HALLIER'S SPECIAL BLEND TEA Nothing Like It in the City

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GIFTS THAT LAST

SUITABLE FOR THE BRIDE OR OTHER PRESENTATIONS. IN— CUT GLASS FINE CHINA SILVERWARE

JACKSON Bros.

9962 JASPER AVENUE
Marriage Licenses Issued

Every Day a Bargain Day at BARNES' GROCERY
10628 107th Avenue Phone 5055

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PURE NATURAL ICE

Phone - 1220

RAILWAY LABOR BOARD'S DECISION BEFORE JULY 20

Board's Chairman Says They Are Urging Every Energy To Reach Decision

In response to a letter sent by the Camden, N.J. chamber of commerce urging haste on the wage question, the railroad labor board writes to the chamber that it is doing its level best to reach a decision as speedily as possible. The board informs the chamber it is fully aware of the disturbed condition on the railroad system.

"The board is urging every energy to reach a sane decision in this matter and to make an announcement as early as possible, which, we hope, will have a quieting effect," writes R. M. Barton, chairman of the board, "but it seems commercial bodies, as well as a great many other people, haven't the remotest comprehension of the difficulties of the problem we are dealing with and that an ill-considered decision made by this board would pro-

The Woman's Page

GERMAN WOMEN APOLOGIZE FOR DESECRATION

Of Belgium By Germany: High Moments at Suffrage Convention

(By Helen Ring Robinson, Colorado State Senator)

Geneva, Switz., July 10.—There were two high moments at the congress of the International Suffrage Alliance at Geneva. These high moments occurred, one at the beginning, the other at the end of the great gathering. The most moving event came the last day of the congress.

The place of Belgium was plainly vacant at the congress. It was whispered that the women of the Belgian delegation felt they could not attend the sessions and sit in conference with German delegates who had "consented" at least by silence, to the invasion and desecration of their country.

Adele Schreiber, of Berlin, a lately elected member of the national German parliament, and Adelaide Popp of Vienna, a distinguished Austrian writer, both of these delegates to the congress, met the situation and met it greatly.

An invitation was extended to the Swiss and French delegations and to individual members of the Italian, American and British delegations to be present at a special meeting in one of the halls of the Community House that sheltered the congress. Unfortunately there were no Belgian women to attend, but there were several Germans present.

Before these representative women, numbering perhaps 100, Adele Schreiber known chiefly in America as a writer but better known in Germany as the guardian of childhood, rose with her white hair and young face—a personality like a heart fire. She apologized, unofficially, as she needs must, for the assault by Germany on Belgium and for the needless devastation of northern France.

And Adelaide Popp, who more than any other writer, has made the world understand the life of the working woman, followed her, repeating the apology for Austria's sake, though still, perforce, unofficially.

It was indeed a high moment. A moment the women privileged to be present some of whom had come to the congress over abysses of pain—will never forget. Even as I wrote it grips me by the throat.

The other moment came on the opening Sunday when Maude Royden preached from Calvin's pulpit in the historic cathedral of Saint Peter whose beginnings date back from the 10th century.

There is no way of knowing whether stern old John Calvin turned in his grave that Sunday morning when the girlish figure of the woman preacher, in her Geneva cap and gown, slowly mounted the winding stairs of the pulpit from which he used to thunder.

As this first woman ever granted the right to speak in the great Geneva cathedral stood there in Calvin's pulpit, facing an audience of thousands drawn from the wide corners of the earth, there was a deep indrawing of the breath of the woman part of the congregation. The sound was plainly audible. It was at once like a hush—like a sigh—like a cheer.

There is no woman with a profounder influence in Great Britain than Maude Royden who preaches every Sunday in the City Temple, London, to packed congregations such as no British bishop can command.

A passionate feminist, with the sense of humor such feminists often lack, she is clear-eyed "humanist" as well as the "mother confessor" of hundreds of young women, housemaids and members of the peerage alike. Young men seek her out for counsel also. It was most appropriate, the occasion considered, that Miss Royden built her sermon, that Geneva Sunday, on the parable of the prodigal son.

The lessons drawn from the story the woman preacher applied to the share of women in rebuilding, now that the war is over, our civilization that has been feeding on husks. Women she said, are peculiarly fitted for that building since the new civilization, if it is to endure, must be built not on fear and hate, but on love.

JURY AT LAST COMPLETE FOR COMMUNIST TRIAL

Chicago.—"Twelve men and true" have at last been found and the trial of William Z. Foster and the nineteen other members of the communist labor party will begin soon. The attorneys since May 19 have been attempting to complete the jury.

duce trouble and aggravate the very danger you gentlemen and we are desirous of avoiding."

Secretary-Manager William A. Searle had written of the necessity for arriving at as quick a decision as possible and inquired why this could not be done.

Chairman Barton also enclosed a copy of the statement issued last week, in which it is indicated a decision will be made on or before July 20.

U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU ISSUES WELFARE PAMPHLET

One of the many activities of the United States children's bureau is described in a pamphlet on "The Child Welfare Special," issued by the bureau. The child welfare special is a motorized child welfare station which was established last summer for the purpose of telling mothers of children in rural districts all the things that mothers of city children learn at city child health centers. The special has visited five rural counties, none of which contain more than one town of over 2,500 inhabitants. Four of these are agricultural counties and one is a mining section. The aim of the child welfare special is educational and not clinical.

DEMOCRATS ADOPT PLANKS FAVORING WOMEN OF U.S.A.

Oppose Discrimination in Federal Civil Service on Grounds of Sex

The following planks relative to women in industry were adopted at the Democratic convention, held at San Francisco, and met with the approval of organized labor in the United States:

"We urge co-operation with the states for the protection of child life through infancy and maternity care; ii. the prohibition of child labor and by adequate appropriations for the children's bureau and the woman's bureau in the department of labor.

"Co-operative federal assistance to the state is immediately required for the removal of illiteracy, for the increase of teachers' salaries and instruction in citizenship for both native and foreign born; increased appropriation for vocational training in home economics; re-establishment of joint federal and state employment services with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women.

"We advocate full representation of women on all commissions dealing with women's work or women's interests and a reclassification of the federal civil service free from discrimination on the ground of sex, a continuance of appropriations for education in sex hygiene; federal legislation which shall insure the American women resident in the United States, but married to aliens shall retain their American citizenship and that the same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men."

WOMEN ACCEPTED FOR SUMMER JOBS MOSTLY TEACHERS

Teachers Successful Farmerettes But Hard to Satisfy Their Appetites

Twenty per cent. of the women accepted for summer jobs on the farm are teachers, according to Miss Virginia McComb, of the land army committee of the Pennsylvania League of Women Workers. She said that the majority of the teachers are from the Philadelphia grade schools.

"The teachers make successful farmerettes," said Miss McComb. "It is amazing what they do when one considers the tremendous nerve strain they have been under all year. We have one woman, who must be at least forty, who does a man's share of the work, even in threshing time amid the dust and heat."

Big Demand for Girls
A contingent of eight women will work the entire summer on the farm of Mrs. W. H. Melson of Paoli. Two of the party are teachers from Philadelphia.

"The demand for girls is now at its height," said Miss McComb. "The crops are a trifle late this year and we will be able to place many more girls than we would have if the harvest was at its usual time. I expect many more teachers to apply now that their school is over."

Miss McComb explained the problem of feeding and housing the women on the farms is the most difficult the committee has.

"We have a hard time filling them up when they start their work, for the fresh air and exercise give them awful appetites."

