

EDMONTON FREE PRESS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

VOL. 1, No. 15

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919

\$1.00 Per Year; 5c Per Copy

FRANK COUTANT DISCUSSES NEEDS OF THE HOUR

Private Ownership of Industry With Democratic Control, the Solution

"Men who work with their hands, and those who find work for hands to do, should feel that the ties that bind them together, are stronger than temporary day wages." A real thinker, Carlyle, used those words.

In the part of the world where I now dwell, the greatest manufacturing city on the continent there are all sorts of bosses and bossed. No millennium exists here or elsewhere. But I have seen much evidence of better relationship. There are numbers of broad-visioned young executives who recognize that men or women devoting their best years and strongest effort to promoting the interest of an enterprise, are staking as much as those who risk money.

Compensation is being worked out on a simple basis, which is proving satisfactory. Annual wages earn dividends on an even footing with the same amount of cash invested in a company's stock. An employee paid \$1500.00 per year gets a dividend as though he had that much capital invested. As his value to the firm increases, wages and dividends on general earnings both advance. Like all bonus systems, this admits of paying too little wages and pointing to the dividend as a generosity (which it isn't). Piker bosses would pike under a heaven sent plan. Big men won't.

There is a strong tendency to get away from the manager principle which releases from duty an owner who would deal squarely with subordinates and puts a dollar-chaser in his office. As business expands to the point that an owner or partnership cannot administer it, more "owners" are created, promoted from those who have served well, they have real authority as part owners, and use it justly as a rule.

Often I have wondered whether the cold-blooded Canadian banking system, which is said to have caused the edification of 13,000,000 Canadians in the U. S. and only 8,000,000 within the Dominion, will eventually abolish its destructive clerk-manager system.

Would a Canadian business man go to his bank for sound commercial council, such as he would receive from the hard-headed (not hard-hearted) officers of a strictly community bank? If he were sober, he wouldn't. It is the unusual "manager" idea carried to the height of absurdity. In manager-conducted industries, workers as a class are not apt to be assisted along the rocky roads of life by the boss.

I am more than ever convinced that private ownership, with the democratic control introduced, will eventually solve labor problems. Public ownership has too much of the unhappy faculty of accumulating a staff of incompetents and indifferents, to the discouragement of the many capable, enthusiastic workers.

—Frank R. Coutant of N. W. Ayer & Son (Philadelphia).

(Note.—Mr. Coutant was among the most prominent of Edmonton's active good citizens until a few months ago.)

B.R.T. DIRECTORS DECLARE WINNIPEG STRIKE ILLEGAL

A meeting of the board of directors and vice-presidents of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was held at Cleveland, O., recently, to take action dealing with the illegal strike declared by some members of the organization during the Winnipeg strike.

The following resolution was adopted: "That in view of the illegal strike of members of our Winnipeg lodge, resulting in terminals in that section being tied up, it is deemed necessary that our organization use every effort to furnish members of the Brotherhood willing to accept positions made vacant by the illegal strike and that lodges and members of the organization be called upon to furnish such assistance to handle the business of the roads affected."

The regular monthly meeting of the Dominion Labor Party, Edmonton branch, was held on Tuesday evening in the labor hall with an attendance of some fifty members.

The main part of the business was discussed by a delegation of railroad men representing the G.T.P. and C.N.R. with regard to bringing closer connection between the railway federations and the labor party. A committee was chosen to go into this matter and are as follows: Rev. F. E. Mercer, secretary of the Dominion Labor Party, J. W. Adair, Robert Mitchell, Daniel Powers, P. Daley, E. J. Thompson and Clarence Smith.

DOMINION LABOR PARTY HOLDS REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

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FARM WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN GET SCHEDULE

The National Union of Agricultural Laborers in Great Britain has called a conference to meet shortly for the consideration of the following problems: Forty-four hour week all the year around; minimum wage of 46 shillings per week; overtime only when absolutely necessary, apart from hay-making time and harvest; double rates for Sunday work.

ONTARIO LABOR PARTY EXECUTIVE HOLD MEETING

Go On Record Asking Government to Repeal Amendment to Immigration Act

The Ontario Labor Party executive committee met in the Toronto Labor Temple recently to consider several important matters referred to them from the May 24 convention. Walter B. Rollo, of Hamilton, presided. The question respecting tariffs, which is to be submitted to a referendum vote of the affiliated branch memberships, will be dealt with definitely at the board's next meeting, Saturday, August 9.

A special committee was deputed to attend to the amendments to the constitution and new planks in the party's platform. These will be forwarded in proper printed form to affiliated branches as soon as possible. The executive committee decided on a button, which will bear the letters I. L. P. Respecting the matter of the I. L. P.'s co-operation with the Great War Veterans' Association, it was deemed expedient to leave the same to the branches themselves to co-operate with the G.W.V.A. in their respective localities, wherever conditions were desirable.

The meeting went on record asking the Dominion Government to repeal the recent amendments to the Immigration Act.

ELEVEN THOUSAND WORKERS OUT IN TORONTO STRIKE

There are now 11,000 workers on strike in Toronto, according to figures furnished by the various trades affected. They are: Metal trades, 7,000; street railwaymen, 2,200; garment workers, 1,800.

EUROPEAN LABOR AGAINST RUSSIAN INTERVENTION

British, French and Italian labor representatives have decided to make a general demonstration on July 29 or 31, to protest against Allied intervention in Russia. This announcement was made by Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, at the Labor Conference at Southampton, Eng., recently. Mr. Henderson explained that the demonstration would be an attempt to prevent the governments of Europe from adopting a reactionary policy throughout that continent. It would be left to each country, he added, to decide whether the demonstration would take the form of political or industrial action. The vote of the British Congress on the proposed demonstration stood 1,893,060 to 935,000.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S JAIL FOR RIOTING

Frank Tafford Declared Guilty in Winnipeg Police Court.

Frank Tafford, convicted in the Winnipeg police court Tuesday afternoon on a charge of rioting, was sentenced to one year in jail by Sir Hugh John Macdonald.

A charge of rioting preferred against John Kalya was dismissed.

J. S. Woodworth, former acting editor of the Labor News, was remanded for one week on charges of seditious and counselling to commit an indictable offense.

Charges of rioting preferred against Steve Juswak and David Crabb were given stays of proceedings.

A charge of intimidation preferred against Kosh Smolonski was withdrawn.

MASTER BARBERS WILL SHAVE TILL NOON SAT.

Barber shops are planning to keep open until noon Saturday for the convenience of the public to get slicked up for the celebration. Such was decided at a consultation of the master barbers Wednesday.

WAGES VESUS THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR

Purchasing Power of The Dollar Falling Faster Than Wages Have Risen

"Manufacturers," says the president of the National Manufacturers' Association, "have no intention of trying to force wages down, but want efficiency in return for high wages." We wonder, when they are like the tawney Arab, who, "quietly folds his tent and silently steals away," there is no question about wages, the question is, and it is quite an item to the wage earner, how to make his exorbitant (?) wage meet the weekly expense account. It still remains to be demonstrated, and all the talk by the presidents of large corporations of what they want and what their intentions are, does not prove that wages in any considerable industry are as high in terms of purchasing power as they were two years ago.

COPPER PRINTERS AGAINST "ISMS" OF ALL KINDS

Resolutions disapproving of Bolshevism or any other "ism" which would tend "to bring labor into disrepute," were adopted Saturday at the closing session of the 27th annual convention of the International Steel and Copper Printers' Union of North America. Joseph F. Leach, of Boston, was elected president; K. M. Eastman, Ottawa, Canada, vice-president, and James E. Goodyear, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer.

EMPLOYERS STUDY LABOR CONDITIONS IN OLD COUNTRY

Commission of Employers Reports Harmony Among Officials and Employees

A commission of six employers appointed some time ago by the secretary of labor left the United States late in January, 1919, for the purpose of studying, in Great Britain, France and other European countries, all phases of labor conditions (including the problem of employment) and governmental policies relating thereto. The commission's report, just issued, deals specifically with conditions found in Great Britain.

In the course of its work the commission held conferences with members of both houses of parliament, the Federation of British Industries, the chairman of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations, and prominent students of industrial problems; a great many large employers, officials of labor organizations, and groups of workingmen of all degrees of radical and conservative thought; the admiral commander in chief of the Royal government dockyard; and chiefs of the municipal tramways, and gas and electrical works of Manchester and Glasgow.

The commission reports that under the seething unrest, as expressed in speeches and in newspapers, they found a remarkable harmony of purpose among government officials, conservative employees and practically all employers.

CAPPY SMART GETS HIS OLD JOB BACK

After a warty battle, in which the weight of public opinion was overwhelmingly shown to be in favor of the chief, the city commissioners of Calgary have agreed to reinstate Chief James Smart, of the fire department, who had been suspended for a month for alleged neglect of duty.

BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN ARE GETTING BUSY

Mr. A. A. Woodward, second vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, etc., and Canadian organizer, reports that during a period of forty days 69 charters to new local unions were granted. The Toronto local union of the above Brotherhood has succeeded in establishing a minimum wage rate of 55 cents an hour.

YOUR DUTY

Purchase union label goods. Patronize the union shop card and the union button. French union label. Don't spend union earned money for non-union made goods. Goods that do not bear the union label are most likely not made under union conditions. Don't help to perpetuate non-union conditions. Don't be an employer of non-union labor. The purchase of non-label goods makes you one. Shout for the union label. Kick if you don't get it. When the demand for the union label is great enough all manufacturers will use it and then all your troubles will be settled. Spend all union-earned money for union-made products.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD LABOR LAWS IN GREAT BRITAIN

In 1802 Children Under Nine Years Not Allowed to Work Over 12 Hours Per Day

Machines were invented in the 18th century. These machines were placed in factories. Steam was the new motive power for machines. Here in the factories of northern England started child labor. At the same time also child labor was used in the coal mines.

As early as 1802 England had far-seeing statesmen and humanitarians who saw the dangers of too early labor, and in that year came Peel's Health and Moral Act; this started legislation for children. Here is the law: Children under 9 years of age must not work over 12 hours.

In 1819 came the Owen law: No child under 9 shall be permitted to work; no child under 16 shall be permitted to work over 16 hours.

In 1832 the Ashley law: No child under 13 shall work over 9 hours; no child under 18 shall work over 12 hours, no work before 5:30 a.m. or after 5:30 p.m.

In 1848, women and young persons shall not work over 10 hours; this started "shifts."

The same year, 1848, came the first legislation for mines, with a 10-year age limit and regulated hours. In 1877 in the mines the age limit was raised to 12 years. In 1884 in the mines the age limit was raised to 13 years.

In 1908 came the 54-hour week limit. Since 1914 the 8-hour limit in 24 hours in all mines.

England's statistics show that one-third of its last generation lie at rest in the Potter's field.

This evil, child labor, has been with us for over 100 years, and we are just beginning to awaken to the fact that it is an inexcusable evil and should be eradicated.

Children have always worked more or less, and it would be a calamity if all tasks and responsibilities which train them for life were abolished, but such work should come under broad interpretation of play and education.

REDS ARE ON THE JOB AS USUAL AND ADOPT THE O.B.U.

Fifteen labor delegates representing six unions at Regina at a recent meeting of the Trades and Labor Council adopted the Constitution of the O.B.U. In absence of opposition the motion was declared carried.

WINNIPEG MACHINISTS CHARTERS SUSPENDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL

Fort Garry Lodge No. 189 and Trans-conn Lodge No. 484, machinists, of Winnipeg have received notification from the International that their charters have been suspended owing to their endorsement of the O.B.U. which is described as a secessionist movement. The unions have been given one week to show why their charters should not be cancelled entirely. At the same time it was stated that all members desiring to retain affiliation with the International would be given an opportunity to reorganize and a new charter would be issued to them.

GROCERS REFUSE TO HANDLE LOCAL BREAD IN ST. KITS

The bakers' strike took on a new phase this week, when the master bakers and members of their families carried their bread to the grocery stores. They were met with the answer "no bread wanted today" and were obliged to take their bread back to the shop. Shipments of bread from outside cities were brought in for the local grocers, who, with the exception of four signed an agreement not to accept any from local bakers while the strike was on.

SEAMEN STRIKE RAPIDLY SPREADS ATLANTIC COAST

Crews of Ships Under Foreign Flags Leaving Many Vessels

The strike of United States seamen assumed a national aspect this week when Gus. H. Brown, secretary of the Eastern and Gulf division of the International Seamen's Association, announced that crews of a dozen ships of foreign registry had quit their vessels in New York harbor. They declared, Mr. Brown said, that their strike was not only in sympathy with that of United States seamen, but for the purpose of equalizing all wages on the high seas.

Crews deserted Dutch, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish ships, Mr. Brown said, adding that United States union delegates had experienced considerable difficulty in persuading the crews of several British ships to remain at work. The crew of one British vessel of the Booth line, did quit.

Mr. Brown stated that he would send a cable message to Joseph Herbert Wilson, head of the National Firemen's and Sailors' union of Great Britain and Ireland, informing him of the sentiment among British crews here.

Stay On Boats.
"We don't want this," he said, "but you can see how the strike fever has spread. We must stop it, and I have ordered my delegates to instruct the crews of foreign ships to stay on their boats."

Reports received from Norfolk, Philadelphia, Washington, Mobile, Boston, Newport News and New Orleans, declaring ships are being tied up in those ports as fast as they dock.

Thomas Conway, business agent of the Marine Firemen's local, reported by telegraph that the crews of several ships leaving the great lakes bound for European ports through the St. Lawrence, had refused to sign on for further than Montreal.

It was stated that several companies have met the men's demands. Among those enumerated were the Eastern Steamship company, Boston; French-American Transport company, Brooks Steamship company, Cuban Distilling company, and Foreign Transport Mercantile corporation.

PRICE OF LABOR CANNOT LOWER IT IS DECLARED

U.S. Department of Labor Gives Causes of High Prices

Shallow thinkers who blame "high" wages for present living costs get little consolation from a report on "Economics of the Construction Industry," issued by the Division of Public Works and Construction Development of the United States Department of Labor.

It is stated that "the rise in prices during the war was not merely the result of a great demand for goods and of a scarcity of certain goods, but was largely brought about by means of inflation of the currency by the governments at war and by the neutrals, either by the direct issue of paper money or by the issue of bonds."

"Although war orders are now largely a thing of the past, the extension of credit still exists as a continuing cause of high prices. There is little to indicate an early contraction of credits."

The report states that wages are not likely to be lowered, and that if the production capacity of industry should be greatly increased, lower prices would not necessarily follow.

Attention is called to after-war prophesies that the armistice would reduce large numbers of men who would flood the labor market and reduce wages and price levels. "The expected great fall in prices has not occurred, it is stated, "and is not likely to occur."

The report includes a statement by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, who says that there is little likelihood of a fall in prices in this country, and that "the present rise in prices has resulted from the great extension of credits by the countries at war."—The Chronicle.

SHIPBUILDERS OF MONTREAL HAVE WON CONCESSIONS

The five-weeks' strike at the Canadian Vickers Limited, shipbuilding plant at Montreal, has been called off as far as the trades and laborers of the marine federation are concerned. Eighteen hundred men resumed work Monday morning. The new schedule offered by the company is to be retroactive to April 1st, so that the concessions asked by the workers in this connection have been granted.

HALIFAX BUILDING TRADES SECURE WAGE INCREASE

The award of the Board of Arbitration appointed to consider the dispute between the Halifax striking building trades unions and their employers calls for the following wages: Carpenters, 66 cents per hour; painters, 66; plumbers, 70; electricians, 70; masons and bricklayers, 75, and plasterers, 75. The finding says that this award shall continue in force until December 31, 1920.

EXPENDITURE FOR MUNITIONS OVER NINE MILLIONS

British Fired More Shells In Single Day Than In Whole South African War

In the British House of Commons, F. G. Kellaway, Deputy Minister of Munitions, asked for approval of £185,000,000 for the year ending March 31, of which £90,000,000 is an aftermath of the war, and the balance represents supplies to other departments of the government, including estimates of the War Office, Air Ministry, and Local Government Board, the last mentioned being purchases for the government's huge scheme. The total expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions since its establishment was £1,834,507,941.

Mr. Kellaway revealed that the British losses in materials during the German offensive in the spring of 1918 were: 1,000 guns, 70,000 tons of ammunition, 4,000 machine guns, 200,000 rifles, 700 trench mortars and 200 tanks, yet within a fortnight all had been replaced and in many cases with superior weapons. On the day the Hindenburg line was broken the British fired 932,000 shells, more than were fired in the whole South African war. Fifteen thousand tons of poison gas were supplied in 1918 alone.

WAGE SCHEDULE OF CLOAKMAKERS IN MONTREAL

The joint board of the Montreal Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions have presented a new schedule of wages and conditions to their employers. The agreement calls for a 44-hour week, and the following scale of minimum wages: Cutters, \$35; trimmers, \$35; assistant cutters, \$22; sample operators, \$35; female skirt operators, \$44; tailors, \$28; balsters, \$25; cloak and jacket finishers, \$25; pressers, \$38; skirt pressers, \$38, tape and pieces pressers, \$30; button and hook-and-eye sewers, \$18.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES WITHDRAW FROM TRADES COUNCIL

The Vancouver Inside Civic Employees' Union is considering withdrawal from the Trades and Labor Council, and at the next meeting of the union the following motion will be voted on: "On account of the action of the Trades and Labor Council in connection with the Winnipeg sympathetic strike, this association withdraws from affiliation with the Council."

OTTAWA STREET CAR MEN OUT

Refuse to Return While Company Retains Services of Strike Breakers

The Ottawa street car strike is still on. By a vote of nearly 500 to 26 the car men have voted to refrain from returning to work until the 125 men taken on as strike breakers have been removed. The company claims that it took on these men by promising them that if they would act as strike breakers the positions would become permanent and under no consideration would they be dismissed. So the deadlock continues.

LAUZON WORKERS FIGHTING FOR INTERNATIONAL

The International Union is making a fight to obtain recognition at the Davie shipyards at Lauzon, Que. This union fought for two years at Three Rivers to obtain this and did not succeed until a short time ago.

In view of the majority report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations which was tabled in the House of Commons last week, in which it was unanimously recommended that employers recognize international unions, it is expected that the Davie Shipbuilding Company will act in the spirit of the times.

COMPARISON OF DEMOCRATIC AND OTHER GOVERNMENT

Community Council Movement May Result in Welding of Nation

The difference between Democracy and any other kind of Government is that Democracy's unit is "the Neighborhood, while in all other forms of Government it is a Class, of some kind.

In the monarchies of former times the king and the nobles managed the state; the people had nothing to do with it except pay taxes, fight in the wars, and look pleasant.

In the Bolshevik scheme a little group of theorists take the place vacated by the former bosses; the people still have nothing to do but to submit.

Both of these schemes rest upon the assumption that the people, taking them as they run, are too ignorant to attend to their own affairs.

Singularly, the people have often been satisfied with this. Self-government is difficult. It involves responsibilities which are troublesome. Also thought, which is worse. They willingly avoided the burden, side-stepped, and were only too glad to let George do it. And George looked out for—George.

Democracy's unit is not the educated class, the politician class, the laboring class, or any other class. It is the neighborhood, including men and women, old and young, good and evil, wise and ignorant.

Of course we have not actually realized this yet. We are still afraid of it. But we are coming to it. And only when we get there will we have true and real democracy.

It may be bad, but it will be no worse than we are. It may be good, but no better than we are.

We shall not have the Best government. We shall have the kind of Government we want, which is better.

A movement has been set on foot in America to establish Community Councils. That means to organize by Neighborhoods, regardless of race, politics, religion or sex.

It is the ideal form of political organization.

It makes the basis of organization not any one of the things that heretofore have been considered essential, not whether all in the group are Republicans, Socialists, White Folks, Methodists or Property Owners.

But whether they are Human Beings. This movement contains the only idea that goes down to the bed-rock of Democracy, which is Humanity.

If it succeeds it will, as President Wilson has said, "result in welding the nation together as no nation of great size has ever been welded before."

In War we quickly discovered that our real defence was Men, any kind so they could march and shoot, not the titled, nor unclashed, nor white, nor rich—but just folks.

And in Peace, which is far more difficult than war, we ought to recognize that it is this same Humanity that we must depend on.

There are a number of things a Community Council can do better than any other kind of an organization, including matters relating to Health, Sanitation, Public Schools, Politics, Franchise, Playgrounds and all other things which affect everybody.

Who knows? Some day we may get rid of the rotten, vicious, wasteful, crooked and undemocratic monarchy known as the Political Party. And the Community Council may kill it. I pray so.—Dr. Frank Crane.

EXPULSION FOR PARTICIPATING IN WINNIPEG STRIKE

For participation in the general strike in Canada, several hundred members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen face expulsion from that organization, according to discussion on the floor of the brotherhood's convention at Denver, Col., recently.

News of the return to work of the Canadian strikers and the arrival of Arthur J. Lovell, vice-president of the brotherhood, from Canada, where he was delegated to investigate conditions, precipitated debate on this subject.

Mr. Lovell expressed the condition in Canada up to the time of his leaving as "terrible; very serious." In addressing the convention he reported conditions without recommendation.

Members of the London, Ont., Local Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union elected permanent officers at a largely attended meeting held last week. The union is the most recently-organized in that city; the charter was presented by Sergt. Fred Young, in the absence of J. Walsh, labor organizer who was out of the city in attendance at the convention at Atlantic City.

The new union is one of the strongest in London, with a membership of 250, a large percentage of whom are women.

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ELECTRICIANS IN MONTREAL GET NEW SCHEDULE

Electrical workers employed by the City of Montreal will be paid in accordance with the new schedule for the adoption of which a large number of Montreal electricians were on strike. This decision was arrived at a conference between the Administrative Commission and a delegation from the strike committee of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, headed by W. J. Colley, secretary and business agent of Local 561.
The schedule, which will in future apply to the electricians employed by the City of Montreal, provided for the acceptance of the forty-four hour week principle and also for the eight-hour day. Regular workers will be paid 75 cents an hour, with 50 cents an hour for helpers. After eight hours continuous day work, until midnight, time and a half will be allowed, with double time after midnight until morning. Men required to work on Saturday afternoons will also be paid time and a half until 5 o'clock; after this hour the rate will be double time. Double time will also be allowed on all Sundays and all legal holidays. In addition to the concessions only union men are to be employed.

NEED TO REMEMBER LESSONS OF PAST

The Labor movement does not lack for men who can point out the promise of the future. What it too frequently does lack is the man who remembers and respects the lessons of the past.

PRESTON WORKERS TAKE HOLIDAY OVER WEEK END

Employees of the Preston Furniture Co., Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., the Buffalo Sled Company and the Crown Furniture Company, laid down their tools on Friday, and on Saturday it was announced that the strike was settled.
The men gained a decided victory, as the nine-hour schedule with ten hours' pay has been granted by the employers. Between 500 and 600 men are affected by the change. The men returned to work on Monday morning.

ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH IS CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Greater Care Must Be Exercised In Selection of Representatives of Labor

In a society of any kind the accumulation of wealth is the first great step that can be taken, because without wealth there can be no leisure, and without leisure there can be no knowledge. If what a people consume is always exactly equal to what they possess, then there can be no residue; and no capital being accumulated, there will be no means by which the unemployed classes may be maintained. But when a society produces a greater supply than its consumption, an surplus arises, which, according to well known principles, increases itself, and eventually becomes a fund out of which, immediately or remotely, every one is supported who does not create the wealth upon which he lives.

And then it is that the existence of an intellectual class first becomes possible. Because for the first time there exists a previous accumulation, by means of which men can use what they did not produce, and are thus able to devote themselves to subjects for which at an earlier period the pressure of their daily wants would have left them no time. But when a society produces a handful of millionaires, who are stagnating in the mire of luxury and millions of starving men and women who are held to industrial servitude and always staring want in the face, this is a society which cannot be tolerated. We are passing through a period of unemployment which organized labor strenuously tried to prevent by advocating a shorter work day (but overlooking the fundamentals). The mandatory powers in the hands of the legislators and the judiciary, which tolerate the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few, are the fundamental principles which must be acquired by the people subjected to unemployment and starvation wages. The result is that the unemployed being compelled to cease their ordinary pursuits, are rendered more prone to demoralizing habits. The chain of their industry is broken, and they lose the impetus which long-continued and uninterrupted practice never fails to give.

A greater interest must be taken by the rank and file of labor in terminating the present order of society of which they are a victim. Greater care must be exercised in the selection of representatives of labor. Better attention must be given to the welfare of your organization. Better discussions must be held under "Good and Welfare." Better acquaintance should be made among members. Better and more speakers with a clear conception of the labor movement and the necessity of political action are very essential. And above all an absolutely free discussion on all questions pertaining to the welfare of human society. The cause of unemployment is due to the ignorance of existing conditions by the working people, and can be rectified to a great degree by the above suggestion.

BARBERS' STRIKE FOR GUARANTEE OF HIGHER WAGE

Thirty barbers were called out on strike at Kingston last week because, in anticipation of going on strike, as they had threatened if their demands for increased pay were not met in the meantime, some of the bosses told their men that they might as well quit on Monday. This resulted in the precipitation of the strike. On June 24 a demand was made by the Journeymen Barbers for a guarantee of \$20 a week and 50 per cent. over \$28, and hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., with one hour for supper. The men also asked that holidays be free to them, and that they be paid for the holidays.
At a meeting of the boss barbers, the scale of wages was decided upon as follows: \$15 a week and 50 per cent. over \$21, with hours the same as they are now—8 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.—and all shop open holidays until 11 a.m., men not working on the morning of the holiday to be doctored the whole day's pay. This offer was unacceptable to the men.

TORONTO BOOT WORKERS GET 46-HOUR WEEK

By an award signed recently by Judge Colin G. Snyder, of Hamilton, chairman of the Board of Conciliation, and Fred Bamforth, of Toronto, representing the men, over 400 boot and shoe workers employed in three big Toronto factories obtain a 46-hour week, with increased pay for hourly workers and piece workers, in proportion to the reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and the wage increases date back to May 1 for two factories and June 1 for one.

BUTCHERS AND MEAT CUTTERS HAVE ORGANIZED

A. F. of L. Organizer Tells New Union of Advantages of Unionization

Hamilton's butchers and packing house employees have organized. And in real earnest, too! The go-ahead event materialized last Saturday night in the Moulders' Hall, when a mass meeting arranged under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council organization committee attracted 80 butchers, meat cutters and other packing house employees. Victor Croome presided. Before the session had adjourned a vote taken found that every one of the 80 men present had decided to organize.
John A. Flett, city, American Federation of Labor organizer, was the first speaker. He pointed out that butchers in other cities through Canada and the United States had made tremendous strides by virtue of their having organized. Mr. Flett urged his auditors not to lose any more time and form a local union under the jurisdiction of the International Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union. Before closing he emphasized that particularly in Toronto had the packing house employees, by organizing, accomplished more with respect to securing increased wages, decreased working hours, and other working conditions in several months, than other unions had gotten after being in existence for the same number of years. Other speakers were Walter R. Rollo and Harry G. Fester, corresponding and recording secretaries, Trades and Labor Council. The men elected provisional officers and commissioned Mr. Flett to secure for them a charter.

ENGLAND'S PAPER REGULATIONS DO NOT AFFECT CANADA

British Board of Trade Give Preference to Empire Products of This Class

A cablegram received by the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa from the Canadian Mission in London, in reply to an inquiry concerning the pulp and paper trade position of Great Britain in regard to preference to goods from within the empire, states that a general effect of the new regulation is to limit considerably the importation of writing and printing paper, newsprint, cardboard, and stationery from foreign countries. It is added that "The new paper regulations do not affect Canada."

The British Board of Trade announces that the importation of paper and manufactures of paper from non-British countries shall continue to be prohibited except under special license, but that the importation of paper manufactured within the British Empire is free of license.

In addition it is stated that the Board of Trade will only grant licenses to import such qualities and descriptions of paper as cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities within the Empire, or when prices for these classes advance so as to be unreasonable. The regulations on imports from foreign countries are based upon percentages of the tonnage of paper imported after April 30.

Printed matter, including forms, writing paper, calendar, and show cards, Christmas cards and other such printing, including toy books which were formerly so largely imported from Germany, will be almost totally prohibited in Great Britain, if coming from foreign countries. The regulation protecting the buyer from unreasonable prices through the power to increase the licenses is a novel feature of the new British policy of restriction.