SHOE INDUSTRY TIED UP BY WORKERS' STRIKE

Salem, Mass.—The shoe industry of this city, Beverly, Danvers, Peabody and Marblehead is tied up by a strike of the United Shoe Workers of America. The walk-out, which was estimated to embrace between 3,000 and 5,000 persons, was declared in support of demands that a wage advance of 20 per cent, which was granted recently and cancelled on June 21, be restored.

PROHIBITION REFERENDUM CARRIES IN N.B.

Labor Helps To Build Up Big Majority In Favor of Prohibition

The final vote on the New Brunswick prohibition referendum is as follows: For prohibition, 41,436; against, 20,769; for beer and light wines, 13,713; against, 38,375.

With a majority of 21,000 for the retention of the provincial prohibition act and a majority of approximately 15,000 against the sale of light beer and wines the province of New Brunswick gave emphatic expression Saturday to its position regarding the great question of prohibition at the plebiscite held throughout the province.

The cities and larger towns, which may be termed the industrial centers, and for which beer had been strongly argued, polled large majorities against beer and wine, as well as being solidly for retention of the prohibitory laws. The four counties, Restigouche, Madawaska, Gloucester and Kent, which had been practically conceded to the wets, upset all dope, and with the exception of Madawaska, returned a verdict for prohibition against wine and beer. Restigouche did, however, give a slight majority for beer and wine. These were the counties feared by the prohibitionists, and the ones expected to damage their cause.

The women of New Brunswick were most active in the campaign and at the polls. They were enthusiastic in support of the present law and against wine and beer. They were all at the polling booths, and worked diligently for the success of their cause.

POOR PACKERS ISSUE BOOKLET FOR FARMERS

Admires Sacrifices and Disinterestedness of the Big Interests

(By Geo. F. Stirling in Western Labor News)

The packers have issued a booklet for the benefit of farmers. It is being distributed by courtesy of the Canadian Banks, also for the benefit of the farmers. If there is one thing we admire it is the sacrifice and disinterestedness of the big interests. Here are the meat packers, for instance, going to the trouble and expense of publishing a booklet which they are distributing free—free mind you, in spite of the high cost of paper. And here are the bankers spreading out the booklets on their counters, also for the benefit of the farmers.

On reading the pamphlet, one gets the idea that the meat packers are broken-hearted about the awful conditions in Europe. Over there, so we read, there are millions of people in France, and Russia, and Germany, and Austria who don't know where the next dish of ham and eggs is coming from. And as for sirloin of beef, or even a T-bone steak, millions of starving people in Europe will never, never know what these are like. The packers therefore feel that it is in the interests of humanity that we produce more cattle, and hogs in order that this great demand may be satisfied.

The packers therefore wish to impress upon us that the profits which they make out of this great service to humanity is so infinitesimal as to be almost unworthy of mention. And indeed they need not have mentioned it. Because some of us remember that only a little while ago there was an investigation made by the High Cost of Living committee at Ottawa, and there were some deplorable disclosures made about the poor meat packers. The packers, it was revealed, had been struggling to make ends meet on a profit of 61 per cent, whilst the Dominion Textile company had been getting along comfortably on 300 per cent. Naturally the packers felt annoyed by the probe of the Cost of Living committee when they showed up so poorly in comparison with the Dominion Textile company, and they are deserving of the sympathy of all right-minded stock raisers.

The position of the packers weeping over the awful shortage of meat in Europe reminds us of the kind ladies who sent blankets to the natives of Borriboola Gha, and do not know that there is misery and nakedness upon their very own door step.

The packers look through a financial telescope, and if they should have their attention called to a lack of meat in the homes of the working people of this country, they reverse the telescope.

There is a large demand for meat in every city of Canada, which is never satisfied, because it is not what our economists call an elastic demand. That is to say, there is no money behind it.

Hundreds of thousands of people of Canada laughed at the meat restrictions during the war, because they could hardly ever afford to buy a piece

Please Help Us Maintain Service in Footwear By Shopping in the Morning During Sale

The volume of business now being recorded in the footwear department has reached the proportions that we find ourselves obliged to urge morning shopping whenever it is at all possible. It may not be quite as convenient but you are assured better assortments and better service.

PRICES ON CHILDREN'S SANDALS ARE CUT VERY LOW

There's nothing they like better and nothing more serviceable, so why not bring them in first thing Friday a.m. They are of good strong leather called mulehide, with flexible soles of chrome leather; heel lift and counters in brown or grey mulehide.

Sizes 4 to 7 1/2 July Sale.....	\$1.35	Sizes 8 to 10 1/2 July Sale.....	\$1.65	Sizes 11 to 2 July Sale.....	\$1.85
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WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' HIGH WHITE SPORTS BOOTS AT SAVINGS

Just the thing for wearing at the beaches, also for picnics, etc., a worth while saving on the regular price. Made for comfort and service of good quality white canvas with extra high lace tops and white rubber soles and one-inch rubber heels.

Girls' sizes, 11 to 2. Regular \$2.25. July Sale.....	\$1.85	Women's sizes, 2 1/2 to 7. Regular \$2.50. July Sale.....	\$1.95
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WOMEN'S CUSHION-SOLE BOOTS SPECIALLY PRICED FOR SALE

Here's a July Sale Special for those who are troubled with tender or calloused feet. They are made of the kid leather in lace style, flexible leather soles, wide fitting common sense rubber heels, with kid or patent leather toe caps, also in plain toe style. All sizes, 2 1/2 to 8.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE..... \$5.85



10 Doz. or More Dainty Voile Blouses, Broken Lines, Re-priced \$1.39 to Clear

Sounds like the good old pre-war days doesn't it? \$1.39 for dainty voile blouses! Consequently we are looking for a shopping crowd that will fill this section to capacity a few minutes after the store opens.

A pre-inventory clearance of broken lines, etc., including a great variety of styles fashioned of fine white voile, featuring round or V shaped necks; fronts are in vestee effects, embroidered or tucked; others are on the tailored lines, trimmed with clusters of fine tucks. Sizes 36 to 44.

JULY SALE..... \$1.39

TWO NOTABLE WHITEWEAR SPECIALS AT \$2.98

Women will scarcely be able to believe their own eyes, Friday, when they see these dainty Snow White Garments under \$2.98 price ticket.

UNDERSKIRTS of fine white lingerie cotton, made with deep flounce of dainty embroidery or lace, finished with draw tape at waist. Lengths 38 to 40. Sale.....	\$2.98	ENVELOPE CHEMISE in fine white lingerie. Some have lace yokes and ribbon threaded; others have hemstitched yokes, finished with dainty touches of embroidery. July Sale.....	\$2.98
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Store Closes Every Saturday at 1 P.M.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

10212 JASPER ST. ESTABLISHED 1888. GENUINE SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Mail Orders from this advertisement will be promptly shipped.

GRAHAM & REID, LTD. HOME FURNISHERS

IGNORANCE IS LEGALIZED IN UNITED STATES

The legal right to remain ignorant is annually granted to thousands of children in states where child labor and education laws are backward, says the United States children's bureau in a statement on "The legal right to remain ignorant."

The bureau shows that only 783 children out of 19,696 to whom certificates were issued, or less than 4 per cent., had attended or completed the eighth grade, though completion of the eighth grade is generally regarded as necessary to secure even the rudiments of an education.

MANY CONFUSED IDEAS EXIST IN REGARD TO TARIFF

Underlying Principle of All Exchange Is Entirely Overlooked

It is surprising what confused ideas exist with regard to the tariff. There was a time when the Tories stood for protection, and the Grits stood for free trade, but we have arrived at the time when some Tories stand for some protection, and some Grits stand for some free trade, so that it is difficult to find any principle which really separates the two parties.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Extra Special, 3 lb. palls Shamrock Pure Lard, per pall.....	\$1.00
Extra Special, 5 lb. palls Shamrock Pure Lard, per pall.....	\$1.75

COOKED MEATS

Bolled Ham, Roast Pork with dressing, Fray Bentos Cooked Corn Beef, Jellied Tongue, Ham, Bologna, Veal Loaf, Shamrock Creamery Butter	
Shoulder Roasts of Veal, per lb.....	28c
Stewing Veal, per lb.....	20c
Stewing Lamb, per lb.....	20c

Fruits and Vegetables at Palace and Neons Markets

P. BURNS & Co. Ltd. MARKETS

PALACE MEAT MARKET
10229 Jasper Phone 4626

F. BURNS & CO., LTD.
Jasper Market Phone 1317

F. BURNS & CO., LTD.
Strathcona Phone 31125

F. BURNS & CO., LTD.
Alberta Avenue Phone 71320

Cornell, N.Y. carpenters have raised wages from 80 cents an hour to \$1.00, and established the eight-hour day.

UNION DIRECTORY

EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL (1920)

Chartered by Dominion Trades Congress and American Federation of Labor. Meets first and third Mondays in each month in the Labor Hall, Purvis block, 101st street.

PRESIDENT—R. McCreath, 9621 106a avenue. Phone 4559.
 SECRETARY—A. Farnilo. Office, 4018; residence, 72277.
 ASSISTANT SECRETARY—J. J. McCormack, 192 Northern Bldg. Phone 4700.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street, home 71655.
 TRUSTEES—Harry J. Clark, Frank Field, J. A. S. Smith.
 SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—P. Daly.
 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—J. Francis, J. B. Yale, Thos. Grieve, J. S. Dennis, J. J. Saunders, A. A. Campbell, H. P. M. Sissons.
 ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE—H. J. Clark, A. S. Neale, J. S. Bramham, A. Cottrill, J. W. Findlay, Hamilton, J. C. Watt, J. Main, J. McLean.
 GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE—J. W. Heron, W. H. Connors, A. C. Cairns, G. T. Hart, F. J. Kayner, J. McL. Matheson.
 CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE—A. N. Wright, C. Smith, H. Humphries.
 PRESS COMMITTEE—E. E. Roper, H. Hawkins.

LOCAL UNIONS

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

Journeymen 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 253.

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

Boilermakers' Local 279—Secretary, James McLean, 10338 114th street; meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.

ICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Geary, 12115 96th street. Phone 71655.

Bookbinders' Local No. 188—Secretary, W. J. Smith.

Bakers and Confectioners' Local No. 182—Secretary, W. Anton, 9605 100A street.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1825—Secretary, Thos. Gordon, 10926 72nd avenue. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

Cooks and Waiters' Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors, 207 Craig-Nair block. Meets 1st Friday, in Sandison block.

Civil Employers, No. 30—Secretary, A. Parkinson, 9504 100A street. Meets 2nd Thursday in Labor Hall.

Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Small, 10527 127th street. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood—Secretary, S. G. Easton, 11425 96th street.

Electrical Workers of America, No. 544, International Brotherhood of—Secretary, Jas. McGregor, 9532 101st 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 130—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, 9 Haddon Hall. Meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of—Secretary, Alex. D. Campbell, 10282 99th street. Meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall, Jasper and First.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of—Secretary, W. P. Beal, 10748 104th street.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of—Secretary, H. Kelly, Sub Office No. 8, Edmonton.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of—Secretary, Mark Baker, Sub Station No. 8, Edmonton, Alta.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brotherhood of—Secretary, S. Baxter, 10235 105th street.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of—President W. Smith, West Edmonton.

Moulders' Union of North America, International Local No. 373—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 517—Secretary, H. E. Crook. 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 Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, E. Jones, 12917 122nd street. Meets 1st Sundays of each quarter at Irma, Alta.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, W. J. Stanton, 9518 103rd avenue, Edmonton.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of—Secretary, John M. Rouse, 11428 125th street.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 386, Amalgamated—Secretary, J. Barclay, 10656 98th street.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United—Secretary, 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' Protective Association, Local 890—President, C. T. Heutwick, 10167 94th street. Phone 2901.

Painters and Decorators' Local 1016—Secretary, C. Sievers, 9745 100th street. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 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—Recording Secretary, E. Libby, 11913 123rd street. Phone 82906. Meets 4th Fridays in Labor Hall.

Plumbers and Steamfitters' Local 488—Secretary, J. Bramham, 11428 96th street. Phone 72320.

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

Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Southan, 10607 University avenue. Meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local 398—Secretary, F. D. Wishart, West Edmonton.

Railway Carmen, Local No. 530—Meets third Friday in Labor Hall. Secretary, R. Cuthbertson, 10739 84th avenue.

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

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of—Secretary, J. J. McGreevey, 9538 106a avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Railway Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of—Secretary, 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 Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street. Meets in Alexander Bldg.

Canadian National Railway System, Employees Local Federation—H. Hawker, Chairman; E. E. Owen, Secretary-Treasurer, 9646 106A avenue. Meets 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

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

Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9640 107th avenue. Meets over Empress Theatre.

Stage Employees' International Alliance No. 360, Theatrical—Secretary, 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—Secretary, James Curtis, 10411 92nd street.

Street Railway Employees—Secretary, Fred McLean, 11249 91st street. Phone 2362. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.

Stonecutters—Secretary, A. Farnilo. Meets in Labor Hall.

Tailors' Union of America, No. 253, Journeymen—Secretary, J. A. Willis, 9313 95th street.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Labor Hall. Secretary, B. C. Brown, 11324 80th street.

Commonwealth Telegraphers—Secretary, L. F. Bayzand, Box 2073. Meets 1st Sunday in 202 Balmoral Block.

Typographical, Local No. 694—Secretary, D. K. Knott, Box 1058. Meets 1st Saturday, in Labor Hall.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL COMMISSION'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Welfare of Three-quarters of a Million People in Hands of the Commission

A million people is in the hands of the Anthracite Coal Commission, now in session at Washington, D.C., for the purpose of determining the standard of living, the earning power and the general welfare of the miners and their families. It will be for the commission to say whether these people shall remain in their present condition or whether they shall be given an opportunity to advance to a better level and to make progress.

But the responsibility of the commission extends beyond that limit. A great industry is involved and with it are involved great public interests. We believe the first and paramount interest which the public has in the entire matter is that the mine workers shall receive fair treatment and that justice shall be rendered to them. We do not believe that the American public would stand for or commend a different result. There is in the American citizen an inborn, ingrained love for justice and a square deal. The only trouble is that in too many cases this inclination is diverted in the wrong direction by interests that do not believe in such a policy.

It will be remembered with pain by the mine workers of the country that the bituminous miners had an unpleasant experience with the Bituminous Coal Commission, a majority of the members of which rendered a decision that failed miserably to grant the degree of justice that the miners were entitled to. It is to be hoped that the Anthracite Commission will not look upon the decision of the Bituminous Coal Commission as a precedent for what its action should be in the case of the anthracite miners, but that it will map out its own policy and deliver full justice to the anthracite workers, based on the evidence, facts and statistics as they really exist.