"AMBITIOUS CITY" GETTING READY FOR CONVENTION

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention convenes in Hamilton on Monday, September 22. For the event the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council Convention Committee, which has the week's arrangements in hand, met recently. Alderman Charles I. Aitchison, chairman of the committee, presided, and there was a large attendance. No matter how many delegates attend the convention, they'll find everything to their liking, for no time, expense or trouble is being spared in effecting a schedule befitting the occasion. The committee is actively engaged arranging a program which should please everybody. Entertainments, automobile drives and theatre parties will intersperse the Congress' arduous week of business, and, if time permits, probably a boat trip on Lake Ontario will be provided. The committee expects 600 delegates, and everyone will be carefully and well looked after; as surely the Ambitious City knows how.

VANCOUVER METAL TRADES DISCARD O.B.U. FOLLOWERS

Because of their affiliating with the One Big Union the blacksmiths' and engineers' unions of Vancouver are no longer regarded as members of the Vancouver Metal Trades Council.

WINNIPEG METAL AND BUILDING TRADES RETURN

Winnipeg metal and building trades' strikers have resumed work, and consideration of new wage schedules will begin at once. Metal contract shop managers will deal directly with their own men through shop councils. Building contractors will deal with individual craft unions. Neither the Metal Trades nor Building Trades' Councils will be recognized. Several divisions of building tradesmen have accepted advances of 5 to 10 cents an hour. These rates were rejected by the union council prior to the strike.

Parades and open air meetings may now take place in Winnipeg, Mayor Charles F. Gray announces. He has officially withdrawn his proclamation forbidding such assemblies and rescinded the riot act.

PROJECTS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT NOT VISIONARY

Labor's Mission Has Become Greater Task Than Ever Before

Bolshevism is terrorizing the world. It has undermined the democracy of Russia.

It has been acknowledged even by the nation's best known reactionaries and their respective mouthpieces, the capitalist press, that there is nothing visionary about the projects of the Organized Labor movement, and that it has progressed and furthered its objects and solved some of its most trying problems in a substantial and legitimate manner. They have conceded that the American Federation of Labor is not composed of mere theorists, utopians and propagandists. In fact, the A.F. of L. at least is commanding today the respectful attention of many a haughty magnate of industry who not so long ago had naught but contempt for the ideals, principles and aims of organized labor.

But while Organized Labor has demonstrated that it is economically correct and has brought the men and women who toil for a livelihood nearer to the coveted goal of complete recognition of their rights, their privileges and their just share of what they produce, a great many unsolved problems still must be met.

This Labor's mission today has become a greater and more comprehensive task than ever before. To the already extensive program of Labor's activities the project of international unity among workers of the world has been added and is looming up prominently as a far reaching issue that merits close attention of every man and woman working for wages.

An international solidarity of the workers is the ultimate goal. For the workers are beginning to realize that the aims of Labor throughout the world are identical and that only economic freedom would be real democracy.

Organized Labor in this country must take an active part in the reformation of the many abuses of its rights throughout the world. The social and economic advancement of the world's workers has become one of the most vital issues of the labor movement in this country today. As William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, has said: "Workers, like the nations, must be bound together by bonds of common interest."

PROFITEERS AND "REDS," CANADA'S MAIN ENEMIES

Comrade John O. Newton, vice-president of the Winnipeg branch of the G. W.V.A., in a statement issued recently, says:

"There are two main enemies to peace and prosperity in Canada today, one just as bad as the other, and both really of the same type, viz: the profiteers amongst capitalists, and the 'Reds' amongst labor. It is clearly the duty of the G.W.V.A. to see that the activities of both are brought to a close. 'The strike has not been an unmixed evil by any manner of means. It has awakened the people from their apathetic slumbers, it has shown the Government that the problems of the undesirable alien, the profiteers and the high cost of living must be satisfactorily handled immediately and that if the present Government is unable to fill the bill, another Government must take its place.'"

TORONTO TO HAVE NEW LABOR PAPER

Keen interest is being manifested in Toronto labor circles over the announcement that the new labor journal, to be known as the "Labor Leader," will soon make its appearance in the field of labor newspapers. The new venture will be launched by Messrs. W. J. Hovel, Secretary of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and his business partner, R. C. Stephenson.

There are already two labor papers in Toronto, the "Industrial Banner" and the "Ontario Labor News."

The job printing firm of the W. S. Johnston Company, Limited, Adelaide street west, Toronto, have adopted an innovation by introducing, during the summer months, a five-day work-week, with Saturday as a full holiday with no reduction in pay.

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EDMONTON TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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—E. McCreath, 9619 103rd avenue. Phone 4959.

Secretary—A. Farnilo. Phones: Office, 4018; residence, 72277.

Vice-President—Geo. Perkins, 124th street.

Sergeant-at-arms—J. Robertson, care A. Farnilo.

Trustees—H. Clark, J. W. Findlay, A. Campbell.

Legislative Committee—E. E. Roper, W. Heron, T. Russell, W. Porter, J. Harkness.

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Credentials—J. A. Kinney, T. Davidson, J. Rankin.

Press Committee—J. Yule, R. McCreath, G. Deaton.

LOCAL UNIONS

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

Bro. Carpenters Local 1235—Secretary, P. Packford, 11418 79th street; meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Labor Hall.

Journymen Barbers Local 227—Secretary, J. W. Heron, Box 433; meets 4th Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 1—Secretary, W. Aspinall, Box 353; meets 1st Tuesday, in Labor Hall.

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

Bookbinders Local 188—Secretary, J. H. Regan, 10914 80th avenue; meets in Labor Hall.

Cooks and Waiters Local 474—Secretary, W. C. Connors; meets in Labor Hall.

Electrical Workers—Secretary, J. L. McMillan, Labor Hall; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Goodridge Bldg.

Firemen's Federal Labor Union No. 29—Secretary, Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers Local 120—Secretary, Miss L. M. Kitchener, room 215, Armstrong Bldg.; meets 2nd Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

General Pipefitters Railway 685—Secretary, E. E. Owen, 9646 106A Ave. Meets 2nd Friday in Labor Hall.

Printing Pressmen—Secretary, A. K. Suthen, 10607 University avenue; meets 1st Friday, in Labor Hall.

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

Painters and Decorators Local 1016—Secretary, Post Office Box 92; meets 1st Tuesday in Labor Hall.

Railway Carmen Local 398—Secretary, W. Barbour, 10558 110th street; meets 4th Wednesday, in Labor Hall.

Railway Carmen Local 580—Secretary, F. Gathercole; meets in West Edmonton.

Moving Picture Operators—Secretary, Alf. M. Malley, Box 2072; meets last Saturday night each month, room 12, Sandison Block.

Civic Employees Local 30—Secretary, A. K. Noaks, Labor Hall; meets 2nd Thursday, in Labor Hall.

Civic Service Local 52—C. M. Small, P.O. Box 121; meets 2nd Friday, in Labor Hall.

Machinists Local 1817—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.

Musicians Association—Secretary, H. G. Turner, 303 Alexander Bldg.; meets 1st Sunday, in Alexander Bldg.

Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees—Secretary, A. Cameron, 11429 125th street; meets in Alexander Bldg.

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

Stage Employees—Secretary, E. Wolfe, 9646 107th avenue; meets over Empress Theatre.

Street Railway Employees—Secretary, J. White, 9823 Jasper avenue; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Norwood Hall.

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

Sheetmetal Workers 371—W. Tomlinson, Barry Sheetmetal Works; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, in Labor Hall.

Stonemasons—Secretary, A. Farnilo; meets in Labor Hall.

U. M. of A. Local 4070—Secretary, Joseph Hatal, 9331 109A avenue; meets in Bellamy Bldg.

Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen—Secretary, G. W. Wear, 10051 109th street.

Commercial Telegraphers—Secretary, J. Wylie, Box 2073; meets 1st Sundays, in Labor Hall.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—Secretary, W. Hawcroft; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Labor Hall.

Amalgamated Postal Workers—Secretary, W. Cotton, P.O., Edmonton; meets 1st Mondays in Labor Hall.

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

LARGE TURNOVER OF LABOR CAUSED BY DISCONTENT

This Discontent Can Never Be Alleviated Unless Workers Are Shareholders

Employers who insist on efficiency in production might apply this theory after reading "Labor Turnover Among Employees of a Copper Smelting Company," by Paul F. Brissenden, and published in the current Monthly Bulletin of the United States bureau of labor statistics.

It is shown that for every 1,000 full-time workers, 3,129 were hired and 3,633 left during the year reported. In another case 3,575 per 1,000 were hired and 5,101 per 1,000 left during the year. "The remedy for this costly changing of labor," says the writer, "would seem to be a general and thorough improvement in working conditions as to safety, sanitation, etc., surrounding the employment of mine workers and smelter men."

"Quite apart from any humanitarian point of view, if the mining and smelting job is to be made more stable, it would seem that mining and smelting wages should be increased, hours reduced and working conditions improved to a point where the mining and smelting jobs become attractive enough, in comparison with other jobs, to keep the incumbent in it."

"It is an axiom that labor instability is caused primarily by labor discontent. This discontent can never be completely alleviated until and unless the workers are recognized as investors in the industry and therefore as entitled to a share in the determination of the conditions governing their work and in the management of the plant in which they have invested their strength and skill."

PENDULUM NOW SWINGS AGAINST ONE BIG UNION

Coast Cities See Fallacy of Doctrines Preached by the Ultra-Radicals

"A landslide back to the fold of Organized Labor and its unions is reported as a result of the circularization of Vancouver unions by the Theoretical Federation, says the Vancouver Sun. The federation sounded local unions on the proposition to break away from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council on account of the assistance given by the organization of the One Big Union body, and two unions are said to have reported favorably on the proposition to form a Central Trades Council in place of the Trades and Labor Council through up or loses its charter in the Dominion Trades Congress and the American Federation of Labor."

"These two unions are the Boilermakers' Local No. 194 and Machinists' No. 692. They are in addition to the barbers and theatrical trades, including musicians, while the cooks and waiters are reported to view the proposition with some sympathy."

Boilermakers Change Minds
"By the time the One Big Union spellbinders had finished their work on the Boilermakers' Local No. 194 about two months ago, there were said to be perhaps 50 members left who remained loyal to their international. Now there are said to be more than 700 members, most of whom changed their minds about the One Big Union."

"The Machinists of local No. 777 were practically wiped out by the exodus to the One Big Union, but starting from practically nothing it is now about 200 strong. Machinists Local No. 182 is said to have practically escaped the upheaval struck the sister union."

"Rumors in labor circles are to the effect that the stationary engineers who favored One Big Union now want their old charter back in their international, while the shipyard laborers are said to have made the switch to One Big Union and back again. The whole local of the blacksmiths went to the One Big Union, but the charter lapsed, but there is said to be some movement among the membership toward taking up the old charter again."

"Although veteran labor leaders who were more or less dropped overboard by the radical element, feel that things are looking up and that despite the disastrous effects of the recent strike labor will be back strong in the near future."

"We'll have the house nice and clean, by the time the organizing forces of the Dominion Trades Congress and the American Federation of Labor reach Vancouver," said one veteran labor man.

Victoria Too
A meeting of Victoria trade unionists was held recently at the labor temple under the auspices of the trades and labor council to discuss the One Big Union.

W. A. Pritchard, of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, was the chief speaker of the evening, giving an outline of the One Big Union idea and explaining the advantages.

CORRESPONDENCE

EVERYBODY'S VIEWS

(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.)

RIGHTS OF CAPITAL

Editor, Free Press—

Dear Sir: If I understand properly the tendency of the hour, Labor is asking for a full share of what Labor creates; that profits be eliminated save to a reasonable return on the investment made. Some even go so far as to refuse to recognize the capital invested as having any right to consideration. Permit me to ask what disposition is to be made of the losses in industry. To err is human, and in business error costs money. Who is to pay the loss?

Again with Labor controlling industry the great majority of Labor writers seem to fail to recognize the high training necessary for successful conduct of any industry. It is as foolish to assume that men who are skilled in the mechanical, or creative end of an industry, are thereby trained to direct the business end of it. Buying raw material, transporting under advantageous conditions, advertising, marketing, collecting, and in short the whole office end of the business, is a part and parcel of the industry as much as is the actual work of fashioning the article. The business end requires acumen and training to a high degree. Are men so trained to have no consideration whatsoever in the general scheme of readjusting industrial conditions?

While Russia has been a dark country, nevertheless it has been demonstrated there most vividly that there are two distinct ends to business enterprises. Russian industries closed down, were complete failures, because the creative end attempted to assume the duties of the business end. While the mechanical, the creative end, of the business requires the exercise of brain power it must be recognized that it is not required to the extent that brains are required in the business department. There the whole transaction is a competition of wits. From the beginning of time there has been a premium on brain power, on shrewdness. And it would appear that there is likely to be for a good many years to come.

As for refusal to recognize the right of a dollar, is a dollar not a medium of exchange of wealth? If a man makes two loaves of bread he is not entitled to save one for a rainy day if he so chooses? And should he not be entitled to lie in the shade on the day he chooses to eat that loaf instead of being compelled to work each day for what he consumes each day? If that principle is conceded to be right and just, it must remain so when carried further to include sufficient bread to maintain one during his declining years. And should a man not be entitled to give that loaf of bread to some one else, to exchange it for some other commodity? As a dollar is a mere medium of exchange for convenience, then why is not capital, or a number of dollars not to be recognized? In short it would appear that capital is merely stored Labor. He who possesses stored Labor utilizes that which he has instead of performing actual labor daily.

TRADES COUNCIL ASKED FOR STAND ON O.B.U. SCHEME

Saskatoon Typographical Union's Send Delegates Until Statement Is Made

The Typographical Union of Saskatchewan has caused trouble in the ranks of the Trades and Labor council when at the meeting of the council a letter was read from the Typos demanding that the officials state clearly their stand with regard to the One Big Union. The letter further stated that members of the union who were recently elected to office on the council would be forbidden to occupy their position if the council favored the O.B.U. scheme. The matter caused considerable discussion the officials absolutely refusing to make any statement. The installation of officers had to be postponed owing to the action of the Typographical Union.

A labor church for the city was decided on and the first meeting will be held on Sunday at the city park, if permission is granted.

An appeal was made for every union to vote one day's pay of each member for the defence fund of the strike leaders in Winnipeg.

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2024 Avenue—Six rooms on one floor, fully modern, two full baths good stable. Price \$1,750.