The anthracite workers are entitled to a very substantial increase in wages and to vastly improved working conditions. They are entitled to the closed shop and the check-off. History proves that progress has marked the path of the development of the closed shop in the coal mining industry. Wherever the union has been firmly established and the closed shop adopted there has been a splendid development of the industry. Relations between miner and operator are thus made more cordial and friendly. It brings about a better feeling of co-operation. Responsibility is established for a higher regard and better respect for contracts and obligations. Injustices and oppressive methods that exist in open shop fields disappear and are succeeded by greater consideration for the rights of all parties concerned.

The case of the anthracite mine workers will be able to present to the commission. Nothing will be left undone to aid the commission in obtaining full and complete information in regard to the issues involved. Therefore, the mine workers have a right to feel that they will be treated right by the commission, which is composed of men of high standing.

CONSPIRACY THREATENS N.Y. WITH FAMINE

Speculators and Railroads in "Cahoots" To Bleed Consumers

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost to consumers through a conspiracy that has five times threatened the city of New York with famine, declared Edward J. O'Malley, commissioner of public markets, in urging city control of perishable foodstuffs through a terminal system.

The official called the conspirators the "underworld of the food trade."

"The searchlight on the underworld of the food trade was shown where speculators are working secretly and in 'cahoots' with the railroads," he said.

"Speculators buy produce in the country, and then reject it on arrival if market conditions do not guarantee large profits. The railroads, interested only in collecting their freight charges, sell at greatly reduced prices, often to the same dealers who originally rejected the commodities."

"One of the large trunk railroads admits that ten carloads of Texas onions purchased in Texas at from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a car, were sold in New York at from only \$200 to \$600 a car. Only two of them brought the cost of freight."

Mrs. Raven, of Shepherd Bush, London, at the age of 96, has cut a new tooth. She states that within the last sixteen years she has rejected 8 offers of marriage, because she has had three husbands and wants no more.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES INCREASED 3% THROUGHOUT U.S.

Retail food prices throughout the country increased 3 per cent. between April 15 and May 15, according to the U.S. federal bureau of labor statistics. This figure is based on a survey of the prices of 43 articles of food in different cities. Food costs on May 15 were 7 per cent. higher than on January 15. The greatest increases were in sugar, flour and potatoes.

EDUCATION IN UNITED STATES FACING CRISIS

Largely Because of Events of the War and the Resultant Conditions

Largely because of the events of the war and the resultant conditions there is more need for education of the best and most comprehensive type than ever before in this country, declared P. P. Claxton, commission United States bureau of education.

"If the cost of living and the value of money were the same as before the war," said the educator, "there would be need for immediate increases of not less than 50 per cent. for the maintenance of schools, including the pay of teachers."

"In January of this year reports to the bureau of education indicated that between 18,000 and 20,000 schools were without teachers, and 45,000 schools supplied with temporary makeshift teachers whose qualifications were less than the qualifications regularly required by the states in which they taught, but who were given temporary licenses in order that schools might be filled in some way. More than 200,000 teachers are now teaching with less than the required minimum standard of qualifications."

There are thirty unions in Great Britain with exclusive female membership.

SILVER COINS ARE MELTED AND SOLD AS BULLION

Decline in Price of Silver May Solve Coinage Problem for Great Britain

The present sharp decline in the price of silver may solve a coinage problem for Great Britain. One of the monetary difficulties was to prevent the melting of silver coins and their sale as bullion. This operation was profitable recently because of the abnormally high price of silver. The drop in the price of the metal has already eliminated that form of "profiteering" by making it no longer a paying operation.

The fall in silver may also dispose of another difficulty, namely, preventing a loss to the government in the minting of silver money. Recent high prices meant that the government had to pay more for silver than the value it represented when coined into money.

The situation was considered so serious by the British treasury that parliament was asked to take steps to remedy it. A bill was introduced to permit the issuance of new coinage containing less silver and more alloy than the present silver money. The plan proposed by the British treasury would, if parliament approves, reduce the composition of silver coins to one-half pure silver, the balance to be alloy.

In support of the new coinage bill spokesmen for the treasury have argued that, while there would be a less amount of silver contained, the reduction would not mean actual debasement of the coinage.

The proposed new coins, they contended, would be equal in intrinsic value to the pre-war value of the present coinage so long as silver remained at 46 pence an ounce or over. On the other hand, silver would have to reach 122 pence an ounce before there would be a profit realized from melting the half silver and half alloy money for sale as bullion.

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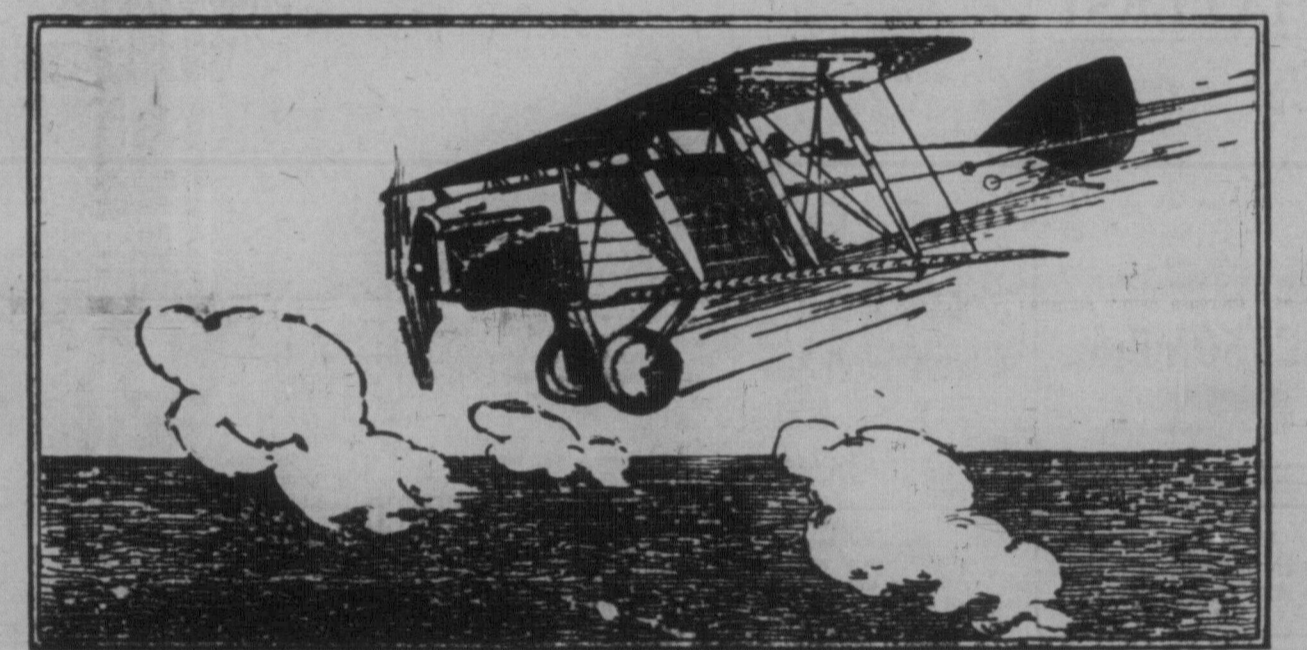
The North West Biscuit Co. Limited. Makers of "Sun Star" Biscuit.



DEBS TO DIRECT PARTY'S CAMPAIGN FROM PRISON CELL

Unless he is pardoned, Eugene V. Debs, presidential nominee of the Socialist party, will direct the party's campaign this summer from Atlanta federal prison, where he is serving a sentence on a charge of violating the espionage laws, the Socialist national committee have decided.

In early Rome a wife could neither own property nor make a will.



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COAL MINERS IN WANT BECAUSE OF LACK OF WORK

Ohio coal miners read with bitterness the appeals to workers to "produce more." Many of these miners are in actual want because of a lack of work. Scarcity of coal cars is the reason for this condition. Secretary-Treasurer George Savage, of the Ohio district, United Mine Workers, has received an appeal from Byesville miners who say they have been working one day a week for some time. Secretary Savage says mines that furnish coal to railroads are able to operate full time, but other mines are unable to secure cars.

TEACHER SHORTAGE IS PREDICTED IN U.S. HIGH SCHOOLS

According to an estimate made by A. O. Neal, of the United States bureau of education, there will be a shortage of not less than 15,000 teachers in public high schools when they open next fall.

The schools now employ 65,857 teachers in the fall to provide for the normal increase in enrollment and to take the places of those who are leaving the schools for other work.

For a long time after sugar was first introduced into England the people refused to eat it, saying that it was bad for the lungs.

ANYTHING MAY HAPPEN IN U.S. R. R. INDUSTRY

Vice-Grand Chief of Brotherhood of Engineers Says Things Are At Critical Point

(By Laurence Todd, Staff Correspondent, The Federated Press)
Washington.—"We are always hopeful, but anything—literally anything—may happen in the railroad industry of this country at any time now."
This was the comment of Herman W. Wills, vice-grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, upon the seething, volcanic disquiet of the railway workers at the long delay of the award of the Railroad Labor Board, at the moment when President Wilson had taken alarm and had telegraphed an urgent "hurry up" call to the board to save the country from industrial chaos.
Wills refused to discuss the plans of the train service brotherhoods. He indicated that plans must be altered momentarily to meet with the necessities of a situation which changes too rapidly for even the consultations of the union leaders to keep up with its demands. A storm is brewing. Old seasoned leaders are facing it with courage, with determination to stick it out and never to run. But they don't predict that they will go through without getting hurt. They will be thankful to bring their organizations through alive.
Thousands of men quit their jobs, on the engines, the trains, the switches, in the shops. Union officials protest. The strikers answer with the old question which has become a defiant, growing "challenge, a threat—"What about that living wage we have waited ten months for?"
Hundreds of thousands of men look forward to September 1, when the

railroad companies are to take full responsibility for making the roads pay dividends. They believe that on that on the organized shopmen, by closing day the companies will declare war down one-third to one-half of the railroad shops with the purpose of starving the men into submission to lower wages and longer hours. They remember the long years during which there were no unions and no union agreements in the shops, and when every man was held to an iron discipline by the management. They are bitter at the return to private operation and the approach of a terrible struggle.
In the train service brotherhoods the bitterness is almost as great, although they have had union conditions for a score of years. They find "wrecking crews" of agitators going from point to point, urging the men to break away from the brotherhoods and go out on independent strikes. They are told that some of these crews are furnished free transportation. They believe that the companies are trying to incite a big strike and revolt against the brotherhoods. In order that, in the confusion of a fight between outlaw strikers and loyal brotherhood members, neither element will be able to resist the companies' plans for a "pacification" that would involve the use of state and federal armed forces.
The brotherhood men are caught between their desire to live up to their wage contracts, under severe provocation to break them because the wages are below the line of a decent livelihood, and their fear of a disruption movement backed by the companies. That is why they may yet legalize a general railroad strike.

Lord Dewar, recently returned to London from central Africa, says that even that country is being affected by the high cost of living. Before the war a wife sixteen hands high could be bought for 4 spearheads, whereas she now costs 8 spearheads. In the cattle districts the price of a wife at present is 8 cows, instead of 4.

MUSICIANS AT CHICAGO STRIKE FOR INCREASE

Allied Amusement Asso. Refuse to Sign Contracts For 50% Increase

Chicago.—Refusal of the Allied Amusement association, an organization of the moving picture proprietors of Chicago, to sign new contracts on the basis of a 50% increase in pay has resulted in between 500 and 400 musicians going out on strike. The Chicago Federation of Musicians decided to demand a 54% increase before signing contracts for the year beginning July 1st. After some conferences the first class theatres, including the vaudeville houses, agreed to pay the new scale. Many moving picture proprietors signed individual contracts recognizing the new scale but certain syndicates have thus far refused to pay the increase.
A local newspaper announced that the moving picture operators' union refused to co-operate with the musicians. President Joseph Winkler of the Musicians said that the operators and the stage employes sent delegates with the representatives of the Federation of Musicians to visit the houses which refused to grant the increase and made clear to the managers that they would not work if non-union musicians were employed. The average wage of Chicago musicians in amusement places is \$41.85. "We have received only a 35% increase in the past five years," said President Winkler. "While government statistics show that the cost of living has gone up 104% in that period. The increase we demand will bring the average wage up to about \$60 but that does not keep pace with the increase in the cost of living."

TRADE UNIONS HELP EX-SERVICE MEN IN INDUSTRY

In a written reply to Mr. Mills in the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara says he has read a report of Earl Haig's speech, and gives figures which, he says, shows an improvement as regards the absorption of ex-service men in industry.
"With regard to the general attitude of the trade unions, so far as it affects the training of disabled men," continues Dr. Macnamara, "I am glad to say that many unions have been helpful, but there has been opposition from the branches and members of some of the unions.
"With the help of the trade unions which have given their assistance and encouragement, we have been able to do a great deal and to reduce the amount of unemployment."
At the wedding of Miss Gertrude Reinhardt, of Brooklyn, and W. Ramsey Frederick, of New York, the bride wore a \$4 gingham dress, as did her maid of honor. The bridegroom wore overalls.

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Stage & Music

EFFECTS OF MUSIC UPON TIRED MINDS

Music As Preserver of Health Not Reached Full Share of Appreciation

While the remedial effects of music upon tired minds and bodies or even upon certain forms of acute disease have frequently been noted, music as a preventive of sickness and preserver of health has not received its full share of appreciation. The reason may be that it is not easy to realize a danger avoided, or the many ills we have escaped by a cheerful stimulation of the nervous system at the right time; just as we may never know by what a narrow margin some fatality has been missed, the comparatively few misfortunes that really happen to us loom disproportionately large compared with the many unseen perils happily averted. Hence, direct evidence of music's beneficent properties is hard to obtain; its pleasure-giving qualities are taken for granted, but its hygienic value is difficult to trace. The testimony of a famous choral conductor upon this point carries, therefore, tremendous weight.
Dr. Henry Coward, whose Sheffield chorus toured the globe, besides earning countless laurels at home, has lately stated that in that densely populated Yorkshire city where the influenza scourge made fearful ravages among the inhabitants during the terrible winter of 1918, fatalities were fewer among the choral singers than in any other section of Sheffield residents, and that the schools where singing was made a special feature were visited much less severely by the dreaded epidemic. Without attempting to explain the reasons, as an eminent musician he naturally rejoiced in the gratifying and incontrovertible fact.
Given such a splendid demonstration of music's hygienic possibilities, it needs no special medical knowledge to discern through what channels these healthful currents would flow. Oxygenation of the blood by good methods of breathing, better muscular development, increased vitality and self expression, building up a greater power of resistance to insidious ills, are among the happy causes and effects that made such a gratifying record possible.
Dr. Coward has recently been adjudicating at Festivals in Alberta and Saskatchewan in co-operation with Mr. H. Fricker of the Mendelssohn choir, and will have heard the best the west can produce in the way of choral singing. He also came in contact with the work done in the schools, and his influence and encouragement should be priceless at the stage where school boards and parents are beginning to realize what music means in the education of young Canada. When so much that is cut and dry has to be dealt with in the school curriculum, and the number of subjects to be treated is almost stupifying, the mental powers can gain and regain elasticity through the medium of music. Both the intake of the ear and the outgo of the voice are contributive to well being, the whole human organism feeling the benignant effect of well ordered sounds. Song is a safety valve, a health preserver and a health promoter, and though not as instinctive perhaps as in other lands where outdoor life fosters it more fully, yet there need be no limit—except for climatic conditions—to the opportunities for music making and music loving.
Musical gifts are distributed equally in all populations; that is to say, there will always be found the special aptitudes and the eager receptivity in every community. Not only present happiness but future health depends upon making the best use of our opportunities. All the forces of Nature are on our side and time at our service; in the ample provision it makes for hours of work and recreation, and in the musical sense, for its exquisite contribution to the beauty and rhythm of life.