THINKING UNION

MEN DISLIKE THE ONE BIG UNION

Advocates of O.B.U. Had Not Sufficient Confidence In It To Place It Before Convention

Of the One Big Union, the American Federationist says: "Persons who reach conclusions and formulate policies through the processes of reason, can agree upon conclusions and policies and remain faithful to those conclusions and those policies. Persons who arrive at conclusions through processes of emotion and who formulate policies to fit conclusions so reached are certain to find themselves in disagreement quickly. Emotion is not stable. Passing breezes blow it hither and beyond and render it the most unstable of all things."

The American Federation of Labor disowns it; the United Mine Workers of America condemn it; thinking union men despise it. It is of some significance that no advocate of the "One Big Union" plan had sufficient confidence in the idea to place it before the Atlantic City convention where it might stand upon its merits before the whole mass of labor opinions of America.

The Butte Free Lance speaking on the question of the One Big Union says: "Winnipeg had its lesson and Butte has had nearly enough to thoroughly awaken the workers to the menace which threatens them. There is no place in American unionism for this fallacy and the rank and file will never consent to the destruction of the only power which has benefited them. But we must be constantly on guard or they will 'slip one over,' and if they do the constructive efforts of forty years will vanish overnight. Truly, it is the 'parting of the ways,' and the sooner we impress this fact upon the apitators the sooner shall the good work of the legitimate labor movement bear more fruit."

GREAT EXODUS OF ALIENS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Over One Million Aliens Preparing To Leave For Their Homes In Europe

Ethelbert Stewart, of the Department of Labor, at Washington, D.C., estimates that 1,300,000 aliens in excess of the ordinary outgo of aliens are preparing to leave for their homes in Europe. Mr. Stewart is director of the Investigation and Inspection Service of the Department and he has been conducting a survey in the various steel centers. It is stated that of the 163,498 Poles covered by the investigation 24,590, or 15.04 per cent, will return to Poland. Of the Austro-Hungarians covered, 28,000 per cent, will return; Russians, 35.70 per cent; Croatsians, 21.75 per cent; Lithuanians, 9.72 per cent; Romanians, 64.29 per cent; Italians and Greeks, 11 per cent; Serbs, 36.90 per cent; Slovaks, 34.50 per cent.

In a recent speech on this exodus Mr. Stewart predicted that the first drive would be to fill the places of these aliens with negro labor from the South and that despite ordinances against recruiting labor or any other effort that would be made to check it, this would be largely successful.

WAGE BOARDS TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR NAVY YARDMEN

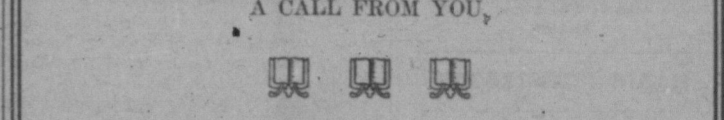
Wage boards to the thousands of classified civil service employees of the U.S. navy yards and stations throughout the country are to be set up immediately by Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, as the result of negotiations just concluded between the Navy Department head and the National Federation of Federal Employees.

More than 15,000 employees in the navy yards and stations will be affected by the operations of the newly established boards for the clerical service, and the National Federation of Federal Employees hope to secure the extension of the principle to the other government departments.

The strike of the molders at the E. T. Fairbanks Company's plant, Sherbrooke, Que., was brought to a conclusion last week, when the men returned to work, the nine-hour day having been granted them, at the same rate of pay as was formerly given for 10 hours.

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THE LE GROES

The Last Word in Pantomime Novelty

TALENTED EUROPEAN PLAYERS AT PANTAGES NEXT WEEK

One of the most unique acts from the foreign vaudeville field will be the headline offering on next week's Pantages bill when Myron Golden presents "The Kremlin at Moscow," with a troupe of talented players from the cockpit of Europe. The Golden Players vary their entertainment to such an extent that there is something in it for every member of the great family of vaudeville devotees.

The added attraction will be the Le Groes, with a pantomime novelty direct from Australia. Although these people do only a six minute act their offering is smartly handled and in every respect so remarkably well done it is in a class by itself. Marie Fitzgibbons is known as "The Great Big Story Teller," and the Panama Trio sing and dance in a manner that will make them friends a-plenty. "Her Cave Man" is the unusual title of the act presented by Chisholm and Breen, and Dorsch and Russell offer a distinct novelty in musical acts as "The Musical Railroaders."

SENSATIONAL SONG HITS

I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles. When You Look In the Heart of a Rose. City of Dreams (from "Oh My Dear"). Lonesome, That's All. Egyptland. My Evening Star.

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TIMELY PICTURES NOW PRODUCED ON THE MOVIE SCREEN

Now that the war is over, there is a tendency on the part of many to forget that the necessities for food production and conservation are as great as they were during the period of actual fighting, if not greater. Vivian Martin's new picture, "Little Comrade," is on this account particularly timely, for it deals with a young farmerette who is determined to do what she can to produce food in spite of the hardships connected with the job.

The picture is adapted from a story by Juliet Wilbur Tompkins, well known as a writer of both books and screen stories. Alice Eytan wrote the scenario, and the production was directed by Chester Withey.

The story is fascinating and original as well as patriotic. It abounds in comedy, and contains many tense situations. Niles Welsh, one of the most popular of the screen's leading men, appears as Robert, a young soldier. Others in the cast are Gertrude Claire, Richard Cummings, Eleanor Hancock, Nancy Chase and Pearl Levis.

CANADA EXPORTS TO ENGLAND FREE FROM RESTRICTION

A recent cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General of Canada, says, referring to the cablegram announcing the removal of all restrictions on the importation into the United Kingdom of goods the manufacture of British Dominions, except in the case of gold and spirits other than brandy and rum, and hops, the Board of Trade has decided to accept as produce or manufacture of the British Dominions goods which owe at least 75 per cent. of their total value to Dominion or Colonial labor and materials. It is not contemplated, however, that so high a percentage should be applied for the purpose of preference. This means that in order that Canadian manufacturers may enjoy the privilege of exporting goods to the United Kingdom, free from the restrictions imposed on the manufacturers of foreign countries, they must make a declaration in each case that 75 per cent. of the total value is due to labor and materials of Canada, or some other part of the British Empire.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton hereby refers to the Burgesses for their approval the following questions:

1. Shall the Council pass a by-law for creating a debt in the sum of \$260,000.00 for the purpose of making further extensions and additions to the Municipal Telephone System, including the erection of a new exchange building and the installation of five hundred lines of modern apparatus, 20 year debentures, sinking fund plan, interest half-yearly at the rate of 6 per centum per annum.

2. Shall the Council pass a by-law for creating a debt in the sum of \$91,630.00 for the purpose of purchasing from E. D. Grierson all that part of the North-west Quarter of Section 15, Township 33, Range 24, West of the Fourth Meridian, containing about 119 acres, for the purpose of using the same as a public cemetery; 40 year debentures, sinking fund plan, interest half-yearly at the rate of 5 per centum per annum.

Voting on Monday, July 28th, 1919, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

AND I GIVE FURTHER NOTICE:

That a plebiscite of the electors will be taken on the 28th day of July, 1919, during the same hours and at the same places as the voting on money by-laws, upon the following question in the following form:

Are you in favor of retail stores and shops being closed on Saturday afternoon or Wednesday afternoon? Place a cross opposite the afternoon you prefer.

CHAS. ED. K. COX, City Clerk.



MARGUERITE CLARK

Marguerite Clark at The Allen, Monday and Tuesday, in "Come Out of the Kitchen."

PLACE NEEDED FOR THE CLAW HAMMER

Opportunities Lacking to Utilize to Advantage a Real Frock

Edmonton needs a real, modern, spacious theatre, one equipped to meet the demands of the foremost productions of the day, and to afford the public an opportunity to become accustomed to the horse collar vest and clawhammer coat. Yes, a high hat might be added without harm. While such might be wholly at variance to the doctrine preached by the late minister of finance, which was spend less and work harder, nevertheless from the standpoint of business generally the logic is sound. Regardless of the high price of clothing, many people have a swallow tailed frock-bought during pre-war times that they would like to get acquainted with. And what is the use having a real swell gown and becoming hat to harmonize when there is no place to wear it? While the movie houses are first class in their particular field, the lights need to be turned off too much for use of opera glasses.

There is a hole in the ground near the business center that was dug once upon a time with the view of erecting such a playhouse in the city.

JUDGE SCOFFS AT IDEA THAT LABOR WANTS REVOLUTION

Says Workers Cannot Be Induced to Assist in Overriding Law and Order

Judge Gary, chairman of the steel trust's board of directors, Hartford, Conn., scoffs at the idea that American workmen favor a bloody revolution. The trust official addressed students of a local college. He said that those who claim that large numbers of workers in this country could be induced to participate in any attempt to override law and order misjudged the workers.

While Judge Gary did not name the steel trust, he eulogized the loyalty of 20,000 workers employed by "one large corporation and its subsidiaries" and who showed their loyalty to the government. The greater part of these workers are foreign born, and thousands and thousands of them are from central Europe, said Judge Gary.

The speaker was emphatic in calling for "right" relations between "capital" and Labor, but he failed to state that his company maintains its anti-union position and at the present time steel trust employees in western Pennsylvania are denied the right of free speech and free assemblage.

MACHINISTS WIN STRIKE BEGUN SOME WEEKS AGO

The fight which has been vigorously waged by the machinists and machine adjusters and employers at Detroit, for some weeks, resulted in a sweeping victory for the machinists. The men gained an increase in wages and closed shop conditions. The employers readily agreed to sign up with the Machinists' union, when they found out it was useless to oppose the men's demands and the dispute was ended.

From now on the machinists employed by these concerns will receive a minimum scale of \$1 an hour and the machine adjusters 91 cents, and all the benefits that come from union recognition and the closed shop.

MARGUERITE CLARK AT ALLEN MONDAY

If you were to have the opportunity of seeing one of the world's foremost motion picture stars in one of the greatest stories ever written for the stage, wouldn't you jump at the chance? Well, it is coming your way, and soon, too. The star? Marguerite Clark! The story? "Come out of the Kitchen."

This is the play in which Ruth Chatterton was carried to fame almost overnight and which has delighted millions in story form and upon the stage. You really cannot afford to miss it when it is shown at the Allen theatre next Monday.

It's hard enough to get girls in the kitchen these days when servants are a luxury, but it's twice as hard to get them out sometimes, especially if they are like Claudia, and have a special reason for staying in the kitchen. But perhaps you would have wanted to stay in the kitchen had you been in Claudia's place. Be sure you see how she gets out. Marguerite Clark explains how in "Come Out of the Kitchen."

Whoever heard of a girl—and a beautiful one at that, too—who wanted to stay in the kitchen all the time, instead of being the real society lady that she was? Girls don't do such things today, perhaps, but there isn't a girl in Canada who wouldn't be glad of the opportunity of going into the kitchen as Claudia did. And right here we want to say that it would make any girl's heart beat double time if she were to have the opportunity of coming out of the kitchen as Claudia did, especially just now when roses and brides are in full bloom. We can't say any more without giving away the story but Marguerite Clark tells how it happened in her newest and best picture. Miss Clark is well supported by a picked company, Eugene O'Brien being her leading man.

OWEN DAVIS' NEW COMEDIES MEET WITH SUCCESS

Owen Davis used to write melodramas in the "ten-twenty-thirty" days, but after the movies came in he found that he had to make his appeal to another type of audience. For several seasons he did not meet with any success in the high-priced theatres, but at last he discovered the trick, and he apparently remains as prolific as ever. His newest comedy, "Peggy, Behave," is pleasantly established at the Olympic in Chicago, where Wilette Kershaw is playing its leading role, and another of his melodramas, entitled "The Alibi," was lately tried out by William A. Brady, who thought so well of it that it will be held for the new season. As though that were not enough, still another Davis opus, "Those Who Walk in Darkness"—made from the Perley Poore Sheehan story—has been tried in Washington. The cast for this piece includes Irene Fenwick, Mary Shaw, and Arthur Shaw, the last-named the property man of "The Yellow Jacket."

VISIT OF SISTINE CHAPEL CHOIR IN VATICAN TO U.S.

The much heralded visit to the United States this Spring of the choir of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican has now dwindled to a visit of four choristers and a precursor now announced for next Autumn. A male soprano, a male alto-anomalies indeed in American concert halls—a tenor and a bass will make the quartette. They will be heard chiefly in ancient ecclesiastical music.

A college student took his father to hear one of the professors lecture, and on his way out he asked his dad what he thought of it. "Well," said the old man, "it reminded me of a piece of land your uncle bought in Idaho, it was so blasted dry that there were bullfrogs on it eleven years old that didn't know how to swim."

GALLI-CURCI HAS BEEN PICTURED ON SHORT FILM

Minor items of news say that Mme. Galli-Curci has been pictured on a short film to be unrolled for a charity of the stage; that Mr. Leroux, the French composer, who died the other day, left behind a finished opera bouffe, "L'Ingenu," to be produced at the Opera-Comique next year, and that the celebrated Theatre des Champs-Elysees in Paris may again be used for the operatic purposes for which it was originally built.

WORLD PICTURES PRODUCE "LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE"

The announcement made by World Pictures that it has taken over the distribution of a picturization of James Whitcomb Riley's famous poem, "Little Orphan Annie," recalls the fact that Riley in writing this poem is credited with having written the greatest money-making poem and the best paid piece of literary work ever published, if one takes into consideration the number of words. With what was paid for the moving picture rights, together with the rights of publication, it brought in more than a thousand dollars a word.

THE AMUSEMENTS TAX ACT

Every person attending an exhibition, performance or entertainment at a place of amusement to which an entrance or admission fee is charged shall on each admission thereto pay an amusement tax at the following rates:

- When the price of admission is from 10c to 20c inclusive, a tax of 1c.
- When the price of admission is more than 20c and not more than 75c, a tax of 2 1/2c.
- When the price of admission is more than 75c and not more than \$1.00, a tax of 5c.
- When the price of admission is more than \$1.00 but not more than \$2.00, a tax of 10c.
- When the price of admission is more than \$2.00, a tax of 25c.
- A tax of 25c shall be paid by every person attending any boxing bouts or contests.
- Where admission is given by pass or complimentary tickets a tax shall be payable at the highest rate charged for the performance to which admission is granted.

Every person who, without having previously paid the tax provided by this Act, enters a place of amusement in the province for the purpose of attending an exhibition, performance, entertainment or game shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not more than \$50.00 for each offence, and in default of the payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than six months.