BELGIAN TRADE UNIONS SHOW STEADY GROWTH

The Belgian trade union movement has emerged from the war with an increased membership over the 1913 figures, according to European statistics printed in the Monthly Labor Review, issued by the United States bureau of labor statistics.
In 1913 Belgian trade unions had a membership of 128,759. Last year the membership was 512,500.

The turmoil of the war drove these workers from one place to another and it was impossible for the trade unions to keep in touch with them. The organizing staff remained intact, and after the armistice the unions issued an appeal to workers to join the union, establish an eight-hour day and a daily minimum wage of 1 franc (19.3 cents).

AGRICULTURAL BOARD'S DELAY RESULTS IN INCREASED DEMANDS

London.—Whether the decision just made by the Agricultural Wages Board to grant farm workers a minimum wage of \$12.50 a week will avert the threatened revolt of the farmers, is considered doubtful by leaders of the group. In the interim in which the Board has delayed a final decision on this demand the farmers have decided to raise their demands to a \$15 minimum and a 48 hour week.

Enormous meetings of farm workers have been held weekly in Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Surrey all through the spring. The farm workers, who two years ago had no organization whatsoever, now report that in the south of England district alone they have a weekly income from members' subscriptions of \$50,000.

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FRENCH GOVT FORMS UNION OF STRIKE BREAKERS

General Agricultural Confederation to Rally Peasants Against Labor

At the same time as the French authorities are proceeding against the Confederation of Labor to secure its dissolution, they are busily trying to organize all other sections of the community against labor. The impulse to organization in ranks other than industrial labor has shown itself in France as everywhere and the natural tendency of this impulse is to organize along-side of labor or in close relations with it.

Thus, in France recently, the Confederation of Intellectual Workers has been formed on the model of the Confederation of Labor; the Union of Technical Workers has entered into close federal relations with the Confederation of Labor; and the Federation of Civil Servants has decided to join the Confederation of Labor.
The French authorities have been very busy countering this. The Federation of Civil Servants has been forbidden to join the Confederation of Labor, and a law on the subject limiting the functions of the Federation is being put forward. The "Civic Union" has been formed for the purpose of organizing strike breakers. And now a "General Agricultural Confederation" has been launched to rally the peasants against the labor propaganda which has been going on in their midst. The nature of this organization can be judged from the fact that at its inauguration 181 senators and 505 deputies took part.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS GO ON STRIKE TO FORCE RECOGNITION

Galesburg, Ill.—To combat the general move on the part of employers to maintain the non-union shop and to win recognition of their own union, over fifty telephone operators and about fifteen line men have gone on strike. The company has flatly refused to recognize the union and insists on the "open" shop. The strikers refuse to discuss any other angle of agreement until the union shop is recognized.
The struggle against the "open shop" movement has involved bakers and contract electrical workers in Galesburg also. It is expected that building trades workers will join the other workers on strike for a recognition of union shops.

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ESTABLISH PLACE-MENT SERVICE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Establishment of a teacher placement service within the Pennsylvania state department of public instruction has been announced by the superintendent of that department, who said the step was necessary to meet the shortage of teachers which the schools of the state face.
Massachusetts and Minnesota have teachers' employment and registration bureaus, and the plans for the Pennsylvania bureau will be modeled along similar lines. There will be no fee for the service, and actual and prospective school teachers will be asked to register.

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MADDOO APPEALS TO N.Y. METAL TRADES COUNCIL

Act Energetically, Intelligently and Unitedly Against Reaction

A letter written by William G. McDoo, in which he appeals to all labor organizations to exert themselves "energetically, intelligently and unitedly against the re-establishment of reaction in America," was made public in New York last week.
The letter, under date of June 17, was in reply to a communication from John J. Mulholland, secretary of the Metal Trades Council of New York City and vicinity, which informed Mr. McDoo that more than 145,000 wage-earners represented by the council recommended you as the most popular candidate for president that the democratic party could possibly name.
After thanking Mr. Mulholland for the "unsolicited and unexpected endorsement," the letter continues:
"We are facing problems in this country and in the world which require not only the highest order of statesmanship but the most patriotic and enlightened support of an intelligent electorate. These questions must be met squarely and directly. Evasion and equivocation, appeals to blind passion and selfish partisanship have lost their magic. Men and women are thinking these days, and thinking deeply, and it is only that party which has the courage to explicitly declare for liberal and progressive policies and that candidate who is fearless enough to espouse them vigorously and sincerely, which will command the respect and secure the votes of a majority of our countrymen in the coming election.
"The rights of humanity must be put above the rights of property, but the rights of each should be protected within its just limitations.
"As I said in a recent letter to the Metal Trades Council of Brooklyn, 'we cannot look with complacency of indifference upon the restoration to power of these selfish forces of reaction which have been reasserting themselves with such vigor and volubility in America, and throughout the world.' I hope, therefore, that your organization, and all organizations of labor, will exert themselves energetically, intelligently and unitedly against the re-establishment of reaction in America, and in favor of those forces which truly represent the interests of the great masses of the common people, and thereby secure to our country the benefits and blessings which the continued triumph of genu-

AVERAGE WHEAT COST IN NORTHWEST IS \$2.15 PER BUSHEL

The department of agriculture has found that the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat in the middle west and northwest wheat belts is \$2.15.
There were 481 farms investigated in nine winter wheat areas in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri and five spring wheat areas in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.
On two farms the 1919 crop production cost was as low as \$1. On twenty farms it was \$5 or over. At the average price of \$2.15, it is stated, half the farmers in question would have lost money on their wheat. Yields averaged 14.9 bushels an acre for winter wheat farms and 8.4 bushels for spring wheat farms. The cost per acre was \$27.80 for winter wheat and \$22.40 for spring wheat.
progressive, humane and powerful line democracy alone can give it."

CORRESPONDENCE

(The Free Press takes no responsibility for any opinions expressed in letters to the editor. No letters can be accepted for publication, and will not be printed unless accompanied by name and address of writer.)

10147 94th Street, Edmonton.

THE MONEY QUESTION
Dear Editor:
I am writing on this argument, acknowledging its importance but at the present stage, other immediate questions are of more importance.
The idea of doing without money value is far too radical to put into force at the present day. Any custom not invested into people for ages cannot be easily replaced without calamity. I agree with method outlined by Mr. Owens, but acknowledge more important principles must first be adopted. On this principle my arguments are based.