Every owner of a place of amusement and every employee of an owner of a place of amusement who permits or authorizes or is a party or privy to the admission of any person to a place of amusement for the purpose of attending an exhibition, performance, entertainment or game therein, without payment of the tax provided for by this Act, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than \$25.00, nor more than \$200.00 for each offence, and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than six months.

E. TROWBRIDGE, Deputy Provincial Secretary, Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.

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Doug Fairbanks, coming soon to The Allen, in "Knickerbocker Buckaroo."

ALLEN

NEXT WEEK Monday and Tuesday

Marguerite Clark

—IN—

"Come Out of the Kitchen"

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY

"The CRIMSON GARDENIA"

by REX BEACH

SATURDAY ONLY

Madge Kennedy

—IN—

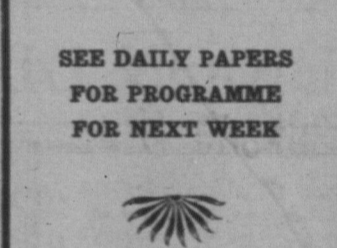
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The Woman's Page

TRADE UNIONISM SUGGESTED FOR HELP OF MOTHERS

Dr. Mary Halton Offers Scheme For Unionizing Women Who Are Mothers

Dr. Mary Halton offers the suggestion that there be formed a Trades Union of mothers, to be international in its scope. Dr. Halton believes that all mothers should be informed concerning the new things we are discovering every day. There isn't any way for her to find out. There would be local unions, where mothers could meet, and from the platform the world's most advanced doctors could talk of the care of children.

She nominates the grandmothers of America's babies as union organizers, women who would travel from city to city, unionizing the women who were mothers.

After the trades union of mothers grew into a strongly organized union it would have great political power. It would be able to put through good legislation; milk strikes, and strikes holding back baby foods could be averted. Price of baby carriages, scales, blankets—everything that a baby needs—could be made uniform. Play grounds would be built, schools would be better, child labor laws better, everything that leads toward the building up of body, mind and soul could be obtained for the future citizen. No group of politicians would be able to oppose a union of mothers introducing bills for the coming generation.

In the schools about New York 92 per cent of the children have some physical defect. And in the United States as a whole, only 50 per cent of all the babies born live to be over twenty-three years of age. In Canada there is also great mortality among the infants.

LADIES BRANCH OF SHOE WORKERS' UNION GET RAISE

The ladies' branch of the Hamilton Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have secured, with the men, a 47-hour week with 55 hours' pay. Mr. E. W. O'Dell, international organizer, counselled his brother and sister members so well that he signed the agreement with the firm's officials.



Your Diamond Interests. Diamonds in your possession represent money—more money than you pay for them after you have worn them for a while. There is positively no danger of diamonds depreciating in value. Our large and magnificent stock allows the best selection at reasonable prices. DIAMOND SOLITAIRES \$25.00 and Upwards

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Heath's Drug Store

- Corner Nanyang and Jasper Avenues. Specials for Friday and Saturday, July 18th and 19th. \$3.75 Horlick's Malted Milk, Special. 50c Fruit-a-lives, Special. 32c 50c Chase's Nerve Food, Special. 29c 50c Gln. Pills, Special. 32c 50c Zam-Buk, Special. 38c 25c Beecham's Pills, Special. 21c 60c Dandelion, Special. 45c Concentrated Lemonade, Orangeade and Wild Cherry (makes one gallon), per pint bottle. 75c 25c Putnam's Corn Extractor, Spe. 18c Tread Easy Foot Powder for those who are tired feet. 25c 50c Emulsified Coconut Oil Shampoo, Special. 27c 15c Palmolive Soap, Special. 35c 25c Steadman's Teething Powders, Special. 21c Colgate's Tooth Paste. 35c and 55c Welch's Grape Juice. 35c and 55c 25c Shant's Liniment, Special. 12c Wincarnis, quart bottles. \$1.75 50c Pond's Vanishing Cream, Spe. 40c 2 oz. bottles Essence Lemons or Vanilla. 25c Special Chocolate Assortment at 45c per lb.

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LOCAL ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Miss Kathleen Johnston of Medicine Hat, who will examine papers in the city for the Department of Education, is spending a few days at Banff.

Major A. Blais, M.D., and Miss Blais arrived Wednesday from overseas. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. K. Cornwall sailed for Canada last Sunday.

Miss Nesbitt of the Calgary Market Examiner, spent a few days in the city last week.

Mrs. Hannah Jones, Bristol, Eng., is visiting her children in Canada. She spent some time with her daughter in Bridgetown, N.S., and is now visiting her sons and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin and David Jones, at 8702 119th avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shean of To-field are visiting friends in the city while Mr. Shean is examining papers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Forsythe and Miss Marjorie Forsythe of Toronto, who have been visiting for the past two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Van Allen, have now gone to the coast.

Somewhere around three hundred and twenty-five children were cared for during the week of the fair at the baby check room on the exhibition grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stewart and Mr. Norman Stewart of 11612 86th street, left Saturday for Vancouver, where they will make their home. Miss Effie Stewart will follow at a later date.

Mrs. S. R. Ash entertained at a shower Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Vera Adkins, a bride of this month.

Rev. E. Pearce Goulding returned Monday from Calgary.

Mrs. Arthur L. Sifton, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Clarke Dennis, and son, Mr. Raymond Sifton, are expected to arrive in Edmonton from Toronto, soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Marshall held their annual garden party at their home "Elderslie Farm," Olds, Saturday.

There was a large attendance at the Orangemen's celebration, held at the South Side Park Saturday afternoon. The Orangemen gathered quite early in the afternoon and a number of addresses were given by prominent members of the order.

WOMEN WORKERS TO TAKE PART IN FUTURE AVIATION

Miss A. H. Tynan, secretary of the Society of Women Welders, London, Eng., believes that women will have a future in aeroplane construction. Welding is an occupation that women since the war have made a remarkable success of, and they are in hopes that if they remain permanently in the industry the society will eventually be absorbed in one of the men's unions.

At the time of the armistice the society was negotiating with the British Minister of Labor for a statutory rate of 11d per hour, but now, to get the 11d rate, they will have to undertake all the negotiations over again. The Society of Women Welders a little over two years ago had 50 members, now they have over 700.

EGG AND POTATO PIE

Four hard boiled eggs, 1 quart hot mashed potatoes, 1 tablespoon butter substitute, 1 tablespoon grated onion, 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 2 teaspoons salt, 2 cups white sauce.

Brush bake dish with melted butter substitute; cover the bottom with the mashed potato, to which you have added 1 teaspoon salt, the pepper, onion juice and parsley; the potatoes must be 1 inch thick. Put a layer of hard boiled eggs which have been cut in slices the long way; cover with half the white sauce, then 1/2 inch layer of potatoes, another layer of eggs and white sauce; dust with salt and pepper, cover the top with the remainder of mashed potatoes.

Brush top with well-beaten raw egg and rough with fork or pointed knife; make a design on top, put in moderate oven 30 minutes, or until browned nicely. Garnish with finely chopped parsley and a dash of paprika. These must be three layers of potatoes and two of eggs.

Best Millinery Values in City

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SOCIAL WORKERS DISCUSS HOUSING PLAN FOR WOMEN

Problem of Suitable Housing Accommodation for Working Women Difficult

When at a recent meeting at Toronto of social workers, called together to discuss housing for women, Mrs. A. M. Huestis said that "Just as there are various types of girls, so there must be various types of houses to meet their requirements," she was quite right.

During the stress of war women entered business and industry in large numbers, but there were farseeing citizens who realized that for a very large majority there would be no return. The women who work for a livelihood are an ever-increasing army, and for them the problem of suitable housing accommodation is becoming increasingly difficult. Women in the higher paid fields of work, bank clerks, civil servants, stenographers, etc., who could afford to pay for self-contained apartments, are finding such apartments impossible to get. Girls in industry, in factories, who can only afford one room, are having to put up with discomfort, dirt and cold, because decent boarding houses and fitting accommodation cannot be found.

As Dr. Gordon Bates pointed out at the above-mentioned meeting, these girls come in a very often from the country, from good, comfortable homes. They are perfectly normal girls, but they drift into boarding-houses where normal conditions do not exist. They know nobody, there is nobody in all the city who cares what becomes of them. And if they slide away from the paths of virtue—it is to be wondered at!

The housing question for women has become a question which can no longer be shelved. It is essential that a girl live in a house where she will have normal friends. She needs something more than a bedroom to sit in. The common sitting-room—rare as it is—does not meet the requirements. No girl cares to meet her friends, especially of the opposite sex, in a room full of other people. The smaller community houses at reasonable rates might help the situation; extra Y.W.C.A. boarding-houses and other such institutions would also help, but there is no doubt there is a great need of houses for the higher-salaried girls and women, who are now enduring the bed sitting-room manner of existence because they can get nothing else.

The Rev. Peter Bryce's idea of a central registry, where those who have apartments to let may register their rooms, and where an up-to-date list of rooms is kept, would help the country girl considerably in her search for respectable lodgings, and this, at any rate, might be started without delay. The sooner something definite is begun, the better.

WEDDINGS

HARDIE-WHITE—At Westmount Presbyterian manse, Miss Beatrice A. White to Mr. R. L. Hardie, Sunday, July 13.

BLAYNEY-BUTCHART—At Howard Park Methodist church, on Tuesday, July 8th, Miss Isabel Vivian Butchart, of Edmonton to Capt. York Blayney, of the Canadian Medical corps, Toronto.

SPENCER-WRIGHT—At the home of Mrs. Munson, 9619 103a avenue, on July 12th, Miss Edna Wright of Edmonton to Mr. Murray A. Spencer, of Brule, Alberta.

FOOD VALUE OF EGGS ARE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE

Eggs, milk and leafy vegetables are known as protective foods. They are protective foods because they correct the faulty composition of seeds and tubers.

The diet will be inadequate in a half dozen kinds of grain or their products, together with peas or beans and potatoes, even when supplemented with moderate amounts of leafy vegetables, unless eggs and milk are used daily.

Growth and health are of prime importance to the people of this country. During the period of the armistice and for some time after, every citizen of this country should do his or her best. The protective foods of growth and health are found in eggs.

Great nations eat eggs, milk and leafy vegetables. The price of these foods is of minor consideration. They promote growth, and increase your ability to withstand disease. They are the basis of nutrition.

Shall we fail to do our duty to our country? If we stint our children and ourselves of these protective foods we cannot expect to do our best nor can we expect to avoid serious diseases.

At least eat an egg a day.—Prof. W. R. Graham.

LOOKS THAT WAY

"Now, I understand what they mean by a state of chaos." "Seems to be what they are trying to set up in Russia."

Remnants at 1-3 Off the Marked Prices Heads the Sale News From the Dress Goods Section

For the final day of the sale comes the good news of a get ready for stocktaking clearance of all Remnants of Dress Goods, Suitings, Silks, Dress Voiles and Linings at One-third off the market price. This means early shopping to insure a good selection. The values, however, will amply repay you for any inconvenience. Useful lengths of 1 to 6 yards.

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Novelty Striped Skirtings and Suitings at 85c Yd.

Those who are planning Cool Wash Suits and Skirts shouldn't fail to come and see these attractive fabrics clearing at 95c yard. They are in fine gabardine weaves, in white grounds with colored stripes, in gold, sky, blue, and tan; 36 inches wide. Regularly \$1.25 and \$1.50 yard. July Clearance Sale. 95c



300 Yards of American Novelty Voiles, Clearing 50c Yard

Women will instantly recognize these as being the qualities that have been selling so high as 90c per yard. They are in a good variety of plain shades and novelty designs with a soft chiffon finish; 40 inches wide. July Clearance Sale, yard 59c

300 Yards of 65c Pongee Silk Suitings at 50c Yard

A splendid quality and splendid value at the regular price. A medium weight weave, free from flaws and filling. Suitable for men's shirts, women's blouses or dresses and children's coats and dresses; 26 inches wide. Regularly 65c yard. July Clearance Sale, yard 50c

The Kind of Footwear That Brings Solid Comfort In an Assortment of Styles and at Prices You Cannot Afford to Overlook!

Cool and comfortable Footwear for holiday or general wear around the city or when on vacations at the beaches, at prices few can afford to overlook! That's the sum and substance of Friday's shopping news from our big Footwear Dept. for the final day of the July Clearance Sale. So come with the assurance of finding not only wonderful assortments of seasonable lines, but come with the assurance that you will be money in pocket by so doing.



Women's \$3.00 White Canvas Pumps

A saving of \$1.00 or more on these cool and serviceable Summer Pumps will bring these into big demand. They are an easy fitting last, trimmed or finished, with a small white button ornament on the front. Have flexible seven soles and white enamelled leather heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Regularly \$3.00. July Clearance Sale. \$1.95

Women's and Misses' \$3.25 Mary Jane Canvas Pumps at \$1.95

The "Mary Jane" with its comfortable low heel is one of the most popular of all lines for misses and girls. Made of all white canvas with one strap and low heel; most tailored bow on fronts. All sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Regular \$3.25. July Clearance Sale. \$1.95

Children's Brown Canvas Shoes at Sale Price

Cool, serviceable and inexpensive. Made of heavy brown duck, with leather toe-cap and back straps; white chrome leather soles and heels, tough and flexible; will withstand rough and tumble play. Sizes 4 to 7. Regularly \$1.75 up. July Sale. \$1.25. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2. July Sale Price. \$1.45. Sizes 11 to 2. July Sale Price. \$1.75. Sizes 2 1/2 to 5. Regular \$2.35. July Sale. \$1.90

Children's Mulehide Play Shoes, Big Savings

One of the best and most serviceable lines of Children's Boots we have ever shown, and just as tough as the name implies. But very serviceable and inexpensive. Made of softly tanned tough brown mulehide with flexible white chrome leather soles and heels. Sizes 4 to 7. Regular \$2.10. Sale Price. \$1.85. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2. Regular \$2.45. Sale Price. \$1.75. Sizes for Big Boys and Girls, 2 1/2 to 5. Regular \$3.25. Sale Price. \$2.25

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED. 608 JASPER & 2ND ST. ESTABLISHED 1788. GLEN SUTHERLAND, N.B. Phone 9266 for Any Department

DON'T SWAT THE FLY; USE SODIUM AND FORMALIN

More Easy To Handle and Is Not Poisonous To Children

Arsenic is losing out. In the annual, or more properly, perpetual fight against flies, the experts now suggest two fly poisons better than arsenic, because they are not poisonous to children, are attractive to flies, and are easy to handle and to prepare. These are sodium salicylate and formaldehyde.

The proper strength of either poison may be obtained by dissolving three tablespoonsful of the powder in a pint of water.

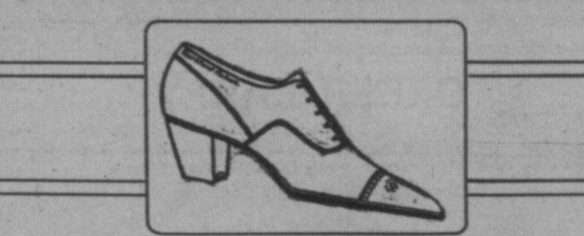
A common drinking glass, a saucer, and a piece of white blotting paper, are all the "property" required to stage a fly crusade with either of these preparations. The drinking glass should have a thin edge, and the blotting paper must be white, and cut exactly to fit the dish. The glass should be filled to two-thirds its capacity, or a trifle more, with the solution. Then, the blotter having been placed in the saucer, the saucer is put over the top of the glass, bottom up. The glass is quickly inverted, so that it rests upon the saucer as a base. A match is carefully inserted under the edge of the glass, to form an outlet for a small amount of the poison. This will run out until the amount in the saucer is gone, which will allow more to flow in, keeping the blotter constantly moist with poison.

Of course there are other ways to kill flies, too. For instance, a general massacre is possible by the use of pyrethrum powder, which stupefies the flies. It must be followed up by a thorough sweeping to gather all the flies in one spot to be burned.

Odors pleasing to man are almost always offensive to flies. Take honey-suckle blossoms, white clover, mignonette or geranium, place them throughout the house, and the flies will usually stay away. Or a small amount of oil of lavender, mixed with an equal amount of water, and sprayed with an ordinary atomizer, in the places where flies are thickest, is usually sufficient to drive them out, for the time.

Another mixture harmless to people, but poisonous to flies, is a solution made of a tablespoonful of brown sugar, an equal amount of black pepper, ground. When this is used, the room should be darkened with the exception of one window, and the poison, in a saucer, set in that window.

The world will never be as bad as some people think it is or as good as they think it ought to be.



WHITE SHOES

For Men, Women and Children, in the better qualities, at popular prices.

Our sales on White Shoes have been pretty heavy in the last few weeks, but we still have many of the popular models left. If you have been a little late in shopping, come in now.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE Ltd.

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BEDS, SPRINGS and MATTRESSES

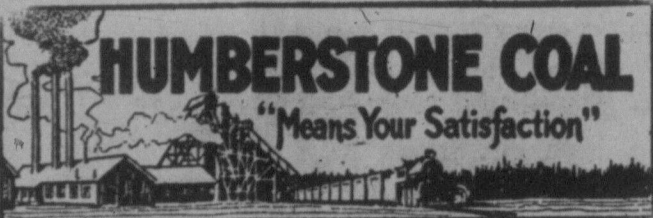
A complete new line of Beds in white enamel and V.M. finish. Prices on complete outfit, Bed, Spring and Mattress,

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The Farm Page



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A quart of milk has as much protein as seven ounces of sirloin steak, 8.6 ounces of fowl, or 4.3 eggs.

A quart of milk supplies as much energy as 14 ounces of round steak, 14.5 ounces of fowl, or 9 eggs.

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SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARMERS HAVE CROP FAILURE

Lack of Rain and Hot Winds Create Havoc in the South

A survey of crops on June 30th showed that the important wheat lands of Southern Alberta were in a precarious situation. This unfavorable condition in the south country has since been confirmed and intensified.

In the south the situation, briefly is this: there was sufficient moisture from snow or spring rains to germinate the grain and the crops came up satisfactorily. There was not sufficient moisture below to constitute a reservoir for the steady supply of moisture to crops for subsequent growth and there has not been sufficient rain since.

There have been showers over many parts of the south since that but in no cases have these showers been heavy enough to saturate down even to the little moisture that there was below and so induce any water movement into the crops. The rains that have occurred over the whole of this area have been showers that have wet the surface soil but only to a depth of about an inch. They have quickly evaporated without becoming effective to the furthering of crop growth, as it needs to go at least four or five inches down. The crops that had reached some height and were standing still at the end of the month have since gone back. High winds have persisted throughout practically all of Southern Alberta and the grain that is headed out is bleached at the top of the head, is empty at the bottom of the head and only has a few grains in the middle.

There are not a great many localities that will be able to even supply their own seed in the country tributary to the Crows' Nest Railway and on the Aldersyde line. Crops that grew fairly well at points between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat and on the Sunfield branch, likewise on the main line of the C.P.R. have been subject to steady reduction for the past three weeks.

Many people are holding their crops in the hope that they may get seed for next year but they would be better to cut them for feed where they have reached any height and trust to some other arrangement for seed next spring. There are limited localities also where crops will furnish something more than seed. The country on the main line of the C.P.R. tributary to the railway between Gleichen and Bassano and also north to the Goose Lake line between Rockyford and Drumheller will have some crop but cases of this kind are not sufficiently numerous to affect the unfavorable conditions over the whole area. There is nothing to be said except that the grain crop in Southern Alberta is a failure. The pasture and hay are equally light and the situation is bad for live stock and equally precarious for the health and welfare of the settlers and their families. The scarcity of hay in Central Alberta and the prices that will have to be paid for it are going to make it impossible for southern stockmen to buy Alberta hay to feed their stock. The chances for disposing of stock are also poor. The local markets can not absorb and re-distribute the live stock of the south and the prices obtainable by southern farmers for their stock are not what they should be. There seems a need of finding an outside market for the stock. Flax is standing still and will not realize very much of a crop.

On the Noble farm there is a large area of rye. This crop has withstood the drought better than wheat and oats. The opposite end of the province, namely, the Peace River country continues to have bountiful rains and high temperatures. The crop is making good progress and it is generally heavy. In a few localities there is almost too much moisture. While the conditions in the Peace River are good the total area is not of importance compared with Central and Southern Alberta.

Central Alberta is in about the same situation as it was at the time of the last report. The eastern side continues dry and all of the country needs rain, but considering the absence of general rains the crops in most parts of Central Alberta are standing up pretty well. They have made some growth since last report and there is no new limiting factor to the success of the crop but it will scarcely be a full crop.

Wheat in Central Alberta that has been sown on breaking, or summer-fallow will be considerably over half a crop. On spring plowing it will not be so good. The oat crop is the most important crop of Central Alberta. The early oats are rather short and can not be a real good crop. The oats that have been sown late have rather better prospects. They are showing strong and have plenty of time for a good crop yet if we have a reasonable amount of rain. Six weeks of favorable weather would make things fairly satisfactory in Central Alberta.

The hay crop is quite light as to both native and tame hay and there will be practically no surplus in any part of the province for the southern stockmen.

HIGH TEST MORE PROFITABLE THAN LOW FOR CREAM

There is a strong notion which prevails with a good many farmers who separate their own cream to the effect that it is more profitable to them to make a cream testing, say, 30 per cent or under rather than 40 to 50 per cent. They are utterly wrong in this for two good and sufficient reasons:

1. The low testing cream robs the farm of a large amount of skim milk. Such skim milk is easily worth 85 cents per 100 lbs. as a feed for calves and young pigs in these times.

2. Rich cream keeps sweet much longer. To those sending cream away at a distance this is an important point. Another reason is the saving in freight in proportion to the dollars' worth involved.

THREE YEAR EGG LAYING CONTEST BEGINS NOV. 1ST

Canadian Poultry Breeders Should Take Advantage of Opportunity of Entering Pens

Canadian poultry breeders should take early advantage of the opportunity of entering pens in the second Three-Year Egg-Laying Contest, which is to be conducted by the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station at Vineland, N.J. This is a particularly valuable contest from which each contestant will secure a great deal of valuable information about his own breeding stock, and at the same time the results secured will prove guarantees for advertising purposes. It is a contest based on the principle of the production of the progeny of the birds entered. The contest will begin November 1st, 1919 and extend for a period of three years, ending October 31st, 1922. All records, including eggs laid, weight of eggs, amount of feed, duration of moult, frequency of broody periods, and other data will be published from time to time in regular reports, bulletins and circulars.

Competition is open to all poultry breeders throughout the world. As in nearly every other contest, only pure bred birds of a recognized standard breed, will be accepted for competition. Furthermore, only birds bred and owned by the one making entry will be eligible for competition. This is an improvement over the rules of some other contests, where men have simply bought a pen of birds to enter in the contest and have advertised their own home stock on the results secured by their newly purchased pen. This rule in the New Jersey contest is made in order to make the contest of the greatest benefit to poultry breeders to whom we must look for the development of improved strains of birds. In order to make sure that the rule is complied with the party entering the pen in the competition must make an affidavit on the application blank to show that he has bred and owned the birds.

Each entry will consist of a pen of 20 pullets, the pullets entered to be hatched between the dates of January 1st, and July 1st, 1919. The dates on which the pullets were hatched must be given in order to add to the value of the experimental data. The 20 pullets will be trap-nested for the year 1919-20 and the year 1920-21, the latter being their yearling or second year production. On November 1st, 1920, the best 12 pullets will be selected to be bred from and the balance will be returned to their owner at that time. During March, April and May, 1920, these 12 hens will be mated to a male bird furnished by the owner, and approximately 200 eggs will be hatched from each pen, approximately 20 eggs being hatched from each hen. From these chicks hatched 20 pullets, approximately two from each hen in so far as possible, will be selected in the fall of 1921 and from November 1st, 1921 to October 31st, 1922, these pullets will be placed in the pens occupied by their parents, and will be trap-nested for the year. The 12 hens used as breeders will be returned to the owner November 1st, 1921.

STRONGLY FAVOR FIXED PRICE FOR WHEAT THIS YEAR

At their session in Winnipeg this week, the members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture expressed themselves as strongly in favor of a fixed price on Canadian wheat for this season. With the narrow western market, it was feared that there might be exploitation if the Winnipeg market was the only one which was open.

Stock in Central Alberta is looking well. The characteristic trouble with the central district is that it has not had any heavy rains. There have been a number of small showers over most parts of the division. They have benefitted the crops a little and have kept the weather cooler and high winds have ceased, but for even an ordinary harvest good rains are necessary.

FARMERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HELP OF EXPERTS

Training in Agricultural Colleges Enables Experts To Be Of Benefit To Farmers

Farmers are naturally democratic, and country social life is largely built upon the principles of equality and fraternity. But these foundation principles have been often applied too literally so that the conception of democracy has been to some extent a false one. All men are not equal nor have they all equal opportunities in life. As Shakespeare says: "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Some men are better than others by education than others to perform certain offices of the community; some are ten-talented, while others are one-talented.

Through this somewhat false conception of true democracy, the farmer has been slow in acknowledging that he can be helped by experts in agriculture, although he has long recognized the value of experts in other lines, as for example in medicine, in the teaching of his children and in the preaching of the Gospel.

In pioneer days the need for experts was not keenly felt and democratic ideals prevailed, but with the development of the country when a gradual change from a simple to a more complex organization took place, it became more and more evident to many farmers that the advice of persons trained along special lines was necessary to cope with the new conditions.

In recent years the farmer has received much help from government and college men, and the introduction of County Demonstrators or Agronomists has dispelled to a large degree the ingrained resistance to the use of experts. These men are experts in the sense that they are devoting all their time and energy to the advancement of better agricultural methods. With the training they have received in the Agricultural Colleges they are in a position to get into touch with and call in the help of men who can solve many of the difficulties that are brought to their attention. On account of the very real service they have rendered in the matter of greater production they have won the regard and respect of the farmers.

It is becoming more evident every year, however, that there is another field that is of equal importance to that of production and which relates to distribution and marketing of farm products and to better country life. To solve the problems in this field experts are needed, and the farmer must turn again for help to the country demonstrators.

LACK OF FEED CAUSING DROP IN PRICE OF HORSES

Buyers Getting Many Snaps, and Lots of Cheap Horses Are Being Shipped

Unfavorable feed and crop conditions are causing a big drop in the price of horses in the southern part of the province. Auctioneers A. Layzell and J. W. Durmo have held some big sales recently at Calgary at which there have been some cheap horses sold and shipped to various parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The highest price said to be paid at these sales was \$445 which was for a nice team of mares.

Many good teams have been sold for between \$250 and \$350. Light teams of mares and geldings have been going cheap, and the horses which are not broken have been snaps in most cases.

From present feed conditions in the southern part of the province, and extending well into southern Alberta, there is not likely to be any demand for horses for harvesting, and the haying operations will be equally light.

Thirty-seven per cent of the farmers of Pennsylvania own automobiles. The number increased relatively from 14 per cent in two years. The total number of pneumatic-tired cars owned by Pennsylvania farmers now is 80,505.

Three years ago there were 40,700 farmers in the state who owned automobiles, but their use around the farm and in going to and from market, as well as for passenger service, made them so popular that the farmer ownership increased during 1917 to 58,726. Last year the total climbed to 80,505. In 1916, 14 per cent of the farmers were owners; in 1917, 27 per cent, and in 1918, 37 per cent.

The total number of pneumatic-tired automobiles licensed in Pennsylvania during 1918 was 362,961, showing that the farmers owned virtually 23 per cent of the total number of automobiles owned in the state.

FARMERS POSSESS ONE QUARTER CARS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Motor Vehicle License Fees

1. \$5 in case of a motorcycle, and for any other motor vehicle according to the length of wheel base in inches as follows:	
For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 inches	\$15.00
Exceeding 100 inches but not exceeding 105 inches	17.50
Exceeding 105 inches but not exceeding 110 inches	20.00
Exceeding 110 inches but not exceeding 115 inches	22.50
Exceeding 115 inches but not exceeding 120 inches	25.00
Exceeding 120 inches but not exceeding 125 inches	27.50
Exceeding 125 inches but not exceeding 130 inches	30.00
Exceeding 130 inches but not exceeding 135 inches	32.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 inches	35.00

2. The foregoing fees shall include the cost of one set of number plates.

3. The fee, payable after October 1 in any year, shall be one-half of the fee above prescribed.

4. Fire engines and fire patrol apparatus, police patrol and municipal owned ambulances shall be exempt from payment of the above fees, but such motor vehicles shall be registered and number plates issued on payment of fee of one dollar for each pair of number plates on filing of the statement required under section 3 of "The Motor Vehicle Act."

E. TROWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary,
Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES

1. \$5 in case of a motorcycle, and for any other motor vehicle according to the length of wheel base in inches as follows:

For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 inches \$15.00

Exceeding 100 inches but not exceeding 105 inches 17.50

Exceeding 105 inches but not exceeding 110 inches 20.00

Exceeding 110 inches but not exceeding 115 inches 22.50

Exceeding 115 inches but not exceeding 120 inches 25.00

Exceeding 120 inches but not exceeding 125 inches 27.50

Exceeding 125 inches but not exceeding 130 inches 30.00

Exceeding 130 inches but not exceeding 135 inches 32.50

For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 inches 35.00

2. The foregoing fees shall include the cost of one set of number plates.

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4. Fire engines and fire patrol apparatus, police patrol and municipal owned ambulances shall be exempt from payment of the above fees, but such motor vehicles shall be registered and number plates issued on payment of fee of one dollar for each pair of number plates on filing of the statement required under section 3 of "The Motor Vehicle Act."

E. TROWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary,
Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.

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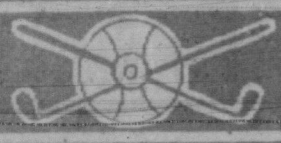
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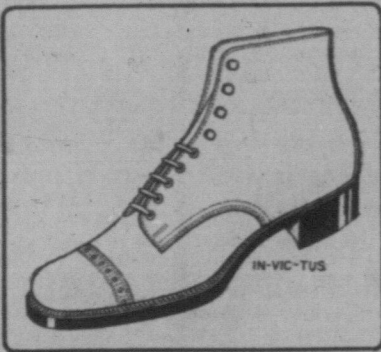
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The Sporting Page



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A specially designed shoe that affords the maximum comfort and ease—that's what this shoe is built for and the fine quality of the stock is in keeping with its unusual workmanship.

MADE ON AN ORTHOPAEDIC LAST.

It's a sensible, nature-shaped shoe, conforming with the natural spread of a man's foot and permitting genuine freedom for his toes in walking. No welly seams or harsh linings to irritate or chafe. Handled in all widths from A to EE. Price, per pair. **\$12.00**

ALSO CARRIED IN A STRAIGHT LAST, BALMORAL CUT

For the chap who has a long, slender foot these shoes are a splendid investment and give you 100 per cent. value.

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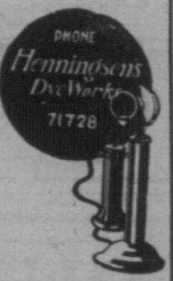
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INTERNATIONAL SOCCER GAME RESULTED IN DRAW

The international soccer game between England and Scotland at Diamond Park resulted in a 2-2 draw. The class of football served up was of a high standard, and in spite of the heavy ball and the slippery condition of the playing pitch particularly that section which takes in the diamond, some beautiful touches were witnessed.

The line up was as follows:
England—Jenvey; Thompson and Griffith; Davis, Price and Wright; Collier, Hauff, Sonnen, Bryant and Dingley.
Scotland—Muir; Kinsman and Hunter; G. Robson, McCurdy and Adam; J. Robson, Lappin, Guthrie, Spence and Clark.

CONNIE MACK BIG SUCCESS ON AND OFF THE DIAMOND

Famous Manager Philadelphia Athletics Retiring From Handling the Team

Connie Mack (McGillivuddy), the famous manager of Philadelphia Athletics and one of the greatest leaders in baseball of all time, is retiring from the handling of the team and will look after the business of the game henceforth. He started his managerial career with Pittsburg in 1894, remaining with them 1895 and 1896. From there he went to Milwaukee, and in 1901 he became manager and part owner of the Athletics when Philadelphia became a member of the American League, and has been so ever since.

Connie Mack, besides being a splendid strategist and a close student of all things in baseball, never ceased to be a gentleman on or off the field.

He was the first to use a fine tooth comb on all the colleges of the country in building up his teams, and he more than any other raised the tone of the game by bringing these clean-cut college lads into professional baseball.

His success is recent enough not to require any further comment than a reference to the Baseball Guides. He has had world's champions and all the honor that baseball can give besides the good-will of every baseball fan in America.

Harry Davis, long Mack's lieutenant, it is said, will succeed him as manager of the Athletics. He was the Athletics' first baseman from 1901 to 1911. He went to Cleveland to manage in 1912, but returned to Athletics before the season was over. He retired at the end of 1917.

If you cannot secure credit, continue as cash, and some day you can be the Banker.

PEACE DAY SPORTS EVENTS PROMISE MUCH COMPETITION

Sports Held On May 24th Show As Compared With Saturday's Meet

Edmonton's best athletes are all in line for the peace day sports to be held at the South Side Athletic grounds, Saturday afternoon, July 19th. That day has been proclaimed a public holiday throughout the Dominion to celebrate the signing of peace.

In Edmonton the day will take the form of a huge celebration and sports day at the South Side athletic grounds with a program that includes every standard athletic event from the 100 yards and 220 yards sprint up to the 3-mile run, not forgetting the jumps, weights events and some splendid events for boys. One event is the 3-mile bicycle race for boys. This means six laps around the half mile track and should be a sight worth seeing. Good medals are being given in all events and the strongest competition may be looked for in each and every event.

Besides the regular track and field events there will also be a football match. Arrangements are in hand to make these games as interesting as possible. The fact that the entire day is a public holiday and that no admission is being charged to the grounds, a record crowd is looked for.

There will be a big parade to the grounds preceding the sports. Lieutenant Governor Brett and General Griesbach will participate in this parade. This is expected to be one of the features of the peace celebration.

The events will likely commence at one o'clock. Judges and officials have been appointed and everything points to the biggest sports celebration ever witnessed in the city.

The last sport meet held in the city was on May 24th and the crowd that turned out filled the grounds to capacity. This time the sports will be held on the South Side Grounds which are being fitted up as an athletic field and when completed will be one of the finest in the Dominion of Canada.

The sports held on May 24th made a lot of people realize that foot races and field sports are the most interesting kind of athletics exceeding in exciting features even horse races or baseball. At that sports meet the competition was good. At the meet on Saturday this week competition will be better for the following reason: The South Side grounds are more suited to sports than Diamond Park. There is a half mile track and a cinder straightaway for the races and a huge field for the games.

The grand stand will seat a thousand people and in the afternoon when the sports will be held the sun is behind the grandstand so that the audience is in the shade and looking away from the sun.

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY

Hope
(By Walt Mason)
"Hope springs eternal in the human breast"; no grief or ill can knock it gallely west. We hear of men soaked in black despair, they see no hope, no solace anywhere; if this were so they would not last a day; they'd gasp three times and quickly fade away. While man survives, however fierce his lot, some spark of hope is glowing bright and hot. When it winks out, he shuts his weary eyes, and goes somewhere—perhaps to Paradise. I have no doubt that even Wilhelm hopes, as in the gloom all desolate he gropes. In waking dreams, when evening breezes moan; he sees himself once more upon a throne; cold reason chides him when the morning breaks, and grimly tells him that his dreams are fakes; cold reason is a pregnant sort of dope, but it falls down when it collides with hope. When hope is dead in Wilhelm's tortured soul, he'll tread the dunes to find a seemly hole, where an ex-king in solitude may lie, and like a lion or a jackal die. We live on hope, as well as pie or bread; hope is the morrow, yesterday is dead.

"STUFFY" McINNIS HAS REMARKABLE FIELDING AVERAGE

"Stuffy" McInnis, first baseman of the Boston Americans, is developing a remarkable fielding record. Playing in the first thirty-nine games of the Red Sox, at the difficult first base position, McInnis has fielded without flaw. He has handled the ball 433 times for 412 putouts and 20 assists. His average of .1000 is unequalled on the team by any man playing a regular position, the team average being .976.

NEW WAGE SCHEDULE

Local No. 15, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, of Hartford, Conn. has secured a new wage scale for women members.

Bookbinders' union No. 137, of Jacksonville, is conducting a successful organizing campaign among the women workers in this industry.

If you find the road to success, don't put out your rear lights. They may be a guide to some other fellow.

RULES GOVERNING INCE PACIFIC AIRPLANE FLIGHT

Licensed aviators of any nationality may compete in the proposed trans-Pacific airplane flight, for which Thomas H. Ince has offered a prize of \$50,000, according to rules governing the contest made public recently. The flight may be attempted from either side of the Pacific, but if made westward, Venice, Cal., must be the starting point and the landing on the mainland of Australia, the Japanese Islands or the continent of Asia. If made eastward Asia, Australia or Japan may be the starting point and the finish made on the mainland of the United States. The contest will be open from next September to February, 1920. The flight must be completed within 12 days.

DEKAN GROTTO AND K.C.'S PLAY RUN SHEEP RUN

Two Senior League Teams Will Probably Be In Shape For Peace Day Track Events

Thirty-eight hits, thirty-seven runs and only six errors was the remarkable score chalked up against the K.C.'s and the Dekan Grotto's on Monday night's game, at Diamond Park. The contest lasted two hours, during which seven innings were played. It is presumed that the game was called on account of the scorekeeper becoming weary.

Heavy hitting was the cause of the large score being made and only good fielding kept the score from being larger. The score by innings is as follows:
K. of C. 8 36 031 1—22
Grotto 0 000 000 1—15

A.A.U. OFFICIALS ASK GRANT FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Mr. James H. Merrick, former president of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, and permanent Olympic Athletic Commissioner for Canada, and Mr. Francis Nelson, governor of the A. A. U. of C. have interviewed Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance with a view to securing a grant for the Canadian team which it is proposed to send to the Olympic games in Belgium next summer. A liberal appropriation for the Canadian athletic team will be requested.

OTTAWA CHINAMAN HAS INVESTED IN CHEVROLET SEDAN

The Chinese of Ottawa have broken into the automobile owning class. A few days ago So Mow, the proprietor of a Bank street cafe, approached J. G. McGuire, the Chevrolet agent, with the result that he became the possessor of a car. He was not satisfied with an ordinary roadster or touring car model but invested in a Chevrolet Sedan. So Mow has already done considerable driving in his brand new car and he quickly absorbed the details of operation and maintenance.

The success with which So Mow has acquired the air of an automobile owner has caused one or two other Celestials to consider the idea of enjoying the advantages of motoring, it is declared.

CANADIANS IN ILLINOIS ATHLETIC CLUB OF CHICAGO

The lacrosse team of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago includes a number of Canadian players. One of the Canucks is Joe Powers, who formerly played with the Ottawa Capitals. C. O'Brien, of the Montreal Shamrocks; Norman Way, of St. Catharines, and others also wear the I.A.C. colors.

WHAT THE MISSUS MISSES

Mistress—"Sarah, I saw the baker man kiss you today. I really shall have to take the bread in myself in future."
Sarah—"T'wouldn't be no use, ma'am. He wouldn't kiss you, 'cos he promised he'd never kiss anybody else but me!"

The man who can refrain from repeating the cute things his first baby says is a wonder.

Love may not make the world go round, but it makes the young man go round to her house seven nights a week.

Some union men, and probably most of them, turn the family income over to the wife to spend! If so, the union man's wages is being used to defeat himself and his fellow-unionists of other trades.

Employers are getting over the idea that they can save labor and win its approval; they have seen labor hold its own against all comers and know that it is here to stay and secure a fair share of the good things of life, and they are becoming more and more willing to give to labor what it asks.

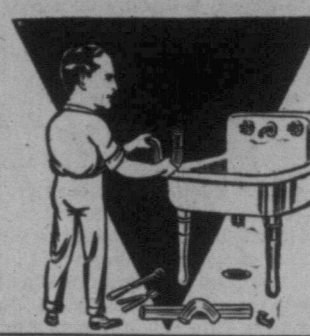
Despite croaking and dissent, there is a brighter day coming; some of us may not enjoy it immediately, but it's coming as sure as night follows day.

Fashion-Craft Clothes

Every Model shown in Fashion-Craft Clothes, is a master production of master designers. The variety is wide and well calculated to provide for men of different ages and different preferences. Priced \$35.00 to \$75.00.

GILPIN & McCOMB

SHOP OF FASHION-CRAFT



IF WE PUT IN A WHITE ENAMELED SINK in your kitchen it will add 100 per cent to both the appearance of the room and to your personal satisfaction. The old style sink may be clean but it doesn't look so. The white sink is clean and looks to the personal satisfaction of the kitchen queen. Want us to tell you the cost?

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PEACE DAY SPORTS

AT The SOUTH SIDE Athletic Grounds

Saturday, July 19th

Dominion Public Holiday, in Celebration of the Signing of Peace

Full Program of Athletic Events on Track and Field, also

Lacrosse---Baseball and Football

This will be one of the biggest days ever seen in Edmonton, and one of the Finest Athletic Meets ever held in the Province.

Come and See Alberta's Premier Athletes in Action!

Admission to the Grounds FREE

DEKAN GROTTO ANNUAL PICNIC

VEILED PROPHETS OF THE ENCHANTED REALM, WILL HOLD A BIG BASKET PICNIC AT VICTORIA PARK (GOLF LINKS), THIS SATURDAY EVENING AT 5 O'CLOCK SHARP.

ALL PROPHETS WILL WEAR THE FEZES

PROGRAM OF SPORTS AND MERRYMAKING OF USUAL GROTTO SPIRIT AND PEP—SOME REVELRY

VICTORIA PARK

Bring a Basket of Lunch Sufficiet for Yourself and Family

All Master Masons and Families are Invited Be There

Saturday Evening, July 19

Beginning at 5 o'clock sharp

BATTLING NELSON SAYS JOE GANS BEST LIGHTWEIGHT

Battling Nelson, former lightweight champion of the world, was asked the other day: "Who was the greatest lightweight?" The man who asked the question expected Nelson to admit with becoming modesty that he himself was the greatest of them all. But Nelson answered quickly:

"Joe Gans was the greatest lightweight of them all, and he nearly got me in the last fight. Only the bell saved me. He was cleverer than them all and he could hit. Oh, boy, how he could hit!"

"Wasn't McFarland cleverer?" was asked.

"Listen," said Nelson, emphatically. "Don't insult the memory of that poor dead colored man by comparing McFarland to him. I tell you that Gans was the best and cleverest of taem all."

Which shows that ring animosities do not last. Gans probably punished Nelson more than any man he had ever met—but the old battler liked and admired him more than all the rest.

GASTON CHEVROLET BROKE WORLD'S RECORD AT N.Y.