The prosperity of this country depends on two things, production and foreign trade. Canada's small population demands this. Money being the recognized credit of the world, the refusal of its adoption by Canada, until stronger countries have adopted it, would ruin us. Take the United States and Canada. What recognized substitute could be used. Commodity trading would be useless, worse than money. Most people know the valuation of an article by money value charged, say a farmer sent a sack of wheat to a shoemaker in return for shoes, what does a shoemaker know about wheat, and the farmer about shoes; he could send compressed paper shoes for all he would know. Now we come to valuation. Commodities should be under government supervision, the people would then know their true value, that represented by money is the simplest method of knowing value received.

In recognizing money, I don't uphold gold, for the money standard base, could be on products produced, natural products in sight, increased proportionately as products increased, but conservatively to allow for loss. Under this system a town could only be credited by the recognized valuation of that town as a producing centre, not by inflations, thus checking extravagant expenditures. Financiers would know such money was backed by definite securities, at present no substitute can remedy money as a credit base. What I maintain is, the present monopoly of money, not controlled by government, but by private banking institutions, is what needs remedying, such methods, leaves individuals the power to call in money, bankrupt finance, produce hard times, at their leisure.
How is this done, you lend them your money at low interest, they accumulate and lend it out at high interest.

N.Y. FARMERS WILL FIGHT FOR OWN PROTECTION

New York.—Indications that the farmers of New York state are preparing to fight for the protection of their group in the coming campaign is seen in the response to a letter sent throughout the state by John J. Dillon, commissioner of foods and markets. The letter suggested that the farmers put up a candidate pledged to support their interests. In response it was stated that the farmers are preparing a questionnaire to be presented to all candidates for the governorship, and that a more militant group is advocating the nomination of an out-and-out farmer's candidate.

DETROIT PAINTERS NOW FORMING DIST. COUNCIL

Detroit.—Union painters of this city are now engaged in forming a district council in order to make unionism more effective.
These locals are already affiliated with the building trades, but desire to have a council of their own to thrash out trade matters.

est, paying them 10 and 12 per cent dividends, this accumulation gives them power to call in, tighten up, and produce hard times. Now if this money was controlled by responsible government, loaned on definite securities, we could not be at capital's call; then control excess profits, individual amounts beyond a certain amount, limit profits on production, confiscate and sell to foreign governments all useless varieties, foreign credits would then be unnecessary, bankrupt rates avoided. So first get a government, control this money system, work out a decent living wage for all, and gradually work in any better substitute, but for the present, study more immediate problems as:

- Approach of hard times, cause and cure.
- Social injustice and unrest.
- Closing and laying workers off at factories.
- Unrest amongst returned men.
- Public debt, its cause and cure.
- Labor leaders convicted by law, exonerated practically by votes.
- Housing, real estate, and industrial problems.
- Organization and combining of labor elements.
- The cause of city's depression, empty houses, city's ownership of non-productive real estate when it should be booming.
- Many such questions are the first needs of labor.

Respectfully,
J. GARDNER.

The Locals' Page

C.N.R. MACHINISTS

Lodge 817, I.A. of M. meets every 2nd and 4th Friday evening of the month. Take note of this and don't tell anyone. Do your best to keep it secret, and be sure to be on time.

Our pay is not so very fair, I see; So I am feeling rather sad, you see.

Do you intend to have a delegate attend the I.A. of M. convention this year, to be held in Rochester, N.Y.? Rather week-kneed and showing yellow we must look if after having run a mighty fine bluff a year ago, trying things up, and now that the chance to perform has presented itself, Western Canada, where all the noise was made, and mostly by machinists at that, is to be unrepresented. How many times has it been heard that "there is no use going to convention, the machine control is too strong," and all such business as that. The whole trouble is, and if you are honest with yourself you will admit it as truth, that you like to see the lodge funds pile up, you say the expenses to convention are too great, and such-and-such a lodge is sending a delegate; we'd never get a hearing; we'd be outvoted; what good can we do, we're not strong enough, etc., without end. Yet you'll read Mutt and Jeff's stuff of the vintage of Adam, smile a while, and keep on supporting the gangs you know are parasites in the scheme of things, then when it's "blue" weather you cuss the bosses and interjects, knock the organization you helped to build, revile the officers at the head whom you put there, and if you've got of Sammy's way of thinking you'd procure some squirrel juice and go nutty. Not a resolution from this lodge, not a suggestion for betterment, not a constitutional change of any kind would have support in convention, because it comes from you. Lord Harry, if that's the way you think, the system has surely been a howling success in this quarter, and capitalism is indeed triumphant in cowering you to the state it desires to keep you and you are servile at last, as was the captured slave of Roman days long ago. Where is your self-respect? Your brain is just as fertile as the officers' at the head of affairs, but they have exercised theirs, you exercised your back and your senses. Your greatest pastime is to see "George do it" and your pleasantest moment is when you can get off the bitterest sentence on that same "George" for doing your think-

ing for you. You think you cannot climb the obstacles in front of you; you cannot get things done. You say a machine controls; you cannot get resolutions adopted. In that frame of mind you are tying yourself with an unbreakable rope to an immovable post at the bottom of a hill and you say you try to climb the hill! There is one resolution you want to adopt personally; and that is to break with the past. It is the most important resolution you can make. Of what use is history—the past? It is intractable absolutely, and you cannot do anything with it, but you can, and you must, if you want to get anywhere, recognize that the past, the rope and the post is to be done away with. Anyway, the past is an enemy to cheerfulness, and you can do a lot better thinking when you're cheerful. Is it logic that you need not bother with the organization because you are paying officers to bother about it? Is it reason, that you need not do so-and-so because you never done so-and-so before? Is that what a baby thinks? Forget that you never do this or that. Anything you ever did do was just an experiment and if you will appreciate this fact you will be in a position to go on up the hill, over the obstacles, obtain the kind of organization you want, and then—? Well, now, get your delegate ready!

Where are the bylaws? It's a good thing, on that count alone, that the idea of amalgamation was considered.

We are enjoined by the editor of the Free Press, we delegates to T. & L. council, to criticize the books we read, provided they are new thought, I presume, and advanced ideas, or the "six best sellers." Confound that punk idea. If I read Jack London, no one is going to spoil my beautiful picture of his characters as I have translated them by comparing them perhaps with a Dickens character. To do that it requires a mind that I would mistrust, because of its capacity for imagination, in the T. & L. council.

At a meeting of the Manitoba provincial executive of the Dominion Labor party held in Winnipeg, on Saturday, it was decided to contest the deferred election of The Pas against Edward Brown, provincial treasurer. The constituency will choose its own candidate, but workers and speakers will be sent in to carry on the campaign.

CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52

Another Recruit for the Mighty Army of Benedicts.