Gaston Chevrolet won the 100-mile automobile derby at New York on July 4th, breaking the world's record for the distance with the time of 54 minutes 17 1/2 seconds. The former record made by Louis Chevrolet on the New York track in September, 1917 was 54 minutes, 29 98-100 seconds.

VACATION TIME

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\$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.65, \$4.95, \$5.45, \$7.50 and 12.55

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EDMONTON FREE PRESS

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VOL. 1, No. 15 JULY 19, 1919

EFFORTS ARE RECOGNIZED

From exchanges of Labor papers from all over the American continent, the Edmonton Free Press has received recognition and commendation which are not only gratifying, but flattering. The Edmonton Trades and Labor Council possesses a weekly newspaper which compares favorably not only with all similar publications in Canada, but with those of the United States, the big metropolitan centers not excepted. News excerpts and editorial comments from the Trades' and Labor Council's publication have been reproduced extensively in Labor papers extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Edmonton Trades and Labor Council has been accorded much credit for the big work it is doing hereby in bringing about a clearer understanding of Labor's aims, purposes and ideals in all ranks of society.

Until recent years Labor was looked upon by a too great percentage of the people as being unstable, unsound, seeking merely to extract the maximum pay for minimum exertion. Lately the world is beginning to realize that Organized Labor is a great big important factor in the evolution of social relations, seeking to benefit mankind, and endeavoring to bring into force and effect identical things promoted by churches, humane societies and all similar organizations seeking to make this old world a better, more wholesome and more Godly place in which to live. With this realization Organized Labor has gained a footing on a new plane. Its voice is listened to and in many instances heeded where previously it was accorded a deaf ear.

That Labor organization which directs a publication that receives general commendation and acceptance from the great bulk of the community at home and the Labor press abroad is to be congratulated.

TREAT ALL ALIKE

Of a number of men arrested in Winnipeg under the hurriedly amended Immigration Act, and charged with sedition, four are of foreign birth and have not been naturalized. While arrested and charged under similar circumstances they are denied bail and tried by a special immigration board. Those of Canadian citizenship have been granted bail and are to be tried by a jury of their peers—such being a fundamental principle of British justice and liberty. One wonders why the treatment should not be meted out to those of foreign allegiance. What harm would come by it? To treat all alike, even if some be of alien nationality, would at most be doing unto one's neighbor as is prescribed in the Good Book. To deny bail to some, to grant some privileges denied others, come very near reverting to the period of the Roman Empire, when none were accorded justice save a Roman citizen. Justice should prevail for justice's sake.

THE UNION LABEL

The union label is a little insignia placed upon goods made by shops or firms where Labor is organized, and where what are generally termed "fair conditions" prevail. If every member of Organized Labor looked for and insisted upon the union label on articles purchased there would be fewer strikes and industrial disputes.

The non-union institution would be attacked in the pocket. The most vulnerable spot in the anatomy of any industrial enterprise is the cash register. When the cash register is served best by following the dictates of right and justice, there is no need to appoint a guardian of the morals of that institution. The non-union shops employ non-union help because it can be got a dime cheaper. And the union man buys such goods without the union label because it can be had in some instances a dime cheaper.

BUY GOODS MADE AT HOME

A bushel of wheat is raised near Edmonton. It is shipped down east to the United States, or to some other place. There it is made into biscuits, cookies, cakes, breakfast foods, or some other palatable form. It is boxed, crated and shipped back to Edmonton, and sold. The cost of transportation, and commissions made by various agents handling the product in the various stages represent more money than the raw material plus labor in manufacture combined. What is true with the illustrative bushel of wheat is true generally of every article manufactured elsewhere instead of the home produced product. Raw wool is grown on this continent, shipped to the old country, manufactured into cloths or clothing, reshipped and sold to the man who actually raised the sheep that produced the wool. Every time a product is moved unnecessarily there is an unnecessary cost added to that commodity. The railroads, steamships and middlemen get the toll. While there are a number of elements that enter into the cost of production and marketing an article, extravagance in distribution is a big factor in the high cost of living. In addition a dollar sent out of the country takes a long time to get back home and become available for circulation whereby the average citizen has a chance to get hold of it. This principle applies to the city, the province and the nation. Buy Edmonton goods, Alberta goods, Canadian goods.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship in a democratic country is the greatest responsibility imposed upon any individual. It is not a passive state. It is an active condition. He who merely claims rightly allegiance to a country cannot assume good citizenship. He who but abides by the laws of a community does not constitute a good citizen. A democracy is a country governed by the people. Citizenship requires active participation in the affairs of the country. The public official neglecting duties is rightly upbraided. Every citizen failing to function fully deserves censure. That man who earnestly endeavors to understand the civic problems of the hour, who participates, if only by his presence, at public meetings, political primary elections, conventions; who contributes his mite of effort to be it great or small, sound or unsound, to public endeavor, that individual is a good citizen. If every man or woman of the country practiced good citizenship governments would greatly differ. The nation is but the individual writ large. Apathy of the individual, failure of the rank and file to function according to the logic of this responsible government, is after all the chief cause of the majority of national ills.

Organized Labor, as well as other sections of society, has been lamentably lax in active citizenship. With real active citizenship Labor would have representation in legislative bodies of city, province and nation. Just in passing, are you on the municipal voters' list?

CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS RECOGNIZED

There never can prevail in this country, or any other, laws satisfactory to the masses of the people—the working people—until the masses of the people control the forces that legislate and execute the laws. In short Direct Action by strikes, general and otherwise can avail little in the broad sense, because the forces of state are invoked to repress any demonstration of sufficient magnitude to demand national attention. It is significant that the Western Labor News of Winnipeg, conceded by some to be rather radical—even to the extent that the editor was put in jail on a charge of sedition and is now facing trial—clearly states in a recent issue that constitutional methods are necessary. Since the machinery of the state is utilized to suppress and repress Labor, it is necessary for the masses of the people to control the machinery.

In Great Britain some real effort is being made to cope with industrial readjustment. The same is true in Australia, New Zealand

and in all countries where the masses, through the efforts of Organized Labor, have a substantial voice in the parliaments of the lands. In Canada the reverse is true.

The masses of the people may elect to public office whomsoever they choose, if they choose. It is merely necessary to attend the party primaries, conventions and take an energetic part in the political affairs of each district. Practically every riding in Canada could return a real representative of the common people to parliament if it would merely get on the job.

One of the first requirements to become an active citizen is to get on the voters' list.

DISCRIMINATING, BLACKLISTING

Discriminating against union men, blacklisting of those who participated in the recent general strikes, are not the way to solve Labor troubles of the country, arrive at a solution of industrial deficiencies and establish a universal peace and goodwill among men at home as among nations of the world. Public and private enterprises are blacklisting men who participated in the Winnipeg strike—particularly those who took a more or less prominent part—according to the Western Labor News, and that publication should know. The Dominion government is refusing employment to postal workers and other government branches where a strike was precipitated. Private employers are also refusing re-employment. And worse still a blacklist has been compiled and an effort, more or less organized, made to starve such individuals. Returned soldiers are no exception. The returned man who went across the sea returns home and is told that because he participated in a labor strike he is a Bolshevik, an agitator, and hence an undesirable citizen in the community. The individual who does the telling is one who stayed at home during the past four years, held down a government job, or engaged in profiteering.

With such things happening, it avails little to preach the Golden Rule, to mouth ideals or indulge in Peens of reconstruction, adjustment of economic conditions or anything else. Such conduct is all wrong, contrary to all concepts of right and justice. It would appear that instead of an effort being made to bring about harmonious relations among men, a studied effort is made to precipitate discord, discontent and general unrest. Winnipeg Citizens' Committee of 1,000 and the interests represented thereby seem to be intoxicated by the failure of the general strike. The strike was lost. The strikers, whether right or wrong at the first instance, ended the struggle. And those who participated are being walked on with hobnails, kicked in the face and otherwise abused figuratively as the savage Indian visited bodily torture upon an overcome adversary. And our own national government leads the way in the modern atrocities.

NEED OF NEWSPAPERS

The chief reason why Labor has been finding it so difficult throughout the various countries to become a bigger political factor in the community is lack of newspaper facilities. The other fellow has always had the means of getting the newspaper space required for his ends. Labor has gotten the short end of it. It takes money to buy printers' ink. Big interests subsidize newspapers, own them outright, make alliances with those who control others, and in the general play Labor smothered.

There are comparatively few genuine daily Labor newspapers on the North American continent. The Crafts and Union Labor periodicals, and weekly publications generally throughout the country, fail to function with sufficient scope. Oftimes union men themselves fail to give their own publications active support. This weakens the cause of Labor's efforts all along the line. While Labor is quibbling over some minor detail or dividing over some method of procedure, the other fellow is getting away with the bacon.

DEKAN GROTTO TO PICNIC AT PARK

Veiled Prophets Plan High Jinks for Saturday Evening Beginning at 5 o'Clock

Dekan Grotto, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm will hold their annual picnic at Victoria Park (Golf Links) this Saturday evening, July 19th. Each prophet is to wear the fez and smile, and come accompanied by wife and kids, and all his Masonic friends. Do not forget the lunch basket. Never mind about tea or coffee, Prophet Mahaffey is going to attend to that end of it. All Master Masons are especially invited to drop down to the park with the prophets and participate. Five o'clock will be none too early.

SUMMER SCHOOL SETS NEW RECORD

Largest Attendance and Widest Scope of Work Than Any Previous Year

With a record attendance the Alberta Summer School for Teachers at the University buildings is away to a good start this week. All previous records for attendance, for curriculum, number of instructions, and in short in every department, are broken. There are 325 teachers taking courses and nearly half a hundred returned soldiers are receiving training.

REGISTRATION FOR CIVIC VOTING COMES IN SLOWLY

About 3,000 Names Have Been Put on Civic Voters' Lists

A number, reaching on towards 3,000, have registered for the municipal vote this year; there are many more yet to register and those who have not done so should bear the matter in mind, and not leave it until too late.

City Assessor Walker proposes to keep the registration office open during evenings and Saturday afternoons for the last month of registration, that is, in August.

A large percentage of women have registered this year, and it is probable that much of this is due to a notice that the city assessor has placed in the central accounting department, where the public attend to pay water, light and telephone bills.

If you issue a promissory note, do you pay it when due? If you obligate yourself to comply with the by-laws of your office, are your reports mailed where and when due? One is no worse than the other. A reflection of one is a reflection upon all.

WINNIPEG NOW COMMITTED TO ONE BIG UNION

R. A. Rigg Addresses Meeting in Opposition to the Proposal

A vote to a great extent committing the Winnipeg trades and labor council to the one big union, was passed at the regular meeting of that body Tuesday night. It was not unanimous. Several of the representatives who had not received instructions from their respective unions, refrained from voting. As a result of the decision initial steps were taken to promulgate the policy in government of labor union affairs. Prior to the taking of the vote, R. A. Rigg, recently appointed organizer for Western Canada of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, addressed the body in opposition to the one big union proposal. Mr. Rigg said that while there were changes that were needed in the formation of their economic organization in order to make this more effective in the interest of the worker, in his opinion the best policy to adopt was to advocate these changes inside the organization, and in that way bring the movement along as a whole. Otherwise it was inevitable that a split would take place in the ranks of Organized Labor and the energies of the organizers would be frittered away in strife between themselves.

The mind of the trades union movement was always susceptible to the influence of new ideas. Many changes had taken place in the past and rapid progress was being made in preparing the movement for other changes. He warned them against the danger of over-estimating the power of labor economic organization to accomplish any drastic improvement, and urged upon his hearers to concentrate more of their activity upon the political field.

SHIP LABORERS ENDORSE O.B.U. CONSTITUTION

Only one Vancouver local union so far has taken any action to endorse the constitution drawn up by the one big union leaders at the recent convention in Calgary. The shipyard laborers, riggers and fasteners have held a meeting on the subject and the 75 men who were present voted in favor of endorsing the O.B.U. constitution. As there are more than 2,000 shipyard laborers, the matter is to be reconsidered.

Men seeking work at the local shipyards and presenting one big union cards, which they claim they have obtained from Vancouver, are being refused employment because the shipyards have agreements with the unions affiliated with the international organizations.

The ship stewards' strike has been called off and the men are returning to work. They state that they were granted the working conditions they asked for.

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Useful Simple Durable Convenient Practical
The Lever Fills It
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VOILE BLOUSES made in dainty new styles, lace and embroidery trimmed.
\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.25 to \$6.95
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Summer Footwear Needs for Every Member of the Family
Every line advertised and dozens of others besides are right from our regular stock. High grade American makes. Don't think for a moment that because the prices are low, the quality is not at the back of it. Inventory calls for stern measures in clearing all lines of Summer Footwear, so prices have been cut to the minimum.
Women's Dressy Street Footwear, Reg. to \$12.00. Clearance Price \$6.95
Men's Dressy Street Boots, Reg. to \$7.50. Clearance Price \$4.95
Boys' Calfskin Boots, Sale Price \$3.95
Boys' Dressy Boots of black calf skin, lace or button styles; Goodyear welted; rycote or medium round toes. Sizes 1 to 5 1/2. These are good value at the regular price of \$6.00. July Clearance Sale—\$3.95
Serviceable Gingham Dresses for Women and Misses, \$6.95
Where's the woman who could not find room for a knockabout Summer Dress. For the summer camp or the porch they are particularly suitable.
They are stylishly made of fine quality Gingham in pretty plaid designs; have a wide self belt; collars and cuffs of fine white lawn; two patch pockets. Sizes for women and misses. July Clearance Sale—\$6.95
A Shipment of Refrigerators Have Just Arrived
A delayed consignment of "Frost King" Refrigerators has just come to hand, and as the season is rather advanced we are offering them at a BIG REDUCTION IN PRICE.
There are 18 only in the lot, so don't delay a moment. They are heavily galvanized and are thoroughly sanitary. \$9.98 White enamel finish. Clearance Price.
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Women's and Misses' Gem, full 9-inch top, of fine quality white duck, light leather insoles, white rubber soles and solid rubber heels.
MISSES' SIZES, 11 TO 2—\$1.95 WOMEN'S SIZES, 2 1/2 TO 7—\$2.45
WHITE SPORTING SHOES
Fine white duck, with rubber soles and low heels.
CHILDREN'S SIZES, 4 TO 10—\$1.35
WOMEN'S SIZES, 2 1/2 TO 7—\$1.75
MISSES' SIZES, 11 TO 2—\$1.50
BOYS' SIZES, 1 TO 5—\$1.75
MEN'S SIZES, 6 TO 10—\$1.95

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