On Wednesday evening last at Knox Presbyterian church manse, a very pretty ceremony was performed, when Miss Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lynn of 5917 87th avenue, was united in marriage to Bro. Alex Urquhart, the good looking and popular chief clerk in the city treasurer's office. The Rev. E. E. McGougan performed the "operation" in the presence of Miss E. Lynn as bridesmaid, and Mr. Harry Robertson as best man. The bride looked charming in a navy blue tailored suit, and had a bouquet of blush roses, while the bridegroom looked extremely well in a navy blue suit and was covered with "rose blushes." After the "operation" the happy couple left the manse for the home of the bride, for a few hours' "quiet" rest before beginning a long train journey to Portland, Ore., and other coast points. At the gate of the home, they were met by a tin can band, furnished by Mr. F. Barnhouse, who gave them a rousing reception. After the din died down, the members of the treasurer's staff present, each selected an article of aluminum cooking ware, and marched into the house, presenting the bridegroom with same until he was pretty well "loaded," and was called on for a speech, which he gave after some prompting. A buffet supper was served, Mrs. Spicer pouring tea, and Mrs. Rice cutting the ices. These ladies were very ably assisted by Miss Rae, Mrs. O. Lynn and Nurse Longmore, captained by Sister I. Lynn in a very capable manner. After the "cats" were over, Bro. A. A. Campbell proposed the health of the bride and all stood and raised their glasses to the toast. After which some music was provided by Sister "Tiny" and singing was led by Bro. Campbell. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. O. Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Alexander, the Misses McGregor, Knowles, Rae, and Mrs. McRae, Messrs. Barnhouse, Campbell, Bawden, Cardy, Smith, Lucas, Robertson and Neal. At 11:45 p.m. the newly married entered a waiting automobile and were driven to the C.P.R. depot, south side, to the accompaniment of the tin cans and a cow bell tied to their car, and shrieks and groans from the horns of the other cars. A good send off was given and cheers rent the air as the train steamed away with the good wishes of everyone present.

To keep the band in practice, here's hoping that we will have a repetition in the near future.

Don't forget the Civic Picnic, August 21st. Everyone is welcome and we are going to have an extra good time. There is to be a lot of fun, and sister members are asked to provide themselves with bathing suits (and the Bro. members with cameras). Lots of sport and lots of fun. Come to the beach on August 21st.

ORGANIZED LABOR FAVORS PLATFORM OF DEMOCRATS

Voices Sentiments of Common People More Than Republican Party Does

"We believe in the platform of the Democratic party as adopted at San Francisco as more nearly voicing the sentiments of the people of the nation than does the platform of the Republican party," says the Butte Free Lance, in voicing the sentiments of organized labor in the United States. "While the Democratic platform is tediously long, its language is plain and bears the air of sincerity. "Its tone appears honest and rings clear. There has been no attempt at avoiding the unpleasant issues which at times confronted the convention. The people of the nation admire them for the position taken by them. The people can now choose between a party who faces all issues manfully and squarely, who discards all ambiguity, who stands four square, who lays their cards on the table face up, as the Democratic party has done, and the Republican party whose chief claim put forth for vote getting is a platform devoid of all sincerity, a plentitude and copious amount of criticism, a clothing of the language of our nation with ambiguous phrases leaving the impression that they were hiding something that they had a weak case, that they resorted to pettifoggery in order to cover up their real motives or intentions. "The people are suspicious of hidden motives. They admire and respect clearness and openness in an adversary. They like the light and will shun the darkness in politics; a thing that is wrong, when brought into the light, can be righted; a thing that is right and which remains in the dark is of no benefit to anyone. "Thus it is with the republican platform. They may have intended to do things for the nation and its people, but they appear to be afraid to tell us what they mean. They have covered up so many planks with phrases saying of subterfuge and evasion that we cannot understand their reasons therefor. "From the standpoint of the com-

SATURDAY BARGAINS

AT MY STORE

I have not the largest stock of Clothing in Edmonton, nor have I the smallest. But there is one thing certain, and that is, that I have one of the best and most reliable stocks of Clothing and Furnishings to be found anywhere in Western Canada. My goods are all trade marked, and of nationally known quality. If you buy anything at my store that is not satisfactory, bring it back. For Saturday I am going to offer you some real Bargains in Men's Furnishings and Clothing, goods that you will appreciate not only for price but for quality.

JERSEY PULLOVER SWEATERS
Universal Pullover All-Wool Sweaters, all sizes, all colors; light and dressy. Regular \$7.50. To clear Saturday..... **\$4.95**

Steel Arm Bands
In Silver-Gold. They sell regularly at 50c. To clear Saturday, 6 dozen only..... **20c**

Cashmere Hose
Good quality Cashmere Hose, black only. Made by Mercury mills. Regular \$1.00. To clear Saturday..... **70c**

SILK HOSE
Pure Silk Mercury Hose, value \$1.50; black only; silk face Hole-proof Hose, and silk face Eiffel Hose. Here is Hosiery really worth while; the best Hosiery on the Canadian market. Saturday, to clear, your choice, per pair **\$1.00**

CAMPBELL'S SUITS At Bargain Prices
These Suits are very finely tailored, and include homespun, plain worsted, fancy worsted, blue with faint white stripe, check, and many other patterns; single and double-breasted, two and three-button models. Made in long and short soft roll lapel. For men and young men, there is not any nicer Suits in Edmonton, and you will be surprised at the fit and general appearance of these Suits. They sell regularly at \$42.00 and \$44.00. You can make your choice Saturday, **\$32.50** to clear at.....



HOBBERLIN'S Big Semi-Annual Sale 200 SUITS

ALL SIZES, COLORS AND MATERIALS. WE HAVE THEM DIVIDED IN THREE SECTIONS

\$25
Was \$40

\$35
Was \$50

\$45
Was \$60

GREY SPORTING PANTS—While they last, **\$6.00**

10 per cent. reduction on all other suits in the store, including made-to-measure. No tax on any made-to-measure suit up to \$60.00.

These are all Hobberlin goods and all guaranteed.

NOTHING MORE NEED BE SAID—BE HERE EARLY.

HOUSE OF HOBBERLIN LTD.

A. G. CALDER, Manager 10171 101st STREET Open All Day Saturday

NEW ZEALAND COAL MINERS GET INCREASE

Sydney, N.S.W.—Coal miners in New Zealand, after a prolonged fight, have secured increases in wages of 50 per cent on pre-war rates in the case of contract workers, and 60 per cent increase in the case of men paid daily rates of wages.

Extra payments are made for working in wet places, or where work is performed in two-shift collieries. Workers on night shifts are to get 12 cents per shift more than the men on the day shifts. Tools and lights are to be provided to the workers by the management at cost price, as are also explosives. Extra rates of pay are to apply for work on Sundays and holidays, while a day is to be allowed off in event a miner being killed, also another day off to allow miners to attend his funeral.

The agreement that has been signed also provides for preference to unionists. mon people of this nation there is no comparison between the platforms. One, the Democratic platform, voices the sentiment of the people of the nation, while the other, the Republican platform voices the sentiments of the big interests of the nation, if it speaks for anything. We are in favor of the Democratic platform."

SHUN DETROIT IS SLOGAN OF TYPO UNION

Detroit.—"Shun Detroit," is the slogan adopted by the Michigan Federation of Typographical unions which ended a two days convention held here in Hotel Cadillac. The high cost of living together with the shortage of housing facilities moved the "typos" to this action.

A publicity campaign to acquaint the printing tradesmen with the situation existing in Detroit will be undertaken shortly. It is planned to reach all members of the International shortly. The delegates also declared themselves for the 44-hour week and passed sharp criticism on the so-called "American" plan, a new name for the old "open shop."

NORRIS LOSES ANOTHER SEAT IN MANITOBA

The Norris government lost another seat in Manitoba when as a result of the recount of votes cast in Rockwood constituency, W. McKinnell, farmer, is declared elected by one vote over A. J. Lobb, government. On the official count, McKinnell's majority was four votes.

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